



## The Use of Directive Speech Acts in *Piratengold*, A German Translated Donald Duck Comics

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe (1) the form of directive speech act, and (2) the function of directive speech in a German-translated comic *Donald Duck* by Carl barks. The subject of this research is a German translation comic *Donald Duck* by Carl Barks with the sub-title *Piratengold* story. The object of this research is all forms and functions of directive speech act contained in *Piratengold*. This research design is descriptive qualitative, data collection techniques in this research with reading and note techniques, while data validity testing with repeated reading and expert judgement. The method used to analyze directive speech act in *Piratengold* comics is *padan pragmatis* method. The results of this study show that (1) the form of directive speech in *Piratengold* comic has three forms of speech, namely literal direct speech with 111 data, literal indirect speech with 25 data, and non-literal direct speech with five data. (2) There are six functions of directive speech act in Donald Duck comic, namely the request function with 12 data, the question function with 17 data, the command function with 89 data, the prohibition function with 7 data, the permission function with 7 data, and the advice function with 8 data.

**Keywords:** *speech act, comic, directive speech*

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

Humans are social creatures who need language to communicate and interact in order to socialize. Language is a system of sounds that only humans have (Chaer & Agustina, 2004:12). Language is a communication tool that has an important role in conveying messages or information by the speaker. The main function of language is as a means to share information, thoughts, feelings, and desires, as well as establish good relationships between humans as language users. Thus, any information conveyed can appear in various forms of speech.

Pragmatics is a language science that examines the relationship between the utterances of speakers associated with the context of speech. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning intended by speakers (Cahyono, 1995). Furthermore, Wijana (1996:3) states that the meaning studied in pragmatics is context-bound, while the meaning studied in semantics is context-free. Wijana's statement is in line with Dipper,

Klabunde, & Mihatsch (2018) opinion, "Pragmatics deals with the use of language in communication situations" This rough characterization distinguishes pragmatics from semantics, which deals with the meaning of words and sentences themselves and thus ignores the communication situation. Understanding the situation and context of speech is not enough with semantic knowledge alone, so pragmatic knowledge is also needed. From this definition, a number of characteristics of pragmatics can be found, namely pragmatics that examines the purpose of speech, the purpose of speech is understood through the context of the speech, and pragmatics examines the use of language forms. Communication can be said to be successful if the speech acts conveyed by the speaker can be accepted by the interlocutors properly.

There are three types of speech acts, namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. Locutionary speech act is a speech act to state something. This speech act aims to convey information to interlocutors. Illocutionary speech act is an agreement or conventionality (Unrath-scharpenack, 2000:239), meaning that speakers and interlocutors have an agreement in the same understanding and knowledge of a language when they conduct a dialog. The action will have different results depending on why the speaker makes contact and how they do it (Unrath-scharpenack, 2000:63). It can be concluded that illocutionary speech acts do not only aim to convey information, but also perform an agreed action. In addition, Searle (in Rahardi, 2005:36) says that illocutionary speech acts consist of 5 parts, (1) assertive, (2) directive, (3) expressive, (4) commissive, and (5) declarative. Perlocutionary speech acts is speakers speaking with the assumption that the listener will know the consequences of what is said (Yule, 2006). Thus, perlocutionary speech acts is speech acts spoken by the speaker and have an effect on the listener. Moreover, the form of speech is divided into four, (1) literal direct speech, (2) literal indirect speech, (3) non-literal direct speech, and (4) non-literal indirect speech (Meibauer et al., 2007).

In the course of speech acts involving speakers and interlocutors, there are components of speech events. Hymes in Aslinda (2007:32) suggested that there are 8 components that must be fulfilled in the speech act event, namely Setting, Participants, Ends, Act of sequence, Key, Instrument, Norm, and Genre (abbreviated as SPEAKING). Directive speech act is a speech act that makes speakers or interlocutors do something, such as expressions in inviting, allowing, prohibiting, and recommending. Directive speech acts need to be studied because in understanding the content of comic stories there are speech acts that are often encountered in everyday life in communication, thus affecting readers' understanding of the form and function of speech in the content of comic stories, especially directive speech acts.

The following are examples of directive speech.

Donald: *"Netz einholen! Seht ihr nicht, dass ein Sturm kommt?"*

'Pull up the net! Don't you see that a storm is coming?'

TTT : *"Aye! Aye! Onkel Donald!"*

'Aye! Aye! Uncle Donald!'

When Donald and his three sons were on a boat to catch fish, Donald asked his sons to pull up the net because he saw a big storm coming. The speech is delivered by the speaker to the interlocutors with spoken language and delivered in a hurry. The purpose of the speech is so that the interlocutors act to pull the net, so it includes directive speech with the form of literal direct speech with the function of command because the purpose of the speech is to order which is conveyed with the mode of command sentence.

Researchers have been interested in the directive speech acts found in children's and teen literature. They provide light on the potential of directive speech actions to

engender humor, tension, and character development. From the papers Sartika (2023), Bystrov & Mintsys (2021), Umamy & Irma (2020), Yolanda, Almos, & Reniwati, (2020) and Isa, Lustyantie, & Dewanti (2020), it can be inferred that.

In this study, the researcher is interested in studying directive speech that can make interlocutors do something against what is spoken by the speaker with one of the literary works, namely a comic that has been translated from English to German, namely Donald Duck from Carl Barks with the sub-title *Piratengold*, which is the first German translation comic made by Carl Barks published by Ehepa Verlag GmbH in 1994 in Stuttgart (Barks, 1994).

## 2. METHOD

This is a descriptive qualitative which aims to describe the form and function of the use of directive speech in the form of words, phrases, sentences in the conversations among the characters in the Donald Duck comic with the sub-title *Piratengold* published by Ehepa Verlag GmbH in 1994 such as *Donald, Tick, Trick, Track, Kakadu, Karlo, and Ratz*. The method used in the data analysis is a *Padan Pragmatik* method whose determining tool is the interlocutors, namely the reaction and effect that occurs to the interlocutors when the speech is expressed by the speaker. The technique used is PUP (*Pilah Unsur Penentu*) by sorting lingual units in the form of mental sorting power (Surdyanto, 1985:2). Moreover, the speech is analyzed using the SPEAKING component according to Hymes.

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 Result

Based on the analysis, the form of directive speech in Donald Ducks comic consists of 111 data of literal direct speech, 25 data of literal indirect speech, and five data of non-literal direct speech. The functions of directive speech are divided into 6 parts (1) request which consists of 12 data in total, (2) question comprises 17 data, then (3) command is 89, (4) prohibition is 7, (5) permission is 7, and (6) advice is nine. The following table illustrates the further results.

Table 1. Forms and Functions of Directive Speech Acts

		Directive speech forms			Amount
		Literal direct speech	Literal indirect speech	Non-literal direct speech	
Directive speech function	Request	6	6	0	12
	Question	15	2	0	17
	Command	77	9	3	89
	prohibition	3	3	1	7
	permission	6	4	0	10
	advice	4	1	1	6
Amount		111	25	5	141

## 3.2 DISSCUSSION

### 3.2.1 Directive Speech Forms

#### a. Literal Direct Speech

Literal direct speech is a speech acts that are expressed with the same mode of speech and meaning as the speaker's intention. Ordering is conveyed with a command

sentence, reporting with a news sentence, asking with a question sentence. The form of literal direct speech amounted to 111 data in Donald Duck comics.



Figure 1. Literal Direct Speech in Donald Duck Comics

Donald: "Netz einholen! Seht ihr nicht, dass ein Sturm kommt?"  
'Pull up the net! Don't you see that a storm is coming?'  
TTT : "Aye! Aye! Onkel Donald!"  
'Aye! Aye! Uncle Donald!'

The sentence expressed by the speaker to the speech partner has a command sentence mode with the same sentence meaning and speech intent. In the dialog, the speaker asks the speech partner to pull the net so that the boat can avoid the coming storm, so it can be concluded that the speech is a literal direct speech because the speech act is expressed with the same speech mode and meaning as the speaker's intention, which is to order delivered with a command sentence.

### b. Literal Indirect Speech

Literal indirect speech is a speech act expressed by sentence mode that is not in accordance with the speaker's intention, but the meaning of the sentence is in accordance with what the speaker conveyed. From the results of the research, 25 data of literal indirect speech in Donald Duck comics were obtained.



Figure 2. Literal Indirect Speech in Donald Duck Comics

D: "*Da! Ein Schiff zu verkaufen!*"  
'Over there! A ship for sale!'

In this sentence, the speaker tells the speaking partner with a different sentence mode with the intention of the speaker, the speaker tells the speaking partner that there is a ship for sale so that the speaking partner immediately goes to the ship seen by the speaker, so that the sentence includes literal indirect speech because it has a news sentence mode but the intention of the speaker is an order.

### c. Non-literal Direct Speech

In the form of non-literal direct speech, the speech is delivered with the appropriate sentence mode but the arrangement of words does not have the same meaning as the speaker's intention. The research results obtained 4 data of non-literal direct speech.



Figure 3. Non-literal Direct Speech in Donald Duck Comics

D : "*Ihre Buttersuppe ist fertig, mein Herr!*"  
'Your butter soup is finished, my lord!  
KK : "*Okay! okay! Hm!*"  
'Okay! okay! Hm!'

In this sentence, the speaker informs the speaking partner that the soup is ready to be served but the speaker's intention is for the speaking partner not to go into the kitchen and immediately return to the dining table. It is concluded that the sentence is a non-literal direct speech because the speaker informs that the butter soup is ready to be served by using a news sentence that is in accordance with the speech but not in accordance with the meaning of the meaning of the speech, namely so that Kater Karlo returns to the dining table.

### 3.2.2 Directive Speech Functions

#### a. Request

The function of request is an utterance that can express or express the speaker's desire for speech partners to do something. In the research result, there are 12 data of request speech.



Figure 4. Request function in Donald Duck Comics

K : "Das ist nicht die Polizei, Jungchen. Das ist Kater Karlo. Hilf mir, dann beteilige ich dich an einem Piratenschatz"

'It's not the police, son. This is Karlo the cat. Help me and I'll give you a pirate treasure'

The sentence contains S (Setting and act) in the dining room at night. P (Participants) are the characters who participate in the speech event, namely Donald and Kakadu. E (Ends) is for Donald to help hide Kakadu from Karlo's pursuit. A (Act and sequence) is a request with the words *Hilf mir, dann beteilige ich dich an einem Piratenschatz*. K (Key) the speech is delivered in a hurry. G (Genre) the sentence is in the form of dialog. From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the above speech has a requestive function.

#### b. Question

In directive speech, the question function aims to make the speaker get information by asking or requesting that the speech partner provide certain information. In the research result, there are 17 data of question function speech out of 141 data.



Figure 5. Question function in Donald Duck Comics

KK : "You have no zufällig einen gebratenen Kakadu auf der speisekarte?"

'You don't have grilled cockatoo on the menu?'

D : "Nein! Aber unsere Buttensuppe ist sehr zu empfehlen"

No! But our butter soup is highly recommended

In the sentence, there is S (Setting and act) in the dining room at night. P (Participants) are Donald and Karlo. E (Ends) is to ensure that there is no cockatoo, namely Kakadu. A (Act and sequence) is a question with the words *Sie haben nicht zufällig einen gebratenen kakadu auf der speisekarte*. K (Key) the speech is delivered with a curious condition. From the above analysis, it can be concluded that the above speech has the function of question.

### c. Command

The command function is the speaker's speech so that the speech partner responds to the speech conveyed by the speaker as a reason to act. In the research results there are 82 data of command speech.



Figure 6. Command function in Donald Duck Comics

D: "Es hat geklopft! Macht die Tür auf!"  
'There's a knock! Open the door!'

The sentence has S (Setting and act) at home when the lights go out. P (Participants) are Donald and Tik, Trick, Track. E (Ends) is for Tik, Trick, Track to open the front door. A (Act and sequence) is an order with the words *Macht die Tür auf!*. K (Key) the speech is delivered in an upset condition. I (Instrumentalities) the speech is delivered using German spoken language. From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the sentence above has a command function.

### d. Prohibition

The function of prohibition is the same as the function of command or order, namely what is intended by the speaker aims to prevent speech partners from doing something. In the research results, there are seven data of prohibition function speech.

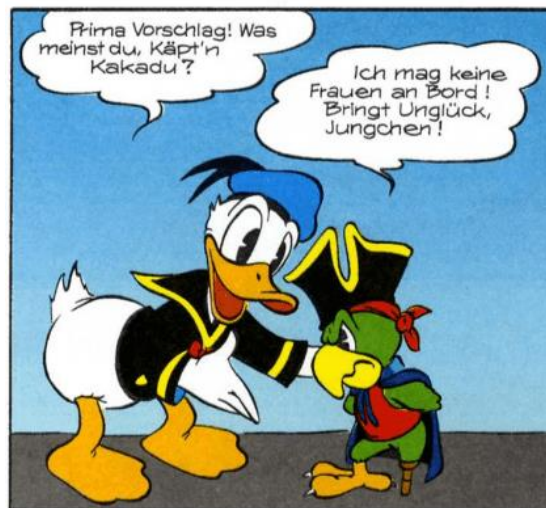


Figure 7. Prohibition function in Donald Duck Comics

D: "Es hat geklopft! Macht die Tür auf!"  
'There's a knock! Open the door!'

The sentence contains S (Setting and act) on the boat during the day. P (Participants) are Donald and Kakadu. E (Ends) is prohibiting women from becoming ship crew. A (Act and sequence) is a prohibition with the words *Ich mag keine Frauen an Bord!*. K (Key) the speech is delivered in an upset condition. From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the above speech has the function of Prohibitive.

#### e. Permission

In the directive speech, the permission function is a speech that gives trust and intention to the speech partner so that the speech partner believes that the speech expressed by the speaker contains a reason for the speech partner to be able to do something. From the research results, there are seven data of permission function speech.

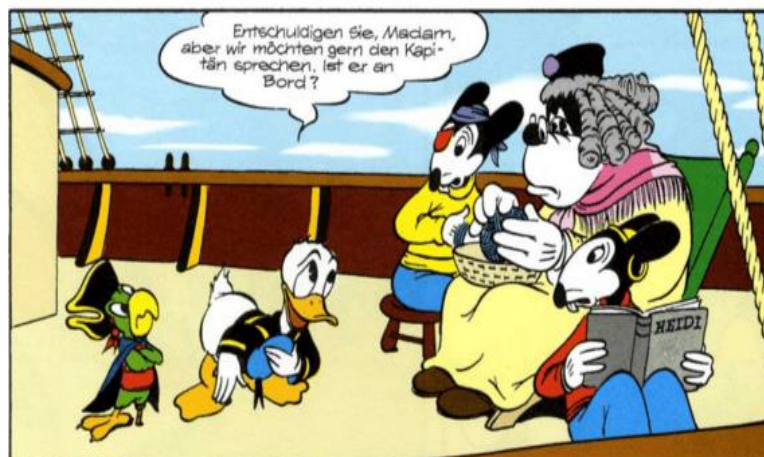


Figure 8. Permission function in Donald Duck Comics

D: "*Entschuldigen Sie, madam. but wir möchten gern den Kapitän sprechen, ist er an Bord?*"  
'Excuse me ma'am. but we would like to speak to the captain, is he on board?'



The sentence has S (Setting and act) on the boat during the day. P (Participants) are Donald and Kater Karlo. E (Ends) is allowing to meet the captain of the ship. A (Act and sequence) is by saying *Entschuldigen Sie, Madam. but wir möchten gern den Kapitän sprechen.* K (Key) the speech is delivered in a happy condition. From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the above speech has a permissive function.

#### f. Advice

The function of advice speech is speech that gives confidence to the speech partner that doing an action is good and the action is in the interest of the speech partner. There are as many as nine data on the function of advice.



Figure 9. Advice function in Donald Duck Comics

D : *"Ich denke, wir haben alles!"*

'I think we have everything!

K : *"Nicht ganz! Wir sollten noch ein paar Schiesseisen einpacken und einen Dolch! Man kann nie wissen!"*

'No! We should pack some guns and daggers! One never knows!'

The sentence contains S (Setting and act) at Donald's house during the day. P (Participants) are Donald and Kakadu. E (Ends) is carrying weapons just in case. A (Act and sequence) is advice with the words *Wir sollten noch ein paar Schiesseisen einpacken und einen Dolch! Man kann nie wissen!* K (Key) the speech is delivered in a worried condition. From the analysis above, it can be concluded that the above speech has the function of advice.

## 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion that has been studied on directive speech in the German-language comic Donald Duck by Carl Barks, there is a form of speech that is often used in Donald Duck comics in the *Piratengold* story, namely literal direct speech totaling 111 data, and the function of speech that is often used is the command function with 89 data.

Based on the number of literal direct speech in Donald Duck comics, it can be concluded that the German-language comic Donald Duck by Carl Barks is addressed to children because literal direct speech is easier to understand and the command function is often used in everyday life. In this Donald Duck comic, the non-literal direct speech form is accompanied by interesting pictures and storylines to read.

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