CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

In a conversation, one of the messages conveyed has the intention to cause the hearer performs the particular action requested by the speaker. According to Searle (1979: 59), this act of saying something to cause the hearer does a certain action is called directive illocutionary act. In other word, this act utters the message to cause someone does the specific action according to the utterance produced by the speaker. Searle (1969:59) stated that the illocutionary could be uttered in direct or indirect. In line with Searle, Yule (1996: 55) briefly stated that the direct speech has the same relationship between the structure and the function of the utterance, while indirect is defines when there is no relation between the structure and the function of the sentence. In simple way, the direct has in line function between structure and function, while indirect is occurred when there is no direct relationship between the structure of the utterance and the function. The direct directive is the directive act that the intention of the speaker is applied on the surface structure of the locutionary. While the indirect directive illocutionary act is the illocutionary that the speaker expresses another illocutionary than what it is implied explicitly.

For example, the direct directive illocutionary act happens when the speaker utters “close the door” both the locutionary structure and the function intend to cause the hearer to do the action of closing the door. Moreover, the form

of the utterance also has the intention to cause the hearer to do particular action. Therefore, this locutionary is classified as the directive illocutionary act. Since the locutionary and the illocutionary has the same relationship, in the other word, there is no gap or different in both the locutionary and illocutionary. Indirect directive illocutionary act may happen, for example, when the hearer and the speaker are in the low temperature room caused by the air conditioner; a speaker might merely say, "Wow, it's getting cold in here". Certainly, referring to the speaker's utterance, the purpose of it is only to convey an information for the hearer that the room is getting cold, without any intention that causes the hearer to do the action to make the room becomes warm. Without knowing the context, the utterance is limited to provide information that makes its focus as an assertive illocutionary act. However, in the conversation, the context should be considered to define the hidden speaker intention. If the context is added, that the speaker was lazy enough to get up from the seat to turn up the temperature of the room and then say, "Wow, it's getting cold here," the speaker's utterance has another purpose than only to provide information. The other purpose is the speaker expects the hearer to get up from their chair and turn up the temperature of the room without directly asking or ordering the hearer to do so. From the phenomenon, the speaker uses indirect language to avoid the direct speech act. This strategy relies on a pragmatic context to hide intentions of the speaker and leave the hearer to interpret the speaker's intention.

Hence, in conversation, there is a notion called 'face'. Brown and Levinson (1987:61) stated face as the public self-image that everyone wants to

claim for himself. In addition, Yule (1996:60) also said the similar definition of face “the public self-image of a person”. From that notion, it can be drawn the conclusion that face is about someone reputation. In the other hand, the face is the image that someone tries to show to the other people. The ‘face’ notion, related to the way both of the speaker and the hearer convey their message with politeness strategy in order to do less or more threat to their ‘faces’. To do less threatening act to the face, it is considered to choose the proper politeness strategy. Brown and Levinson (1987:211) stated that the politeness strategy that less do the threatening act is off record politeness strategy. They defined off record strategy as an attempt by the speaker to remove them from any possibility to be imposing. The choice of off-record strategy intends to save both of the hearer’s face or speaker’s face; in the other words, this strategy tries to avoid or less do the face-threatening act.

Regarding the phenomenon that the directive speech act can be uttered direct or indirect, it is considered for speaker uses politeness strategy as the attempt to convey the speaker’s intention without forcing the hearer. Therefore, it is need to discover about how people apply the off-record politeness strategy to convey the directive illocutionary act through the choice of the directive speech act type. In addition, the speaker chooses the off-record strategy to avoid or less doing face threatening act. For those reasons, this research is focused on analyzing the speaker’s choice of strategy to convey the directive illocutionary act in off-record politeness strategy. To illustrate the case, this research exposes that data from only those of the directive illocutionary act used in the off-record strategy. In

collecting the data, this research uses *A Thousand Splendid Suns* novel written by Khaled Hosseini, as the data source.

In relation to this research, there are two previous research analyzing about the directive illocutionary act. The first is titled *Directive Utterances in the Sign of the Four by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle: A Pragmatic Perspective* conducted by Damayanti (2014), a student of Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. The research analyzed the sentence types, intention, and politeness strategy that is used in the directive illocutionary act. The second research is about the classification of types, moods, function, and politeness principle and strategy in directive illocutionary by Garnis Trisnawati (2011), a student of Diponegoro University. Her research is titled *Directive Illocutionary Acts In Relation To Politeness Strategy in the Historical Movie the King's Speech*. Since both of the research data do not specify the politeness strategy used in directive illocutionary act, this research tries to specify the data by only analyzing the off record directive illocutionary act. In addition, to fill the gap between the previous researches and complete the research, this research elaborates the off-record politeness strategy that speaker's use to reach the goal of the off record strategy.

1.2 Research Questions

Related to the topic, the scopes cover:

1. What types of directive illocutionary act as an off record strategy?
2. What type of moods are represented in the mentioned directive illocutionary act as an off record strategy?

3. What specific off record strategy used by the speaker in the mentioned directive illocutionary act?

1.3 Objectives

In line with the scopes, the objectives of the research are:

1. To describe the types of directive illocutionary act as an off record strategy.
2. To discover the type of moods represented in the mentioned directive illocutionary act as an off record strategy.
3. To examine the specific off record strategy used by the speaker in the mentioned directive illocutionary act.

1.4 Significance to Knowledge

This research provides a significance both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it contributes to the application of sentence moods as off-record directive illocutionary act, and the choice of specific off record strategies to convey the indirect and direct directive illocutionary act. Practically, it offers the speakers to use particular strategies to persuade the hearer. Besides that, it serves a strategy of avoiding or doing less face-threatening act in order to reach the aim of indirect and direct directive illocutionary act.

1.5 Framework of Theories

In order to cause the hearer (H) to do the certain action that speaker wants, the speaker should utter the directive illocutionary act as stated by Searle (1979) that the directive illocutionary act is the illocutionary act that want to make the hearer

do particular action. The directive illocutionary act can be uttered directly or indirectly. The indirect directive illocutionary certainly hides the intention of the speaker that want the hearer to do particular action classified as off-record politeness strategy. According to Brown and Levinson, in their book *Politeness* (1987) stated that this strategy uses implicit intention and removes the speaker from the potential to be imposing. This strategy is also done to save the speaker to threat the hearer's face. In the off-record directive illocutionary act, it can be appeared in three sentence moods, indicative and imperative as explained by Eggins and Slades (1997).

Hence, there are three theories used to analyze the data of this research; Eggins and Sldes (1994) about the specific type of moods in conversation. John Searle (1979) about the speech act, directive Illocutionary act, and Brown and Levinson (1987) about the off record politeness strategy.

The framework can be illustrated in the following figure:

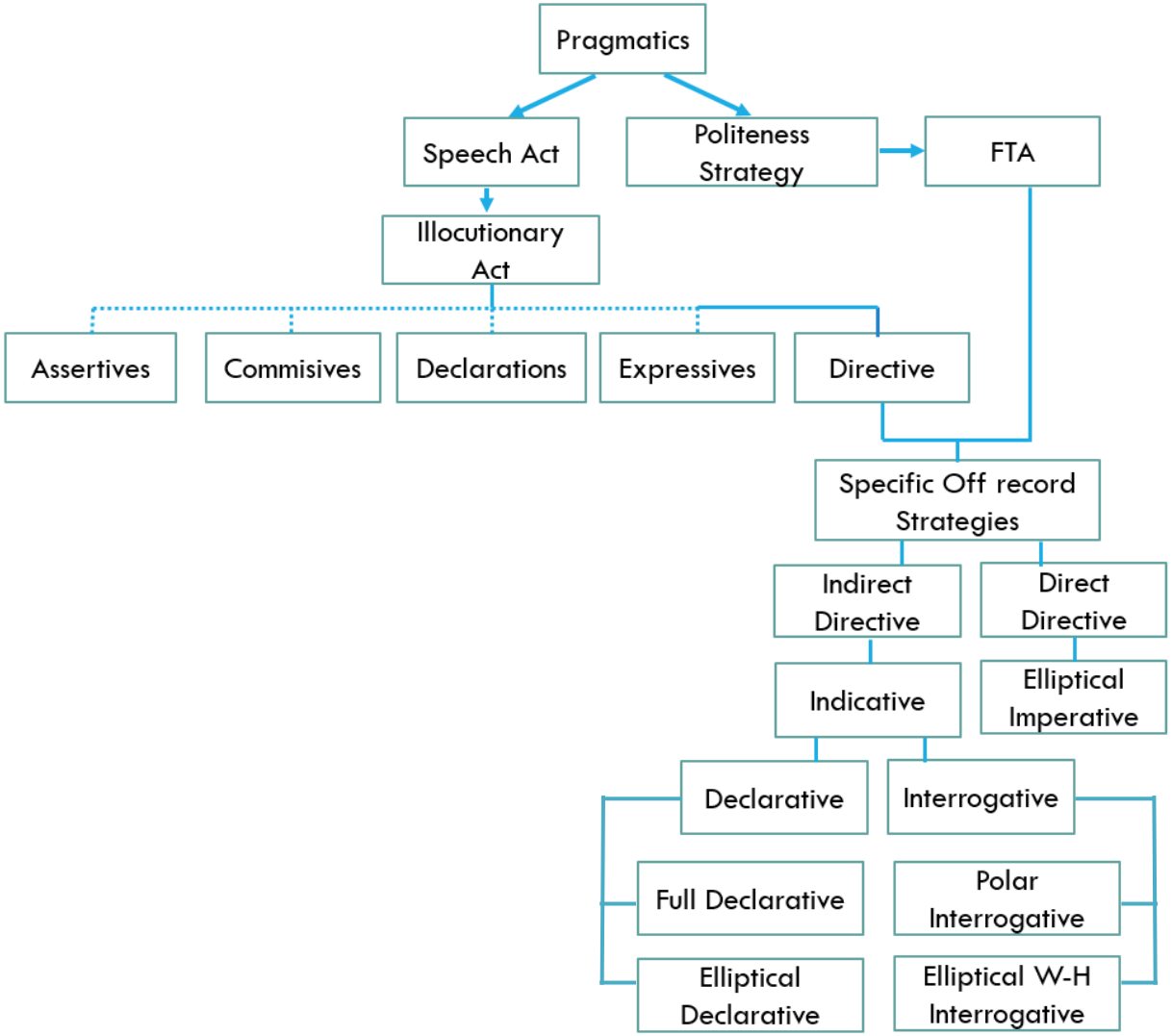


Figure 1.1 Theoretical Framework