

The Function of Directive Speech Acts in the Drama Script Cantik Itu Luka by Jessy Segitiga

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Abstract: This research aims to determine the function of directive illocutionary speech acts in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive research method. The data collection technique used is listening and taking notes. The research data sources are primary data sources (fragments of dialogue which are thought to contain directive speech act functions in the drama script Cantik Itu Luka by Jessy Segitiga) and secondary data sources (journals, theses, books). Data analysis techniques are carried out by describing and recording data that has been determined by examining an object. The directive function in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga can be concluded regarding the types of directive speech functions obtained, namely the directive function of questions, commands, requests, advice, prohibitions, giving permission. The results of the analysis show that the fragments in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka by Jessy Segitiga" are dominant in the directive function of questions with 30 data with a percentage of 50% of the total data of 60 data. which states that in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga there are more question sentences which aim at the speaker expressing the desire that the interlocutor convey to the speaker whether the proposition is true or not true.

Keywords: Directive function, Drama Script, Cantik Itu Luka

1. Introduction

One way of interacting with other people is of course that differences occur, resulting in diversity caused by diverse speakers. When someone says something, they also perform certain actions through that speech. Austin divides speech acts into 3 types, namely: first, actions that provide information or state something (locution), second, actions that ask the speech partner to do something (illocution), and third, actions that give influence to the speech partner (perlocution). Locutionary speech acts are when someone uses words, phrases or sentences that match their meaning, which can be called the act of saying something. Then, an illocutionary speech act is when someone does something with a specific purpose, which can be considered an act of doing something. Finally, a perlocutionary speech act is when the speech act has an influence on the speech partner, which is referred to as an act of influencing someone (Riyono & Kanzunnudin, 2023).

According to Rasa, M. P. D. B., Andayani, A., (2019). There are five classifications of illocutionary speech acts, including representative speech acts, expressive speech acts, directive speech acts, commissive speech acts, and declaration speech acts. However, this research is limited to illocutionary speech acts related to directives. An action can be declared a directive action if the speaker makes a certain effort in doing something that makes the speech partner do something he wants. Directive speech acts have the intention of ordering or instructing the speech partner to carry out the action desired by the speaker.

According to Rizza, M., & Noor Ahsin, M. (2022) directives are a type of speech act used by speakers to order other people to do something. This type of speech act states what the speaker or speech partner wants to happen. These speech acts include commands, requests, orders, giving suggestions, and their form can be in the form of positive and negative sentences. When using directives the speaker tries to adapt the world to the words (via the listener). Directive speech acts are non-speech acts that have an effect on the speech partner to do something based on what the speaker says. For example, ordering, recommending, requesting, ordering, advising and so on.

According to Rizza, M., & Noor Ahsin, M. (2022) revealed that directive speech acts are acts that express the speaker's attitude towards actions carried out by the speech partner.) classify directive speech acts based on their function into six types, namely, Requestives, Questions, Requirements, Probabilitives, Permissives, and Advisories.

a. *Requestives* (Permintaan)

In a speech, it is said that there is a Requestives function if the speaker asks the speech partner to perform an action. The speaker expresses the speaker's desire so that the speech partner carries out the action and the speaker have the intention that the speech partner carries out the action because of the speaker's desire (Nisa' & kanzunnudin, 2021). Actions that have a requestive function include requesting, begging, pleading, pressing, inviting, praying, inviting and push.

b. *Questions* (Pertanyaan)

In a speech, it is said that there is a Questions function if, in uttering a speech, the speaker expresses the desire that the speech partner conveys to the speaker whether the proposition is true or not true. The speaker expresses his desire, in relation to the speech partner conveying whether the proposition is true or false, so that the speech partner carries out the speaker's wishes. Actions that have a questions function include asking, inquiry, and interrogation.

c. *Requirements* (Perintah)

In a speech, it is said that there is a Requirements function, when uttering a speech, the speaker wants the speech partner to perform an action. The requirements function also indicates that when uttering an utterance, the speaker expresses a desire so that his utterance, in relation to the speaker's position being higher than the speech partner, becomes a reason for the speech partner to carry out the speaker's. Actions that have this function include ordering, wanting, commanding, demanding, dictating, directing, instructing, regulating and requiring.

d. *Prohibitives* (Larangan)

In a speech, it is said that there is a Prohibitive function, when uttering an expression, the speaker prohibits the speech partner from taking action (Nur, S. F., & Kanzunnudin, M., 2022). The speaker expresses confidence that the utterance in relation to his authority over the speaker shows sufficient reasons for the speaker not to take action. Actions that have a prohibitive function include prohibiting and limiting. The following is an example of a speech which functions prohibitively.

e. *Permissive* (Pemberian Izin)

In a speech, it is said that there is a Permissive function, if when uttering a speech, the speaker wants the speech partner to take action. The speaker expresses the belief that his speech, in relation to the speaker's position being higher than the speaker, allows the speaker to take action. Actions that have a permissive function include approving, permitting, authorizing, granting, granting, permitting, permitting, releasing, forgiving and permitting.

f. *Advisories* (Nasihat)

In a speech there is an Advisory function, when the speaker utters an expression that aims to advise the speech partner to take action. The speaker expresses the speech with sufficient reasons for the speech partner to take action. Actions that have an advisory function include advising, warning, counseling, proposing, suggesting and encouraging.

Speech acts occur in everyday life, especially in verbal communication (Ahsin, M. N., & Ristiyan, R. 2019). Apart from that, this concept can also be found in literary works, such as drama. Drama is a type of literary work in the form of verbal dialogue or conversation between characters. On the other hand, a drama script is a written form of the dialogues. This makes drama scripts an effective tool in conveying messages and worthy of deeper analysis in the context of speech act studies.

The source of research data used in this research is the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga. The choice of data source is of course related to the research object studied in this study, namely the function of directive speech acts. Each drama script has its own uniqueness. Including the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga which was adapted from the novel Cantik Itu Luka by Eka Kurniawan. The novel, which is the work of Eka Kurniawan, summarizes the story focusing on a woman named Dewi Ayu, who lived during the Dutch colonial period in Indonesia. Dewi Ayu is known as a beautiful woman, but her life was filled with tragedy and suffering, including experiences as a prostitute and dark events in Indonesian history. Through a strong historical background and complex characters, the novel explores themes such as social injustice, violence, love, and human resilience in the face of suffering. "Cantik Itu Luka" is a literary work that shows Indonesia's cultural heritage while presenting an evocative and in-depth narrative.

This script was adapted because no one had yet translated it into a script or film, so the first part of the script was taken to be made into a drama script. The drama script tells the story of the perception of women which gives rise to the word beautiful, which is hurt, so the script also explains the history between the Dutch, PKI and Japan which made women victims. Therefore, in this text, history and imagination are formed. So the formulation of the research problem is "What are the functions of directive illocutionary speech acts in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga?" and the aim of the research is to determine the function of Directive Illocutionary speech acts in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga.

The research that is relevant to this research is research from the same research conducted by Yunita Trisnawati (2022) "Expressive Speech Acts in the Drama Script My Father Pulang by Usmar Ismail". This research discusses the forms of expressive speech acts that exist in each character in a drama performance. The difference between this research and that research is in the research study. Yunita's research examines expressive speech acts as a whole in the drama

script *Ayahku Pulang* by Usmar Ismail. Meanwhile, this research more specifically examines Directive speech acts in the drama script *Cantik Itu Luka* by Jessy Segitiga. Meanwhile, the similarity between the two studies is the object studied, namely the drama script. Another relevant research is research belonging to (Yuliarti, Rustono: 2022,) entitled "Directive Speech Acts in the Discourse of the Novel Trilogy by Agustinus Wibowo". The difference between this research and Yuliarti's research is the research object. Yuliarti uses novels as the object while this research uses drama scripts.

2. Methodology

This research is qualitative research using qualitative descriptive methods. qualitative research methods are often called naturalistic research methods because the research is carried out in natural conditions (natural settings). So in this case it can be said that this research was carried out in natural conditions to obtain the desired data from the subjects being studied. This research aims to determine the directive function in the drama script *Cantik Itu Luka* by Jessy Segitiga. The data used by researchers in this research is primary data and secondary data obtained from direct studies and librarians.

According to (Kanzunnudin, 2021) Primary data is a data source that directly provides data to data collectors. The primary data in this research are dialogue fragments which are thought to contain a directive function in the drama script *Cantik Itu Luka* by Jessy Segitiga. Data was collected by listening and noting elements of words, phrases and sentences which are important information related to speech acts and expressive functions in drama texts. Secondary data is data directly collected by researchers as support for primary data. Secondary data for this research are books, journals, theses, articles and other written materials related to the discussion in this research.

The data source used by the author in this research is a literary text, namely the drama script *Cantik Itu Luka* by Jessy Segitiga. Researchers use this manuscript because the amount of data contained in the manuscript is considered sufficient for research purposes and varies. (Kanzunnudin, 2021) states that data collection techniques are the most strategic step in research, because the main goal of research is to obtain data. In this research, the technique used was the note-taking technique. csays that the listening method is a method used in language research by listening to the use of language in the object to be studied (Afifah, N., 2021). This listening technique was carried out because the object to be studied in this research was the drama script *Cantik Itu Luka*. Then proceed with the note-taking technique, namely by recording the data in a data tabulation with a writing tool or certain instruments. (Kanzunnudin, 2021), recording can be done after the first or second technique has been used and with certain writing tools.

In this research, the data collection process began by reading the manuscript *Cantik Itu Luka* using the listening technique, then continued with the note-taking technique, namely by recording data containing passages that were thought to have a directive function in the drama script *Cantik Itu Luka* by Jessy Segitiga. Careful and thorough listening to primary data sources, namely research in the form of speech fragments and behavioral instructions in the drama script *Cantik Itu Luka* which contain locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Researchers only focus on sentences or conversations that contain elements of speech acts and directive functions in drama scripts (Kanzunnudin, M., 2022). The data obtained is then recorded in the prepared data. The speech partner's utterances and instructions that were identified as containing elements of the function of directive speech acts were then analyzed again to become research data (Nisa', M. 2021).

The data found was clarified based on the classification of directive functions in the *Cantik Itu Luka* manuscript by Jessy Segitiga. The data analysis technique is the steps taken to be able to conclude the answer to the problem (Ningrum & ristiyani, 2023). The stages that researchers carried out in the research were:

1. Data collection, namely the researcher writes data that has a directive function in the drama script *Cantik Itu Luka* by Jessy Segitiga.
2. Presentation of data, namely dividing the data that has been obtained and then dividing it according to the types of maxims that exist.
3. Examination, namely making conclusions from the data that has been obtained at the beginning and end of the research.

3. Result and Discussion

Directive speech is an act that expresses the speaker's attitude towards the actions carried out by the speech partner. Based on their function, directive speech acts are divided into six types, namely, Requestives, Questions, Requirements, Probabilitives, Permissives, and Advisories. The following is an analysis of the directive function in the drama script "*Cantik Itu Luka* by Jessy Segitiga".

3.1 Directive Function of Questions (Questions)

The directive function of questions (Questions) occurs when in uttering an utterance, the speaker expresses the desire that the interlocutor convey to the speaker whether the proposition is true or not true. Based on the results of the analysis, there are 30 data on the directive function of questions in the drama script "*Cantik Itu Luka*" by Jessy Segitiga. A detailed description of the directive function of questions in the drama script "*Cantik Itu Luka*" by Jessy Segitiga can be seen in one of the following data.:

- (1) Dewi Ayu : *Tahun berapa ini? Hah? Tahun berapa? 2003! Hah... 21 tahun lamanya Aku sudah meninggal dunia. Mengapa dunia ini tidak ada perubahan. Setiap zaman orang-orang selalu terjebak dalam masalah yang itu-itu saja. Yah, masalah tubuh! Kukira hari ini masalah seperti itu sudah tidak ada lagi. Tapi masih sama!*
(Cantik Itu Luka, 2022:3)

In utterance (1), the sentences in italics are "Tahun berapa ini? Hah? Tahun berapa?" spoken by Dewi Ayu. In this context, Dewi Ayu asked what year it was after waking up from her sleep and trying to get out of the grave. The function of this question is a directive function, because Dewi Ayu directs or asks for information about what year it is from other people. His goal may have been to gain clarity or confirmation regarding the current year, as he felt confused or unsure about the time that had passed since his death.

3.2 Directive Function of Commands (Requirements)

Requirements function, when uttering a speech, the speaker wants the speech partner to perform an action. Based on the results of the analysis, there are 5 directive function data in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga. A detailed description of the directive function of questions in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga can be seen in one of the following data.:

- (2) Ma Kalong : *Kubawakan wanita setengah baya ini untuk memijitmu. (memerintah untuk memijit Dewi Ayu)*
Dewi Ayu : Seseorang hamil karena disetubuhi, bukan karena tidak dipijat.
(Cantik Itu Luka, 2022:12)

In speech (2), the sentence was spoken by Ma Kalong "Kubawakan wanita setengah baya ini untuk memijitmu." is a direct command or instruction given to someone to carry out a certain action, namely to massage Dewi Ayu. Therefore, the sentence has a clear command directive function. Ma Kalong gave instructions to the middle-aged woman to massage Dewi Ayu.

3.3 Request Directive Function (Requestives)

The directive function of requests (Requestives) is when the speaker asks the speech partner to perform an action. Based on the results of the analysis, there are 17 demand function data in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga. A detailed description of the request directive function in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga can be seen in one of the following data:

- (3) Dewi Ayu : dan bukit Ma Iyang akan diratakan.
Ma Gedik : *Ampun... Jangan kau ratakan bukit itu. Banyak sumpah yang telah kami ucapkan bersama. Kamu mau berbuat apapun asalkan kau tidak meratakan bukit cinta itu.*
(Cantik Itu Luka, 2022:6)

In speech (3) spoken by Ma Gedik in the sentence in italics it is said to have a request directive function because Ma Gedik "Ampun... Jangan kau ratakan bukit itu" is a direct request not to take certain actions, namely leveling the hill. Therefore, the sentence has a request directive function. Ma Gedik begged that the hill is not razed because many oaths had been said there.

3.4 Directive Function of Advice (Advisories)

The directive function of advice (Advisories), when the speaker utters an expression that aims to advise the speech partner to take action. Based on the results of the analysis, there are 4 data on the directive function of advice in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga. A detailed description of the request directive function in the drama script "Beautiful is a Wound" by Jessy Segitiga can be seen in one of the following data:

- (4) Ma Kalong : *Dan jika boleh kusarankan, gugurkanlah! Ingatlah keluargamu Ayu!*
Dewi Ayu : Yah, Seperti saranmu Mama. Aku akan memikirkan keluargaku. Dan satu-satunya keluarga yang kumiliki adalah anak yang ada diperutku.
(Cantik Itu Luka, 2022:13)

In utterance (4), the sentences in italics, namely "Dan jika boleh kusarankan, gugurkanlah! Ingatlah keluargamu Ayu!", is some advice from Ma Kalong to Dewi Ayu. Even though these suggestions lead to certain actions, they are

more like advice or suggestions for Dewi Ayu's consideration. Therefore, this sentence can be categorized as a directive function of advice.

3.5 Prohibitive Directive Function (Prohibitives)

The directive function of prohibitions (Prohibitives) when uttering an expression, the speaker prohibits the speech partner from taking action (Uswatun Khasanah, 2022). Based on the results of the analysis, there are 2 data on the function of prohibitive directives in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga. A detailed description of the function of the prohibition directive in the drama script "Beauty is a Wound" by Jessy Segitiga can be seen in one of the following data:

- (5) Semua : Kuharap semua Jepang, mati terhunus. Hahahaha
Dewi Ayu : Jangan keras-keras. Nanti anakku mendengarnya.

(Cantik Itu Luka, 2022:13)

In speech (5) *jangan keras-keras* what Dewi Ayu said to her interlocutors (all the concubines) explained that this sentence was a prohibition for them not to laugh out loud because Dewi Ayu was afraid that her children would hear and not be disturbed.

3.6 Permission Granting Directive Function (Permissive)

The directive function of giving permission (Permissive), if when uttering a speech, the speaker wants the speech partner to take action. Based on the results of the analysis, there are 2 data on the directive function of granting permission in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga. A detailed description of the directive function of granting permission in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka" by Jessy Segitiga can be seen in one of the following data:

- (6) Dewi Ayu : *Kau boleh melakukan apapun, tapi tidak untuk bayi ini*
Gerilyawan : Banyak bacot kau ini. Ini semua terjadi karena ulah dari negaramu. The irlander bangsat. (mengeluarkan pisau dan akan membunuh Dewi Ayu)

(Cantik Itu Luka, 2022:20)

In utterance (6), the sentences in italics, namely "Kau boleh melakukan apapun, tapi tidak untuk bayi ini," is an order or prohibition given by Dewi Ayu to her interlocutor, in this case the Guerrillas, not to do anything to the baby. Therefore, this sentence can be categorized as a prohibitive directive function.

The directive function in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka by Jessy Segitiga" has been conveyed well. Almost all speech can be understood by the interlocutor correctly. The majority of utterances are able to produce the effect that the speaker hopes for. Analysis of the directive function in the drama script "Beauty is a Wound by Jessy Segitiga" shows that there are 60 data. The results of the analysis also show that the directive function found in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka by Jessy Segitiga" includes the directive function of questions, commands, requests, advice, prohibitions, giving permission. The question directive function was found in 30 data with a percentage of 50%, the command directive function was 5 data with a percentage of 8.3%, the request directive function was 17 data with a percentage of 28.3%, the advice directive function was found in 4 data with a percentage of 6.7 %, the prohibition directive function is 2 data with a percentage of 3.3%, the permit granting directive function is 2 data with a percentage of 3.3%.

The results of the analysis show that the most dominant data is the directive function of questions with 30 data with a percentage of 50% of the total data of 60 data. The directive function of questions is the most dominant data because many utterances are found which mean the desire that the interlocutor conveys to the speaker whether the proposition is true or not true. The speaker expresses his desire, in relation to the speech partner conveying whether the proposition is true or false, so that the speech partner carries out the speaker's wishes. Actions that have a questions function include asking, inquiry, and interrogation.

4. Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the results of the analysis of the directive function in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka Karya Jessy Segitiga" it was found that there were a variety of directive functions totaling 60 data, namely, 30 data directive functions for questions, 17 data for request directive functions, 5 data for command directive functions, 5 data for advice directive functions. 4 data, the prohibitive directive function is 2 data, and the directive function of granting permission is 2 data, so it can be concluded that the passage in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka Karya Jessy Segitiga" is dominant in the question directive function with 30 data. The question directive function is 30 data with a percentage 50% of the total data of 60 data. which states that in the drama script "Cantik Itu Luka by Jessy Segitiga" there are more question sentences which aim at the speaker expressing the desire that the interlocutor convey to the speaker whether the proposition is true or not true. The speaker expresses his desire, in relation to the speech partner conveying whether the proposition is true

or false, so that the speech partner carries out the speaker's wishes. Actions that have a questions function include asking and interrogating.

Based on the results of the research carried out by the researcher, the researcher provides suggestions for students, hopefully this research can be useful as a reference to increase insight and knowledge. It is hoped that other researchers will be able to carry out research on drama scripts and can use other theoretical approaches so that they will also have more interesting and better results. It is hoped that the results of this research can become reference material for other researchers.

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Conflict of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

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