

SYNTACTICAL ASPECT OF ELLIPTICAL DIRECT DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT

***Nira Sifaul Hayat Ridwanullah¹, Tatan Tawami²**

Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Universitas Komputer Indonesia,
Jl. Dipati Ukur 112-116, Bandung, Indonesia
nirasyf18@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

One of the ways to utter the directive illocutionary act is by directly saying the intention explicitly using specific imperative structure. In other words, the directive illocutionary act has the linked structure and the function to the imperative structure that is to cause the hearer does the action speaker wants. However, In order to emphasize the direct directive illocutionary act, the speaker utters only the prior clause to convey the message. This notion is specified as the elliptical imperative. However, the structure uttered by the speaker does not always in full sentence, it could only consist of prior clause; verb phrase, object, adverb of time, etc. From that notion, this paper aims to discover the deep structure of the elliptical direct directive and the choice of prior clause as Searle (1976: 17) elaborated the structure of the directive illocutionary act as: *I Verb You + You Fut. Verb (NP) (Adv)*. In order to analyze the data, the Qualitative descriptive is used in this paper. In conclusion, the direct directive illocutionary can be uttered in a short way by only uttering the prior clause of the locutionary such as: the verb, adverb of time, adverb of manner, and subject. Furthermore, the speakers should; utter previous locutionary as the reference for the short directive, utter the short directive when the action is performed by the hearer.

Keywords: Syntactical Aspect, Elliptical-Direct Directive Illocutionary Act, Structure.

INTRODUCTION

One of the messages conveyed in people daily life has intention to cause other people do or not do certain action. This notion in linguistic field may follow Searle's (1979: 59). He defined the act of saying something to cause the hearer does a certain action is called directive illocutionary act. In other words, this act happens when someone wants other people(s) to do or not do the act they intent. To deliver the directive illocutionary act, Searle (1969:59) stated that the illocutionary could be uttered in direct or indirect. In line with Searle, Yule (1996: 55) stated briefly 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 the simplest way, the direct directive appears in imperative mood and functions to cause someone do certain action, whereas the indirect appears in declarative and interrogative. In order to cause other people do or not do particular action, the speaker utters the directive illocutionary act, as stated by Searle (1979). The directive illocutionary act can be uttered directly or indirectly.

Furthermore, in the conversation, the direct directive illocutionary act can be said in simple by only briefly saying the prior clause of the sentence. For example: when

Rasheed said “sit down” to Mariam, even though the sentence only consists verb phrase and the rest of the syntactical aspects are omitted, Mariam as the hearer can easily understand Rasheed intention because of the shared knowledge that Rasheed wants Mariam to sit down on the chair. The utterance “sit down” experience the elliptical process of the subject, and if it is required, the object and adverb are omitted. This notion is related to the syntactical aspect of the illocutionary act, as elaborated by Searle (1979: 16-19) the structure of the direct directive illocutionary act is: *I Verb You + I Future Verb (NP) (Adv.)* with verb of directive are *order, instruct, request, and want*.

In addition, Eggins and Slade (1997: 88) mentioned about the elliptical imperative that functions for exchanging good and service. Elliptical imperative moods commonly do not consist of the elements of subject or finite, but contain only a predicator, plus any of the non-core participants of complement and adjunct. Searle (1976: 16-19) explained the deeper structure of the directive illocutionary act is *I Verb you + you Fut Vol Verb (NP) (Adv.)*.

The phenomenon above may appear in various condition of prior clause; it can only consist of vocative, adverb of time, and adverb of manner while the intention is attempting to ask the hearer to do specific action. Even though the utterance only consists of one phrase, the hearer can easily understand the speaker intention because of the context or the shared knowledge by the speaker and the hearer Leech (1983:13). From this notion, the focus of this paper is to discover the syntactical aspect of the direct directive illocutionary act experiencing the elliptical process. In addition, the chosen of prior clauses by the speaker are also explained. Therefore, this paper limits the data to the direct directive illocutionary act that experienced the elliptical process. The direct directive illocutionary act occurs when the function and the structure have same relationship. According to Eggins and Slade (1997: 88) the structure that has function as the order, instruction, or request is imperative structure. Hence, the directive illocutionary act is directly said when the locutionary has the imperative structure.

METHOD

The research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. John Wiley & Sons (2000:334-340) state:

“Qualitative descriptive studies have as their goal a comprehensive summary of events in the everyday terms of those events. Researchers conducting qualitative descriptive studies stay close to their data and to the surface of words and events. Qualitative descriptive study is the method of choice when straight descriptions of phenomena are desired.”

According to the definition, this approach is purposed to discover the deep structure the direct directive illocutionary act according to Searle’s illocutionary act taxonomy by focusing the data to the elliptical imperative. In addition, the choice of prior clause uttered by the speaker are elaborated as the supporting description of elliptical direct directive.

In implementing the method, the data is defined as the direct directive illocutionary act. Then, the deep structure of the illocutionary act is elaborated. In addition, the chosen prior clause by the speaker as the elliptical direct directive is explained comprehensively. Since this research is about a directive illocutionary act, all the data, which were found in *a thousand splendid suns novel*, were described deeply to get the comprehensive summary

about the politeness phenomena itself. In addition, at the end of the analysis, the writer made a comprehensive summary from the result of the analysis.

The object of this research is the direct directive illocutionary act experiencing the elliptical process. The data are taken from the novel entitled *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. The novel was written by Khaled Hosseini and published by Riverhead Book on 2007. Moreover, the novel was chosen because there are many varied elliptical direct directive illocutionary data found in this novel.

RESULTS

This paper is generated from the thesis entitled *Off Record Directive Illocutionary Act in Khaled Hosseini's Novel a Thousand Splendid Suns* (2017); therefore, the data presented in this paper are those that illustrate a small portion of specific case. This paper discusses only four data to represent the specific case presented, all the data are then discussed below.

DISCUSSION

Data 1

When shed at last worked up the nerve, Mariam went to his room.

Rasheed lit a cigarette, and said, "Why not?"

Mariam knew right then that she was defeated. She'd half expected, half hoped, that he would deny everything, feign surprise, maybe even outrage, at what she was implying. She might have had the upper hand then. She might have succeeded in shaming him. But it stole her grit, his calm acknowledgment, his matter-of-fact tone.

"Sit down," he said.

He was lying on his bed, back to the wall, his thick, long legs splayed on the mattress.

"Sit down before you faint and cut your head open."

Mariam felt herself drop onto the folding chair beside his bed.

Analysis:

As seen from the data, the speaker who utters the utterance is Rasheed, while the hearer is Mariam. In the Data Rasheed as the speaker utters, "Sit down". This phrase refers to the action the hearer should do. In other words, this speaker's utterance causes the hearer to do a particular action or classified as directive illocutionary act, in the symbolism: **↑ W (H does A)**. Moreover, the data only contained one verb phrase "sit down", according to Eggins and Slade (1997:89) the sentence that experienced the elliptical process and left the prior element, verb phrase, is classified as the elliptical imperative.

In this data, the relationship between the structure and the function of the sentence are vertically same, the surface structure "sit down" is to cause the hearer do the particular action to sit down, while the function and the intention of the utterance "sit down" to cause action by the hearer. It can be concluded that this data is direct directive illocutionary act.

From the above explanation, the notion "sit down" experiences the elliptical process, performative verb and the object are salient in the locutionary. According to Searle (1976: 17) the deep structure of directive type is *I Verb You + You Future Verb (NP) (Adv)*

I Verb You + You Fut. Verb (NP) (Adv)

*I Order You + You (will) **Sit Down** (on the chair) (Now)*

The complete structure of data 1 is 'I order you to sit down', thus surface realization of 'I Order You + You Will **Sit Down**' with equip NP deletion of the repeated 'you'. The (NP) and the (Adv) are examined from the context of the utterances taken because rationally and commonly 'to sit down' is on the chair and, as obviously the speaker wants the hearer to do the action straightway.

The speaker chooses to utter the verb "sit down" as the prior part in order to give new information that has not given referring to the action that to persuade the hearer to do action "sit down". While the speaker does not bring the subject, object up because both of the speaker and hearer already shared the same knowledge that the locutionary "sit down" is addressed to Mariam as the only one hearer in the room.

Data 2

Tariq has bought Zalmai a rocking horse, built him a wagon. From a prison inmate, he learned to make paper animals, and so he has folded, cut, and tucked countless sheets of paper into lions and kangaroos for Zalmai, into horses and brightly plumed birds. But these overtures are dismissed by Zalmai unceremoniously, sometimes venomously.

"You're a donkey!" he cries. "I don't want your toys!"

"Zalmai!" Laila gasps.

Analysis:

In this data, the data contain only one phrase 'Zalmai', the verb of the utterance is omitted by the speaker. According to the content of the data, The possibility of the removed verb is asking Zalmai not to be rude to Tariq. In other words, Laila's speech is a prohibition for Zalmai, but verbs that should be exist have been omitted. If the verb in the utterance is added, then the possible sentence that appears is "do not do that, Zalmai!" The phrase shows Laila's displeasure with zalmai's behavior and the prohibition for Zalmai to do not it again. The sentence structure in the sentence that hides the subject and asks the subject to do or not to do something defined as imperative sentence mood.

Even though the verb and the object were omitted from the sentence, the intention of the speaker that has been mentioned in the previous paragraph is to make the hearer do the future action as the speaker wants. In this case, the future action should be done by the hearer is the prohibition to behave rudely to Tariq. According to the intention that cause the hearer do the particular action, the speech act classification is directive illocutionary act. in symbolism ! **↑ W (H does A)**. The directive illocutionary act in the data is uttered in the incomplete locutionary, use elliptical process of the rest sentence and left the prior phrase to be uttered.

Moreover, the sentence mood is imperative, the speaker's intention is implicitly applied in the deep structure of the utterance. The deep structure of the directive illocutionary is *I Verb You + You Future Verb (NP) (Adv)*.

I Verb You + You Fut. Verb (NP) (Adv)

I Order you + You (will) not be rude to Tariq

The complete structure of the data is 'I Order you to not be rude to Tariq' is thus surface realization of '*I Order you + You (will) not be rude to Tariq*'. The prior phrase uttered by the speaker is "Zalmai" as the substitution of the 'you' in the deep structure of the locutionary, while the subject, verb and the object are omitted in order to emphasized the important point of the locutionary and illocutionary. The locutionary uses the vocative 'Zalmai' function to straightly order with the deletion of the prior verb in the assumption of the speaker that the hearer has understood the particular action should be done.

Data 3

Mariam began to say something, but he raised a hand, and, without looking at her, said, "It's too late, Mariam."

To Zalmai he said coldly, "You're going upstairs, boy."

On Zalmai's face, Mariam saw alarm. Nervously, he looked around at the three of them. He sensed now that his tattletale game had let something serious-adult serious-into the room. He cast a despondent, contrite glance toward Mariam, then his mother.

In a challenging voice, Rasheed said, "Now!"

Analysis:

in this data, the sentence consists only of adverb "now", uttered by Raheed and directly addressed to Zalmai as hearer. According to the context of the locutioanry, the sentence "now" refers to the adverb of the time of the action that should be done by the hearer. Before the locutionary is uttered by the speaker, the speaker first already ordered the hearer to go to his room by uttering "go upstairs". However, the hearer ignored the speaker's order, the the speaker utters "now" as the empahasize of the time when should the hearer does the action. From this notion, it can be concluded that the intention of the speaker id to cause the hearer to do the certain action. In symbolism: ! ↑ **W (H does A)**. Moreover, The deep structure of the directive illocutionary "now" is: *I Verb You + You Future Verb (NP) (Adv)*

I Verb You + You Fut. Verb (NP) (Adv)

I Order you + You (will) go upstairs now

The complete structure of the data is 'I Order you to go upstairs now' is thus surface realization of '*I Order you + You (will) go upstairs now*'. It is taken from the context and previous utterance of the speaker. However, the prior phrase in the locutionary uttered by the speaker is "Now" as the short of the deep structure of the locutionary, while the subject, verb and the adverb of place are omitted in order to emphasized the important point of the locutionary and illocutionary. The speaker utters 'Now' to straightly order when or the time the action should be done by the hearer is done, with the deletion of the prior verb in the assumption of the speaker that the hearer has understood the particular action should be done.

Data 4

It was the raids, the reason they were in the yard digging. Sometimes monthly raids, sometimes weekly. Of late, almost daily. Mostly, the Taliban confiscated stuff, gave a kick to someone's rear, whacked the back of a head or two. But sometimes there were public beatings, lashings of soles and palms.

"Gently," Mariam said now, her knees over the edge. They lowered the TV into the hole by each clutching one end of the plastic sheet in which it was wrapped

Analysis:

the speaker who utters the locutionary is Maryam, while the hearer was her family members who were helping her to bury their TV to the hole. Then, to prevent them to broke or fell the TV, Maryam utters "Gently" in order to instruct them. Hence, Mariam as the speaker has the intention to instruct the hearer. or in symbolism; ! ↑ W (H does A), from that notion according to illocutionary point causing the hearer to do the action, this data classified as the directive illocutionary act, with the deep directive illocutionary act syntactical aspect: *I Verb You + You Future Verb (NP) (Adv)*

I Verb You + You Fut. Verb (NP) (Adv)
I instruct you + You (will) burry the TV gently

The complete structure of the data is '*I instruct you + You (will) burry the TV gently*' is thus surface realization of '*I instruct you + You (will) burry the TV gently*'. It is taken from the context and the action they are doing. The context shows that both of the hearer and speaker were burying their TV then the speaker utters the locutionary "gently" as the adverb of the manner. In the other words, the locutionary "now" is uttered to tell the hearer should bury the TV slowly and do not rush. The prior phrase in the locutionary uttered by the speaker is "Gently" as the short of the deep structure of the locutionary, while the subject, verb, and the object are omitted in order to emphasized the important point of the locutionary and illocutionary.

CONCLUSION

The direct directive illocutionary can be uttered in a short way by only uttering the prior clause of the locutionary. In order to make this short directive illocutionary act is understandable by the hearer, the speakers should; utters previous locutionary as the reference for the short directive, utters the short directive when the action is performed by the hearer. To emphasize the action should be done by the hearer, the speaker can utter only the verb phrase. To emphasize the time when the hearer should do the action, the speaker can utter only the adverb of time for the example in the data the speaker said "now". To emphasize how the hearer should do the action, the speakers can utter only the adverb of manner, and to emphasize the hearer attention to do the action, the speakers utters the vocative function of the subject.

REFERENCES

- Egins, Suzanne and Diana Slade.1994. *Analyzing Casual Conversation*. X: X.
Searle, John R. 1976. *A Classification of Illocutionary Act*. Cambridge: Cambridge University.
Hosseini, Khaled. 200X. *A Thousand Splendid Suns*. New York: Reverhead Book.
Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University
Leech, G. 1983. *Principle of Pragmatics*. London: Longmans.