

TYPES OF DIRECTIVE ACT USED IN SIKAMBANG SONGS IN SIBOLGA TAPANULI TENGAH

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Abstrak

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui apa jenis-jenis direktif yang digunakan dalam lagu Sikambang dan apa jenis direktif yang paling banyak digunakan dalam lagu-lagu Sikambang tersebut. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah lagu-lagu Sikambang dari Sibolga Tapanuli Tengah. Data yang dikumpulkan berupa kalimat atau tuturan yang mengandung makna direktif dalam lagu Sikambang tersebut. Penulis mengumpulkan data sebanyak 40 dan ditampilkan hanya 12 kalimat atau tuturan. Dari hasil analisis, penulis menemukan ada 4 jenis direktif yang digunakan dalam lagu Sikambang, dan penulis menyimpulkan jenis direktif yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah commanding dan jenis direktif yang paling sedikit ditemukan adalah suggestion.

Key words: directive, sikambang songs.

A. Introduction

Pragmatic is the study of how to use language in communication. According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by the listener. He states three definitions of pragmatics; pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning, the study of contextual meaning, the study of how more gets communicated than is said, and the study of the expression of related distance. It means that pragmatic study about meaning that happen in communication. The communication process is complete once the receiver has understood the message of the sender. Communication are happen in daily life and also in a song.

According to Bonvilliain (1997: 111) directive is particularly sensitive to context of speaking and to social characteristics of issuers and addressee. She says that the speaker should phrase request in order to have greatest likelihood of positive result, but because of a social relationship that exists between the interlocutors, the speaker must be sensitive to the addressee's feeling. In other words, the speaker must make his or her request clear enough so that the addressee comprehends on the directive intends.

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Directive is not only found in conversation but also commonly found in a song. Song is one of ways of people to create communication between singer as speaker and listener. In a song singer tries to express her or his feeling, idea and need. As usual the people use language as tool of communication. Language is an important thing which is very close to human life since language is used by human to communicate in daily activities. In other word, language can not be separated from the life of human being. Everyone should interact with the other and needs to communicate with each other. They need language as a tool of communication, verbal and un verbal. In un verbal communication language is used by people to write a letter, poems, short stories and lyric of song. In a song singer tries to express her or his feeling, idea and need. Song can not be separated from lyric. Song's lyric is usually simpler so that it is easier to understand, but in a song there are types of directive that uses by singer to express different ideas, desire, emotion, intentions, or need. Sometimes, there is a misunderstanding by the hearer to mean a song that conveyed by the singer caused by differences in understanding of the directive itself. So, in understanding the song between the hearer or listener and the speaker should be both understood and understand what is directive and what are types of directive itself in order to create good communication. Directive in a song has various types and each of song uses the different types of the directive. Searle (1979) says that types of directive are used for telling, requesting, recommending, and inviting .Yule (1996:54) classifies types of directive into four types: command, order, request, and suggestion. Furthermore, Kreidler (1998: 175) classifies types of directive into five types: command, requesting, advice, suggestion, and question. Generally, directive is classified into five types; they are command, question, request, and advice. The writer choose Sikambang songs from Sibolga Tapanuli Tengah as object because it has many directive can be found here and only focuses her study on the types of directive act in Sikambang songs.

Directive is a kind of speech act that the speaker tries to get the hearer to do something. Directive is one of five types of general functions performed by speech acts that the speakers use to get someone else to do something (Yule, 1996). It expresses what the speaker wants. In addition, directive function is the function of language which is attempted by the speaker to get the addressee to do something by directing and influencing the behavior or attitude of other people. Yule (1996: 54) says that directive is a part of speech act classification that speakers use to get someone else to do something. Furthermore, Leech (1983:106) says that directive is intended to produce some effect through by the hearer. In addition, Searle (1975) says that directive can cause the hearer to take particular action and express what speaker wants. They are command, order, request, suggestion, advice, telling, recommending, demand, asking, beg, invitation, promise, and question. Searle (1979) says that types of directive are used for telling, requesting, recommending, and inviting. Yule (1996:54) classifies types of directive into four: command, order, request, and suggestion. Furthermore, Kreidler (1998: 175) classifies types of directive into five types: command, requesting, advice, suggestion, and question. In addition, Leech (1983:217) classifies directive into twelve types: tell, command, order, demand, ask, request, beg, advice, recommend, suggest, invite and promise. Generally, types of directive categorized into five types: command, request, advice, suggestion, and question.

1. Commanding

A command is effective if the speaker has some degree of control over action of the hearer. Gudai (1989:118) says that command has the main meaning that this sentence is a way to express a command or a prohibition. Command is delivered to the hearer in order to the hearer obeys what the speaker wants. Furthermore, Gudai (1989:119) states that in command the speaker believes that the hearer can do something or action that commanded by the speaker, the speaker wants the hearer to do the action or do something commanded by the speaker, and the speaker intends that the listener assumes command as an excuse to commit an act. For example: *You must appear in court next Monday at 10 a.m!, Kirim segera !, Do not go anywhere ! Close the window ! Come here! Read the novel !*

2. Requesting

Kreidler (1998:191) states request tends to be used in question form (interrogative form) and request is used if the speaker consider that he/ she does not has a power than hearer. In requesting, the speaker asks, wants and requests something, and the speaker hopes the hearer will respect what the speaker wants or request. For example: *Could you turn of the radio?, Would you call the theater for the movie schedule?, Can you get us two tickets to the concert?* Besides, Becker in Achiba (2003) says request inclusively to an utterance that is intended to indicate the speaker's desire to regulate the behavior of the listener that is to get the listener to do something. In addition, Benjamin (2008) said a request is to ask someone to do or not to do something or to express the need or desire for something. It means that in making request speaker ask listener to doing something. For example: *I appeal to you to help me as much as you can, Please do not speak rapidly, Please mail this letter for me, I need some help.*

3. Suggestion

Suggestion is an idea or response so induced or hints or trace. It can also said as a process whereby the more presentation of an idea to a receptive individual leads to the acceptance of that idea or the calling up in the mind of one idea by another by virtue of some association or of some natural connection between the ideas. For example: *We suggest you should pay more attention to what you're doing, I suggest to visiting the Zoo, I suggest that you visit the Eiffel Tower.*

4. Advice

Azar (1985: 64) emphasizes that advice can be signed with words such as should (modal), and ought to. She also says that advice can be also signed in three words such as should, ought to, and had better. Next Blundell et.all (1982:135) say that advice can be signed with words such as If I were you, I would....., I would.....if I were you, It might be an idea to....., I think you should.....,I advise you to....., etc. In addition, Werner and Spaventa (2002:120) also say that advice can be signed with words such as should (not) have+past participle and ought to (not) have+ past participle.

Based on the ideas of linguists above, it can be concluded that advice is contained a more psychological and moral expectations. Advice is used to give a particular decision or course of action, to recommend, usage problem to inform, notify, and to take counsel or consult. For example: *You should have seen a doctor, We ought to have known that we would catch colds in this rainy, You had better not stay here any longer or you will be late, I advise you to buy a good dictionary.*

5. Questioning

In questioning, the speaker asks or wants something, the speaker asks or wants information from the hearer, the speaker hopes the hearer will answer her/his question with give information of her/his question. Furthermore, Zainuddin (1992: 72) said that the question sentence is a sentence that orient a question that contain for asking something that want to know. In addition, question sentence is a sentence that contain a question to other to get the answer from the other. For example: *Where is the nearest bank around here?*, *What time does the post office open?*

B. Research Method

The source of data of this study was Sikambang songs from Sibolga Tapanuli Tengah. Meanwhile, the data of this study are sentences that contain the directive act. There were 40 data of found in Sikambang songs. There were only 12 data that were taken randomly to be explained and analyzed in this chapter. The analyses of the data were the analysis of the types of directive act.

The data were analyzed by using Kreidler theory (1998) that there are five types of directive act. There were only four types of directive act that can be found in Sikambang songs that were (1) commanding, (2) requesting, (3) suggestion, and (4) advice. From the data which were gotten, it can be said that command was the most frequently used in Sikambang songs and the least frequently used was suggestion.

C. Discussion

The writer had taken 40 data of directives used in Sikambang songs from 18 Sikambang songs. In analyzing the types of directive act, the data were analyzed by using Kreidler theory that there are five types of directive act. There are only four types of directive used in Sikambang songs, they are:

(1) Commanding. In command, the speaker commands something and the speaker wants the hearer to do what the speaker says or do her/his command. From 40 data the writer finds 24 examples of command used in Sikambang songs. In analyzing the data the writer finds the utterances such as “Poi la mandulang nak ei” or “Go away to taking the pan for gold”, “Dodom dodom adikku sayang” or “Go bed my lovely sister”, and “Jangan manyosal kudian” or “Do not remorse later”. The utterances classified into a command because the existence of word “Go”, and “Do not”. The word Go and Do not is one of common way to make a command. In that utterance the singer wants the hearer to do her/ his command.

(2) Requesting. Request is to ask someone to do or not to do something or to express the need or desire for something. It means that in making request speaker ask listener to doing something. In analyzing the data, the writer finds utterances such as “Kumohon Ampunkan sagalo salah ku Tuhan” or “Please forgive me God”, “Agi la aku katonangan iduik” or “Give me a happy life”, and “Kumohon pulang ka rumah kito” or “Please, back to our home”. The utterances categories into requesting because the existence of word Please and Give. The word Please and Give is one of word that can be use to make a request. In that utterance the speaker makes a request to ask the listener to do something.

(3) Suggestion. Suggestion is utterance that is set to give our opinion about what they should or not should do. Suggestion is used in the sense of giving an idea. The writer finds only 4 examples of suggestion used in Sikambang songs. The writer finds the

utterances such as “Basikek daulu aru bakaco nak ei” or “Look in the mirror before tidy up the hair”, “Bapikir daulu baru mangecek” or “Thinking before say something”, and “Kusarankan jago diri elok-elok di nagari urang” or “I suggest you to take care of yourself in another place”. The utterance “Basikek daulu baru bakaco nak ei” has categories as suggestion, because suggestion is usually used in the sense of giving an idea. In this song, the singer gives suggestion or opinion or idea to the listener to do something such as look in the mirror before tidy up the hair. The utterance “Bapikir daulu baru mangecek” also classified into suggestion, because the singer also gives a suggestion to the listener to think before say something. So, the writer concluded that the utterances belong to suggestion. And the utterance “Kusarankan jago diri elok-elok di nagari urang” or “I suggest you to take care of yourself” classified into suggestion because the existence of word I suggest. The word I suggest is one of the characteristics to make a suggestion.

(4) Advice. Advice can be defined as an opinion as to a decision or course of action or a opinion about what could or should be done about a situation or problem. In analyzing the data the writer finds 5 examples of advice in Sikambang songs. The writer finds the utterances such as “Ku nasehati supayo dapek karajo elok” or “I advise you to get a good job”, “Racaknyo pikirkan mason an ka datang” or “You had better think about your future”, and “Racaknyo dongarkan nasehat urang gaek” or “You had better listen to your parent advice”. The utterances classified into advice because the existence of word I advise and Had better. The word I advise and Had better is one of way to make an advice. The word I advise and Had better also one of the characteristics to make an advice.

Table 1. Types of Directive Act

No	Types of directive	Frequency	Percentage
1	Commanding	24	60 %
2	Requesting	7	17,5 %
3	Suggestion	4	10 %
4	Advice	5	12,5 %
Totally		40	100 %

Based on the table above, there are four types of directive act used in Sikambang songs Tapanuli Tengah. They are: (1) commanding, (2) requesting, (3) suggestion, and (4) advice. The most frequently used in Sikamnag songs is command and the least frequently used is suggestion.

After analyzing the data of types of directive act, it could be discussed from five types of directive act that was classified by Kreidler (1998), there were four types of directive act used in Sikambang songs Tapanuli Tengah that were (1) commanding, (2) requesting, (3) suggestion, and (4) advice. The types of directive act mostly used in Sikambang songs was command and the least frequently used was suggestion.

The result of the this study shows that singers as the speaker in Sikambang songs use different directive in express their feeling, need, and also to express their idea.

D. Conclusion and Suggestion

After analyzing the data, the writer found that those sentence or utterance in Sikambang songs are different based on where the constituents of a sentence or utterance can be attached to each other in different ways. Here, in analyzing the types of directive act, the writer used the theory of types of directive introduced by Kreidler (1998).

This study was conducted in types of directive act used in Sikambang songs. The studies about directive also happen in another media such as film, newspaper, magazine, novel and another media. In this research, the writer analyzes is far from good and perfect. There are things not discusses yet and it because of the limitation of time, knowledge, experience, and the data. Therefore, the writer hopes some suggestions and advice from the readers in order to make this paper better and more complete it.

Finally, by doing this research, the writer hopes this research useful to the reader and the writer suggests for further research to analyze types of directive act in another media such as newspaper, novel or film.

Note: This article is made of based on the writer paper with the advisor Rusdi Noor Rosa S. S., M. Hum.

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