

Submitted : 03-08-2023	Accepted : 22-11-2023
Revised : 10-10-2023	Published : 30-11-2023

Directive Speech Acts in The Short Film “Makr” by Hana Kazim (George Yule’s Pragmatic Study)

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Abstract

This research discusses directive speech acts in the short film Makr. A directive speech act is a type of speech act that is used by the speaker to order the hearer to do something. The aim of this research is to describe the forms and functions of directive speech acts in films. The method used is descriptive qualitative method. The data in this research are utterances showing directive speech acts in the short film Makr. The technique used in this research is the technique of observing, sorting, and recording with the pragmatic equivalent analysis method. The results of this research indicate that directive speech acts in the short film Makr take the form of direct literal speech acts, direct non-literal speech acts, literal indirect speech acts, and indirect non-literal speech acts. The functions of directive speech acts in the short film Makr are requestives, questions, requirements, prohibitives, permissives, and advisories.

Keywords: *Pragmatics; Speech Act; Directive; Short Film Makr*

A. Introduction

Every human being needs good communication in order to interact with others. This is intended to avoid misunderstandings during the communication process. To reduce the occurrence of miscommunication in language practice, it is necessary to know the intent and purpose of the language spoken, so that we can respond more appropriately to the speech partner. Understanding the intent and purpose of the utterance is also intended to prevent misinterpretation in relation to the meaning contained in a speech (Chaer & Agustina, 2004). Problems like this can be studied using pragmatic studies.

Speech acts are a branch of pragmatics (Yuliarti, Rusmono, 2015). Yule in his book "Pragmatics" describes speech acts as actions performed through utterances (Yule, 1996). Searle divides the types of speech acts into 5, namely representative speech acts (speech acts that have the intention of binding a truth to what the speaker says), directive speech acts (speech acts that the speaker intends to make the speech partner do something he wants in an utterance), expressive speech act (a speech act that intends that the speaker's speech can be used as an evaluation by the speech partner), commissive speech act (a speech act that obliges the speaker to do what is desired in an utterance), and declarative speech act (a speech act that what the speaker does with the intention of creating something new) (Searle, 1979).

The focus of this research is directive speech acts. The use of various directive speech acts is influenced by both linguistic and non-linguistic factors. This is because the pattern of using directive speech acts varies. These include commands, statements or questions. While its functions also vary, namely ordering, prohibiting, begging, giving suggestions, and so on (Wijana, 1996). The occurrence of directive speech acts is not only found in everyday life, but also can be find in a film.

Film can be one of the efficient media to study in terms of speech acts because it is clearly interpreted regarding the communication between characters, both internally and externally with a supportive context and atmosphere. A short film entitled Makr tells the story of a fake exorcist, the Sheikh. This film is very inspiring and has an interesting theme to study. In this film there are many directive utterances with various functions so that they are suitable to be the object of research in order to get a description of directive speech acts.

Based on the background above, the main focus of the problem in this study is what are the forms of directive speech acts in the short film Makr and what is the function of directive speech acts in the short film Makr. The purpose of this study is to classify and describe the forms of directive speech acts in the short film Makr by Hana Kazim and to identify and describe the functions of directive speech acts in the short film Makr by Hana Kazim.

Research on directive speech acts in the short film Makr has relevance to several previous studies. This relevance is related to the existence of some similarities related to the formal object and the material object of this research. Among them is Tuti Hartati, Maksum, and Tafiati's research entitled "Function of Language Directors: Study of Speech Acts in the Film Shalah Al-Din Al-Ayyubi Al-Bathl Al-Usthurah" in the journal Diwan: Journal of Arabic Language and Literature Volume 11 Number 2 2019. This research resulted in the discovery of the meaning of directive speech acts in the film Shalah Al-Din Al-Ayyubi as many as 122 consisting of direct literal and non-literal speech acts, as well as literal and non-literal indirect speech acts (Harianti & Tafiati, 2019).

The next research is an article written by Aditya Rachman in the journal Titian: Journal of Humanities Volume 1 Number 1 2017 with the title "Arabic Directive Speech Acts in the Film 'Umar." In his research,

Aditya shows the types of directive Arabic speech acts in the film `Umar are direct speech acts with imperative sentence forms, indirect speech acts with declarative and interrogative sentence forms, literal speech acts, and non-literal speech acts. He also includes the functions of speech acts in the film including ordering, prohibiting, asking, advising, inviting, expecting, warning, challenging, and inviting (Rachman, 2017).

Then the research conducted by Yuŝti Dwi Nurwendah and Intan Annisaul Mahera entitled "Pragmatic Studies in Arabic: Analysis of Forms and Functions of Directive Arabic Speech Acts in the Ashabul Kahf Film" in the journal *Tsaqofiya: Journal of Arabic Language and Literature Education* Volume 1 Number 1 year 2019. This study explains that the form of directive speech acts in his research is in the form of direct, indirect speech acts with imperative sentence forms, indirect with declarative and interrogative sentence forms marked by literal and non-literal question words. The functions of these directive speech acts include requestive directive speech acts, questions, requirements, prohibitives, permissives, and advisories directive speech acts (Nurwendah & Mahera, 2019).

From some of the research results mentioned above, the whole research has something in common, namely using pragmatic theory as a formal object in studying the main focus of research, namely directive speech acts in a film. The difference with this research lies in the material object studied. Research on directive speech acts in short film *Makr* has not yet been found, so it can be concluded that research entitled "Directive Speech Acts in The Short Film *Makr* By Hana Kazim (George Yule's Pragmatic Study)" is worthy of research and can produce different research.

Pragmatic studies collect studies that study speech acts, speech implicatures, conversational interactions, and conversational external factors, such as deixis. Several figures have their own definition of pragmatic studies. Yule explains that pragmatics is the study of meaning

communicated by speakers (writers) and interpreted by speakers (readers), which includes: speaker meanings, contextual meanings, hidden meanings, and expressions about the relative distance between speakers and hearers (Yule, 1996). According to Leech, pragmatics is the study of how speech has a meaning in certain situations. Speeches that become utterances, words that are conveyed by speakers or writers or people who are invited to speak that have meaning or intent in certain ongoing circumstances (Leech, 1983).

One of the objects of pragmatic study is speech acts. Speech acts are individual phenomena, psychological in nature, and their continuity is determined by the individual's language ability as a speaker in dealing with certain situations. The meaning or meaning of speech in a communication process is the point of study in the study of speech acts. In speech act theory, there are at least three actions that take place at once, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. A locutionary speech act (the act of saying something) is a speech act that expresses something in the sense of "saying" or a speech act in the form of a meaningful and understandable sentence. George Yule followed Searle classifying illocutionary speech acts into 5 types, namely declaration, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. Declaration is a type of speech act that changes the world through speech.

Based on the relationship between structure and function, speech acts are divided into four forms including direct literal speech acts, direct non-literal speech acts, indirect literal speech acts, and indirect non-literal speech acts. Direct literal speech acts, namely speech acts that, if the speech is in accordance with the mode of the sentence, and the meaning of the speech is in accordance with the words that compose it. Then direct speech acts are not literal, namely speech acts that, if the speech is in accordance with the mode of the sentence, and the meaning of the speech is not in

accordance with the words that compose it. Then, literal indirect speech acts, namely speech acts that if the speech is not in accordance with the mode of the sentence, and the meaning of the speech is in accordance with the words that compose it. Meanwhile, indirect speech acts are not literal, namely speech acts that if the speech is not in accordance with the mode of the sentence, and the meaning of the speech is not in accordance with the words that compose it (Wijana, 1996).

A directive speech act is a type of illocutionary speech act used by speakers to ask someone else to do something. This type of speech act states what the speaker wants (Yule, 1996). Speakers in conveying his speech have different goals. These directive speech acts include orders, requests, orders, giving suggestions, and the forms can be positive and negative sentences. In using directive speech acts, the speaker tries to adapt the world to the word (through the listener). According to Djatmika, to make the second person do something or not do something for him, a speaker will use a directive type of utterance (Djatmika, 2016). The verbs used to represent these speech acts include ordering or ordering, ordering, giving instructions, advising, asking, suggesting, prohibiting, inviting, confirming, and so on.

Thamrin explained that directive acts are language acts carried out by speakers with the aim of producing an effect in the form of actions or actions carried out by speakers (Thamrin, 2013). According to Brown and Levinson a directive speech act is a speech act that may drop face. Therefore, directive speech acts need to be equipped with a face-saving device in the form of language politeness. Directive is expressing the speaker's attitude towards the action to be performed by the speech partner so that this action can be in the form of a constant, but the directive also expresses the speaker's intention of wanting or hoping so that the utterance or attitude expressed is used as a reason for acting by the interlocutor (Manaf, 2013).

Directive speech acts have various functions. The division of directive speech acts based on their function in this study is based on the division of directive speech acts according to George Yule. The functions of directive speech acts include, namely, requestives (asking, begging, begging, pressing, inviting, praying, inviting, pushing), questions (asking, probing, interrogating), requirements (commanding, requiring, commanding, demanding, dictating, directing, instruct, regulate, require), prohibitives (forbid, limit), permissives (approve, allow, authorize, grant, grant, let, permit, release, pardon, allow), and advisories (advise, warn, counsel, propose, suggest, push).

B. Method

This study uses a descriptive-qualitative analysis method. The aim is to reveal an event or fact, social phenomena (phenomena), variables, and circumstances that occurred during the research by presenting a complete picture of what actually happened in the Makr short film. Sources of data in this study are divided into two types, namely primary data and secondary data. The primary data in this study uses the film Makr by Hana Kazim. The directive utterances contained in the film are used as the main data source. While the secondary data in this study includes data that can be used as support for improving the research topic that has been selected, including books or relevant literature related to pragmatic linguistics, as well as previous studies related to the object of research study.

The data collection technique used in this study is to use the see method. The listening method was chosen because the object to be studied is in the form of spoken language (speech). Therefore, the listening method used will also be accompanied by note-taking techniques. This is intended to obtain relevant finding data related to the research topic which will then be analyzed. The stages in collecting data in this study include: First,

watching the film *Makr* by Hana Kazim in its entirety. Second, listening and noting the dialogues contained in the film, including dialogues that contain directive speech acts. Third, translating the dialogue contained in Hana Kazim's *Makr*. Fourth, do the coding. For example: (10.20), this code indicates that the speech (dialogue) in the film *Makr*, the 10th minute and 20th second.

This research is a pragmatic study. So, in this study, the method of data analysis that the author uses is the pragmatic equivalent method (Sudaryanto, 1993). The equivalent method is a method or method used in an effort to find rules in the data analysis stage where the determining tool is outside, detached, and does not become part of the language (langue) concerned (Sudaryanto, 1993). In this study, the pragmatic equivalent method was used to determine form (form), along with the function of directive speech acts contained in the film *Makr* by Hana Kazim.

C. Findings and Discussion

Based on the data analysis that has been done, the speech acts in *Makr* have various types and functions. The various types and functions of directive speech acts in the film *Makr* are as follows.

1. Forms of Directive Speech Acts in Makr Films

The results of the data analysis obtained the forms of speech acts in the film *Makr* which were classified into four types, namely direct directive speech acts literal, direct directive speech acts not literal, indirect speech acts literal, speech acts that were not direct and not literal. Forms This directive speech act is shown in the following sentences.

a. Literal Direct Directive Speech Act

لا تفتح الباب ! : 2.43

“Don't open the door”

Context: Khalid's speech to the Sheikh when the Sheikh was about to open the room where Laila was resting.

The sentence above is in the form of a prohibitive imperative which is marked with the negative verb (fi'il nahi) “لا تفتح” which means “do not open” as the predicate. This prohibitive imperative sentence is used in accordance with its function, namely forbidding the interlocutor from doing something. In this film Khalid forbids the Shaikh to open the door. The mode of speech and the meaning spoken in the speech above are the same as the intention of the utterance so that this speech is a direct literal speech act.

b. Non-literal directive speech acts

متأكد أنك قادر تساعدنا و طلعها؟ : 2.16

“Could the Shaykh really help him and set him free?”

Context: Khalid's speech when he asked the Sheikh's ability to treat his wife so that he would be sure of his doubts about the Sheikh.

The sentence form in the speech above is an interrogative sentence used by Khalid to ask about the ability of the Sheikh. It is marked with “متأكد أنك” which means “Are you (the Sheikh) really...” as subject and predicate. The function of interrogative sentences is generally used to ask for information to the interlocutor. The interrogative sentence in the above speech is used to ask for information about the Sheikh's ability to treat his wife, but he actually doubts the Sheikh. Khalid covered his doubts with probing questions which he addressed to the Shaykh. The sentence mode in the speech above is in accordance with the intention and speech, but the words that compose it do not have the same meaning as the speaker's intent.

Thus, the speech above can be called a direct, non-literal speech act.

c. Literal Indirect Directive Speech Followers

خَيْرَنِي يَا الشَّيْخُ، مَتَى انْتِهَاءُ خَوْفِكَ إِلَى رَبِّكَ؟ 10.19:

"Tell me Sheikh, since when did you lose your fear (your faith) in God"

Context: Khalid's speech to the Sheikh when the Sheikh's trick has been read by Khalid. The sheikh panicked and couldn't get out and left Khalid's house. When the Sheikh was about to leave the house, he returned to the kitchen where Khalid was.

The utterance above is in the form of an interrogative sentence marked by the word "مَتَى" which means "when" as a predicate. The function of the interrogative sentence in the speech above is not necessarily used to ask for some information to the interlocutor. These utterances are used to interrogate and warn the interlocutor. In this case, Khalid told a story that meant to interrogate and warn that the bad things that were happening to the Sheikh were the result of the Sheikh's shirk. The mode of the sentence spoken is not in accordance with the intent of the utterance, but the meaning of the words that compose it is in accordance with what is intended by the speaker so that the speech above can be called a literal indirect speech act.

d. Indirect Directive Speech Followers Not Literal

أَبْغَى صَنْيَةَ الْبُخُورِ وَ فَحْمَ 3: 20:

"I want a tray of incense and charcoal"

Context: The Sheikh's speech when he asked Khalid to fetch a tray of incense and charcoal when he was about to start Laila's healing ritual in the room.

The story above is the story of the Sheikh addressed to Khalid to ask him to leave the room to get a tray of incense and charcoal. This form of speech is an imperative command coming from the Sheikh to Khalid. In this

case, the Sheikh did not necessarily want a tray of incense and charcoal, but he ordered Khalid to leave the room, because the Sheikh wanted to place a cardiac arrest device in Laila's hand and Khalid was not allowed to know about it. The mode of the sentence spoken is not in accordance with the intent to be expressed so that the speech above can be called an indirect, non-literal speech act.

2. The Function of Directive Speech Acts in Makr Films

Some of the functions of speech acts put forward by George Yule include requestives (asking, begging, pressing, inviting, praying, inviting, pushing), questions (asking, probing, interrogating), requirements (commanding, wanting, commanding, demanding, dictating, directs, instructs, regulates, requires), prohibitives (forbids, limits), permissives (approves, allows, authorizes, bestows, grants, allows, permits, releases, forgives, allows), and advisories (advises, warns, counsels, suggests, suggest, encourage).

This Makr film has the six functions of directive speech acts as mentioned above. The results of the research based on the analysis that has been carried out are as follows:

a. Requestive function

(1) 1.14: سأعود قريباً

"I will be right back"

Context: Khalid's speech to the Sheikh when the Sheikh had just entered Khalid's house and was sitting on the sofa. This speech implies that Khalid asked the Sheikh to wait for him to return from behind to get a drink for the Sheikh.

(2) 1.40: عفوا يا شيخ، حريمي كانت مهتمة بالأمور

"Sorry Sheikh, my wife usually does this"

Context: Khalid's story apologizes to the Sheikh for the inappropriateness of the drink he served and the messy state of Khalid's house because his wife left him sick.

(3) 2.22: لازم أفتشها أولا و أقومها. وان شاء الله بقدرة القادر يعافيه

"I should check it first so I can judge. With Allah's permission, He will heal your wife."

Context: The Sheikh's speech to Khalid, asking Khalid to give the Sheikh permission to examine Laila, and pray for Laila's recovery.

(4) 2.30: فالعادة أخذ ١٥٠٠٠ الف ، بس، شكلك رجل طيب تخاف ربك، انا راضي ب ١٠,٠٠٠

"Usually I charge 15,000. But you seem like a good person and fear your God. So just 10,000"

Context: The Sheikh's speech to Khalid regarding the costs that Khalid has to pay for Laila's treatment. This speech has the intention of requesting an amount of money for treatment, that the treatment that the Sheikh is doing is not free.

(5) 3.20: أبغى صنية البخور و فحم

"I want a tray of incense and charcoal"

Context: The Sheikh tells Khalid that he wants a tray of incense and charcoal for Laila's treatment. The Sheikh wanted Khalid to leave the room and get him a tray of incense and charcoal so that the Sheikh could place a heart trigger on Laila's hand without Khalid knowing.

(6) 5.41: ساعدني شيخ مافى شيء. و الله... مافى نفسي شيء

"Help me Sheikh. Nothing. I swear there's nothing in me."

Context: Laila's story asks the Sheikh to help her believe that Laila is not possessed and she is fine. Khalid made up about Laila's condition. Laila asked the Shaykh to trust her.

Based on the explanations described in the contexts above, this utterance is classified as a directive requestive speech act with the intention of asking.

(7) 1.51: الحياه اصعب بدون الحريم. الله يصبرك

“Handling everything without a wife must be difficult. May Allah grant you patience”

Context: The Sheikh's speech prays for Khalid to always be given patience by Allah SWT for the disaster that befell his wife, as well as the understanding that the Sheikh gives to Khalid's difficult situation without the help of his wife.

Based on the explanation described in the context above, this utterance is classified as a directive requestive speech act with the intention of praying.

(8) 6.15: خذني معك. لاتروح وتخليني . سيضر بني

"Take me with you. Don't go and leave me alone. He will beat me”

Context: Laila's speech to the Sheikh when the Sheikh was about to go out leaving Laila in her room. Laila begs the Shaykh to take her away from the house, as Khalid will beat her if Laila stays in the house.

(9) 11.40: لا. لا. سامحوني

"No, please”

Context: The Sheikh's story asks Khalid and Laila to free their child who is tied to Laila's bed. The Sheikh begs for his mistakes to be forgiven and his son released.

Based on the explanations described in the contexts above, this utterance is classified in the form of directive requestive speech acts with the intention of begging.

b. Questions function

(1) 1.00: السلام عليكم ورحمة. أخ خالد؟

"Assalamualaikum, brother Khalid?"

Context: The Sheikh's speech to Khalid when he just arrived at house and Khalid opened the door for the Sheikh. The Sheikh made inquiries and confirmed that it was Khalid who answered the door.

Based on the explanation described in the context above, this speech is classified in the form of directive questions speech acts with the intention of asking.

(2) 10.19: خَيْرَني يا الشيخ، متى إنتهاء خوفك الى ربك؟

"Tell me Sheikh, since when have you lost your fear (of your faith) in God?"

Context: Khalid's speech to the Sheikh when the Sheikh cannot leave Khalid and Laila's house. Khalid interrogated and investigated the shirk that the Sheikh had committed to them.

Based on the explanation described in the context above, this speech is classified in the form of directive questions speech acts with the intention of probing as well as interrogation.

c. Requirements function

(1) 4.26: هذا الجن خبيث . لا تقترب

"This genie is evil, heinous. Do not come close"

Context: Sheikh's speech when Laila's healing ritual begins. The Sheikh orders Khalid not to come near, because the genie in Laila's body is an evil genie.

(2) 9.1: لازم نتصل بالإسعاف. قمي بسرعة

"Fast wake! We have to call an ambulance."

Context: Khalid's speech ordered Laila to hurry up and get up from her bed leaving Khalid who was stabbed in the stomach. The Sheikh wanted to go immediately and get an ambulance.

Based on the explanations described in the contexts above, this utterance is classified in the form of a requirements directive speech act with the intention of commanding.

الحمد لله، طلع منها. عليها أن تشرب المياه المقروءة في الأسبوع و اقرأ: 5.00 (3)
الآيات كتبتها في ورقة خمس مرات

"Alhamdulillah, she has been freed from the genie. She must drink holy water for a week and read the verses written on the paper of the bottle five times"

Context: The Sheikh's speech to Khalid after Laila's treatment ritual. The Sheikh instructs and asks Khalid to give Laila holy water from the Sheikh. Before drinking the water to Laila, the Sheikh orders Khalid to recite the verses written on the bottle.

Based on the explanation described in the context above, this utterance is classified in the form of a requirements directive speech act with the intention of instructing and commanding.

لاتخافى: 6. 22 (4)

“Don't be afraid, Leila”

Context: The Sheikh's Speech to Laila. At that time Laila asked the Sheikh not to leave her alone because Khalid would beat her. The Sheikh told Laila to calm down and not to be afraid.

Based on the explanation described in the context above, this utterance is classified in the form of a requirements directive speech act with the intention of directing.

d. Prohibitive function

(1) لا تفتح الباب ! 2.43: (1)

“Don't open the door”

Context: Khalid's Speech to the Sheikh. At that time the Sheikh was about to open the room where Laila was resting but Khalid forbade him.

(2) لا! ماذا تفعل؟ 8.48: (2)

"No! What are you doing?"

Context: Speech of Khalid to Sheikh and Laila. Khalid forbade the Sheikh to let go of the rope that tied Laila to her bed so that Laila could not go anywhere.

Based on the explanations described in the contexts above, this utterance is classified as a prohibitive directive speech act with the intention of prohibiting.

e. Permissives function

(1) ! و عليكم السلام و رحمة حياك تفضل. مباشرة: 1.4: (1)

“Please just come right in”

Context: Khalid's Speech to the Sheikh. At that time the Shaykh came to Khalid's house and greeted him. Khalid allowed the Sheikh to enter the house.

Based on the explanation described in the context above, this utterance is classified as a directive permissive speech act with the intention of allowing.

(2) تفضل، يا شيخ 2.50: (2)

“Please come in, Sheikh”

Context: Khalid's speech to the Sheikh when the Sheikh was about to enter the room where Laila was resting. Khalid approved or gave the

Sheikh permission to enter.

Based on the explanation described in the context above, this utterance is classified as a permissive directive speech act with the intention of giving permission.

f. Advisory function

(1) 5.06: يمكنك خلع حزمها. وإذا ظهرت الأعراض مرة ثانية، فأتصل بي

“Now you can untie the knot. If the symptoms reappear, contact me immediately.”

Context: The Sheikh's speech to Khalid when the Sheikh has finished Laila's healing rituals. Khalid was able to untie Laila and the Sheikh warned and advised Khalid to contact him immediately if Laila's symptoms reappeared.

Based on the explanation described in the context above, this utterance is classified in the form of advisory directive speech acts with the intention of warning as well as suggesting.

(2) 7.02: جسمها تعبان. أنصحك يطيبيها الى المستشفى

“Her body is suffering. I suggest taking him to the hospital”

Context: The Sheikh's Speech to Khalid. When he found Laila's body covered in wounds and looked very tired. The Sheikh approached Khalid and advised him to take Laila to the hospital.

Based on the explanation described in the context above, this utterance is classified as a directive advisory speech act with the intention of suggesting.

D. Conclusion

Based on the results of the discussion in the research on directive speech acts in the short film Makr, two main points were found, namely the form and function of directive speech acts. There are 4 forms of directive speech acts in short film Makr, namely direct literal directive speech acts, direct non-literal directive speech acts, literal indirect speech acts, and non-literal indirect speech acts. Each form of speech act is condensed with one speech sample. While the function of directive speech acts in this film has six functions, namely 10 data requestives directive speech acts, 2 questions directive speech acts, 4 requirements directive speech acts, 2 data prohibitives directive speech acts, 2 permissives directive speech acts, 2 data directive speech acts said directive advisories 2 data. Thus, the function of the directive speech act that is most widely used in this Makr short film is the type of requirements.

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