

**The Analysis of Directive Function
In Dialogues of Ernest Hemingway's Prose
"The Old Man and the Sea"**



A Thesis

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University

In Partial Fulfilment to Obtain Sarjana Degree

In English Department

SKR - B08

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SUHARMAN

F21104069

MAKASSAR

2008

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This thesis is dedicated to

My beloved parents,

Arsyad Ali and ST. Arifah

SKRIPSI

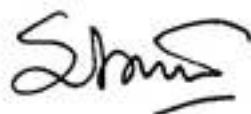
Disusun dan diajukan oleh:

SUHARMAN

No. Pokok: F211 04 069

Telah dipertahankan didepan panitia ujian skripsi pada tanggal 15 Mei 2008 dan dinyatakan telah memenuhi syarat.

Ketua



Drs. Stanislaus Sandarupa, M.A. Ph.D.
NIP 131 571 407

Anggota



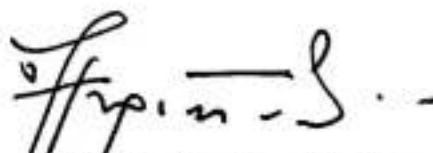
Drs. Simon Sifoto, M. A.
NIP 131 857 661

Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Budaya



Dr. Muhammad Darwis, M.S.
NIP 131 411 591

Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris



Drs. Husain Hasyim, M. Hum.
NIP 131 671 048

Universitas hasanuddin
Fakultas Ilmu Budaya
Jurusan Sastra Inggris

Sesuai dengan surat tugas dekan Fakultas Sastra Universitas Hasanuddin No. O13/H4.11.1.3/PP.27/2007 tanggal 4 Januari 2008. Kami menyatakan menerima dan menyetujui skripsi ini untuk dirumuskan ke panitia Ujian Skripsi jurusan Sastra Inggris Fakultas Ilmu Budaya Universitas Hasanuddin.

Makassar, 2 Mei 2008.

Konsultan I

Konsultan II

Drs. Stanislaus Sandarupa, M.A., Ph.D.

NIP 131 571 407

Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.

NIP 131 857 661

Menyetujui,

a.n. Dekan

Ketua Jurusan Sastra Inggris

Drs. Husain Hasyim, M. Hum.

NIP 131 671 043

UNIVERSITAS HASANUDDIN
FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA

Pada hari ini, 15 Mei 2008, panitia ujian skripsi menerima dengan baik skripsi yang berjudul:

The Analysis of Directive Function
In Dialogues of Ernest Hemingway's Prose
"The Old Man and the Sea"

Yang diajukan dalam rangka memenuhi salah satu syarat ujian akhir guna memperoleh gelar sarjana pada Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Universitas Hasanuddin.

Makassar, 15 Mei 2008

Panitia Ujian Skripsi:

1. Drs. Stanislaus Sandarupa, M.A. Ph.D.
2. Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.
3. Drs. Abd. Madjid Djuraid, M.Hum.
4. Drs. Agustinus Ruruk Lilak, M.A.
5. Drs. Stanislaus Sandarupa, M.A. Ph.D
6. Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.

Ketua.....

Sekretaris

Penguji I

Penguji II

Konsultan I

Konsultan II

The image shows six handwritten signatures in black ink, each placed over a dotted line corresponding to a role in the examination committee. The signatures are: Ketua (top), Sekretaris, Penguji I, Penguji II, Konsultan I, and Konsultan II (bottom). The signatures are written in a cursive style.

Acknowledgement

Bismillahirrahmanirahim.

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The writer considers and realizes that this thesis needs to be improved; therefore critics and suggestion are very welcomed. He supposes that this thesis give benefits for all of the readers.

May the almighty Allah SWT always be with us.

Makassar, 20 Mei 2008

Writer

ABSTRAK

Suharman 2008. The Analisis of Directive Function in Dialogues of Ernest Hemingway's Prose. "The Old Man and The Sea". (dibimbing oleh Drs. Stanislaus Sandarupa, M.A. Ph.D. dan Drs. Simon Sitoto M.A.)

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tipe-tipe dari directive function dan bagaimana tipe tipe itu dimunculkan dalam cerita tersebut. Penulis menganalisis tipe-tipe Directive Function dalam setiap dialog yang ada berdasarkan fungsinya.

Penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif qualitative dalam menganalisis data yang telah diperoleh dari dialog dalam cerita tersebut. Dalam memilih sample tersebut, penulis menggunakan teknik *purposive sampling* yang mana pemilihan data dilakukan dengan cara menentukannya sesuai dengan kebutuhan atau tujuan dari penelitian ini. Jumlah populasi dari penelitian ini adalah sebanyak 29 yang mana sama dengan jumlah sampelnya. Hal ini juga disebut sebagai hard sample.

Dari hasil analisis data tersebut, penulis menemukan beberapa hasil yang penting dari penelitian ini. Hal tersebut diantaranya adalah pertama, penulis menemukan bahwa jenis-jenis directive function yang terdapat dalam cerita "The Old Man and Sea" adalah: order, inviting, suggestion, request and praying.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Many people consider that language is a way or medium to communicate in order to transfer the message or idea from one to another. This function is also known as the essence of the language. Language is very complex thing according to the point of view of some linguists. There are some factors that we have to understand in analyzing language. It can be analyzed from many aspects either in the level of language used such in using to communicate or in the cultural language level like by using the linguistic anthropology approach. Beside that, in the language used, we will be faced with various functions of language. Those functions of language have created many chances for the linguists to analyze the language for improving their knowledge and for proving the essence of language.

Based on that point of view, the writer intends to present one aspect of language in this writing. The writer will present one aspect of language which is different in purposes with the previous research in language. Some linguists have done researches in language which is very important to improve the knowledge about language in general and it can be a referential to the further research. The research about language itself is very closely related to discourse analysis. The writer

will do the research within the purpose that it can give contribution to language research especially in discourse analysis.

The aspect of language that writer will present in this research is the language function. In discussing language function, it means we are going to discuss about what we call language used and non literal language. Based on the statement, the writer will present the language function that is used in the spoken discourse especially conduct with directive function.

In related to this analysis, the writer takes a prose as the main data which are going to be analyzed. The writer chooses the story "The Old Man and The Sea" by Ernest Hemingway. The story has many utterances in the dialogues which are have a various language function. Based on the fact, the writer is very interested to find out the *directive function* of the dialogues of that prose. Apart from that, the writer also has two reasons conduct to this research. They are:

1. The *directive function* is one of the language functions that are very frequently used in the written or spoken discourse. It means that the writer predicts that the prose, "The Old Man and The Sea" uses a *directive function* frequently.
2. In specific, the writer chooses this topic with assumption that the writer wants to increase and to measure his knowledge about functional language.

1.2 Identification of Problems

There are a lot of problems which occur in the research, but the writer merely intends to discuss some problems that are related to the *directive* function in language used. The problems are:

1. In the language used, there are some macro-functions that can occur. They make us difficult to classify them according to the correct roles.
2. The use of *directive* micro- function can be divided into many kinds of subcategories which are very difficult to identify in the text.
3. According to Jakobson, a particular expression can simultaneously be realized in different functions although it has a primary function. It shows that identifying the primary function that is related to the *directive* function of that particular expression is difficult.

1.3 Scope of Problem

From the explanation above, the writer wants to limit the discussion in the analysis of *directive* function both direct and indirect illocutionary acts of each utterances. The writer analyzes the types of directive functions in specific categories, questions, orders, requests, pleas, prayers etc.

1.4 Statement of Problems

The writer formulates some question based on the problems of this research in analyzing the directive function as follows:

1. What are the types of micro functions that are used in the story?
2. How do the use of *directive function* in the utterance on the dialogues of *the story*?

1.5 Objectives of The Writing

The writer intends to accomplish particular objectives based on the problems mentioned before. They are presented as follows:

1. To disclose the types of *directive function* those are used in the utterance on the dialogues of the story.
2. To elaborate the use of *directive function* those in the utterance on the dialogues of the story.

1.6 Significances of Study

1.6.1 Theoretical

The writer hopes her writing will be a small thought which might help to keep and to develop our knowledge in understanding the use of directive function.

1.6.2 Practical

The writer hopes her writing will be:

1. This writing is beneficial to the students in order to be aware of the difficulties that they encounter in understanding the *directive functions* that are used in the dialogues of *Ernest Hemingway's prose, "The Old Man and The Sea"*.
2. The writer hopes this writing will improve his knowledge about the language function.

1.7 Methodology

In the process of writing, the writer will use the methodology as a procedure as follows:

1.7.1 Library research

The writer finds out and reads some books and references which is conduct to this research in this analysis. Furthermore, to explore the *directive function*, the writer also visits library and finds some materials to support the analysis. Apart from that, information on the topic also discovered through browsing at the internet.

1.7.2 Method of Collecting Data

The data are collected from the prose of Ernest Hemingway "The Old Man and Sea". The writer uses the scrutinized method in collecting the data. This method is applied by scrutinizing the dialogues in the story which contains directive function.

1.7.3 Method of Analyzing Data

The writer uses the descriptive qualitative method in analyzing the data. This method is conducted with some steps which are described as follows:

1. The Writer read the entire story to understand about the content. The main point of the story and about the dialogues.
2. The writer analyzed the directive function in the story. After that, the writer will take the data from the dialogue and put it in a note.
3. The writer then analyzed the directive function according to its types and subcategories.
4. The writer presented the data and its analysis. The writer will show the types and subcategories according to the number of occurrences.
5. The writer concluded which type and which subcategory that mostly occurred in the dialogues of the story.

1.7.4 Population and Sample

1.7.4.1 Population

Population of this research is the prose of *Ernest Hemingway, "The Old Man and The Sea"* which consists of fifty six pages. Most of the paragraphs consist of some dialogues and utterances. The dialogues of this prose

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become the object of this research. The writer wants to find out the language function used in this prose especially about directive function. There are some the utterances related to the directive function on the dialogues of this prose; they are about twenty nine utterance.

1.7.4.2 Sample

The samples of this research are selected from the population. The writer will take all the population that is twenty nine utterances as the sample. The samples were taken based on the assumption that they are the representative of the others utterances in the population. The writer chooses the samples from the populations that have been listed in the note taking by using purposive sampling method. The note taking process was done to list sample that are taken from the story. The writer chooses the samples according to the purpose of the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous Studies

Some studies which are due to conative function have been written by the students of English Department. Those are:

- 1) Fatimah Nur (2005) in her thesis, *The Study of Language Function in Community Service Advertisement*, discusses about the use of language function that are used in community service advertisement. In this thesis, she analyzes about Macro and Micro-functions of language that using in the community of service advertisement.
- 2) Maryanti Saldy (1999) in her thesis, *Language Function in "Alice in Wonderland" By Lewis Carrol*, discusses about language function that are used in Alice in Wonderland including about macro and Micro-functions.
- 3) Henni Sri Caumen (1999) is also presented about language function in her thesis, *Analysis the Micro-function of Directive in English Spoken by Non Native Speaers in Ujung Padang*.

Those students presented the use of language function especially about Macro and Micro function in language. Fatimah Nur and Maryanti Saldy have focused her study in language function as a

whole, Macro and Micro functions include about their delicate categories such as *directive, emotive, phatic, poetic, metalinguistic, contextual and referential function*. While as, Henni Sri Caumen merely focused her study in *directive* function that are used by non native speakers in Ujung Pandang. Based on the fact, the writer is also interested to present about language function in his research. The writer presents language function the same with Henni Sri Caumen that was taken about *directive* function but the object of his research is different. Henny Sri Caumen was taken the non native speaker in Ujung Pandang as an object. While as, the writer will take a prose, "*The Old Man and The Sea*" as an object.

2.2 Literary Review

2.2.1 Discourse

The 'term' is often confusing because it is sometimes overlapping with text. Therefore, some arguments about discourse are presented order to introduce about the explanation. The writer distinguishes them as follows:

Discourse is the kind of language that has been used to communicate something and is felt to be coherent (and may, or may not, happen to correspond to a correct sentence or a series of correct sentences Cook (1989:6). In this case, discourse may be composed of one or more well formed

grammatical sentence and indeed it often is, but it does not have to be. It can have grammatical mistakes in it, and often does.

Stubs (1987:81) says that discourse is the organization of language above those sentences or above the clause and therefore to study larger linguistic unit such as conversational exchanges or written text. In this case, discourse is also concerned which language in use in social context, and in particular with interaction or dialogue between speakers, so, the writer can conclude that discourse is a combination of some utterances with certain topic or purposes.

Cook (1980:5) states that discourse analysis has been divided into two major categories, they are: spoken discourse and writing discourse.

2.2.2 Spoken Discourse

Cook says that "spoken discourse" is often considered to be less planned and orderly more open to interpret by the receiver. For him, spoken discourse consists of lesson, lecture, and interviewees.

He further states that the traditional division of language into the spoken and the written are clearly and sensible based on a difference in production and reception yet as for as discourse structure is concerned, a more fundamental

distinction seems to be between formal, planned discourse. It may also be either written or spoken discourse is something in which the modern foreign language learner, with opportunities for travel and social contact, because it is informal and unpredictable.

According to Haliday and Hasan (1985: 58) in spoken discourse, the addressee is able to share the process of text creation. In this case, they use the term spoken medium. They further states that the most important factor arising from the spoken medium is the possibility of immediate feedback. Even if the occasion, is one where the speaker is allowed the floor for a considerable stretch of time without the addressee having the right to interrupt.

2.2.3 Written Discourse

Haliday and Hasan (1985:58) state that in written discourse the addressee tend to see the text as a finished product. In this case, they use the term written medium. Hassan then states that the written medium is normally associated with the constant role of language, while spoken coincides with the constitutive medium. In this case, the nation of monologues is associated with the written medium, though the spoken medium permits the possibility of either monologue or dialogue. The written medium is associated with a good deal of revision and

editing: the spoken medium coincides with the tempore shaping of messages. Confusing can arise from a failure to distinguish between channel and medium, particularly if the terms written and spoken are used to both. So he referred to the two as the visual and aural.

For the other, Widdowson (1977:259Z) states in written discourse there is interactive without interaction. This discourse sometimes applied in a work such as drama.

Cook (1990:60) calls the written discourse as a non reciprocal discourse because the sender and receiver may have no opportunity for interaction. For example letters. The prototype of non reciprocal discourse is a book idea author.

Written work in solitude to form some ideas of the receiver of their work and adjust to the meaningfulness of that prediction and adjustment.

If we take into consideration both dynamic dimension of the production of discourse (a product being made) and the static dimension of its realization (a finished product), it is infect possible to distinguish three types of discourse, Philip (1985:24)

1. There is one type of discourse whose finished product, the text (set of verbal and non verbal message), is constructed in a real time and –whose production cannot be associated from linear passage of time.

2. The structure of text proceed abreast, commitanly and in a real time, so, for every 'after' in production there is a corresponding and irreversible: in this type of discourse, the text has an internal temporal structure.
3. The structure of the text is not directly associated with the linearly of the process of construction. In this case, the production of the text is therefore non –continuous and reversible.

2.2.4 Pragmatics

Linguistic was formerly restricted on a narrow discipline that simply dealt with the physical form of language. Yet, linguistic found that the complex aspects of human language could not be explained simply by using its structural description. This complexity encouraged the linguistic to carry out significant research in order to formulate some theories that could explicate the way to interpret the meaning of human language.

The role of the context usage is very important in interpreting utterances or sentences. For example, utterances like irony or understatement can only be interpreted appropriately if they are paired with the context in which they are used. The relation between language and its context of a branch of linguistics is called pragmatics.

Out of the definition of pragmatics, there is one that gives the nature of context depending more certainly on pragmatics. "Pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding" (Levinson, 1983: 21). This definition is based on the fact that in order to understanding an utterance involves a great more than knowing the meaning of the world uttered and grammatical relations between them.

2.2.5 Speech Act

Language comes into existence only because performs an act of speaking or writing, that is, when a speaker makes an utterance to a hearer in a context. The act performed is then called speech act.

The speech act or acts performed in utterance of a sentence are in general a fiction of the meaning of the sentence. The meaning of the sentence does not in all cases uniquely determine what speech act in a given utterance of that sentence, for a speaker may mean more than what he actually says, but it is always in principle possible for every speech act one performs or could perform to be uniquely determined by a given sentences (or se of sentences), given the assumptions that the speaker is speaking literally and the context is appropriate (Searley, 1987: 18).

The theory of speech of speech act was first performed by an oxford philosopher, J. L. Austin (1962). In every utterance, the speaker performs act such as giving a fact stating a fact or an opinion, asking a question, issuing an order, thinking, greeting and so on. He also distinguishes utterances into two major types that are, constative utterances and performative utterances. Constative utterances are statements whose is to describe. On the other hand some events, process or state of affairs, performative utterances are used to do something, rather than to say something, that is to perform actions.

Utterances can perform three kinds of act. The locutionary act is the act of saying something: producing a series of sounds which mean something. The perlocutionary act produces some effects on hearers. This has been traditional concern of the effect of language on hearers. The illocutionary act is performed in saying something, and concludes act such as betting, promising, denying and ordering (Stubbs, 1983).

While Kempson (1977: 50) states that "the central insight of speech act is that language is used to do things, not only describing, but also insulting, criticizing, suggestion etc".

It is clear that speech act performed uttering a sentence performs his/her meaning to the hearer, or by speech act the

hearer can do an action by listening to the speaker's utterance (Hurford and Hearley, 1983).

2.2.6 Kinds of Act

In uttering an utterance, a speaker can perform can three acts simultaneously: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary.

2.2.6.1 The Locutionary and Illocutionary Act

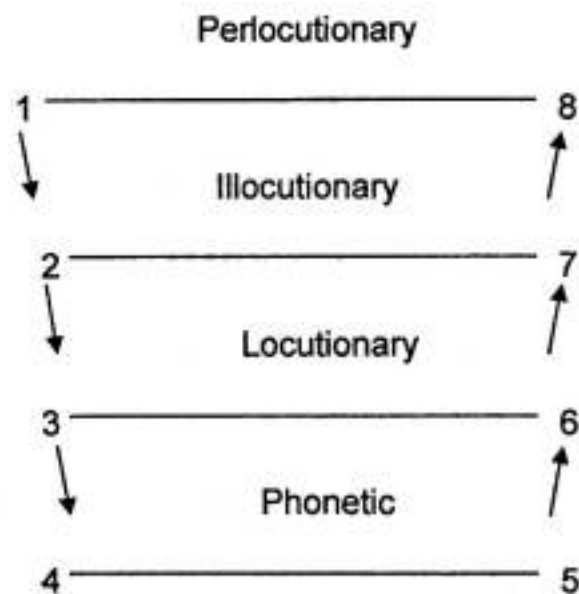
Sometimes, people misunderstanding about the interpretation of the locutionary act. People get confused in distinguish them. As a result, they do not event know kind of speech act he/she is performing. Coultchard (1977: 18) says that "the interpretation of the locutionary act is concerned with meaning: while the interpretation of the illocutionary act with fore".

2.2.6.2 The Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts

The illocutionary act is achieved uttering of certain words. It is potentially under the control of the speaker provided that he uses the correct explicit performative that performs an act. In the appropriate circumstances, the effect on the hearer that act can make him happy, no one can prevent someone from warning or advising speakers, except by refusing to listen. However, perlocutionary act is the causing of a change in the

mind of the listener, so that he becomes 'alarmed', 'convinced' and 'deterred'. "The act is the effect of the utterance on the listener but this is not an effect governed by conversation; there is non conventional or reliable way of 'convincing' or 'detering' someone by Coulthard (1977: 19).

Another linguist, Leech (1987: 199) distinguishes those three acts by using different prepositions in his statements. According to him "a locutionary act performs that act *of* saying something. While an illocutionary act performs an act *in* saying something. Lastly, a perlocutionary act performs an act by saying something". The following figure shows the sequences of speech acts, in order to reach the goal from the initial states:



The perlocutionary is presented by the sequence 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8, the illocutionary act 2-3-4-5-6-7, and the locutionary act by the sequence 3-4-5-6 (Leech, 1987: 199).

2.2.7 Kinds of Illocutionary Act

2.2.7.1 Direct and indirect Illocutionary Acts

One utterance may have illocutionary acts at the same time. On the one hand, we can directly see the illocutionary act is carried by the sentence. And the other hand, the same utterance may carry one or several other purpose, which we recognize as indirect illocutionary acts. Thus, the direct illocutionary act of a utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a lateral reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered; whereas the illocutionary act of an utterance is an further illocution the utterance may have.

(Hurford and Heasley, 1987: 259) we may consider this utterance as the example: "can you open the window?" the direct illocutionary act of the utterance is an enquiry about the hearer's ability to open the window. The indirect illocutionary act of the utterance however is a request that the hearer opens the window.

The difference between direct and indirect illocutions is seen through the fact that the ability of the speaker to perform an utterance has both kinds of illocutions (Hurford and Heasley, 1987).

2.2.8 Types of Utterance

Searley (cited in Levinson, 1983: 230) propose that there are five basic kinds of action that one can perform in speaking, by means of the following five types of utterances:

1. **Representatives.** This utterance commits the speaker to the truth position which is states. For example, asserting, concluding and so on.
2. **Directives,** this utterance are attempts by speakers to get the address to do something. Such as, requesting, questioning and enquiring.
3. **Commissive,** this utterance commits the speakers to some future course of action, for example, promising, offering and threatening.
4. **Expressive,** which commits the speakers to some future action or express the psychological state, such as, apologizing, congratulating, welcoming and thanking.
5. **Declaration** is an effect immediate in institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborated extra linguistic

institutions, such as, communicating, declaring war, christening, firing from employment, etc.

2.2.9 Language

There are many definitions of language, but the writer just want to present the definition of language that very related to his topic, the analysis of functional language especially about macro function, *the conative or directive function*. The writer will present the definition of language which are given by Wood and Kroger (2000: 4): "language is taken to be not simply a tool for description and a medium of communication (the conventional view), but as social practice, as a way of doing things". The language that was presented by Wood and Kroger means that language not only as a tool to describe something or a medium to communicate something but also as a way of doing something or a social practice.

Further more, Wood and Kroger (2000: 5) say that talk (and language use more generally) is action. In this case, language must be seen as action in the society especially both speaker and hearer or sender and receiver.

From the description of the language above, the writer interprets that language is very complex and it is involves the intelligence of human in communication especially in social relationship. In social relationship, it is very important to have an

intelligible sense of awareness of the presence of another. Each person is affected by the existence of another whereas the communication is the cement that binds people together in social systems. This is carried out mostly through language. Therefore, language is a crucial element in the symbolic system of group identity.

2.2.10 Language Function

There are many perceptions about what is the language function means, but in this writing, the writer will present some perceptions which are given by the linguists below: a perception about language that presented by Sampson (1980:103)

“The hallmark of Prague linguistics was that it saw language in terms of function. I mean by this not merely that member of the Prague School thought of language as a whole as serving a purpose, which is a truism that would hardly differentiate them from others, but that they analyzed a given language with a view to showing the respective functions played by the various structural components in the use of the entire language”.

Language function is the bridge to understand sentences or utterances made. By knowing the contextual reason, we can interpret the meaning of the sentence written or the utterances uttered (Cook 1989: 24) the form of the sentences or utterances can be influenced by the social condition and the incidents happen, while the sentences written or the utterances said.

The language function is another way to understand a sentence or utterance beside the study of formal links because

if we analyze a sentence through the study of formal links, we will analyze the textual pattern of the sentence or utterance only. The elements of the formal links are the verb form, parallelism, referring expressions, repetitions and lexical chains, substitution, ellipsis and conjunction (Cook: 1989: 14-21), while the language function is divided in two parts; they are macro function and micro function.

The macro function is divided into seven elements, which are the *emotive function*, the *directive function*, the *phatic function*, the *poetic function*, the *referential function*, the *metalinguistic function* and the *contextual function* (Cook: 1989: 25-26).

Beside Cook, there are some linguists that having a different perception in dividing the language function. They are below. Brown and Yule (1983: 1) states that;

"We will adopt only two terms to describe the major functions of language and emphasize that this division is an analytic convenience. It would be unlikely that, on any occasion, a natural language utterance would be used to fulfill only one function, to the total exclusion of the other. That function which language serves in the expression of 'content' we will describe as **transactional**. And that function involved in expression social relations and personal attitudes we will describe as **interactional**"

Different with Cook, Brown and Yule, was divided the language function in two elements. Two elements of this language function is very general that the dividing of Cook.

Cook so far describes the types of language function in the level of macro function. Whereas Brown and Yule describe what the Cook calls the element of macro function generally in the **transactional** and **interactional**. There is no a specific description about that.

In the other hand, Karl Buhler have a different perception, he just only divided the language function in three elements. They are: the representation function, the expressive function and the *conative* function. Buhler in Sampson (1980: 110).

Macro function is also was divided into more delicate categories or what we know about micro function. Micro function is divided into five elements. They are: the questions, orders, request, pleas and prayers. (Cook, 1989: 27).

2.2.11 Macro Function

2.2.11.1 Emotive Function

There are some linguists that was defined the meaning of emotive function of language, the are: Cook (1989: 26) states that "the *emotive function*: communicating the inner states and emotions of the addresser ('Oh no!', 'Fantastic!', 'Ugh!', and swear words used as exclamations)"

2.2.11.2 Referential Function

A referential function is defined by linguist as the function of language to carrying information. Look Cook (1989:26). Beside Cook, Finacchiaro and Brumfit (1983: 62) has state that the referential function of language "the one which has been the most frequently practiced in language classes in the past, or the future; the immediate environment; and language itself". In the other page of their book, they furthermore add his previous explanation that referential function is talking or reporting about things, actions, events or people.

2.2.11.3 Phatic Function

Cook (1989: 26) states that "the phatic function: opening the channel or checking that it is work either for social reasons ('Hallo', 'Lovely weather', 'Do you come here often?', or for practical ones (Can you hear me?)"

2.2.11.4 Poetic Function

*Cook (1989: 26) states that "the poetic function: in which particular form are chosen is the essence of the message. (The advertising slogan **BEANZ MEANZ HEINZ** would lose its point if it were paraphrased as 'if you are buying beans, you will naturally buy Heinz.')*

2.2.11.5 Metalinguistic Function

Cook (1989: 26) states that "*the metalinguistic function*: focusing attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or renegotiate it ('what does this word here mean?', 'this bone is known as the "femur", "will" and "shall" mean the same thing nowadays')"

2.2.11.6 Directive Function

Cook (1989: 26) states that "*the directive function*: seeking to affect the behavior of the addressee ('please help me!', 'Shut up', 'I'm warning you')". The other linguists are Finacchiaro and Brumfit (1983: 62) says that "*directive* (attempting to influence the actions of others: accepting or refusing direction)"

2.2.12 Micro Function

According to the linguist Jakobson and Hymes in Cook (1989:27), each function in language that we have discussed in previous part can be divided and specified into:

2.2.12.1 Micro Function of *directive*

- Question
- Orders
- Request: - request for action
 - request for information
 - request for help

- request for sympathy

- Pleas

-Prayers

Thus six kinds of Micro-function in language elaborated into more specified categories base on their special functions in communication, either in spoken or written discourse and conversation. Since the functions of language in general, and utterance in particular, must be established pragmatically, we have to deal with what we call 'pragmatic meaning', that is "the meaning which the words take on in a particular context. Between particular people" (Cook, 1989:29).

CHAPTER III

PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

In this chapter, the writer presents the data which are taken from the story entitled "*The Old Man and the Sea*" by Ernest Hemingway and then analyzed according to the types of directive function. The writer describes the story before analyzes the directive function as follows:

3.1 Description of the Story "*The Old Man and the Sea*"

The Old Man and the Sea recounts an epic battle between an old, experienced fisherman and a giant marlin said to be largest catch of his live. It opens by explaining that the fisherman, who is named Santiago (but only directly referred to outside of dialogue as "the old man"), has gone 84 days without catching any fish at all. He is apparently so unlucky that his young apprentice, Manolin, has been forbidden by his parents to sail with the old man and been ordered to fish with more successful fishermen. Still dedicated to the old man, however, the boy visits Santiago's shack each night, hauling back his fishing gear, feeding him, and discussing American baseball mostly notably Santiago' idol, Joe DiMaggio. Santiago tells Manolin that on the next day, he will venture far out into the Gulf to fish, confident that his unlucky streak is near its end.

Thus on the eighty-fifth day, Santiago sets out alone, taking his skiff far into the Gulf. He sets his lines and, by noon of the first day, a big fish

that he is sure is a marlin takes his bait. Unable to pull in the great marlin, Santiago instead finds the fish pulling his skiff. Two days and two nights pass in this manner, during which the old man bears the tension of the line with his body. Though he is wounded by the struggle and in pain, Santiago expresses a compassionate appreciation for his adversary, often referring to him as a brother.

On the third day of the ordeal, the fish begins to circle the skiff, indicating his tiredness to the old man. Santiago, now completely worn out and almost in delirium, uses all the strength he has left in him to pull the fish into its side and stab the marlin with a harpoon, thereby ending the long battle between the old man and the tenacious fish.

Santiago straps the marlin to his skiff and heads home, thinking about the high price the fish will bring him at the market and how many people he will feed. However, the old man determines that because of the fish's great dignity, no one will be worthy of eating the marlin.

While Santiago continues his journey back to the shore, sharks are attracted to the trail of blood left by the marlin in the water. In the beginning, a great mako shark, Santiago kills with his spoon, losing that weapon in the process. He makes a new harpoon by strapping his knife to the end of an oar to help ward off the next line of sharks; in total, five sharks are slain and many others are driven away. But by night, the sharks have devoured the marlin's entire carcass, leaving only its tail. The old man castigates himself for sacrificing the marlin. Finally reaching the shore

before dawn on the next day, he struggles on the way to his shack, carrying the heavy mast on his shoulder. Once home, he slumps onto his bed and enters a very deep sleep.

Ignorant of the old man's journey, a group of fishermen gathers the next day around the boat where the fish's skeleton is still attached. Tourists at the nearby café mistakenly take it for a shark. Manolin, worried during the old man's endeavor, cries upon finding him safe asleep. The boy brings him newspapers and coffee. When the old man wakes, they promise to fish together once again. Upon his return to sleep, Santiago dreams of lions on the African beach.

3.2 Data Presentation and Analysis

Datum 1

"I could go with you again. We've made some money."

The old man had taught the boy to fish and the boy loved him.

"No," the old man said. You are with a lovely boat. **Stay with them.**" (1)

"But remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then use caught big ones every day for three weeks."(2)

"I remember," the old man said. "I know you did not leave me because you doubted."

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
1	Imperative sentence	Ordering
2	Imperative sentence	Ordering

- **“ Stay with them”**

In the utterance 1 (1), the addressee uses imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence should be the act of *ordering*. That is the addressee or in this case the old man, Santiago wants the addressee to stay with the lovely boat although he actually does not want to lose him. But in the fact, the addressee follows the direction of the addresser to stay in the lovely boat.

The conversation above between the old man and the boy (as the addresser and the addressee) can be classified as the conversation that performs a direct directive function because it is directly indicated by the vocabulary: **“stay...”** The old man is seeking to affect the behavior of the boy directly by saying “stay with them”. From his utterance, the old man Santiago wants the addressee to stay with the lovely boat although he actually does not want to lose him.

- **“But remember how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then use caught big ones every day for three weeks.”**

The same as the previous utterance, utterance 1 (2) is also an imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence should be the act of *ordering* that is the addresser orders the addressee to remember when he went eighty seven days without fish and then caught big ones every day for three weeks. The imperative category in this utterance was seen clearly of its grammatical structure, started with infinitive without to, (**remember**). While it's ordering function was strongly heard and also felt by the addressee. This was proved by the old man's answer in which he convinced him that the old man remembered about that order.

The conversation above between the old man and the boy (as the addresser and the addressee) can be classified as the conversation that performs a direct directive function because it is directly indicated by the vocabulary: "**remember....**". The old man is seeking to affect the behavior of the boy directly by saying "But **remember** how you went eighty-seven days without fish and then **use caught big ones** every day for three weeks.". From his utterance, the boy orders the old man to remember when he went eighty seven days without fish and then caught big ones every day for three weeks. Those words (**remember** and **use caught**) are indicated an order where it used to affect the response from the addressee in a direct directive function.

Datum 2

"Can I go out to get sardines for you for tomorrow?"

"No, go and play baseball. (3) I can still row and Rogelio will throw the net."

"I would like to go. If I cannot fish with you, I would like to serve in some way."

"You bought me bees," the old man said. "You are already a man."

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
3	Imperative sentence	ordering

- go and play baseball

The utterance 2 (3) is an imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence should be the act of *ordering*. This utterance is uttered by the old man when he has refused the boy's promising to get sardines for him. The old man orders the boy go and play baseball not to get sardines for him.

The conversation above between the old man and the boy (as the addresser and the addressee) presented direct directive function. Here, the direct directive function are described from the utterances of the characters who said (**go and play baseball**). Those phrase are indicated a direct directive function because directly describe an order based from the words "go and play". Those words impose the addressee to do

something. The order as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From the utterance, the addresser directly imposes the addressee to do something, that is, to orders the addressee to go and play baseball not to get sardines for him.

Datum 3

"The Yankees cannot lose."

"But I fear the Indians of Cleveland."

"Have faith in the Yankees my son. Think of the great DiMaggio."(4)

"I fear both the Tigers of Detroit and the Indians of Cleveland.

"Be careful or you will fear even the Reds o Cincinnati and the white of Chicago."(5)

"You study it and tell me when I come back." (6)

Utterance code	Sentence Category	Micro function
4	Imperative sentence	Ordering
5	Imperative sentence	Ordering, suggestion
6	Imperative sentence	Ordering, request

- **"Have faith in the Yankees my son. Think of the great DiMaggio."**

In the conversation above, the addresser utters the utterance to perform imperative sentence. The addresser uses the imperative sentence to perform the linguistic act of *ordering*. In the utterance above, the addresser or in this case the old man orders the addressee or in this case

the boy to faith in the Yankees and to think the great DiMaggio because the boy only fears to the Indians of Cleveland. This indicated from the verbs that used ("Have faith in the Yankees" and "Think of the great DiMaggio"). Those verbs are used to impose the addressee.

The conversation above between the old man and the boy (as the addresser and the addressee) presented a direct directive function. The direct directive function is indicated by the word: "**have faith....**" From his utterance, he directs the addressee to do something, that is, to orders the addressee to faith in the Yankees and to think the great DiMaggio.

- "Be careful or you will fear even the Reds o Cincinnati and the white of Chicago."

In the utterance above, the addresser uses imperative utterance to show the linguistic act of *order* and *suggestion*. It is *order* because the addresser orders the addressee to be careful in his opinion that the addressee (the boy) only fears both the Tigers of Detroit and the Indian of Cleveland, not to the Reds o Cincinnati and the White Sox of Chicago. Beside that, it is *suggestion* because the addresser (the old man) suggests the addressee to give attention or to fear with the others group of baseball, that is, the Reds of Cincinnati and the White Sox of Chicago.

The conversation above between the old man and the boy as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. From the utterance, the addresser directly suggested the

addressee to do something by using order. Here, the addresser orders the addressee to be careful in his opinion that the addressee or in this case the boy only fear both the Tigers of Detroit and the Indian of Cleveland, not to the Reds of Cincinnati and the White Sox of Chicago. The addresser directly told the addressee to do something that is to suggest the addressee to give attention or to fear with the others group of baseball, that is, the Reds of Cincinnati and the White Sox of Chicago. From the sentences, the words (**Be careful**) are used to impose the intention of the addresser to the addressee. It is analyzed as the direct directive function because those words are use in ordering where in another case it functions as a suggestion indirectly (indirect directive function).

- **"You study it and tell me when I come back."**

In the utterance above, the addresser uses imperative utterance to show the linguistic act of *order* and *request*. It is *order* because the addresser orders the addressee to study the baseball and then to tell him. Beside that, it is *request* because the addresser (the old man) requests the addressee (the boy) to tell him what the addressee has studied.

The conversation above between the old man and the boy as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function is indicated from the direct illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. From his utterance, he directs the addressee to do something, that is to orders the

addressee to study the baseball and then to tell him later. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of request that is performed by the addresser implicitly. He directs the addressee to do something that is to requests the addressee to tell him what the addressee has studied. The addresser used the verbs (study it and tell me) to show impose to addressee which is concerned in the linguistic act of ordering and in another case it also analyzed as request indirect directive function.

Datum 4

"I can always borrow two dollars and a half."

"I think perhaps I can too. But I try not to borrow. First you borrow. Then you beg."

"Keep warm old man," (7) the boy said. "Remember we are in September." (8)

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
7	Imperative sentence	Ordering, suggestion
8	Imperative sentence	Ordering

- **"Keep warm old man,"**

In the utterance above, the addresser uses imperative utterance to show the linguistic act of *order* and *request*. The imperative utterance was

addressee to study the baseball and then to tell him later. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of request that is performed by the addresser implicitly. He directs the addressee to do something that is to requests the addressee to tell him what the addressee has studied. The addresser used the verbs (study it and tell me) to show impose to addressee which is concerned in the linguistic act of ordering and in another case it also analyzed as request indirect directive function.

Datum 4

"I can always borrow two dollars and a half."

"I think perhaps I can too. But I try not to borrow. First you borrow. Then you beg."

"Keep warm old man," (7) the boy said. "Remember we are in September." (8)

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
7	Imperative sentence	Ordering, suggestion
8	Imperative sentence	Ordering

- "Keep warm old man,"

In the utterance above, the addresser uses imperative utterance to show the linguistic act of *order* and *request*. The imperative utterance was

seem clearly of its grammatical structure, started with infinitive without to, *keep*, this utterance was uttered by the boy when he felt the weather is cold because it is in September, the boy here orders the old man to keep warm because the weather is cold which not good to the healthy. Beside that, this utterance presented a suggestion because the addresser suggests the addressee to keep warm.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function described from the direct illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. The addresser used verb (**keep**) to impose the addressee to do something where it functions as the direct directive function and in other case it also as the indirect directive function (**suggestion**). From the utterance of addresser, he directly imposes the addressee to do something, that is, to orders the addressee to keep warm because the weather is cold which not good to the healthy. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of suggestion that is performed by the addresser implicitly. He directly told the addressee to do something that is to suggest the addressee to suggest the addressee to keep warm.

-“Remember we are in September.”

In the conversation above, the addresser use an imperative sentence to perform the linguistic act of *order*, that is, to orders the

addressee to remember that they are in a bad whether because it is September. Thus, he keeps warm to keep his healthy.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man (as the addresser and the addressee) presented a direct directive function. The direct directive function occurred from the direct illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. The order as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, he directs the addressee to do something, that is, to remember that they are in a bad whether because it is September. It indicated from the verbs that is used to impose (**remember**).

Datum 5

The boy left him there and when he comes back the old man still asleep.

"Wake up old man," (9) the boy said and put his hand on one of the old man's knees.

Utterance code	sentence category	Micro function
9	Imperative sentence	Order, request

- **"Wake up old man,"**

In the utterance above, the addressee uses imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence are *order* and *request*. This utterance is *order* because the addresser orders the

addressee to wake up. Whereas it is a *request* because the addresser request the addressee wake up.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function can be analyzed from the direct illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. Here, the addresser used the verb (**wake up**) to impose the addressee. This utterance are used when the addresser want to shows his intention to the addressee in order to do something at the time. The order as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, he directs the addressee to do something, that is, to orders the addressee to wake up. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of request that is performed by the addresser implicitly. He directs the addressee to do something that is to request the addressee to wake up son.

Datum 6

"Supper," said the boy. "We are going to have supper."

"I'm not very hungry,"

Come on and eat. (10) You can't fish and not eat."

"I have," the old man said getting up and taking the newspaper and folding it. Then he started to fold the blanket.

"Keep the blanket around you," (11) the boy said. "You'll no fish without eating while I'm alive."

"Then live a long time and take care of yourself," (12) the old man said.

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
10	Imperative sentence	Inviting, Ordering
11	Imperative sentence	Ordering
12	Imperative sentence	Ordering

- **"Come on and eat"**

In the above conversation, the addresser uses an imperative utterance to perform the linguistic act of *inviting*. That is, the addresser invites the addressee or in this case the old man to come and eat together. Beside performed the linguistic act of *inviting*, addresser is also perform the linguistic act of *order*, that is, the addresser orders the old man come and eat with him. The imperative category in this utterance was seen clearly of its grammatical structure, started with infinitive without *to*, *come*. While it's *inviting* function was strongly heard and also felt by the addressee. This was proved by the old man's answer which a refusal word in which he convinces him that he has eaten.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive

function. The direct directive function can be analyzed from the direct illocutionary act of inviting that is performed by the addresser. The inviting as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, he directly asks the addressee to do something that is to invites by using the verb (**come on and eat**). Those verbs are used to impose the intension of the addresser. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser implicitly. He directs the addressee to do something that is to orders the addressee to come and eat with him.

- **"Keep the blanket around you,"**

The same as the previous utterance, the addresser use an imperative utterance to perform the linguistic act of *order*, that is, to order the addressee or in this case the old man to keep the blanket around him. This utterance was uttered by the addresser to order the old man to keep the blanket around him when he saw him to fold the blanket.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. The order as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, he directly told the addressee to do

something, that is, to order the addressee or in this case the old man to keep the blanket around him. Here, the addresser used the verb (**keep**) to impose the addressee. He intends to give order to the addressee to do something that is to keep the blanket.

- **"Then live a long time and take care of yourself,"**

This utterance is also an imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence should be the act of *order*. The addresser or in this case the old man wanted the boy still live for a long time and always to take care for himself.

The conversation above between the old man and the boy as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. The order as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, the addresser directly impose the addressee to do something, that is, the addresser or in this case the old man wants the boy still live for a long time and always to take care for himself. The addresser used the verb (**live and take care**) in order to impose the addressee.

Datum 7

"Your stew is excellent," the old man said.

"Tell me about the baseball," (13) the boy asked him.

"In the American League it is the Yankees as I said," the old man said happily.

"There was nothing ever like them. He hits the longest ball I have ever seen."

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
13	Imperative sentence	Ordering, request

- **"Tell me about the baseball,"**

This utterance was an imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence should be the act of *order* and *request*. This utterance functions as an order because this utterance was uttered by the boy to order the old man to tell him about the baseball. Beside this utterance function as an order, this sentence is also function as a request. That is, the addresser of this utterance requests the addressee to give him any information about the baseball. The addresser or in this case the boy is seeking for a reaction from the old man as an addressee. This was proved by the explanation about the baseball from the addressee.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct

illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. The order as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, the addresser directly imposed the addressee to do something, that is, to orders the addressee to tell him about the baseball. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of request that is performed by the addresser implicitly. The addresser directly imposed the addressee to do something that is to request the addressee to give him any information about the baseball. The verb which is used as the marked in imposing the addressee is (tell). This verb marked the act of the addresser in order to order the addressee to do something.

Datum 8

"Baseball I think," the boy said. "Tell me about the great John J. Mc Graw." (14) He said Jota for J.

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
14	Imperative sentence	Ordering, request

- "Tell me about the great John J. Mc Graw."

This utterance was an imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence should be the act of *order* and *request*. This utterance functions as an order because this utterance was

uttered by the old man to order the boy to tell him about the baseball especially about the Great John J. Mc Graw. Beside this utterance function as an order, this sentence is also function as a request because the addresser wants the addressee's information of the great John J. Mc Graw.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. The order as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, the addresser directly imposed the addressee to do something, that is, to orders the addressee to tell him about the baseball especially about the Great John J. Mc Graw. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of request that is performed by the addresser implicitly. He directs the addressee to do something that is to request the addressee to give him any information about the great John J. Mc Graw. The same with the previous sample, here, the verb which is used as the marked in imposing the addressee is (tell). This verb marked the act of the addresser in order to order the addressee to do something.

Datum 9

"You ought to go to bed now so that you will be fresh in the morning."

(15) I will take the things back to the Terrace."

"Good night then. I will wake you in the morning."

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
15	Imperative sentence	Suggestion, Ordering

- **"You ought to go to bed now so that you will be fresh in the morning."**

In conversation above, the addresser uses the utterance to perform imperative sentence. The addresser uses the imperative utterance to perform the typical linguistic act of *suggestion*. That is, to suggest the addressee (the old man) to go to bed so that he will fresh in the morning, furthermore, this utterance not only perform the linguistic act of suggestion but this utterance is also performing the linguistic act of *order*, that is, the addresser orders the addressee to get bed son.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of suggestion that is performed by the addresser. The suggestion as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, the addresser

directly asked the addressee to do something, that is, to suggest the addressee to go to bed so that he will fresh in the morning while the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser implicitly. The addresser directly imposed the addressee to do something that is to orders the addressee to suggest the addressee to get bed son. Here, the verb (**to go to bed**) which is marked the intention of the addresser to the addressee to do something.

Datum 10

"All I know is that young boys sleep late and hard"

"I can remember it," the old man said. "I will waken you in time."

"I do not like for him to waken me. It is as though I were inferior."

"I know."

"Sleep well old man." (16)

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
16	Imperative sentence	Ordering

- **"Sleep well old man."**

In the utterance above, the addressee uses imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence should be the act of *ordering*. That is the addressee or in this case the old man,

Santiago wants the addressee to sleep well. The addresser of this utterance uses imperative utterance to orders the addressee or in this case the old man to sleep well before he went out.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. The order as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, the addresser directly asked the addressee to do something, that is, to order the addressee or in this case the old man to sleep well. The verb (sleep well) is the marked of the order that is wanted by the addresser to the addressee to do.

Datum 11

"He'll take it," the old man said aloud. "God help him to take it." (17)

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
17	Imperative sentence	Request, Prayers

- **God help him to take it.**"

In the above conversation, the addresser use imperative utterance to perform the typical linguistic act of *request*. That is, the addresser requests the god to help him (the fish) to take the line so he can catch the

fish. The addresser of this utterance not only performs the linguistic act of *request* but also performs the linguistic act of *prayers*. That is, the addresser actually prays to god for getting the god's help to help the fish to take the line.

The conversation above between the old man and the God as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of request that is performed by the addresser. The request as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, the addresser directly asked the addressee to do something, that is, to request the addressee or in this case the God to help him (the fish) to take the line so he can catch the fish. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of praying that is performed by the addresser implicitly. He directs the addressee to do something that is to pray to the God for getting the god's helped to help the fish to take the line. From the utterance, the verb (help him) is marked the addresser intention in requesting. As mentioned before, it is also marked as the act of praying.

Datum 12

"God help me to have the cramp go" (18). He said. Because I do not know what the fish is going to do".

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
18	Imperative sentence	Request, Prayers

- **"God help me to have the cramp go"**

In the above conversation, the addresser use imperative utterance to perform the typical linguistic act of *request*. That is, the addresser to request the addressee or in this case the god to help him in recovery his hand's cramp. The addresser of this utterance not only performs the linguistic act of *request* but also performs the linguistic act of *prayers*. That is, the addresser prays to the god for his hand's cramp. So the god will hold his hand's cramp out.

The conversation above between the old man and the God as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of request. That is performed by the addresser. The request as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, the addresser directly asked the addressee to do something, that is, to request the addressee or in this case the God to help him in recovery his hand's cramp. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of praying that is performed by the addresser implicitly. He directs the addressee to do something that is prays to the god for his

hand's cramp. So the god will hold his hand's cramp out. From the utterance, the writer analyzed that in asking or ordered the addressee, there are verbs that used as the marked in asking the addressee. Those are (**help me to have**) where used by the addresser to order the addressee.

Datum 13

"Hail Mary full Grace the Lord is with thee. Blessed art thou among women and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus, Holy Mary. Mother of god. Pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen," (19) then he added, "Blessed Virgin, Pray for the death of this fish." (20) Wonderful though he is.

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
19	Imperative sentence	Pray, request
20	Imperative sentence	Pray, request

- "Pray for us sinners now and at the hour of our death. Amen,"

In the above conversation, the addresser use imperative utterance to perform the typical linguistic act of *prayers*. That is the addresser or in this case the old man prays to god for his sin. He asked the god's forgiveness. Beside that he also asked the god to keep him from the death if he faced of the big fish. The addresser of this utterance not only

performs the linguistic act of *prayers* but also performs the linguistic act of *request*. The addresser or in this case the old man request the god to forgive his sin and keep him from the death.

The conversation above between the old man and the God as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of praying that is performed by the addresser. The praying as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, the addresser directly asked the addressee to do something, that is, to pray to god for his sin. He asked the god's forgiveness. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of request that is performed by the addresser implicitly. The addresser directly asked the addressee to do something, that is, to request the god to forgive his sin and keep him from the death. Here, the addresser requested the addressee to do something that is marked by the verb (Pray for us). This marked a request.

- "Blessed Virgin, Pray for the death of this fish.

In the above conversation, the addresser use imperative utterance to perform the typical linguistic act of *prayers*. That is, the addresser prays to the god for the death of the fish. The addresser of this utterance not only performs the linguistic act of *prayers* but also performs the linguistic

act of *request*. That is, to request the god to kill the fish. He wants the god kill the fish for him.

The conversation above between the old man and the God as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of praying that is performed by the addresser. The praying as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, the addresser directly the addressee to do something, that is, the addresser prays to the god for the death of the fish. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of request that is performed by the addresser implicitly. The addresser directly requested the addressee to do something, that is, to request the god to kill the fish. He wants the god kill the fish for him. From the utterance, the writer found out that the addresser used verb (**Pray for the death**) that is marked a request to the addressee.

Datum 14

"I could not fail myself and die on a fish like this," he said. "Now that I have him coming so beautifully, **God help me endure. I'll say a hundred Our Father and a hundred Hail Marys. But I cannot say them now.**" (21)

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
21	Imperative sentence	Prayers, request

- **God help me endure. I'll say a hundred Our Father and a hundred Hail Marys. But I cannot say them now.***

From the conversation above, the addresser use imperative utterance to perform the typical linguistic act of *prayers*. That is the addresser prays to the god for his welfare in the sea. The addresser of this utterance not only performs the linguistic act of *prayers* but also performs the linguistic act of *request*. The addresser of this utterance wants the god help him to endure from that bad situation.

The conversation above between the old man and the God as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of praying that is performed by the addresser. The praying as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From the utterance, the addresser directly asked the addressee to do something, that is, the old man prays to the god for his welfare in the sea. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of request that is performed by the addresser implicitly. The addresser directly asked the addressee to do something, that is. The addresser of this utterance wants the god help him to endure from that bad situation. From the utterance, there is a verb that marked the request from the addresser to the addressee (help me).

Datum 15

"Do you want a drink of any kind?" The proprietor asked.

"No," the boy said. Tell them not to bother Santiago. (22)

"Tell him how sorry I am."(23)

"Thanks," the boy said.

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
22	Imperative sentence	Ordering
23	Imperative sentence	Ordering

- Tell them not to bother Santiago

In this utterance, the addresser use imperative utterance to perform the linguistic act of *order*. The imperative category in this utterance was seen clearly from its grammatical structure, started with the infinitive without to, *tell*. This utterance was an order micro function because the addresser in this utterance wants the addressee to do what the addresser directed, that is, to tell them not to bother Santiago.

The conversation above between the boy and the proprietor as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. The order as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From the utterance, the addresser directly ordered the addressee

to do something, that is, the addresser in this utterance wants the addressee to do what the addresser directed, that is, to tell them not to bother Santiago. In ordering the addressee, the addresser used verb (**Tell them not to bother**) which marked as an order to do something.

- Tell him how sorry I am."

This utterance was uttered by the addresser. The addresser used the imperative utterance to perform the linguistic act of *order*. The addresser or in this case, the Proprietor ordered the addressee or in this case the boy to tell the old man, Santiago for his apologizing.

The conversation above between the proprietor and the boy as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. The order as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From the utterance, the addresser directly ordered the addressee to do something, that is, the addresser or in this case the Proprietor ordered the addressee or in this case the boy to tell the old man, Santiago, for his apologizing. The same with the previous sample, here, the addresser used (**tell him**) to the addressee which is marked an order.

Datum 16

- “Don’t sit up.” (24)The boy said. “Drink this.” (25) He poured some of the coffee in a glass.

The old man took it and drank it.

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
24	Imperative sentence	Ordering, warning, request
25	Imperative sentence	Ordering, offering

- “Don’t sit up.”

Utterance 16 (24) uttered by the boy is a kind of imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence should be the act of *warning*, *order* and *request*. This utterance is a kind of *warning* because the addresser use a negative imperative utterance started by “*don’t*” to request the addressee still in his position, this utterance is a kind of *order* because the addresser or in this case the boy, Manolin, wanted the addressee to still in his position. Beside that, it is a kind of *requesting* because the addresser requests the addressee still in his position to drink a glass of coffee.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man (as the addresser and the addressee) presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of order and warning that is performed by the addresser.

The order and warning as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From the utterance, the addresser directly asked the addressee to do something, that is, the addresser or in this case the boy wants the addressee to still in his position. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of request that is performed by the addresser implicitly. The addresser directly ordered the addressee to do something, that is. The addresser of this utterance requests the addressee still in his position to drink a glass of coffee not to sit up. There is a verbs that marked as the order from the utterance that is (**Don't sit up**). Those verbs indicated the intention of the addresser.

- **Drink this."**

The same as the previous utterance, the imperative category in this utterance was seen clearly of its grammatical structure, started by infinitive without to, *Drink*. This utterance was also an imperative sentence function as an order as a direct illocutionary act because the addresser or in this case the boy, Manolin, wants the addressee to drink that coffee. While it's ordering function was strongly heard and also felt by the addressee. This was proved by the old man's act to take and drink the coffee. Beside perform a direct illocutionary act; the addresser of this utterance is also performing indirect illocutionary act of offering. That is to offer the old man to drink coffee.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct and indirect directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the direct illocutionary act of order that is performed by the addresser. The order as the direction is uttered by the addresser explicitly so the addressee can give the clear respond. From his utterance, he directs the addressee to do something, that is, to orders the addressee to drink that coffee. While the indirect directive function can be identify from the indirect illocutionary act of offering that is performed by the addresser implicitly. He directs the addressee to do something that is to offers the addressee to drink that coffee.

Datum 17

"I know how to care for them. In the night I spat something strange and felt something in my chest was broken."

"Get that well too" the boy said. "Lie down, (26) old man, and I will bring you your clean shirt. And something to eat."

"Bring any of he papers of the time that I was gone," (27) the old man said.

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
26	Imperative sentence	Ordering
27	Imperative sentence	Ordering, request

- **“Lie down**

The same as the previous utterance, this utterance is also an imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence should be the act of *ordering*. That is, to order the addressee or in this case the old man to lie down.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man (as the addresser and the addressee) presented a direct directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the way the addresser utters this sentence. The addresser used the word that indicated directly as a directive function. It can be seen from the phrase: “lie down”. From the utterance, the addresser directly ordered the addressee to do something explicitly that is, to order the addressee or in this case the old man to lie down while the boy take his clean shirt. It is marked by the verb that is used from the utterances. (**Lie down**) indicated the intention of the addresser to the addressee to do something.

- **“Bring any of the papers of the time that I was gone.”**

The same as the previous utterance, this utterance is also a kind of imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence is *ordering*. That is, the addresser orders the addressee to bring him any of the paper of that time he was gone. Beside that, this utterance also kinds of request as its indirect illocutionary act. That is, the addresser

requests the addressee to bring the paper for him at the time he was gone.

The conversation above between the old man and the boy as the addresser and the addressee presented a direct directive function. The direct directive function can be seen clearly from the typical linguistic act of ordering that is performing. The addresser started his utterance by the word: "bring..." This word indicated that the addresser directly ordered the addressee to do something explicitly, that is, to orders the addressee to bring him any of the paper of that time he was gone.

Data 18

"I'll bring the food and papers, the boy said. "Rest well old man. (28) I will bring stuff from the drugstore for your hands."

"Don't forget to tell Pedrico the head is his." (29)

"No. I will remember,"

Utterance code	Sentence category	Micro function
28	Imperative sentence	Ordering, suggestion
29	Imperative sentence	Ordering, request

- "Rest well old man.

The imperative category in this utterance was seen clearly of its grammatical structure, started with infinitive without to, *rest*. The typical

linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence should be the act of *ordering*. That is, the addresser or in this case the boy ordered the addressee to do something, that is, to rest well. Beside that, the addresser is also perform indirect illocutionary act of suggestion, that is, the addresser give suggestion to the old man to rest well.

The conversation above between the boy and the old man (as the addresser and the addressee) presented a direct directive function. The direct directive function is indicated directly by the word: **"Rest well ..."** From the utterance, the addresser directly ordered the addressee to do something explicitly, that is, to orders the addressee to rest well.

- **"Don't forget to tell Pedrico the head is his."**

The same as the previous utterance, the addresser is also an imperative sentence and the typical linguistic act performed in uttering this sentence should be the act of *ordering*. That is, the addresser orders the addressee to remember to tell Pedrico the head is his. Its ordering function was strongly heard and also fell by the addressee. This was proved by the boy's answer in which he convinced him that he really will remember it. Beside that, this utterance, "Don't forget to tell Pedrico the head is his" is also a kind of request as its indirect illocutionary act. That is, the addresser requests the addressee's helped to tell Pedrico the head is his.

The conversation above between the old man and the boy (as the addresser and the addressee) presented a direct directive function. The

direct directive function is indicated by the clause: "Don't forget to tell". From the utterance, the addresser directly requested the addressee to do something, that is, to orders the addressee to remember to tell Pedrico the head is his. This marked by the verb (**Don't forget to tell**) by the addresser to the addressee to do something. The order as the direction is uttered explicitly by the addresser so the addressee can give the clear respond.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

4.1 Conclusions

The writer finds out to some conclusions after analyzing the data that is taken from the story. Those are:

1. In this conversation, the writer finds the types micro function of directive function presented. They are; order, inviting, suggestion, request and praying. Furthermore, the micro functions of the direct directive function which are mostly occurred are order, inviting, suggestion, request and praying. The micro function of the indirect directive function that are used in the story are; order, suggestion, request, pray, warning, offering.
2. The writer can conclude that the dialogues which are applied by characters of the story have presented the direct and indirect directive function. The characters applied the directive function in every dialogue either directly or indirectly.

4.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions above, the writer would like to give some suggestions relating to this research as follows:

1. The research about directive function might be discovering toward by extending analysis and knowledge to the analysis of conversation or dialogue which are taken from the literary work

such as prose or drama. The writer hopes that such of research can be done by combining all of the aspects in linguistic.

2. The directive function is nearly closed to many discipline conduct with the linguistic research. In further research, the writer hopes that everyone could emphasize this research into different case or even lager through the interactional attempt in conversation.

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