

DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT IN MANGA

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to describe the types of directive speech acts used in Ichigo Takano's Manga entitled Yume Miru Taiyou based on Namatame theory (1996). Data source used in this research is chapter 1 of the manga with same title. Research method in this study emphasizes qualitative descriptive research, where data is collected by listening and taking notes. Results of this research, 34 data were found consisting of 24 directive speech acts meaning orders, marked with the lingual marker *~e*, 15 data, *~nasai* 4 data, *~you* 2 data, *~ro*, *~ou*, and *~you* 1 data. Next, followed by 6 data prohibiting utterances, which are marked with lingual marker *~nai*, and *~na*. Then 3 data were found in request utterance, marked with lingual marker *~te kure* and *~kudasai*, and permission utterance with 1 data marked with *~ii*.

Keywords : *Speech Acts, Pragmatics, Directives, Japanese, Manga*

INTRODUCTION

In everyday life, interaction between humans cannot be separated from the name Communication. Communication is one of the media in a relationship between speakers and speech partners. Based on the type, communication is divided into 2 types, namely direct communication and indirect communication. In direct communication, interaction occurs between the speaker and the speech partner, where this event is called a speech act.

Speech acts, if viewed linguistically, fall within the scope of pragmatics. Pragmatics is defined as the science of language as that science focuses on the language using human. (Morris in Rahardi et al: 2019). Speech acts are divided into assertive, directive, commissive and declarative speech acts. One speech act that is often used in everyday life is a directive speech act.

This directive speech act has variations in how it is pronounced, ranging from polite to assertive. The variations in these speech acts can cause differences in the utterances spoken by the speakers. Not only that, differences in speech can also result in different responses from speech partners. Just like in Manga, this speech act is used in conversations with the characters in the story. Several studies discussing speech acts are Gunarwi (2023), Pratiwi (2023), Pradinafika (2023), Azhari (2021) and Widari & Yaniasti (2023). The results of this research show that the forms of speech acts used are different and the objects used do not convey the concept of a slice of slice story. This is what causes research on manga that uses the concept of slice of lice to be less explored.

Therefore, the aim of this research is to find out whether there are factors that influence the use of directive speech forms by characters in manga, especially in manga that adapt the slice of lice concept?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Chaer and Agustina (2014) stated that speech acts are the condition of each individual which has psychological characteristics and the process of developing skills based on the language of the speaker in encountering a situation or event. Yule (2006) says that a speech act is an action carried out using speech. So it can be concluded that a speech act is an action carried out using speech that has a psychological nature and the process of occurrence is based on the speaker's language skills in encountering a situation or event. According to Austin (in Chaer: 2004), he believes that a speech act has three events that occur simultaneously, namely locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts.

1. Locutionary speech acts

Austin (1962) said that locutionary speech acts are acts of saying something, conveying information, speaking, asking questions, etc. In this case, locutionary utterances comply with truth and reference conditions in order to be understood. Reference depends on the knowledge of the speaker at the time the narrative takes place.

2. Illocutionary speech acts

Austin (1962) argued that illocutionary speech acts are illocutionary speech acts that are not descriptive and are not subject to truth conditions; *performance of an act in saying something*. These speech acts are divided into assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

3. Perlocutionary speech acts

Austin (1962) argued that perlocutionary speech acts are actions that we produce or achieve by saying something such as convincing, persuading, deterring, telling, surprising or misleading.

Directive Illocutionary Speech Acts

According to Searle (1969), directive illocutionary speech acts are one type of speech act. The main function of this directive illocutionary speech act is to influence the speech partner or listener to take action, such as what has been said by the speaker or speakers. The general function of directives includes speech. This type of speech consists of commanding speech, giving permission, prohibiting, recommending, requesting, etc.

Examples of directive speech acts in Manga:

Uruma : ここで...待ってて

Koko de... mattete

Wait here

(Gunarvi, 2023)

The words spoken by Uruma as the speaker and Azuma as the speaker commanding Azuma to wait where he was.

Furthermore, Namatame (in Millennia et al.: 2022) divides lingual markers in directive speech acts as follows:

Table 1.1 Forms of directive speech acts according to Namatame

Commanding	~e / ~ro / ~yo, ~ou / ~you / ~saseru / ~seru, ~nasai, ~kudasai, ~naika, ~tamae, ~goran, ~youni, ~mashou, ~Vru youni, ~Vnai youni, ~Vru beshi
Prohibiting	~Vru na, ~nai, ~te wa ikenai, ~te wa naranai, ~te wa dame, ~naikoto, ~bekarazu, ~naide hoshii, ~naide kudasai, ~naide itadakitai, dan ~naiyouni shimashou
Giving	~te kudasai, ~sasete kudasai, ~naide kudasai, ~te kure, ~naide kure, ~te kuretamae, ~te kudasaru, ~te moraeru ~te morau, ~te moraemasenka, ~te itadakenaideshouka, ~te itadakeru, ~te itadakitai, ~te hoshii, ~onogau, dan ~choudai
Requesting	~te mo ii, ~te mo yoroshii, ~te mo kamawanai, ~sasemashou,
Recommending	~ta houga ii, ~Vru houga ii, ~tara houga ii, ~to ii, ~te goran, ~kotoda, ~ba ii, dan ~tara ii

METHODOLOGY

The methodology applied in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. Descriptive research is a method used to describe or analyze research results but is not used to make broader conclusions. (Sugiyono 2005: 21). Furthermore, research is used to investigate, discover, describe, and explain qualities or features of social influence that cannot be explained, measured or described through quantitative approaches. (Saryono 2010: 49). This methodology is used, so that the resulting data can contain existing facts, and can describe this research based on the sources that have been selected. In addition, the data taken in this research is in the form of speech or a sentence. The note-taking technique is needed, because during the data collection stage, the author pays attention to the sentences used in the manga and notes the parts of the lingual markers contained in the manga.

In answering the problem formulation for this research, the author will carry out the following stages: classifying the types of speech used based on the namatame theory. After that, describe the speech used in the dialogue.

The research object raised in this study is Yume Miru Taiyou with the volume raised, namely chapter 1. Yume Miru Taiyo is a shojo manga series with a romance genre mixed with slices of Japanese life written and illustrated by Ichigo Takano. Serialized in the manga magazine Bessatsu Margareth Shuiesha, the series was compiled into 10 volumes published between 2008 and 2011. The manga was published in English by Seven Seas Entertainment.

The research subjects in this study were directive speech acts uttered by 4 main characters, namely Nakajou Zen, Fujiwara Taiga, Kameko Shimana, and Tatsugae Asahi.

DISCUSSION

In this research, 35 data of directive illocutionary utterances were found, based on the theory put forward by Namatame 1996, with the data division as follows:

Table 1.2 speech data

Command Speech	24 data
Prohibiting Speech	6 data
Giving Speech	3 data
Requesting Speech	1 data

1. Command Speech

Command speech in this manga is used with the lingual markers *~e*, *~ro*, *~nasai* *~yo*, *~you*, and *~ou*, which are summarized in detail in the following table.

Table 1.3 data on lingual markers for command speech

<i>~nasai</i>	4 data
<i>~yo</i>	1 data
<i>~you</i>	2 data
<i>~ro</i>	1 data
<i>~ou</i>	1 data
<i>~e</i>	15 data

Sample 1

亀子お父さん：しま奈！見てないで、ちょっとはお母さんの手伝いでもなさい！

Kameko Otousan : Shimana ! mitenaide, chotto wa okaasan no tetsudaidemonasai !

Kameko's father: Shimana! Don't look, please help your mother a little!!

(Yume Miru Taiyou Vol 1: P.10)

Context : It happened when Kameko's mother was holding her small child, then her father approached Shimana asking Shimana to help her mother.

Discussion :

Kameko's mother was holding her crying child. Then, his mother reminded Shimana to bring the bento that had been provided to go to school. Seeing his mother having difficulty holding her child, his father approached Shimana and said *Shimana! mitenaide, chotto wa okaasan no tetsudaidemonasai !* (Shimana ! Don't look, please help your mother a little !). In this context, the lingual marker *~Nasai* is used which means please or request (in a polite context) to commanding shimana. This is in accordance with Iori (2000) theory, the *nasai* form pattern which is used by people with higher social status to people with lower social status.

2. Prohibiting Speech

The Prohibition speech in this manga is used with the lingual markers *~nai* and *~na*, the details of which are summarized in the following table.

Table 1.4 data on lingual markers of prohibitive speech

~nai	4 data
~na	2 data

Sample 2

しま奈：もうそんな変な名前で呼ばないでよ！

Shimana : mou sonna henna namae de yobanaide yo !

Shimana : Don't call me that weird name again!

(Yume Miru Taiyou Vol 1: P.11)

Context : happened when his father called his name with Shimana when he wanted to ask Shimana for help.

Discussion :

Shimana's father (Kameko's father) called Shimana to ask Shimana to help his mother (Kameko's mother). However, Shimana refused to be called because his name was considered strange. Then, shimana said to his father *mou sonna henna namae de yobanaide yo !* (Don't call me by that strange name again!) so that his father doesn't call me by that name again. In this context, shimana uses the lingual marker ~nai which means no or don't. This speech sentence also uses informal sentences, where these sentences are used with people who are already acquainted or familiar. Based on the theory emphasized by Namatame (1996), this pattern is categorized as prohibitive speech. In this case, Shimana is talking to one of his family members, namely his own father.

3. Requesting Speech

The Requesting speech in this manga is used with the lingual markers ~kudasai and ~te kure, the details of which are summarized in the following table.

Table 1.5 data on lingual markers for Requesting Speech

~nai	4 data
~na	2 data

Sample 3

しま奈：ほかの人に頼んで下さい！

Shimana : hoka no hito ini tanonde kudasai !

Shimana : Please ask someone else!

(Yume Miru Taiyou Vol 1: P.54)

Context: happened when Shimana accidentally met a person who was sleeping on the street.

Discussion :

Shimana was leaving home for school. On the way he accidentally met someone who was sleeping on the road. While passing by, Shimana accidentally kicked the person. At first Shimana apologized and wanted to continue his journey again. However, the person kept calling him and asking Shimana for food. Worried about the person, Shimana approached and asked about the person's condition. Because of his request, Shimana said *hoka no hito ini tanonde kudasai!* (Please ask someone else) to that person to ask someone else what food they want. In this context, Shimana uses the lingual marker

~*kudasai* which means to ask for help. Based on the theory emphasized by Namatame (1996), this pattern is included in requesting speech.

4. Permission Speech

The permission speech in this manga is used with the lingual marker ~*ii* with the finding of 1 data.

Sampel 4

朝陽：しま奈って呼んでもいい？

Asahi : *Shimanatte yonde mo ii ?*

Asahi : *May I call you shimana?*

(Yume Miru Taiyou Vol 1: P.54)

Context: happened when Shimana told his name to Asahi for the first time.

Discussion :

Shimana was walking towards the apartment at that time. While on the way he met Taiga and Asahi. At first, Asahi didn't know Shimana's name because the name was considered strange. After meet Shimana, Shimana began to have an interest in Shimana, until Shimana told Asahi his name. At that moment, Asahi asked Shimana for permission to call his name by saying *Shimanatte yonde mo ii ?* (Can I call you Shimana?). In this context, Asahi uses the lingual marker ~*te mo ii* which means may or can. This speech sentence also uses informal sentences, which are used when you already know or are already familiar. Based on the theory emphasized by Namatame (1996), this pattern is included in permission speech. In this case, Shimana and Asahi are already friends and know each other.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

From the research above, the most frequently used directive speech acts are command speech acts with 24 data. Next, this is followed by a prohibition utterance with 6 data, a request utterance with 3 data, and a permission utterance with 1 data. The most widely used lingual marker is the command lingual marker ~*e*, where this lingual marker was found in 15 data, and is widely used in commands. From each utterance, it is known that the biggest factor in the utterance is the factor of familiarity with the interlocutor (Permata, Arianingsih: 2022). In line with this, other supporting factors are the situation and conditions when the speaker speaks.

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