REALIZATION OF DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS IN HALF OF YELLOW SUN BY CHIMAMANDA NGOZI ADICHIE

A THESIS

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PRONOUNCEMENT

I honestly declare that I wrote this thesis myself without taking the work of other researchers from any tertiary institution, either at the diploma, S-1, S-2, or S-3 degree. I also ensure that I do not take any material from other works except the references already mentioned.

Semarang, 15 th June 2021

Zulfiana Nur Azizah

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

"There is no elevator to success. You have to take the stairs."

Zig Ziglar

You must tell yourself, "No matter how hard it is, or how hard it gets, I'm going to make it."

Les Brown

This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved dad, mom, grandparents, sister,

and those who I love the most

APPROVAL

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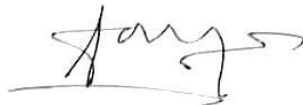
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Semarang, 15th June 2021

Zulfiana Nur Azizah

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ABSTRACT

This thesis identifies directive speech acts in novel *Half of Yellow Sun* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie. This novel contains a very diverse directive speech act to be studied further by looking at the context of the utterance as well as external factors that also influence it. The purpose of the thesis is to describe the types of directive speech acts used in the novel, the way directive speech acts delivered by the characters and the factors that determine the use of it. Speech acts theory by Searle (1979) is applied in this thesis. For the method, the researcher used the descriptive qualitative method. The result of the data analysis shows that there are 14 types of directive speech acts in this novel. In expressing the directive speech acts, the characters use both direct and indirect directive speech acts. Direct directive speech acts are found in imperative sentences while indirect directive speech acts can be found in interrogative and declarative sentences. Third, the social background and the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor contribute to the determinants of direct and indirect speech acts.

Keywords: An analysis of directive speech acts.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Literature is a series of human values, emotions, actions, and ideas in a story form (Bressler, 1994:9). Each literary work has a different artistic content value. This difference is usually influenced by several possibilities such as the level of creativity of the author, the style or characteristics of the writer, the circumstances and situations behind the writing of the literary work, the era of the literary work, etc. Therefore, each literary work has different artistic values. For example, there is a literary work that emphasizes the uniqueness of the words and sentences used, there is a literary work that puts forward the goal of conveying the messages implied in it. Besides, this difference is usually more visible in the content of these literary works.

In conveying the contents of literary work, the writer uses various forms of writing. He or she usually writes literary works that are almost entirely dialogs or a combination of narration and dialog which is set out in paragraph form. This form exists in prose. The combination of narration and dialog complements and explains one another.

One of the characteristics of the novel is that it contains dialog or conversations between one character and another. In novels, a conversation is one of the media used by speakers to convey their intentions and messages to the interlocutor. This dialog becomes very interesting to study because it can reveal all the information about these characters. Sometimes this dialogue can provide new facts, criticisms, and information. Furthermore, the dialogue can also function as an expression to show feelings, reasons, and complaints. The Dialogue can also be a means for speakers to ask their interlocutors to do something.

One novel that contains dialogue is *Half of Yellow Sun* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie. The novel, which tells a story set in the Biafra war, was published in 2006. This novel has received many awards such as the best book that won at Women's Prize for Fiction. From the reader's point of view, this novel is also very easy to read because it uses simple language, therefore readers are quick to understand even though the contents tell a heavy topic.

From the dialogue functions that have been discussed in the third paragraph, the writer will describe those dialog functions that exist in the novel *Half of Yellow Sun* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie. From all of those functions, the writer chooses to focus on looking at utterances whose context refers to the concept in which the speaker asks the interlocutor to do something for him or her. This is based on a large amount of data from these utterances from all of the characters in this novel. Interestingly, these utterances will be different in each

segment of conversation with other conversations. All of the character's utterances have the same purpose, but how they are conveyed vary greatly. For example, a character using a sentence that is uttered directly will be immediately understood by the reader because either the sentence itself or the intent has the same objective. Apart from the sentence that was delivered directly, it turns out that there are many forms of sentences that are expressed indirectly with a variety of methods of delivery.

The variation of those expressions in this novel is likely influenced by social background and by the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor. From the diversity, the researcher wants to see that speech to ask for something that has different language realization. The diversity of utterances makes researchers interested in seeing the forms of characters when asking other characters to do something, looking at how the characters use the utterances in conversation, and revealing the factors that determine the forms of these utterances.

1.2. Research Problems

Based on the reasons shown in the background of the study, here are several research questions that want to be answered.

1. What are the types of directive speech acts in the novel *Half of Yellow Sun* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie?

2. How does the character deliver directive speech acts to other characters in the novel?

3. What factors determine the use of directive speech acts in the novel?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

According to the research question that has been formulated, the objectives of the study are:

1. To describe the types of directive speech acts used in *Half of Yellow Sun* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie.

2. To describe the way directive speech acts delivered by the characters in the novel.

3. To describe the factors determine the use of the directive speech act in the novel.

1.4. Previous Study

Studies on directive speech act in literature have been carried out by several previous researchers. These previous studies are presented based on the common objectives of the studies. Among them are:

The first research was conducted by Nindyasari (2013) entitled *Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act of Luther Character In The Novel "Skipping*

Christmas" Translated Into "Absen Natal". The researcher applied qualitative descriptive as the method. The results of the analysis of this study indicated that 24 utterances were found consisting of six of directive speech acts types, namely f*orbidding, requesting, commanding, asking, suggesting,* and *ordering*. From the results of the identification, the researcher could conclude that all directive actions from the source language to the target language had the same meaning and structure so that the translator was easier to translate the speech of the characters in it.

The second research was conducted by Cahyani (2013) in her thesis entitled *The Directive Speech Act Used By The Landaracters In The Novel Five Towers (2011): A Pragmatic Study*. The method used in this thesis is qualitative. The researcher found 12 directive illocutionary acts in the form of *commanding, advising, suggesting, requesting, urging, admonishing, reproving, reminding, prohibiting, inviting, ordering,* and *warning*. The most common type of directive is *requesting* followed by *advising* while the least data is *reproving*.

The third research has been conducted by Kariroh (2015) in her thesis entitled *Directive Acts in the Da Vinci Code Novatel by Dan Brown*. The quantitative descriptive survey methodology is used in this thesis. The researcher also used the purposive sampling technique. The results of the analysis show that the researchers managed to find the types of directive speech acts, namely 1 challenging utterance, 3 entreating utterances, 9 permitting utterances, 9 inviting

utterances, 14 recommending utterances, 24 prohibiting utterances, 27 requesting utterances, 43 asking utterances, and 102 utterances for ordering and commanding.

The fourth research was conducted by Della (2018) in her thesis *Analysis of Directive Speech Acts by Searle Theory in "Sleeping Beauty" Movie Script.* In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative as a research method. The finding show that this novel contained types of directives such as *prohibition, request, command, question,* and *permission*. The most data found is *the command* with the number of fifty-one utterances. The findings also showed that the genre of the film also contributes to the use of directive speech acts.

The previous studies above have similarities with each other where they have discussed types of directive speech acts. These researchers identify all types that appear in the literary works that are selected as the object of their research and then calculate the amount of data. Researchers also looked at what types of data emerged the most.

The fifth research regarding directive speech acts has been conducted by Assola (2017) in *An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts Used on Friday Sermon at Al-Fitrah Mosque of Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang*. Descriptive is the method used by the researcher. This method was used to interpret utterances that contain functions and types of directive speech acts. The researcher

succeeded in identifying 33 directive speech acts, namely 1 data of *requests*, 7 of *commands*, and 25 data of *suggestions*. The suggestion had the highest percentage of occurrences. The researcher concluded that the findings of the most common type refer to the meaning that the speaker advises the listener to do something in the right way so that the listener becomes a good Muslim.

The sixth was done by Yuniati (2018) in *Directive Speech Acts in The Movie "The Message" by Moustapha*. The researcher used qualitative descriptive. This study aimed to interpret the utterances containing the types of directive speech acts in this film and also the contribution of this research in the EFL Class. The results of the data analysis showed that there are 2 data from *orders*, 10 data from *requests*, and 182 data from *commands*. The sum of all the data found is 213 utterances. The researcher concluded that command is the most common type of directive because this film contains many commands of the Prophet Muhammad and his companions when the battles of Uhud and Badr occurred.

Slightly different from the 4 previous studies presented earlier, these researchers not only identify the types of directive speech act but also explain the function of the type of directive with the most data. The types that appear the most are considered to be significant data to show the purpose of the directive speech acts being used in the literary work so that they discussed the function of one type of directive speech acts that dominant in their object.

The seventh research is *Directive Speech Acts of The Count Dracula in Dracula Novel.* This research was conducted by Lestari (2020). In this study, the method used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative by collecting Dracula's utterances. The results show that there are 18 data from Dracula's speech. Researcher had found eighteen words of Dracula. There is one data each for *advising, asking,* and *prohibiting*, two utterances from *questioning*, three data for *requesting*, and ten of them function for *commanding* and *stating*. The results of the data analysis state that based on Levinson's principle, there are four functions of directive speech acts. Meanwhile, there are three functions according to Allan. The conclusion showed that directive speech acts are a method of how a speaker influences his interlocutor to do something.

The eighth was conducted by Rahmawati (2016). The title of the research is *The Realization of Speech Act in The Little Women by Geronimo Stilton.* Researchers used qualitative methods in this study. The result found by the researcher were five types of speech act out of a total of 84 utterances. The percentage of speech acts that appear is 2% of *declaration*, 11% of *expressive*, 22% of *commissive*, and 33% of *representative*.

Apart from those studies that have identified the types of directive speech acts in literary works, several studies have also analyzed direct and indirect directive speech acts, for example, *Directive Speech Acts Found in "5CM" Movie* thesis by Kusumawati (2014). This ninth research applied qualitative methods.

From the results of data analysis, the author had identified 39 utterances of directive speech acts. The 16 utterances are indirect directive speech acts. The most common type of directive speech is advising-directive with a total of 17 utterances. It is because the film gives advice to the main character and also the audience to reach their dreams. The main character is also more likely to express his feelings directly.

Other research that discussed direct and indirect directive speech acts has also been carried out by Wijaya & Helmie (2019) in their thesis entitled *An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts in The Fault in Our Stars Movie Script*. By using qualitative research methods, this thesis aimed to analyze how often the use of speech act directives and how many speech acts are in the film script. The researcher succeeded in identifying 40 directive speech acts. The results of the analysis show that *suggesting* is the most common illocutionary act occurred in the script with a percentage of 3.50%. Meanwhile *ordering* is the most rarely used directive in manuscripts with a percentage of 0, 0%.

Previous studies above motivate current researchers to describe directive speech acts in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's novel, namely *Half of Yellow Sun*. However, the author will not only describe the types and ways of delivering the directive speech act but the author will also reveal and describe the factors that underlie the use of the directive speech act in detail. These factors are closely related to the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor.

1.5. Scope of the Study

The study uses *Half of Yellow Sun* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie as the object. This novel contains a lot of speech acts told by the characters that are expressed in a conversation between one character to another character. Of the many types of speech acts, the author focuses on examining the directive speech act. This is based on the factor of the high frequency of directive speech act appearances in this novel which is under following per the classification given by Sherle and Vanderveken. In addition, the directive speech act is expressed in various unique and interesting ways. All these linguistic data are also very adequate.

1.6. Writing Organization

This thesis includes four parts, namely an introduction, theory and method, results and discussion, and conclusion. Below is the explanation.

Chapter I is an introduction. This chapter contains the information needed to understand this thesis. This chapter contains six sub-chapter, namely background of the study, research problems, objectives of the study, previous studies, and scope of the study.

Chapter II is a theory and method. This section contains two points. The first is a theoretical framework that contains theoretical explanations used in analyzing research problems. The second is the research method which contains

an explanation of the research approach, data collection methods, as well as methods and steps in analyzing data.

Chapter III is the result and discussion. This chapter is the answer to research problems that have been formulated. This chapter is also the research results obtained based on data analysis and theory used.

Chapter IV is a conclusion. This chapter is a critical generalization of the. Besides, this section also contains suggestions related to further research that can be carried out based on the limitations of this existing research.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND RESEARCH METHOD

This section contains two points, namely the theoretical framework and research methods.

2.1. Theoretical Framework

Below is an explanation of the theory used in analyzing problems regarding the directive speech act which includes concepts, definitions, and terms related to topics quoted from various reference sources.

Searle's influence in the last three decades makes speech act theory has become one of the important branches of contemporary language theory (Vanderveken & Kubo, 2001:11). Speech acts do not only refer to one person's utterances to others but also contain the entire communicative situation, including the context of speech and also paralinguistic features that can contribute to the meaning of the interaction (Black, 2006: 17).

In producing a speech, people will engage in three actions. It is called a locutionary act, an illocutionary act, and a perlocutionary act. (Black, 2006: 17).

The minimal unit of human communication is the illocutionary act. People have been considered successful in performing illocutionary utterances every time they say a sentence in which the context matches a certain meaning (Searle and

Vanderveken, 1985: 1). According to Searle, there are only five illocutionary points, namely *expressive, declaration, assertive, commissive,* and *directive* (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 37).

One of the types of directive speech acts that are usually used by writers in writing literary work is the directive speech act. The directive illocutionary act is the speaker's attempt to make the listener do something with varying degrees and intentions (Searle, 1979: 13).

There are many types of directive speech acts. Some English directives are *request, ask, order, command, solicit, incite, invite, beg, suggest, advise, recommend, supplicate, entreat*, and *pray* (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 198).

The simplest case of utterance is that the speaker utters a sentence where the sentence itself and the meaning of the sentence have the same intention. It is called a direct directive speech act. On the other hand, not all utterances have a simple case. For example, a speaker might say the sentence "I want you to do it" by asking the listener to do something. The utterance is not only intended as a statement but is also intended primarily as a request, a request made through a declarative sentence. It is called an indirect directive speech act (Searle, 1979: 30). The problem posed by indirect speech acts is how the speaker might say one thing but it turns out that it was meant for something else (Searle, 1979: 31).

2.2. Research Methods

Below is the research method used in this thesis. This section contains the research approach, data collection methods and steps, as well as methods and steps in analyzing data.

2.2.1. Types of the Research

This study used descriptive qualitative research because this research aimed to describe phenomena related to all utterances indicating directive speech act in the novel *Half of Yellow Sun* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie. This qualitative research had three main objectives. The first point was to describe the types of directive speech acts in this novel. The second point was to describe the delivery of the directive speech acts. The last point was to describe the possible factors of the use of those directive speech acts. This qualitative research was descriptive and explanatory.

2.2.2. Data

There were two types of data used in this study, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data used in this research was *Half of Yellow Sun* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie. The data taken from this novel were all directive speech acts in the dialogue. Secondary data were books, journals, and articles to support obtaining several theories, information, and also previous research related to this research.

2.2.3. Methods of Collecting Data

The researcher used non-participant observation to collect data. Non-participant observation is a data collection method used in study research in which the researcher enters a social system to observe activities, events, and interactions. The aim is to gain a direct understanding of phenomena in their natural context. As a non-participant, the observer does not participate directly in the activities being observed (Mills et al., 2009: 609).

To collect primary data and secondary data, researchers used library research. To collect data from the novel, first, the researcher read the whole novel and understood every utterance in the dialogue. The second step was the researcher collected every utterance that shows the directive speech act. The third step was to classify all directive speech acts based on two groups according to the types of directive speech acts and purpose sentences indicating imperative, interrogative, and declarative sentences. It aimed to distinguish between direct and indirect directive speech acts.

2.2.4. Methods of Analyzing Data

Methods of analyzing data had done through textual analysis. To answer the research method, the researcher read the data and then analyzes it by looking at the context, which can be seen from the conversation before and after as well as from the directive speech act.

2.2.5. Population and Sample

The population of this research was all utterances in the dialogue of the novel *Half of Yellow Sun* by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie. The sample of this thesis was 221 utterances of directive speech acts.

2.2.6. Sampling Technique

The researcher used the purposive sampling technique. The reason for using this technique is because the researcher expected a sample that is under what will be discussed in the research results and discussions. In addition, the researcher also required criteria that are following the phenomena that occur in the text under study.

CHAPTER III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on the results of data analysis with applied theory, the researcher found the types of directive speech act in this novel, the way of delivering the directive speech act used by the characters in it, and the factors that determine the use of the directive speech act. These findings are described in detail below.

3.1. Types of Directive Speech Act in novel Half of Yellow Sun by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie.

Through the data that have been collected, the results showed that this novel contained many types of directive speech acts. According to the types of directive speech act described by John Searle and Daniel Vanderveken in their book entitled *Fondation of Illocutionary Logic*, the researcher found 13 types of directive speech act in this novel. Types of directive speech acts contained in this novel are *request, ask, tell, order, urge, require, beg, pray, warn, forbid, suggest, advise,* and *permit*. Below is a description of the types that were found.

3.1.1. Request

A request is a form of directive speech act where the speaker asks the interlocutor to do something for her or him. This type of directive speech act is not coercive because the speaker gives the choice to the interlocutor to accept or

reject the request. The request also refers to a polite context (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 199).

This type of directive speech act is also found in this novel. One day, Odenigbo's mother came to see Odenigbo. When Odenigbo's mother arrived at her son's house, she was greeted by the maid named Ugwu and Odenigbo's lover named Olanna. Basically, Odenigbo's mother didn't like Olanna at all so when she saw Olanna she immediately cursed at her. In that situation Ugwu asked Olanna to come in and stay in her room ***"Mah? Will you stay in the room?"*** *he asked, moving towards Olanna* (DRqs_4) so that the chaos would stop soon.

The bold sentence is one of the types of directive speech act, namely request. This can be seen through the form of the sentence used by Ugwu. Ugwu did not use imperative sentences but instead used interrogative sentences. The directive speech act is shown through interrogative sentences and the data above shows that Ugwu was to ask Olanna to go to her room, he was actually giving Olanna a choice. Olanna can comply or refuse his request. This indicated that Ugwu was simply asking if Olanna would or would not do what he asked.

From the way it was delivered, the quote was also conveyed more politely, this is influenced by Ugwu's role as Odenigbo's houseboy. Ugwu knew that a servant should not have the right to order the boss except in certain situations so that in asking something Ugwu used *requests* as an expression of his respect.

3.1.2. Ask

Ask has two functions. First is a request expression that is used to ask for a response or information. Second is an expression of someone's request to another person (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 199). The explanations below are two examples of the functions of this type of directive speech act.

The first function is to ask for a response. For example, it can be seen from what Kainene said when she asked if her twin, Olanna, would come to their father's party ***"Are you coming to Daddy's dinner party next week?"*** *Kainene asked* (DAsk_98). The most common answer to this kind of question is usually *yes* or *no*. The simplest function of this type of directive speech acts is to ask for a response.

In addition to questions that only ask for a *yes* or *no* response, sometimes ask is used to ask for certain information. For example, it can be seen when Olanna is looking for medicine for her sick child. Therefore she asked his colleague, Mrs. Muokelu *"Baby has a cough**. Do you know where I can buy antibiotics, my sister?"** Olanna asked* (DAsk_89). Olanna asked Mrs. Muokelu for information about a place that sold antibiotics.

The second function of ask is to ask someone to do something for it. For example, Odenigbo asked Olanna to at least have a child if she didn't want to marry him ***"If you won't marry me, nkem, then let's have a child,"*** *he said*

(DAsk_53). The quote has a similar concept to a *request* in that Olanna has the right to refuse Odenigbo's request. However, the level of formality that can be seen from the linguistic form of the two is different. In this speech, Odenigbo used casual language.

Ask and *request* have the same concept in that these two types of directive speech acts give the interlocutor a choice to refuse what is asked by the speaker. The thing that distinguishes these two types is that ask is used for speech that is less formal than request.

3.1.3. Tell

Tell is used when a speaker tells a listener to do something by not giving him/her the option to decline (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 209).

One day Ugwu's mother who was in the village was sick, so Ugwu's aunt followed Ugwu to the city to inform him of the situation and asked Ugwu to immediately visit his mother *"Ugwuanyi," she said, "**you have to come home. Your mother is very sick."** (DTll_02). In this situation, Aunt Ugwu didn't necessarily just ask but he really required Ugwu to do his bidding to go home because they were in this urgent situation.

Although the utterances of *tell*, *request*, and *ask* look almost the same, the concept of *tell* is inversely proportional to the other two types mentioned because *tell* does not give the listener the choice to refuse the speaker's request.

3.1.4. Order

Order means an order for someone to do something. Order refers to a sentence used to ask someone to do something or say that something must be done. A person can use orders when he or she has authority, whether that power is approved institutionally or not. Orders also have a greater level of power than just telling (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 201).

Ordering helpers is a common thing done by masters or bosses. It also applies to Odenigbo, who often orders his housemaid Ugwu to do various jobs such as *"Go, Ugwu,"* he said. *"Take tea and bread and go to the railway station."* (DOdr_28).

Order and tell have a very similar concept in that they do not give the interlocutor the option to refuse the speaker's request. The difference is that orders can only be made when the speaker has a certain authority, for example, the relationship between boss and housemaid as Odenigbo and Ugwu above, while there is no need for authority for *tell*. Therefore, utterances for *orders* have a stronger power than utterances for *tell*.

3.1.5. Urge

Urge is a type of directive speech act whose goal is more than just requesting, but also it neither the authority nor the power of command and order, nor does it possess the humility of *beg*, *plead*, and *pray* (Searle and Vanderveken,

1985: 200). In using *urge*, a speaker must include the reason why he or she urges the listener or interlocutor to do what she or he is told.

In the 'request' explanation already mentioned that Odenigbo's mother did not like Olanna. Odenigbo's mother urges Olanna to stay away from her son by including her reason that she does not want her son to marry an abnormal woman ***"Please go back and tell those who sent you that you did not find my son. And tell your fellow witches that you did not see him."*** *Master's voice rose "He will not marry an abnormal woman, unless you kill me first."* (DUrg_03). However, the real reason is she hates her because of Olanna's foreign education background. That is the way she is afraid that Olanna's modern life will affect her family.

The utterance is included in the *urge* category because the speaker includes a reason. In addition, the utterance has a stronger impact than just requesting although it does not require authority like *command* and *order* as well.

3.1.6. Require

Require means needing someone to do something with a greater degree of strength than simply telling or requesting (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 201).

Olanna is a smart and forward-thinking woman. Thus many people need and want her. Like Okonji's invitation to Olanna to be a minister *"**I hope you've thought about coming to join us at the ministry, Olanna**. We need first-class brains like yours," Chief Okonji said (DRqr_01).*

This concept is similar to *urge* because the speaker includes a reason for his or her request. The difference is that require will be used when the requirement is conditional and specific to a particular situation.

3.1.7. Beg

Beg is asking humbly while expressing a strong desire. It will happen out of a clear and a strong reason (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 204).

The situation at that time was a crisis because of the war. Thus many people were starving. One of the people affected by this war was Adanna. She was a poor woman who had a hard time finding food so she begged Olanna to give her some soup which she would give to her child when she saw Olanna and Ugwu cooking *"The day Olanna and Ugwu cooked in the kitchen, Adanna came in and said, "**Please, give me a small soup.**"* (DBeg_05).

The situation is so clear and urgent that Adanna was no longer asking or requesting but begging Olanna to give her some food for her starving child.

3.1.8. Pray

Pray means to ask God for something (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 205). One of the examples is when Pastor Ambrose prayed *"Father God, destroy the saboteurs that are showing the enemy the way! Holy-spirit fire!"* (DPry_01).

Pray is the only type of directive speech act in which the speaker does not ask or beg other humans, but God.

3.1.9. Warn

Warn is an expression used by speakers to tell or inform listeners to do or not do something, especially for something dangerous or unpleasant that is likely to happen, so that listeners can avoid it. The purpose of issuing a warning is usually to get someone to take evasive action (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 202).

Ugwu told Olanna not to kill the gecko *"If you kill it you will get a stomachache,"* he said (DWrn_02) because he knew that if Olanna killed the gecko, Olanna would have a stomachache because this had happened to her sister in the village before. So Ugwu told him to avoid this danger. Ugwu actually not only gave information but also warned.

3.1.10. Forbid

Forbid means order not (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 202). One of the data for the forbid found in the novel is as follows ***"Don't go to that bag unless I am around***," *he told Ugwu. "You might find a human head there."* (DFbd_01). The speaker of the quote is Jomo. The directive, which is a forbid, is intended for Ugwu. The point of Jomo's words was to stop Ugwu from approaching the bag.

Jomo asked Ugwu not to open the bag on the grounds because it had a human head in it.

3.1.11. Suggest

Suggest is a form of directive speech act when the speaker advises the listener to do his or her opinion. The suggestion is usually a possible solution. Suggesting is respectively weak directives (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 202).

An example of the data from suggesting is taken from the conversation between Odenigbo and Olanna when they were talking about his mother who would come a few days later. Olanna expressed her opinion about preparing the room for Odenigbo's mother. Olanna said that she thought Ugwu should temporarily move to other place so that Ugwu's room could now be used for Odenigbo's mother *"**I think Ugwu should move to the Boys' Quarters**. That way we'll have a free guest room. Mama may stay a while."* (DSgs_02). Indirectly, Olanna meant to tell Odenigbo to move Ugwu.

3.1.12. Advice

The purpose of using *advice* is usually to make the listener or the interlocutor take appropriate action on an event. When a speaker advises the interlocutor, the speaker advises the interlocutor to do something that the speaker thinks is following the interlocutor's interests and is also good for him or her (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 202).

Odenigbo is a man who can feel the bitterness of life because he saw the crisis everywhere due to war. Therefore, he was quite disappointed when he saw Richard eating food that was supposed to contain eggs but was replaced by cheese *"It's the same principle at play," he said.* **"You stuff food, you stuff people. If you don't like what is inside a particular food, then leave it alone, don't stuff it with something else. A waste of garden eggs, in my opinion"** (DAdv_01). Responding to Richard's action, Odenigbo advised Richard to leave the food with a composition he did not like rather than replace it with another composition so that no food was left wasted.

3.1.13. Permit

Permit is to grant permission to someone to do something. This type is the opposite of forbidding (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 202).

An example was when Olanna and Odenigbo were going out of town for a few weeks, Olanna allowed Ugwu if he wanted to stay with his family as long as they were away *"You can stay with your people if you want to"* (DPrm_01).

This utterance is a type of directive speech act in the form of 'permission' because Olanna allows Ugwu if he wants to return to his family in the village.

3.2. The Delivery of Directive Speech Acts in Half of Yellow Sun by Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie.

There are two ways to express the directive speech act, namely direct and indirect. A direct directive speech act is a directive speech act that is expressed through direct sentences. These sentences can be found in imperative sentences. Meanwhile, an indirect directive speech act will be found in three sentence purposes, namely interrogative sentences, declarative sentences, and exclamative sentences.

From the results of the data analysis, the researcher found both direct and indirect directive speech acts. For the indirect speech act, the writer found two sentence purposes, namely interrogative and declarative sentences. The direct and indirect directive speech acts will be described in detail below.

2.1. Direct Directive Speech Act

The directive speech act in this novel is mostly used direct sentences. When the directive is spoken directly, the form of the sentence that appears is imperative.

Odenigbo's mother wanted to cook for her son and she asked Ugwu to help her as she said *"Put some water to boil for me, Ugwu, and then cut these ugu leaves for the soup." (DOdr_50).* This imperative sentence is shown through a sentence that is preceded by a verb *light* and *cut*. In this context, we can also directly see that the sentence used by Master's mother referred to the concept in which she orders the Ugwu.

The data confirm that both the form of the sentence namely the imperative sentence and the context of the sentence have the same goal. Direct directive speech act shows that both form and context have the same meaning, namely asking people to do something.

2.2. Indirect Directive Speech Act

A directive speech act is not always expressed by using direct sentences, namely imperatives, sometimes speakers ask for something indirectly. An indirect directive speech act is found in interrogative sentences and declarative sentences. The following is an example of data:

2.2.1. Interrogative sentences

In general, the role of interrogative sentences is to make a question or to ask for certain information. An example of one interrogative is *"**Why are you using the kerosene stove?" she shouted (Dask_132)*. The speaker of this quote is Olanna. She spoke to Ugwu.

The utterance is directive sentences that are expressed indirectly through interrogative sentences. First, the question that Olanna meant to Ugwu was a directive speech act because Olanna indirectly asked Ugwu to speak to answer his question. Second, Olanna meant that the sentence was not only intended to ask Ugwu for a response but indirectly also forbade Ugwu to use the kerosene stove

because at that time they were experiencing a crisis due to war. The kerosene stove was a rare item, so Olanna told Ugwu not to use it.

In conclusion, interrogative sentences are not only used as a medium for asking questions but can also be used as expressions of asking someone else for something. However, these two interrogative forms are part of indirect directive speech acts.

2.2.2. Declarative sentence

Declarative sentences are sentences in the form of statements. This sentence serves to provide information. In this novel, the researcher found many declarative sentences that function as directive speech acts. Olanna likes cleanliness so she gets angry when she sees her child dirty. She often reminded Ugwu to keep her baby clean like *"Where is Baby? **I don't want any dirt on that dress"** (DOdr_59). This quote is an indirect directive speech act. This sentence does appear to have a function as a declarative sentence which is a statement spoken by the speaker, but if we look at the context, it turns out that this sentence is a directive sentence. Olanna asked Ugwu to look after the baby so his clothes wouldn't get dirty. This meant that Olanna had asked Ugwu not to soil the baby's clothes at all costs.

The declarative sentence above is the type of indirect directive speech act where the form and purpose are different. The sentence is a declarative sentence, but its purpose is to order.

Unlike the direct sentence which has the same form and purpose, indirect directive speech has a different sentence form and function.

3.3. Factors Underlying the Use of Directive Speech Act

The choice of language used by speakers, either using the direct directive speech act or indirect directive speech act, is certainly inseparable from the reasons behind it. The factors that determine the use of direct and indirect directive speech act in this novel are related to the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor. This relationship refers to three points: power, distance, range of imposition. To describe the factor underlying the use of the directive speech act, the researcher uses a 'P' sign which indicates *power*. Sign 'D' to describe their distance and 'R' which means the range of imposition. Below is the explanation of the data.

3.1. Direct directive speech act

The direct directive speech act will appear more frequently in the patterns below.

Factor Underlying Direct Directive Speech Act	
Case 1	P1 > P2

	DI ≠ D2
	RI ≠ R2
Case 2	P1 = P2
	DI = D2
	RI = R2
Case 3	P1 = P2
	D1 ≠ D2
	RI = R2

Table.1

3.1.1. Case 1

The first pattern that appears in the directive speech is P1> P2; D2 ≠ D2; RI ≠ R2. Direct directive speech appears when P1 as the speaker has higher power than P2 as the interlocutor. Their distance is far and their social status is different in the sense that there is a social burden between them.

One example of directive utterances from characters that have a relationship as described above is *"Serve my food, osisol"* (DOdr_60). P1 of the quotation is Odenigbo and P2 is Ugwu. P1 is a highly educated man so he became a professor at a famous university while P2 is a boy from a small village who comes to work at P1's house as a maid. The difference in social status becomes a social burden between P1 and P2 in their roles as superiors and subordinates. P1 certainly has authority over P2. This situation may make P1 use imperative sentences more often.

When P1>P2, the frequency of direct directive speech act appearances will be found more.

3.1.2. Case 2

Sometimes the directive speech act is also found when P1 = P2; DI = D2; RI = R2. In this pattern, the power possessed by the speaker and the interlocutor is the same so that there is no social burden between them and their relationship is close.

Sample data will be explained is *"I can't wait either," she said. **"Tell Ugwu to air the rug in the bedroom"*** (DTll_05). The speaker of the data is Olanna (P1) with her interlocutor, Odenigbo (P2). Their relationship is husband and wife. The use of imperative used by P1 is influenced by the emotional closeness between them. Apart from that, their social background is the same. They are both smart people who studied abroad.

From the description, it can be seen that having the same power and equal social status also supports the use of the direct directive speech act.

3.1.3. Case 3

Another factor of the direct directive speech act is also found when the speaker and the interlocutor have the same power and there is no social burden between them, but their relationship is far away. The description of the sample data is *Olanna said, **"Richard, please greet Kainene"*** (DAsk_133). The quotation is the utterance of Olanna (P1) and Richard (P2). Richard is a journalist from England who went to Nigeria because he was interested in ancient Igbo art. Even

though they come from different regions, Richard and Olanna have the same educational background because Olanna is foreign-educated. Therefore $P1 = P2$ and $RI = R2$. Even so, their relationship was not too close because, in the end, Richard is only her twin boyfriend.

Having the same power allows the use of imperatives even though their distance is not so close. However, the distance is also enough to affect the form of language that can be seen in the quotation. The utterance is expressed more politely. This is indicated by the presence of the greeting words, namely *Richard*, and the word *please* before the directive speech act in the above quotation. The use of please in the imperative is usually used for a more polite expression.

The conclusion is that power has a significant influence on the execution of the directive speech act. Direct directive speech act will also be found when the speaker has the same power as the interlocutor even if their distance is not so close.

3.2. Indirect directive speech act

The indirect directive speech act is found in the following patterns.

Factor Underlying Direct Directive Speech Act	
Case 1	$P1 < P2$ $D1 = D2$ $R1 = R2$
Case 2	$P1 = P2$ $D1 = D2$ $R1 \neq R2$

Case 3	P1=P2
	DI = D2
	RI = R2

<div align="center">Table.2</div>

3.2.1. Case 1

The first pattern that underlies the use of the indirect directive speech act is when the speaker has less power than the interlocutor, but their relationship is close and there is no social burden between them. The following is the data: *"Dad," she said again. She would speak mostly in English. It was easy to be formal and cold in English. "**I wish you had some respect for my mother**"* (DBeg_06). The quotation marked in bold above is an indirect directive speech act which is realized in a declarative sentence. The speaker above is Olanna. She is talking to her father. The meaning of the quote above is that Olanna indirectly asks her father to respect her mother for the attitude of her father who treats his wife badly, namely cheating on other women.

Instead of using *command* sentences that were explained directly, even though Olanna was based on feelings of anger and disappointment over her father's bad behavior towards her mother, Olanna still used more polite language which was packaged in the indirect directive speech act.

The factor of using the indirect directive speech act in this discussion is influenced by the fact that speakers have lower power than the interlocutors, even though the distance between them is very close. Universally, a father certainly has

more power over his child. Therefore, Olanna uses indirect directive speech to show her respect for her father.

In the P1 <P2 pattern, the indirect directive speech act is more common. This is because speakers have respect, are reluctant, or even fear the interlocutor.

3.2.2. Case 2

The use of indirect directive speech act also often appears when the speaker and the interlocutor have the same power so that there is no social burden between them and their relationship is close. For further explanation, it can be seen from the data *"**Perhaps it would be a better idea to speak to her gently instead of raising your voice**," Olanna said in English. She sounded very formal, clipped* (DSgs_03). The type of directive speech act, which is the suggestion above, is expressed in a declarative sentence. The speaker of the quote above is Olanna. She spoke to her husband, Odenigbo. Through the declarative form uttered by Olanna, Olanna seems to be asking her husband to speak more gently to someone. She is Odenigbo's mother.

The description after the directive utterance, namely She sounded very formal, clipped can describe the atmosphere of the situation at that time. Olanna speaking formally to her husband was unusual. The situation indicated that at that moment Olanna was in a really serious state. Olanna's speech above was a

response to her disappointment because Odenigbo was not polite to his mother, therefore Olanna used the indirect directive form.

Previously, this pattern also existed in the factor of using the direct directive speech act. Even so, this pattern does not rule out the possibility of appearing in the factors that underlie the use of indirect directive speech acts. Sometimes characters who have a close relationship with the same power can also pronounce the directive sentence in an indirect form, although this pattern is significantly more influential for the directive speech act. This pattern can also be one of the factors of the indirect directive speech act on the condition that their utterances occur when their discussion is heavy and serious.

The conclusion is that after analyzing the available data, the indirect directive speech act sometimes also appears when P1 = P2, R1 = R2, and D1 = D2. This happens when the context underlying the utterance refers to a serious situation.

3.3.3. Case 3

The third pattern that becomes a factor in the emergence of indirect directive speech acts is when the speaker has higher power than the interlocutor. This causes a social burden that occurs between the two. Besides, their relationship is close. Here is one of the data, *"Ari, you should get to bed, so you are rested in the morning for Lagos"* (DOdr_60).

The data above is what Olanna said to Arize. Arize is a cousin and also a close friend of Olanna who is pregnant. Arize and Olanna have different social backgrounds. This is because Olanna is a highly educated person, while Arize is a country girl who admires her cousin. Even so, their emotional connection is very close. This possibility occurred because Arize had two very important positions for Olanna, namely as a friend who could listen to all her complaints and as a family who loved her very much.

The form of indirect directive speech act usually occurs when $P1 < P2$. It turns out that $P1 > P2$ is also one of the factors for the emergence of an indirect directive speech act, but provided that the relationship between P1 and P2 is close. Olanna and Arize were very close. When Arize was pregnant, Olanna was the one who took care of her because she didn't want anything bad to happen to her.

Olanna's affection for her cousin is conveyed not only through actions but also in the language used. Even in uttering a command sentence, Olanna never once used an imperative or directive that was uttered directly. This indicated that Olanna treated Arize very gently.

Indirect directive speech act also appears when $P1 > P2$; $D1 = D2$; $R1 \neq R2$. Olanna uses directives uttered through indirect sentences as an expression of her affection toward others.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

From the results of the analysis that has been carried out through a descriptive qualitative method and based on related theories, the author found three important things related to the realization of the directive speech act language form in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's novel *Half of Yellow Sun*. First, the researcher found 13 types of directive speech acts.

The second finding relates to how the directive speech act is delivered. This novel contains both forms of direct and indirect directive speech acts. Direct directive speech can be found in imperative sentences. In this form, the sentence and the intention are the same. Meanwhile, the indirect directive speech act can be found in declarative and interrogative sentences. In the indirect directive speech act, the sentence form and its purpose are different.

The third finding is the exposure to the factors that influence the form of delivery of the direct and indirect directive speech act. These factors are influenced by social background as well as the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor. The benchmarks for analyzing these factors are power, distance, and range of imposition. The results of the analysis show that there are three patterns when the direct directive speech act is used in this novel. The patterns are P1 > P2; DI ≠ D2; RI ≠ R2, P1 = P2; DI = D2; RI = R2, and P1 = P2;

D1 ≠ D2; RI = R2. First, when speakers have stronger power than interlocutors and their relationship is not close, the type of directive that will appear more is direct directive. Speakers who have higher power will tend to ask other people in the imperative form because they have more power over the interlocutor. The second pattern is when the power of the speaker and the interlocutor is the same even though they are not close. This pattern is sufficient to be an adequate directive speech act factor because there is no social burden between them. Therefore, more direct directives will appear. The third pattern underlying the direct directive speech act is when the power between the speaker and the interlocutor is the same and their relationship is close. The closeness between the speaker and the interlocutor can be a factor in the directive speech act because asking someone for something is considered more comfortable and casual when their relationship is close.

Indirect directive speech act appeared in pattern P1 < P2; D1 = D2; R1 = R2, P1 > P2; D1 = D2; R1 ≠ R2, and P1=P2; DI = D2; RI = R2. First, when P1 is powerless, the types of indirect directive speech acts will appear more because speakers have a social burden that makes speakers use directive utterances that are considered more refined. The second pattern shows that the speaker and the interlocutor is close and even has the same power can also be a factor even though it does not appear as much as in the act directive speech. This appearance can occur when the discussion on which the utterance is based is heavy and serious.

The third pattern is when the speakers have higher power than the interlocutors but their relationship is close. Sometimes a very close relationship is also the reason for the emergence of this form of a directive. This is because the speaker has a desire to protect the interlocutor so that he uses more polite language.

Overall, the three points of the directive speech act findings in this novel can be examined in detail by looking at the context of the speech which can be seen in the descriptions before and after the directive utterances.

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APPENDIX