DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACTS OF THE COUNT DRACULA IN *DRACULA* NOVEL

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Abstract-*This study focused on describing types and functions of the directive speech act on Dracula's novel. The study used a descriptive qualitative method in which Dracula's utterances were collected. It has found eighteen of Dracula's utterances. Out of eighteen utterances, ten utterances were directive speech acts which have a function to stating and commanding, three utterances belong to requesting speech acts, two utterances were questioning, while three utterances belong to prohibiting, asking, and advisories speech act. The data analyzed has proved that there are four functions of directive speech acts based on Levinsons' principle and three functions based on Allan. It is concluded that the directive speech act is the way how the speaker influences the addressee to do something.*

Keywords: Speech acts, Directive speech act, Communication, Language, Levinson's principle

I. INTRODUCTION

Human beings certainly have the desire to be able to communicate with others. Communication is one way for humans to discuss things happening around them, and to interact with other humans. When people want to interact and get to know about the develop information around them, they must have media to channel their curiosity, they need language to make them connect with each other. Language plays important role in human life. The use of language is to give rise to social relations between humans. In doing every action and express the ability, humans need language.

Language is medium coming from human ability to communicate with other humans, and becomes one of the most important parts in social life. Smarapradhipa (2005) stated that language means communication between members in the community as a form of sound symbols produced by human utterances, language become a communication system which uses vocal symbols (utterances). Language vocal symbol used by humans in spoken or written forms as a media to communicate with other human. When people want to have communication or convey an idea, they need to deliver speech as a way to deliver the idea.

Speech is the ability to speak in front of people, to express opinion, or to deliver an information. According to Tarigan, (1983: 15), speech as a language skill that develops in a child's life which is only prefaced with listening skills, and the time is the ability to speak. Speaking has become a medium that is closely related to daily life, to convey aspirations, to socialize and to develop a complexity life. In the study of language, what people saying word by act is called speech acts. Previous study with tittle Directive Speech Acts Used in Frozen Movie Transcript have reported kinds of directive speech act based on Levinsons' principle. In this study, the researcher tried to discuss the Levinson's directive speech act in *Dracula* Novel. The researcher discussed how the basic parts of directive speech act used in Dracula Novel.

Speech act was first introduced by J.L. Austin (*How to Do Things with Words*, 1962) and further developed by American philosopher J.R. Searle. Speech acts is known to present information, and also to carry out an action. It becomes the basic unit of communication. One of the parts of speech act is directive speech act, Yule (1996) explains that the "directive speech act is a speech act which is used by speakers to order someone else to do something" Searle (1996) through (Leech, 1993) also explains that the directive speech acts are an illocutionary act that aims to produce an effect in the form of the action taken by the addressee, making statement, offer, and promise. Theory about speech acts has been discussed by John Searle, he classified illocutionary into five parts, such as: directive, commissive, assertive, expressive, declaration. There are some variety of action that include in directive speech act, such as asking, requesting, suggesting, and stating based on Levinson's principle. Analyzing speech act means analyzing an utterance as Yule (1996) said that speech act is an action that perform via utterance. An utterance means a part of speech between pause and silent, an utterance can be single word, group of word, clause, or complete sentence. All utterances do not only serve to express proposition but also perform an actions. (Sadock & Zwicky, in press) stated that there are three types of sentences that describe the illusion of questions, asking (or order) and state, respectively illocutionary act might be expected to predict dominance these three types of sentences in various languages.

Lailiyah (2015) stated that Directive speech act is a speech act which is an attempt by the speaker to get addressee to do speech with action, like requesting, questioning, ordering, demanding, etc. Directive speech act means to make addressee to do some action as intended by the speaker. When use instruction to addressee, the speaker tries to adjust the order with words, after that the speaker tries to make addressee accept the word as utterance. There are some acts that include in the directive speech act, such as; asking, suggesting, requesting, stating, etc. According to Allan (1986), there are four classes of directive speech act, they are: request, question, recruitment, and prohibitive. In ordering speech act, the speaker can express in some ways, especially (1) use imperative sentence, (2) use performative sentence, (3) use statement or necessity, (4) use question sentence, (5) with strong signal, (6) use asking sentence, (7) use performative sentence fenced (Rahardi, 2005). In this research, the researcher focused on discussing the directive speech act in *Dracula* novel. This novel narrates a story about Jonathan Harker's journal who has a job to do a trip to an area that had never been known before. He has a job to meet his client in a country which has name Transylvania, he went to the area by train and he had strange experienced during the trip to the country. In his trip, he met a lot of people, especially in Golden Krone Hotel, Count Dracula had directed him to stay overnight before continue his trip to Count Draculas' castle. He met young lady, she asked Jonathan about his direction, and tell Jonathan that if he did not need to go there but Jonathan said he must finish his job at there. Jonathan continue his journey to Count Dracula's castle, when he arrived at Counts' castle he got a warm welcome from Count Dracula, he got a good service. Jonathan stayed long enough at Counts' home. A lot of weirdness happened and the lonely atmosphere throughout the day at Draculas' castle made Jonathan confused and anxious. Jonathan saw many unreasonable events, especially when Jonathan injured himself while shaving. This scene eventually reveals the identity of Count Dracula. After this incident, Jonathan realized all the atmosphere and shape of Dracula Castle which was like a prison house for Jonathan and he realized that the Count has made him a prisoner.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher is interested in examining the utterance of Count Dracula as the main character of the novel. In the novel, the utterances were 33 utterances from Jonathan Harker, Count Dracula, Old Lady,

driver and Passangers. The story was began with Jonathan Harker's journey to the Transylvania to do his duty, During his trip he met several people from around the Transylvania area, on the first day he met the old lady at the place where he was staying. In the next day, Jonathan waited to be picked up by an unknown driver, throughout the trip Jonathan was accompanied by several passengers who had the direction of the destination similarly, on his way to Dracula's Count Castle, Jonathan felt some oddities that he had never experienced before. In this research, there are 18 utterances detected as kinds of directive speech acts from Count Dracula as the main character.There are lot of directive speech act that can be found in the novel, and only focused on the types of directive speech act in *Dracula* novel. This research examined how the directive used in the novel. Directive speech act discusses the way how the speaker influence the addressee to do a speech with an action, such as: asking, requesting, commanding, stating, they are parts of directive speech act based on Levinsons' principle,and kinds of directive speech acts based on Allan, such as: requestives, prohibitives, and advisories. In this research the researcher discussed two questions: 1) What are the types of directive speech act in Dracula Novel? 2) How is the meaning of directive speech act based on main character

II.   METHOD

In collecting data, the researcher used qualitative research. This research was carried out by collecting the data from Dracula novel. According to (Denzin & Lincoln, 1998), qualitative research is a way to achieve an understanding of a certain organization or event than to define the outside section of a wide sample of a population.   The research was descriptive, because in collecting the data, the researcher more focused on the data in form of words, and sentences, which have meaningful. In the process of collecting data, the researcher used several techniques such as; reading the Dracula's novel, the researcher read the novel for several time to understand the context of Dracula novel. After reading the novel carefully, the researcher took notes that related to the topic. In identifying the data, the researcher underlined the utterance in the Dracula novel. After identifying the data, the researcher classifying the data based on Levinsons' theory about directive speech acts. The data of this research was utterances of Count Dracula as the main character in Dracula novel that contained part of directive speech acts. In analyzing the data,

the researcher used contextual methods (Subroto, 2008:512). A research context is the associated objects encompassing the research and researcher such as the following: (1) the research project's discipline (Trauth, 2001); (2) the phenomenon (research object) being investigated (Remenyi et al., 1998); (3) previous theories related to the research object (Webster & Watson, 2002); (4) the researcher (Fielden, 2003), - including their evolving "research lens" (Trauth, 2001); and (5) the conceptualizing of how the research object will be investigated, or research problems.

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

After collecting the data, the researcher found eighteen Dracula's utterances in Dracula novel. Based on the context, directive speech act has meaning that not only giving how order to command but also to prohibit, suggest, ask, encourage, invite, etc. The data of this research were all of Draculas' utterances that found in the Dracula novel. The data focus on the types of directive speech act. There were seven types of speech acts found, they are asking, requesting, stating, commanding, advisories, questioning, and prohibiting. The general finding of the types of directive speech acts is summarized in table 1.

Table 1. Types of Directive Speech Acts in the Dracula Novel

Types	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Asking	1	3
Requesting	3	19
Stating	5	30.5
Commanding	5	30.5
Advisories	1	3
Questioning	2	11
Prohibiting	1	3
Total	**18**	**100**

The data that has been collected in this research were 18 utterances that discussed different topics. The researcher listed the utterance sequentially which can be seen in Table 2. Before categorizing the utterances into types of speech acts, the researcher determined the topic of utterances. The topic of discussion is considered important to see the contextual factor underlying the production of utterances.

Table 2. The Categorization of Utterances

Count Draculas' Utterances	Topic	Type
'Welcome to my house! Enter freely and of your own free will!' [Ch 2. p 29)	His welcome	Requesting
'Welcome to my house! Enter freely. Go safely, and leave something of the happiness you bring!' [Ch 2 . p29)	Replay his welcome	Requesting
'Nay, sir, you are my guest. It is late, and my people are not available. Let me see to your comfort myself.' [Ch 2. p 30]	His comfort	Stating
'I pray you, be seated and sup how you please. You will I trust, excuse me that I do not join you, but I have dined already, and I do not sup.' [Ch 2. p 31]	Supper	Commanding
'Listen to them, the children of the night. What music they make!" [Ch 2. p 33]	Situation at night	Commanding
'Ah, sir, you dwellers in the city cannot enter into the feelings of the hunter.' [Ch 2. p 33]	His feeling	Stating
'But you must be tired. Your bedroom is all ready, and tomorrow you shall sleep as late as you will. I have to be away till the afternoon, so sleep well and dream well!' [Ch 2. p 33]	Jonathans' condition	Advisories
'I have to be absent for a while. Do not wait for me. D.' [Ch 2. p 34]	His utility	Commanding
'I am glad you found your way in here, for I am sure there is much that will interest you. These companions,' [Ch 2. p 35]	His grateful	Stating

'You may go anywhere you wish in the castle, except where the doors are locked, where of course you will not wish to go. There is reason that all things are as they are, and did you see with my eyes and know with my knowledge, you would perhaps better understand.' [Ch 2. p 37]	Situation at Counts' castle.	Prohibiting
'We are in Transylvania, and Transylvania is not England. Our ways are not your ways, and there shall be to you many strange things. Nay, from what you have told me of your experiences already, you know something of what strange things there may be.' [Ch 2. p 37]	Different situation of two country.	Stating
'Well, but, my friend, is it not needful that I should? [Ch 2. p 39]	His afraid	Questioning
"When I go there I shall be all alone, and my friend Harker Jonathan, nay, pardon me. I fall into my country's habit of putting your patronymic first, my friend Jonathan Harker will not be by my side to correct and aid me. He will be in Exeter, miles away, probably working at papers of the law with my other friend, Peter Hawkins. So!' [Ch 2. p 39]	His afraid	Stating
'Still at your books? Good! [Ch 2. p 42]	Jonathans' activity	Questioning
"But you must not work always. Come! I am informed that your supper is ready.' [Ch 2 . p 42]	Supper	Commanding
'Why there is the morning again! How remiss I am to let you stay up so long. You must make your conversation regarding my dear new country of England less interesting, so that I may not forget how time flies by us,' [Ch 2. p 42]	His conversation with Jonathan	Requesting
'Take care,' [Ch 2. p 44]	His afraid	Commanding

'take care how you cut yourself. It is more dangerous that you think in this country.' [Ch 2. p 44]	His afraid about jonathans' condition	Asking

According to Table 2, stating is the most frequency function which occur 8 times (40.8%). It means that this type which mostly found in the novel. Meanwhile, there were 6 commands (35,2%), followed by asking and request speech act for 12% (2 findings) respectively.

In order to validate the categorization, the researcher explained each Dracula's utterance in the following paragraph. The first utterance has been found in the conversation between Jonathan Harker and Count Dracula in castle.

(1) "**Welcome to my house**! Enter freely and of your own free will!' [Ch 2. p 29)

Literally, the word *Welcome to my house* refers to utterance that requesting Jonathan to come in to his castle, and told Janathan Jonathan to stay his own freely, the word *welcome to my house* explain that Count accept Jonathan with the good way or with warm receive.

(2) 'Welcome to my house! **Enter** freely. Go safely, and leave something of the happiness you bring!' [Ch 2 . p29]

In the utterance, Count repeated his utterance, he requested Jonathan again to come freely to his castle, and he use the noun *welcome* for the second time to make strong the warm situation, then he made Jonathan felt appreciated and the verb *enter* also perform the type of requesting as an invitation.

(3) 'Nay, sir, you are my guest. It is late, and **my people are not available**. Let me see to your comfort myself.' [Ch 2. p 30]

In the story, Count stated his respect to his guest, he told Jonathan that his people were not available, and he served Jonathan with all his ability, and the sentence *my people are not available* stated the current situation; thus, it belongs to stating function of directive speech act, that showed there is no one in Count's Castle.

(4) 'I pray you**, be seated and sup how you please**. You will I trust, excuse me that I do not join you, but I have dined already, and I do not sup.' [Ch 2. p 31]

The word "**be seated and sup how you please"** is already show that Count commanded Jonathan to eat his dine, so this sentence show that Count command Jonathan to do what he want.

(5) Count gave Jonathan supper, because he already arrived at count castle, and he told Jonathan to seated and sup, The verb seated in that sentence already show this sentence include in the commanding categories. "**Listen to them**, the children of the night. What music they make!" [Ch 2. p 33]

The phrase ***Listen to them*** refers to commanding utterance, Count ordered Jonathan to listen to the sound that they heard at the night, the music that the howling made but Jonathan did not hear the sound clearly, that was why Count command him to listen the sound.

(6) 'Ah, sir, **you dwellers in** the **city cannot enter into the feelings of the hunter**.' [Ch 2. p 33]

In the sentence, the Count stated that Jonathan is the dwellers and he cannot have the feeling of hunter, because he stays so long in the modern country, and not used to hear the howling sound, because howling sound is the symbol of hunter. The noun *city* shows that the city is the place where there is no howling at the night; thus, in this utterance Count implicitly stated that people in the city cannot have the soul of hunter.

(7) 'But you must be tired. Your bedroom is all ready, and tomorrow you shall sleep as late as you will. **I have to be away till the afternoon**, so sleep well and dream well!' [Ch 2. p 33]

The utterance (7) refers to Jonathan condition as he had a long trip from Transylvania country, and he experienced many things during his trip, and Count stated that bedroom was ready, andadvised Jonathan to sleep as long as he wanted to while Count Dracula was away until afternoon, and he could not stay with Jonathan during the day to spend time together.

(8) 'I have to be absent for a while. Do not wait for me. D.' [Ch 2. p 34]

The utterance (8) *I have to be absent* was a statement showing what he should do, while the utterance *do not wait* was a command. The Count stated that Jonathan do not need to wait him, because he could not be sure when he came back to castle.

(9) 'I am glad you found your way in here, for I am sure there is much that will interest you. These companions,' [Ch 2. p 35]

The first word in this utterance *'I am glad you'* present that the Count's grateful over Jonathan's arrival. The utterance (9) belongs to stating the speech act as it stated the Count's feeling.

(10) 'You may go anywhere you wish in the castle, except where the doors are locked, where of course you will not wish to go. There is reason that all things are as they are, and did you see with my eyes and know with my knowledge, you would perhaps better understand.' [Ch 2. p 37]

The Count stated that Jonathan might not enter the forbidden room. The warning was strengthened by the utterance *There is reason that all things are as they are.* The utterance (10) categorized into prohibitive class of directive speech acts.

(11) 'We are in Transylvania, and Transylvania is not England. **Our ways are not your ways, and there shall be to you many strange things.** Nay, from what you have told me of your experiences already, you know something of what strange things there may be.' [Ch 2. p 37]

The Count stated that his country is different with Jonathan's country, he literally said *many strange things* as he had heard before from Jonathan's story on the road to Transylvania.

(12) 'Well, but, my friend, is it not needful that I should**?** [Ch 2. p 39]

The utterance (12) was interrogative utterance which marked by the use of question mark. It indicates that this utterance belongs to the questioning class of Directive Speech Act.

(13) 'When I go there I shall be all alone, and my friend Harker Jonathan, nay, **pardon me**. I fall into my country's habit of putting your patronymic first, my friend Jonathan Harker will not be by my side to correct and aid me. He will be in Exeter, miles away, probably working at papers of the law with my other friend, Peter Hawkins. So!' [Ch 2. p 39]

In the utterance (13), the expression **pardon me** indicates request class of directive speech act. The Count asked for forgiveness due to different cultural treatment.

(14) 'Still at your books? Good! [Ch 2. p 42]

Count asked Jonathan that he still read the book because Jonathan spent his long time to find out the library and find some book that made him interested to read. The question mark in that utterance shows that utterance has classified into question type of directive speech act.

(15) 'But you must not work always. Come! I am informed that your supper is ready.' [Ch 2 . p 42]

Commanding Jonathan to ate his supper by the use of *Come!*, because the Count already prepare the supper for Jonathan. The word 'Come!' followed with exclamation mark explain this utterance as commanding because one of the functions of the exclamation mark is to show order.

(16) 'Why there is the morning again! How remiss I am to let you stay up so long. You must make your conversation regarding my dear new country of England less interesting, so that I may not forget how time flies by us,' [Ch 2. p 42]

Count Dracula realized how fast time passed, the expression '***Why there is the morning again! How remiss I am to let you stay up so long***' in (16) indicates the

statement of current condition he experiences. Besides, he added how interesting Jonathan Harker's story until he neglected the duration they spent together. The additional statement can be regarded as compliment which included in expressive speech act.

(17) 'Take care,' [Ch 2 . p 44]

Count asking Jonathan to *take care* when he shaved. The word *'take care'* also represent Count emotional feeling toward Jonathan.

(18) 'take care how you cut yourself. It is more dangerous that you think in this country.' [Ch 2 . p 44]

Count warned Jonathan when he shaved her moustache. The phrase *It is more dangerous* implicitly showed that Jonathan should take the warning seriously, and this warning expression belongs to asking by the use of local context *in this country* in the utterance (18), which meant that it is fine in another country, but not in Transylvania.

After discussing the classes of directive speech acts, the use of verbs or nouns, and even expression determined directive speech acts. In addition, one utterance has more than one class of directive speech act. Furthermore, the researcher also found the potential expressive speech acts in the utterance (16) which should be elaborated further by the future researcher.

IV.   CONCLUSION

This research discussed directive speech as the part of illocutionary speech acts, the researchers tries to make some techniques in the ways of collecting the data, the research identified the data of *Dracula* novel by reading, made underline on the data, took note on utterances, and analyzed the categories of directive speech act based on Count Draculas' utterance.

The study has proven the use of some classes of directive speech act in the research, and the data analyzed has proven that there are seven classes of directive speech acts based on Levinsons' principle and Allan, they are asking, stating, commanding, requesting, advisories, prohibiting, and questioning. The most frequent

types are stating and commanding which occur 5 times for each with percentage (30.5) as the high precentage, , and then followed by requestingin the second list as the most frequency after stating and commanding, with 3 times occur in the Dracula novel with percentage (19), next the third position is occupied by questiong which occur 2 times with percentage (11)and then followed by advisories, prohibiting, and asking that have same frequency that is 1 times with (3) percentage.

The research was merely analyzed eighteen Count Dracula's utterances; therefore, it is necessary to recognize that this study is far from perfect. The researcher recommends the future researchers to focus on the whole story of Dracula novel to find out complete findings, and to broaden the discussion of speech acts.

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