Directive Speech Acts in the Novel "God Allows Being a Prostitute! Muhidin M. Dahlan's Works: Pragmatic Studies

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ABSTRACT

This research is entitled Directive Speech Acts in the Novel "God Allows You to Be a Prostitute! Muhidin M. Dahlan's work: Pragmatic Studies uses research methods, the observation method with katat techniques. This novel is widely discussed because researchers want to know what speech acts and what functions are contained in the novel. The data analysis used is descriptive with a pragmatic approach. The research results show that there are 6 (six) speech acts, namely: asking, begging, demanding, prohibiting, challenging, and advising. This directive is not said because in this novel there is a lot of asking and pleading for a character named Kiran in his living life who is disappointed in facing life, some have advice and challenges. The functions of non-verbal speech are fun, competitive, cooperative, and challenging. This is because the story at the beginning has a lot of fun, namely when the character Kiran lives his life as a devout person, and at the end, in his life journey, many things don't go according to his wishes, so he faces many challenges.

Keywords: speech act, directive, pragmatic, novel

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool for humans. Manasia cannot interact with each other without language. Human communication activities can be in the form of oral or written. Spoken language is the language spoken by humans. The written language is the language that is written.

In oral delivery, language is not too concerned with grammatical language. However, written language emphasizes the complexity of the discussion. This is because written language has evidence, namely writing, while spoken language does not determine the grammaticality of the language.

Ideas conveyed to readers require media. One of the media is novels. Novels are built by elements such as plot, characters, background, setting, and so on. In the novel, speech acts between one character and another character occur.

Novels are also a place where writers express their messages. Through the actors or story characters, the novel writer neatly arranges the speech used in the story. Therefore, the speech used must reflect the ideas conveyed so that the message conveyed can be well received by the reader.

Speech acts are part of pragmatic theory. Paragmatics according to Wijana [1] looks at language externally and the situations that accompany these speech acts. For example, someone asks the time at 12.00 noon. This means that the speech situation is that 12 o'clock is the time when people are hungry. This means that the speech indicates an invitation to eat.

According to Cunningwort [2], speech acts theory is a theory that focuses on how language is used to organize the speaker's intentions.

In the novel, speech acts occur between the actors. According to Searli, speech acts are:

The pragmatic theory that will be used is Searly's theory [3] which divides speech acts into 5 types, namely: assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative.

One of these speech acts is directive speech acts which are the focus of research. According to Searle, speech acts. Directives are speech acts that function to influence the interlocutor, such as: ordering, requesting, advising, ordering, advising, and recommending [5]

The function of speech acts is based on the purpose of the communication we carry out. Brown [6] states that the function of language is the goal we achieve with language, for example asking, saying hello, or commanding.

According to Leech [4] classifies illocutionary functions into four categories, as follows.

1. Convivial function, namely a pleasant function, for example, offering, inviting, greeting, saying thank you.

2. Competitive Function (Competitive) This function is a competitive function with social goals because. The aim here is negative and reduces harmony between the speaker and his speech partner, including ordering, refusing, demanding, criticizing, and begging.

3. The function of working together (collaborative) does not pay attention to social goals, because it does not involve politeness, including this function is stating, reporting, announcing, and reporting.

4. Challenging function (Conflict) The challenging function is a function that conflicts with social goals, including the illocutionary function of threatening, accusing, cursing, and scolding.

In pragmatic studies, meaning is also discussed, namely pragmatic meaning. divides the pragmatic meaning approach into three parts as follows:

1. Psychological meaning, which is related to references in the mind and meaning in the mind. This meaning relates to the components needed to understand the meaning of individual terms.

2. Referential meaning is related to entities in the external world and meaning in the world

3. Social meaning is related to action through language

Formulation of the problem

The matters discussed in this article are formulated in the following problem formulation:

1. What are the forms of speech acts in the novel God Allows You to Be a Prostitute? Muhidin M. Dahlan's work?

2. What are the functions contained in the novel God Allows You to Be a Prostitute? Muhidin M. Dahlan's work?

2.   METHODOLOGY

The research method used is the observation method with note-taking techniques. The sima method is a method in language research by listening to written sources, namely the novel "God Permits Being a Prostitute! The Work of Muhidin M. Dahlan". The

technique used is the note-taking technique. The technique is carried out by recording the directive speech acts in the novel "God Permits Being a Prostitute! The work of Muhidin M. Dahlan [7]

3.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Form and Function of Speech Acts in the Novel God Allows Me to Be a Prostitute.

3.1 Request

Example 1

"So Kiran, faith in Allah does not just mean believing in the existence of Allah but must be accompanied by submission to all and all of His rules.

Example 2

"That's right, you can help me"

"Aren't you sure yet, Kiran?

"Sure now sir

The form of not speaking asks Kiran not to doubt in the slightest anything that has been revealed by Allah, Allah is All-Knowing, Allah is Most Just. That's right, sir, answered Kiran. In this case, Kiran agreed to the request by saying "That's right, sir, answered Kiaran.

The function developed in this speech is working together which has psychological meaning. With the statement, do not doubt in the slightest anything that has been revealed by God. Speech acts have psychological meaning because of the behavior of asking not to doubt anything that has been revealed by God [9].

The form of non-speech in example (2) above is asking. With the statement "That's right, can you help me? This statement is in the form of a request. The function developed by TTD above is the function of cooperation or collaboration. With linguistic markers when you are not sure. It is said that the function is working together because the speaker (Pak Tomo) and Kiran's interlocutor will work together to complete Kiran's thesis. There are the words "Is it true that you can help me? This is the speech act of asking

3.2 Beg

Example 1

"O Allah, reveal Your face to me in a silent curtain that shines and shines."

Example 2

"Pliss: I need it. Please give me. I can't stand it like this all the time. I need opium, I'm sick and tormented like this all the time. Pls. Help me."

The form of speech acts examples (1) and (2) begin with the statement "O Allah, reveal Your face to me in a silent curtain that shines and shines". And "Pliss: I need it please give me"

The function developed by the speech acts above is cooperation or collaboration to provide something that is needed.

3.3 Demanding

Example (1)

"Did you know that a leader must protect his citizens in this world and the hereafter?"

Example 2

"We are stupid too, why can't we take part in the Mujahideen Congress? It's stupid, maybe there's something they're hiding."

The form of the speech act above is demanding with the statement "Leaders should protect their citizens in this world and the hereafter" in example (1) and the statement "Stupid, maybe they are hiding something." These two statements include directive speech acts in the form of demanding with the words should, and stupid yes...

The above TTD function is competitive or demanding. The TTD above has a psychological function with the presence of the word should. The existing meaning is psychological, namely demanding firm behavior from the speaker and his partner, namely with a statement. Did you know that a leader must protect his citizens in this world and in the hereafter"

3.4 Prohibit

Example 1

"Hey Miss Kiran, what are you reading books like that for? How surprised Kiran was, I just answered. Just to find out what this congregation is about."

Example 2

"Sister, if you are discussing, don't come here, please come out!" I'm surprised I'm curious, how sadistic he was to just throw me out like that."

The form of the speech act above is prohibition. This can be seen in the statement "Hey Miss Kiran, why are you reading books like that (example 1). This indicates that there is a ban on reading such books. This is a prohibition. In the statement "Ma'am, if you are discussing, don't come here, please come out!" In this sentence, there is a prohibition with the word don't.

The function of the TTD above is to challenge the words commanding and prohibiting. The interlocutor prohibits the speaker's desire to read the book which is also meant by the word prohibit. The function of challenging directive speech acts. Namely challenging the speaker by the speech partner. The meaning contained is psychological, namely human behavior. The interlocutor is prohibited from discussing at the interlocutor's place [10].

3.5 Challenging

Example 1

"To live according to the Prophet's way, all our movements must follow his guidance, including eating, drinking, including walking."

Example 2

"Carrying out Islamic rules is not real; That country is bullshit, empty. What's the reality? There must be an institution that carries out these rituals. And now that country doesn't exist yet.

The TTD forms in examples (1) and (2) are challenging. This can be seen in the statement "To live according to the Prophet's way, all our movements must follow his guidance including eating, drinking and walking" in example (1) and the statement in example (2) "Carrying out Islamic rules is not real; the country is bullshit, empty.

The form of the speech act above is challenging with the element of order." Its function is to order people to follow the Prophet's method and carry out his rules.

3.6 Advising

Example (1)

Worship slowly Kirani. Don't rush into doing everything."

Example (2)

"Kiran, life must continue, don't waste your time with your condition.

The form of TTD is to advise. This can be seen in the statement in example (1) "Worshiping is slow, Kirani. Don't rush into doing everything" and in example statement (2) "Kiran, life must continue, don't waste your time with your condition.

The form of TTD above advises with the statement "Worshiping is slow, Kirani. And "Life must go on. The function that is developed is a fun function with the offer made in the speech act. [11]

4. Conclusion

Based on the discussion above, there are (six) forms of directive speech acts, namely: asking, requesting, demanding, prohibiting, challenging, and advising. This directive is not said because in this novel there is a lot of asking and pleading for a character named Kiran in living his life who is hit by disappointment in facing life, some have advice and challenges. The functions of non-verbal speech are fun, competitive, cooperative, and challenging. This is because the story at the beginning has a lot of fun, namely when the character Kiran lives his life as a devout person, and in the end, in his life journey, many things don't go according to his wishes, so he faces many challenge

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