Directive Speech Acts of "Command" on *Death Note TV Series*

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the types of speech acts of command contained in *Death Note TV Series* and classify the form of location in *Death Note TV Series*. This research is a qualitative descriptive research. The data of this research are Japanese command sentences in drama movies. The data source of this research is *Death Note TV Series* episodes 1 to episode 5. Data collection was done by listening and note-taking techniques. The data analysis technique used is data collection, grouping data based on classification, analyzing the data that has been grouped and concluding the research results. The results of this study there are two types of command speech acts, namely direct command speech acts and indirect command speech acts. In the direct speech act of commands, there are 16 data and indirect speech act of commands as much as 8 data.

Keywords: *speech act; directive; commands; pragmatic; Death Note TV series*

https://journal.unhas.ac.id/index.php/nawa

INTRODUCTION

Language is used by speakers to communicate or interact in an utterance. In the branch of linguistics, there is a branch of linguistics called Pragmatics. Leech (2015: 8) states that pragmatics is a field of linguistics that studies meaning in relation to speech situations. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the external structure of language, namely how it is used in everyday communication. The success of communication occurs when there is an understanding between the speaker and the interlocutor or in other words, the speaker can understand the meaning of the speech (Wijana, 1996: 2). So, the meaning studied by pragmatics is to study the speaker's intention to understand the intention of the interlocutor.

Speech acts were first introduced by J. L Austin. According to Austin (in Sumarsono, 2002: 323), speech act is a piece of speech produced as part of social interaction. Austin's thinking was then very influential in the development of subsequent language studies. Austin argues that not all sentences are merely uttered to state a sentence someone not only states a thing but he also performs an action. In terms of the listener or interlocutor, the language functions as directive, which is a type of speech act used by speakers to tell others to do something (Yule, 2006: 93).

Locution speech acts are speech acts that are intended to state something. The act of saying something with the word and the meaning of the sentence in accordance with the meaning of the word in the dictionary and the meaning of the sentence according to the syntax rules (Gunawan in Rustono, 1999: 37). This is also in line with Austin's opinion (in Rahardi, 2005) which states that locutionary speech acts are speech acts in the form of meaningful and understandable sentences.

Examples of locution sentences and speech acts in Japanese can be seen in the following data example found in Episode 1 (06:48) of *Death Note TV Series*:

Light　　：「ただいま。見てないなら消してよ、電気が持たないだろう」
　　　　　Tadaima. <u>Mitenainara keshite yo</u>, denki ga motanai darou
　　　　　I'm home, <u>if you don't watch just turn it off</u>, the electricity is wasted

Sayu　　：「ちょっと、みてたんですけど」
　　　　　Chotto, mitetandesu kedo
　　　　　Wait, I'm watching it

<div align="right">(NBL. net)</div>

In the data above, there is a direct command sentence spoken by *Light, in* the locution sentence 見てないなら消してよ, which means "if you don't watch, turn it off". *Light* said this to *Sayu* because *Sayu* was playing with *her gadget* but still turned on the *television*. From the data, there is a locution 消して which is characterized by the form て, which stands for て ください which functions as a form of commanding or ordering.

In addition to direct command sentences, there are also indirect command sentences found in episode 1 of *Death Note TV* Series, which are as follows:

Sayu　　：「今晩もお泊りだって。。。ねー おなかがペコペコ 」
　　　　　Konban mo otomari datte... ne onaka ga peko-peko
　　　　　He said he would spend the night... hey I'm hungry.

Light　　：「たまには自分で作れ。。。。疲れたんだよ」
　　　　　Tamani wa jibun de tsukure... tsukarentanda yo
　　　　　Make your own food once in a while, I'm tired

<div align="right">(NBL.net)</div>

In the data above, there is an indirect command sentence in the locution ねーおなかがペコペコ. The sentence becomes an indirect command sentence because it is marked by the letter ねー which expresses asking for approval and urging an answer from the interlocutor in the current situation. After that, the location also adds a short information that reads おなかがペコペコ which means "I'm hungry".

In this research, the writer is interested in researching about directive speech acts, especially command speech acts, both direct speech acts and indirect speech acts and analyzing the forms of locution sentences used in *Death Note TV Series*. In addition to the fact that there are many data on speech acts of prompting in *Death Note TV Series,* this drama series is also quite well known by many people because it is an adaptation of the anime with the title *Death Note* which was famous in 2006.

Death Note is a Japanese crime drama television series that aired on NTV on July 5, 2015. *Death Note TV Series* tells the story of *Light Yagami* who is a student with a normal life. Until one day, he gets a *Death Note* that will change his life completely. The *Death Note* awakens the spirit of justice and intelligence that exists in him. He becomes a killer who is usually called *Kira* (killer) and punishes criminals. Meanwhile, L is a detective known as the greatest detective in the world. L thinks that what *Kira* did was a crime and tries to catch *Kira*. He suspects that *Light Nagami* is *Kira* and appears in front of *Light Nagami* to find evidence that *Light Nagami* is *Kira.*

The results of research on speech acts that are considered relevant to this research that can be used as a reference, namely the first research in the form of a thesis entitled "Acts of Apologizing (*Wabi Hyougen*) in Drama *Mother* by Sakamoto Yuuji" by Trinatalia Dase in 2012 from Hasanuddin University. The findings of this study include the existence of various

forms of apologizing speech acts in the drama in the form of 2 forms of *moushiwake arimasendeshita*, 1 form of *oyurushite kudasai,* 2 forms of *sumimasen,* 11 forms of *suimasen,* 21 forms of *gomen ne*, 13 forms of *gomen* and 24 forms of *gommenasai* which then the form of apologizing speech is grouped into 2 categories of apologizing, namely apologizing directly and indirectly. Another research that discusses speech acts is a thesis entitled "Expressive Speech Acts in Drama *Dear Sister*" by Siti Rahmah in 2016 from Hasanuddin University. The result of this research is the discovery of 20 types of expressive speech acts in the drama which include speech acts of thanking, praising, complaining, apologizing, expressing worry, congratulating, expressing gratitude, insinuating, regretting, etc., as well as the discovery of direct speech acts in the drama *Dear Sister*.

 The next research is a thesis entitled "Application of Locution, Illocution, and Perlocution of Ustad Nur Maulana on the show *Islam Itu Indah* on TRANS TV" by Dira Nidya Pratiwi in 2012 from Airlangga University. The results of the study show that Ustad Nur Maulana's utterances are included in the three types of speech acts of locution, illocution, and perlocution, and it can be clearly seen the function of the use of these speech acts by Ustad Nur Maulana when the *Islam Itu Indah* program takes place. Research on speech acts is also contained in a thesis entitled "Ilocutionary Speech Acts in the Dialogue of Film *5 CM* by Rizal Mantovani" by Bowo Setyanto in 2015 from Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta. The results of this study indicate that there are 80 speech acts in the movie *5 CM* including 45 assertive illocutionary speech acts, 15 directive illocutionary speech acts, 13 expressive illocutionary speech acts, 5 commissive illocutionary speech acts, and 2 declarative illocutionary speech acts. Then the research in the form of another thesis that also discusses speech acts is a study entitled "Realization of Directive Speech Forms of Instructing and Advising Teachers-Students among Kindergarten Students in Sragen Wetan District" by Eprilia Kartika Sari in 2015 from Muhammadiyah Surakarta. The result of this study is found as many as 16 prompting utterances that are often spoken by kindergarten teachers in Sragen Wetan District. In this case, the dominant command speech is using transitive verbs and the dominant direct advising speech is with the mode of suggesting as many as 22 speeches.

Based on the description above, it can be concluded that although there has been research on speech acts, there are differences between these studies and the research that will be presented by the author. This research aims to describe the type of speech act of command in *Death Note TV Series* and classify the form of locution of the drama series. Based on the purpose of this research, it is expected that this research can contribute to the development of knowledge in the field of pragmatics and contribute ideas about the variation of Japanese command speech acts.

METHODS

The research method is a tool of procedures and techniques chosen in carrying out research or in collecting data (Mahsun, 2007: 72). The research method that will be used to analyze the use of speech acts in *Death Note TV Series* is descriptive qualitative. The purpose of using descriptive qualitative method in this research is to find data about conversations that contain elements of speech acts of command in *Death Note TV Series*. The data sources in the research used primary data in the form of *Death Note TV Series* from episode 1 to episode 5, as well as secondary data in the form of literature reviews relevant to the object of research. Prosedure of data Analysis in this research use prosedure of Moleong (2017: 248). Data analysis is done by collecting data in the form of locution sentences in Death Note TV Series that contain the speech act of command, then analyzing collusion sentences in the form of

direct and indirect speech acts of command in Death Note TV Series. After analyzing, the result of the research is concluded.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The relationship between the *Death Note* drama series and this research is that in the drama series there are conversations that contain directive speech acts of command. Chaer (2010: 30) reveals that seen from another point of view, speech acts can be divided into two types, namely direct speech acts and indirect speech acts. There are two types of "command" forms found in *Death Note TV Series* episode 1 to episode 5. As many as 26 forms of locution of both types of speech acts are found in *Death Note TV Series*.

A. Direct speech act of command

Direct speech acts are speech acts that directly state something. In *Death Note TV Series* episode 1 to episode 5, there are 16 data that show direct speech acts of command and the locution in those data are also 16 locutions. The form of direct speech acts found in *Death Note TV Series* can be seen in the data below:

1. 〜て ください *~te kudasai,* 〜て くれます *~te kuremasu and* 〜て *~te*

There are 5 data containing the ~te form of in Death Note TV Series episode 1 to episode 5. The "command" locution used in the ~te form sentence patterns in *Death Note TV Series* are 仕向けて *shimukete* "influence", 下がって *sagatte* "step back", 従ってください *shitagatte kudasai* "follow", 監視してください *kanshi shitekudasai* "stay focused", and 教えてくれ *oshiete kure* "tell me". The following are examples of data from the ~te form of enjoining sentences found in the *Death Note TV Series*:

> Data 1 episode 2 (02:18)
> Context : *Ichigo Berry's girl band* manager Yukida secures the way for *Ichigo Berry* to get to the car.
>
> Yukida   : 下がって！下がって！
> *Sagatte! Sagatte!*
> Step back! Step back!
>
> Murase: どういてどういて、ミサミサこっちこっちこっちスマイルくださ〜い。
> *Douite douite, Misa Misa kocchi kocchi kocchi sumairu kudasa~i*
> Get out of the way, Misa misa, come here, come here, come here, give me a smile~.

In the data above, the command sentence is found in the conversation said by Yukida. 下がって！ which means "Step back!" is a commandly speech because in this conversation the speaker wants his work to run smoothly so that the speaker pleads with a rather harsh tone to the speech partner to step back and give way to *Ichigo Berry* members. This is in accordance with the theory said by Alwi (2003) that commanding has one type of request. In addition, in the context of this conversation, the utterance spoken by the speaker is a little forceful because the variation of the sentence pattern of commanding form 〜て has a forceful impression (Isao et al., 2000).

In this data, there is a command locution 下がって！ which means "step back!" because in this conversation the speaker does not only express the speech, but the speaker wants the speech partner to do what is expressed by the speaker.

2. *Forms of 〜なさい~nasai*

There are 5 data containing the *~nasai* form of command sentences in the *Death Note TV Series*. The use of the *~nasai* form is used to order or command very firmly to the interlocutor. The command locution used in the *~nasai* form sentence pattern in *Death Note TV Series* are 投降しなさい *toukoushinasai* "drop it", 来なさい *kinasai* "come here", 離れなさい *hanarenasai* "go", 待ちなさい *machinasai* "wait", and 落ち着きな *ochitsukina* "calm down". The following are examples of data from the *~nasai* form of command sentences found in the *Death Note TV Series*:

> Data 2 episode 1 (19:30)
> Context : The Otoharada siege that took a family hostage after they had just been released from prison.

> Mogi : 音原田九郎、速やかに投降しなさい。音原田~! 速やかに投降しろ!
> *Otoharada Kuro, touyaka ni toukou shinasai. Otoharada! Touyaka ni toukou shiro!*
> Otoharada Kuro, drop your weapon! Otoharada! Give yourself up!

In the data above, the speech act of command is found in the word 投降しなさい which means "drop your weapon!". It is said to be a speech act of command because in the context of this conversation the speaker as a policeman who has a higher social status than the speech partner as a robber told Otoharada to immediately drop the gun he was pointing at a hostage. This is in accordance with Isao's theory (2000) that said the variation of the command speech act on 〜なさい form is used to emphasize the command to be conveyed.

In this data, there is a command locution 投降しなさい which means "drop your weapon!" because in this conversation the speaker does not only express the utterance, but the speaker wants the speech partner to do what is expressed by the speaker.

3. *命令形 Meirei kei（え / しろ）*

There were five data sets containing the *meirei kei form of* "command" in *Death Note TV*. The *meirei kei commands* used in *Death Note TV Series* have patterns ending in ろ*(ro)* and え*(e)*, namely やめろ *yamero* "stop", 消せ *kese* "turn off", 作れ *tsukure* "make", 黙ってろ *damattero* "shut up", and 答えろ *kotaero* "answer". The following are examples of data from the ~te form of command sentences found in the *Death Note TV Series*:

> Data 3 episode 1 (04:33)
> Context : When Sakota, a thug when Light was in high school, just got out of prison and returned to extort Kamoda who was Light's friend.

> Light : やめろよ！
> *Yamero yo!*
> Stop!

> Sakota : は〜？
> *Ha~?*
> Ha~?

> Light : もうそういうのやめろよ。
> *Mou sou iu no yamero yo.*
> Stop doing that.

In the data above, the command sentence is found in the conversation said by Light to Sakota. The word やめます which means "stop", then ends with the particle よ which functions to emphasize the previous word or sentence is an instructing speech because in the conversation the speaker tells the speech partner not to do what the speaker says. This is in accordance with the theory said by Alwi et al. (2003) that commanding has one type of prohibition. In addition, in the context of this conversation, the utterance spoken by the speaker is very loud because the variation of the sentence pattern of telling/commanding with the O/E sound ending is a loud order/command (Isao et al., 2000).

The locution in the data is やめろよ, which means "stop!" and is marked with an O sound ending and ends with the particle *Yo* to emphasize and refine the command sentence. The expression is a locutionary act because in this conversation the speaker does not only express the utterance, but the speaker wants the speech partner to do the thing expressed by the speaker.

4. 〜てちょうだい *~te choudai*

There was only one instance of the ~te choudai form in Death Note TV series. The following are examples of data from the ~te choudai form of command sentences found in the *Death Note TV Series*:

> Data 4 episode 2 (28:13)
> Context: When Light had just come home and met up with his father, Souichirou unusually came home early and decided to join his father for a quick beer.
>
> Light : さゆ、カップちょうだい
> *Sayu, kappu choudai*
> Sayu, give me the cup
>
> Sakota : うん。。。。珍しいじゃん。。はい。
> *Un, mezurashiijyan, hai.*
> Yes, unlike usual, this
>
> Light : ありがとう。
> *Arigatou.*
> Thank you.

The data above shows a command sentence contained in Light's speech to Sayu, the sentence is さゆ、カップちょうだい which means "Sayu, give me a cup" because in the conversation the speaker wants the speech partner to do something. This is in accordance with the theory said by Alwi et al. (2003) that commanding has one type in the form of commands or orders.

The locutionary speech act of command in the data is さゆ、カップちょうだい which means "Sayu, give me a cup". The sentence includes a locutionary act because the speaker does not only express the speech, but the speaker wants the speech partner to do the thing expressed by the speaker.

B. Indirect speech act of command

According to Nadar (2009: 18-19), command sentences and indirect speech acts are speech acts that are different from the sentence mode. Therefore, the meaning of indirect speech can vary and depends on the context. In *Death Note TV Series* episode 1 to episode 5, there

are 8 data that show indirect speech acts and the locution in those data are 10 locutions. The form of indirect speech acts found in *Death Note TV Series* can be seen in the data below:

> Data 5 episode 1 (11:13)
> Context : Morning in *Light*'s room.
>
> Light :ねぇ、朝ごはんまだ？ 遅刻しかうんですけど
> *Ne, asa Gohan mada? Chikoku shicaundesukedo*
> Hey, breakfast isn't ready yet? I'm running late.
>
> Sakota :今やるよ
> *Ima yaru yo*
> I'll make it for you.
> Light :今日はパンね、パン
> *Kyou wa pan ne, pan*
> Today it's bread, bread

The data in the conversation above shows an indirect command speech spoken by Sayu, it is ねぇ、朝ごはんまだ？ which means "Hey, breakfast isn't ready yet?" with the intention to make breakfast. The speech is included in indirect speech because in the conversation between Sayu and *Light*, the speaker wants the speech partner to do something because it is marked by the reply 今やるよ which means "I'll do it now". This is in accordance with the theory said by Alwi et al. (2003) that commanding has one type in the form of a request for the sake of the speaker's interest.

The locutionary speech act of command in the data is ねぇ、朝ごはんまだ？ which means "Hey, breakfast is not ready yet? because in the conversation the speaker not only expresses the speech, but the speaker wants the speech partner to do what is expressed by the speaker. The speech partner understands the speaker's speech so responds by saying 今やるよ which means "I'll do it now".

> Data 6 episode 4 (06:49)
> Context : When L was explaining about the death of the FBI member in Japan. Aizawa's saliva got on the shirt worn by L. L held the saliva-affected part of the shirt and called Watari.
>
> L :ワタリ
> *Watari*
> Watari
>
> Watari :お取り換えいたしましょう 。
> *Otori kaeitashimashou.*
> I'll get you a replacement.

The data in the conversation above is expressed as an indirect speech act because the speaker as the superior wants the speech partner as a subordinate to do something. The indirect speech act in L and Watari's conversation is characterized by Watari's reply by saying お取り換えいたしましょう which means "I'll get the replacement".

The locutionary speech act of commandor in the conversation is ワタリ. The expression is included in the act of locution because the speaker not only expresses the speech, but the speaker wants the speech partner to do what is expressed by the speaker. This is in accordance with the theory said by Austin that locution is a meaningful and understandable expression. In this case, the locution means to command.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion through the analysis of *Death Note TV Series* which is classified based on the theories that support each classification, it can be concluded as follows.

The variation of speech act patterns of commanding is strongly influenced by the situation, communication conditions, and age. There are two types of command speech acts, namely direct command speech acts and indirect command speech acts that can be found in *Death Note TV Series* episode 1 to episode 5. Of the two types of direct command speech acts and indirect command speech acts found in the *Death Note TV Series*, there are also 26 forms of locutionary speech acts.

There are 16 direct command speech acts data in the *Death Note TV Series,* it is 5 data forms (verb) + て ください *te kudasai* and (verb) + て くれます *te kuremasu*, 5 data forms (verb) + なさい *nasai*, 5 data forms (verb) +（え / しろ）*(e/ shiro)*, and 1 data form (verb) + て ちょうだい *te choudai*. The locutions of the direct command speech acts data are 仕向けて *shimukete* "influence", 下がって *sagatte* "step back", 従ってください *shitagatte kudasai* "follow", 監視してくださ kanshi *shitekudasai* "stay focused", 教えてくれ *oshiete kure* "tell me", 投降しなさい *toukoushinasai* "drop", 来なさい *kinasai* "come here", 離れなさい *hanarenasai* "go", 待ちなさい *machinasai* "wait", 落ち着きな *ochitsukina* "calm down", やめろ *yamero* "stop", 消せ *kese* "give" 作れ *tsukure* "make", 黙って *damattero* "be quiet", 答えろ *kotaero* "answer", and カップちょうだい *kappu choudai* "give me the cup".

There are 8 data that show indirect command speech acts in *Death Note TV Series*. The locutions of the indirect command speech acts data are お腹がぺこぺこ *onaka ga peko-peko* "I'm hungry", 朝ごはんまだ? *asa gohan mada?* "breakfast not ready yet?", これ *kore* "this", ワタリ *Watari*, どうしても食べたかったらカメラの位置を全部調べるしかない。リュークはカメラに映らないからな *Doushite mo tabetakattara kamera no ichi wo zenbu shiraberu shika nai. Ryuku wa kamera ni tsuuranaikara na* "If you want to eat it, you can't help but look for all the camera positions. Because you won't be seen on camera", 模木はこの脅迫状が投函された場所の特定を Mogi *wa kono kyouhakujou ga toukan sareta basho no totei wo* "Mogi, investigate where this letter came from", 日村さんはその場所周辺の防犯カメラの解析 *Himura-san wa sono basho shuuhen no bouhan kamera no kaiseki* "Himura, analyze the surveillance cameras at that place", 相沢と松田は脅迫状の鑑定だ *Aizawa to matsuda wa kyouhakujou no kantei da* "Aizawa and Matsuda gave a report on the threatening letter", and 松田 *Matsuda*.

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