

**DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY PRIME MINISTER
DAVID CAMERON IN SCOTLAND REFERENDUM**

THESIS

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FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
MALANG
2017**

**DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN SPEECH BY PRIME
MINISTER DAVID CAMERON IN SCOTLAND REFERENDUM**

THESIS

Presented to Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S)*

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2017**

STATEMENT OF AUTHENTICITY

I state that the thesis entitled **Directive illocutionary Act by Prime Minister David Cameron in Scotland Referendum** is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicated in quotation and bibliography. Due to this fact, I am the only person who responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, 05 July 2017

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APPROVAL SHEET

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MOTTO

ان الله لا يغير ما بقوم حتى يغير ما بانفسهم

Verily, Allah does not change men's condition unless they change their inner selves. (QS 13:11)

إن مع العسر يسرا

Indeed, with hardship it will be ease. (QS 94:6)

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to :

My parents, Mama Narsuta & Sarwi

Thanks for your endless love, affection and prayers

My beloved Sister, Sai Susilawti

My beloved Wife, Kurniah Anisah Thanks for supporting and loving

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Finally, I truly realize that this thesis still need the suggestions from the readers in order to make it perfect and hopefully it can be more useful to the readers, especially for the English Letters and Language Department students.

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ABSTRACT

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Key words: Speech Acts, Illocutionary Acts, Directive David Cameron, Speech United Kingdom.

In attempting to express something in mind, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words but also they perform action. We can use words to do different things such as asserting, stating, suggesting, promising, warning, expecting and et cetera. The utterances' meanings do not only depend on literal meaning of one's word, however what one intends to do with them, and the institutional and social setting in which the linguistic activity occurs. This a concern of Speech Acts.

Meaning of an utterance needs comprehension from the hearer. It must be done by the hearer because an utterance does not just have a real word meaning but also intended meaning. This is called Illocutionary Acts.

This study focuses on Directive Illocutionary Acts analysis which is applied in speech by Prime Minister David Cameron in Scotland Referendum. This study employs Daniel vanderveken to analyze the types of Directive Illocutionary Acts and how those Directive Illocutionary acts are employed in David Cameron's speech.

The descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze the data in this study. The data are presented descriptively because this study describes and explains Illocutionary Acts used by David Cameron in his speech. It describes the types and how those Directive Illocutionary Acts are found in David Cameron's speech.

The findings show that there are seven types of Directive Illocutionary Acts used in David Cameron's speech. Those types are: Asking, begging, requesting, commanding, suggesting, adjuring, and forbidding. In addition, this study also finds the way of performing Directive Illocutionary Acts used by David Cameron's speech. Direct Directive Illocutionary Acts and Indirect Directive Illocutionary Acts are used in his utterance however the most dominant used by David Cameron is Direct Directive Illocutionary Acts.

It is hoped that this study will be useful to the readers to enrich their knowledge about analyzing Directive Illocutionary Acts in kind of speech that contributes important information for the next researcher who is interested in doing the same kind of study. However it is suggested for further researcher use another theory of Directive Illocutionary acts or other different genres of speech.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of study, research problem, objectives of study, significant of study, scope and limitation, key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language communication is very important in human being life. People use communication in every daily activity each other. With communication they can share their ideas, though, pain and feeling. Here, language becomes a tool of communication used by human to communicate each other. As (Renkema, 1993) said that Spoken language deals with verbal communication where the words as instruments with action that can be performed. From this statement we can get the understanding that communication is used in communication and the words are used as utterances which is performed as utterances in communication. He also said that language is seen as form acting. It means that language is used both speaking as the utterances and action as the result what the speaker said. The other linguist also argues a proper understanding of verbal in verbal communication requires an understanding of certain characteristics of language (Grundy, 1993). It means that in verbal communication, the point of understanding becomes the main point in the characteristics of language.

When people say or utter some utterances or sentences, they make and create an effect for the hearer to do something in action. The intending of the speaker by saying the utterances is making the current purpose to the hearer to do something what the speaker want. According to Austin (1979).that people can use three different kinds of act when they speak. Those are Locutionary act,

Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act which are called Speech act. And then the content of them are promising, stating, apologizing, threatening, predicting and so on. According to Searle (cited in Leech 1983, p 327-8) (1979) that there are five types of illocutionary acts, Such as asertive, directive, commissive and declarative.

Based on the explanation above, people can say that the *Illocutionary acts* is focus on attention in speech acts theory, and it can be analyzed from syntactic characteristics of illocutionary verbs. in this research, the researcher think that understanding speech act and its aspect is important, especially those used in speech. Because it is often occurs in human daily life, included someone speech. Every utterance has the intent and purpose to be achieved or conveyed by the speaker. And in the case of speech, the researcher assumes that there are many kinds of current verbs which are used in case of speech which are important to be analyzed.

Then the researcher focuses on to expose about the utterances of David Cameron speech in Scotland referendum by analyzing it based on the theory mentioned above. Therefore, the researcher argues that speech act theory is relevant to analyze the words used in this speech.

In this research, the writer investigated speech act which is used by Prime Minister David Cameron in Scotland Referendum. The researcher assumed that the speech is very important to investigate because of many reasons. The first is the moment and event of the speech. As known that the moment of the speech is in the campaign of referendum of Scotland. It considers special moment which can influence the interesting of integration or freedom of Scotland people. Relating of the word meaning of "Campaign" based on Cambridge Dictionary is series of

planned activities with particular aim” when the researcher think both the meaning of speech act and campaign, both of them have the same meaning in the purpose of the intended meaning. the second one is the integration part of nation. As known that United Kingdom consists of England, Scotland, Wales, and north Ireland. In this case, Scotland as part of United Kingdom which is wants to separate and becomes a nation itself. And then the last one is the speaker. The speaker here is David Cameron as a Prime Minister of Scotland. In this special moment, he has a big responsibility to maintain the unity of United Kingdom. How did David Cameron utter a good speech and a good utterances to make people of Scotland sure that they have a good future in the unity of United Kingdom?

There are some previous studies have been done by some previous researchers in speech act. Habib (2009) investigates “Illocutionary Act in Barack Obama’s Inaugural Speech speech in the University of Indonesia. He finds assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Moreover, the most assertive act performed in this finding is in informing act. The directive act is mostly performed recommending. Commissive act is performed in this finding is promising. The most frequent expressive act performed by Barack Obama is thanking. In addition, the declarative act performed in this finding is thanking.

Safi’i (2014) also focus on speech act by the title “Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Act Used by Prime Minister Tony Abbot’s Speech in Australia Parliament. His investigation finds four expressive illocutionary act which is used by Prime Minister Tony abbot. Those are expression of gratitude, expressive of satisfaction, expressive of wises, and expressive of attitude. Unfortunately, another illocutionary act which occurring psychological state in Tony Abbot’s speech is not found like apologize, greeting congratulation and etc.

Ilmi (2015) investigates Emma Watson's Campaign. In her research "Illocutionary Act Used in speech Goodwill Ambassador "Emma Watson" at a Special Event For the "HeForShe" Campaign. Her findings many accounting of utterances illocutionary act. Those are Assertive 45 utterances, directive 8 utterances, expressive 16 utterances, commissive 3 utterances. Unfortunately, she does not declarative. So in her research, the dominant illocutionary acts which is used by Emma Watson is Assertive Illocutionary Act.

From those previous studies, there are many distinctions between this research and them. The first is about the object of the speech. As mentioned above that Habib' object speech is Barrack Obama's speech in University of Indonesia, Safi'i's object speech in his research is from Tony Abbot Speech in Australia Parliament, and Ilmi object speech is from Emma Watson's speech campaign in "SheForHer" moment while the present object speech is from David Cameron's speech in Scotland referendum. The second one is about the focus of the theory which used to analyze the data. Habib and Ilmi use the theory of illocutionary act in general to analyze the data. They analyze the data by categorized them into many types of speech, different from Safi'i, he uses more specific theory to analyze the data. He uses expressive illocutionary act of Searly theory. However, in this present study The researcher uses Directive Illocutionary Act which is proposed by Vandervaken. In this point the distinction between Safi'i's theory and this present theory used is different. He uses expressive illocutionary act while this study uses Directive Illocutionary Act.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the description on the background of study above, this research is conducted to find out the answer of some problems in relation with the discussion above, as follows:

1. What are the types of directive illocutionary acts performed by Prime Minister David Cameroon in Scotland Referendum?
2. How does Prime Minister David Cameroon perform Directive illocutionary act in Scotland referendum?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This research is mainly aimed to achieve the following objectives:

1. To identify the types of directive illocutionary acts performed by Prime Minister David Cameroon's speech in Scotland Referendum.
2. To analyze how does Prime Minister David Cameroon perform argumentative illocutionary act in Scotland referendum.

1.4 Significant of Study

This research is expected to be a beneficial contribution in learning speech act especially directive illocutionary act. The writer hopes this research beneficial both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, it is contribute as a source and reference of speech act especially in directive illocutionary. In addition, this study expected to obtain deeper understanding in speech act.

Practically, this study can be applied in diplomatic aspect problem in our nation as persuasive diplomatic speech to Irian Jaya, Aceh and Maluku which want to separate from Indonesia. We had already loss our island that is Timor Timur. In the other hand, this study can be applied in daily communication to understand what speaker exactly mean. Then for student who interested in the same field. They can

use the result of this research as reference to learn more about Directive Illocutionary Act. And the last for lecturer, the result of this study are expected as an additional material for speech acts especially in Directive Illocutionary Act.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on speech act theory of the speech of Prime Minister David Cameron in Scotland Referendum. This research observe directive illocutionary act by Prime Minister David Cameron in Scotland Referendum. It will be investigated by using theory of speech act that is proposed by Daniel Vanderveken, this research focuses on discourse area. So, the researcher will analyze the speech that is delivered by Prime Minister David Cameron in Scotland referendum.

1.6 Key Terms

In order to get good understanding about the terms which are used in this study, the writer gives some definition of key terms.

1. Speech act is the act of communication. Here, the speaker delivers a utterances.
2. Locutionary act is the statement which is produced by the speaker. It has both grammatical structure and linguistic meaning.
3. Illocutionary act is the purpose of the utterance which is produced by speaker
4. Perlocutionary act is the hearer effect of the utterance.
5. Directive illocutionary act is an illocutionary act that expresses the intending the speaker to hearer to do something as an effect of utterance.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents theories which are related to the object of this research of speech act.

2.1 Pragmatics

Human communication in their daily activity consists of not only utterances but also context of its utterances. Both utterances and context are discussed in Leech theory pragmatics. Leech (1983) stated that pragmatics is the study of meaning in the relation to speech situation. In another linguist said that pragmatics is the study of condition of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society, Hence (1993) from those linguist, researchers conclude that pragmatics is the study of the meaning of utterances in its context.

Yule (1993), his perspective of pragmatics has wider definition of it. He stated that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. He also said that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Then he said that to understand pragmatics briefly, there is a need to make a relation with other areas of linguistics. Syntax and semantics can be related to this study.

From explanation above, researcher conclude that pragmatics means a study about the relation between language, meaning in the utterances and situation.

2.2 Speech Act

This part of research talks about a brief definition of speech act based on several expert linguist, such as George Yule (1993), Austin (1962). Then, this

discussion is related to speech act which it is subfield of Directive Illocutionary Act based on Daniel Vanderveken.

According to Yule (1993) Action performed via utterances are generally called speech act. The utterances commonly in English given or specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request. The utterances meaning do not come only depend on the literal meaning by word to word, but also have intends to do with them, the social setting which is the linguistic activity occurs. Utterances that are uttered by the speaker will have many interpretations depending on the hearer interpret the utterances. Again, by using speech act theory, the hearer is hoped to get the meaning and the intending of the speaker.

In the discussion of speech act, Austin becomes the originally one who introduced this field in 1955. In his book "how to do with words" he started differentiate between constative and performative sentences. Constative here are talking about true or false which are believed to be the characteristics of description and statement, according Austin (1962).

2.3 Types of Speech Act

An action that performs through language is called as speech act. Austin (1962) defined speech act as the actions performed in saying something..Based on Yule (1996: 47), he stated that speech act is an action performed by utterances. He also gave specific labels in English for it such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request.

1. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary acts is the form of the words uttered or the basic act of utterance. Austin (1969: 108) states that locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. Leech (1996: 199) stated that locutionary act is performing the act of saying something.

2. Illocutionary acts

Illocutionary act is the function of the words which is uttered by the speaker. Austin (1969: 108) defined illocutionary act as an utterance which has a certain (conventional) force. Leech (1996: 199) also stated that illocutionary acts is performing the act in saying something.

3. Perlocutionary acts

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the word for the hearer. Austin stated (1969: 108) perlocutionary act is the effect of an utterance. It is what people bring about or achieve by saying something such as convincing, persuading, deterring and even say, surprising, misleading. Leech (1996: 199) defined that perlocutionary act is performing the act by saying something.

2.4 Functions of Speech Acts

The use of the linguistics forms always followed with the 'function'. Yule (1985:132) stated that the linguistic forms would be described in syntactic analysis of a language and the functions as what people use language for, means that the functions are related to the context. There are some examples of speech acts, such as the sentences; Did you eat the food?, Eat the food (please), and You ate the food. Here the example Did you eat the food? Has a form as an Interogative which has a function for asking the hearer, the speaker just wants to get the information from

the hearer whether the hearer ate the food or not. The example Eat the food (please) has a form of Imperative because this sentence has a function to request the hearer to eat the food. The last example is You ate the food which has a form as Declarative. The function of these example is the speaker just wants to make a statement and he states that the hearer ate the food.

2.5 Illocutionary Acts

An Illocutionary Acts is the communicative purpose of utterance, the use to which language is being put, or what the speaker is trying to do with his Locutionary Acts. In easier way Alan Cruse (2000: 332) stated that Illocutionary Acts is internal to the Locutionary, means that Illocutionary Acts as the intended meanings of the real words meanings.

The main instrument of speech acts theory is Illocutionary Acts. It is related to the deep understanding that help us to know what is the intended meaning means by the speaker and what we must do after receiving an utterance. In uttering a sentence, a speaker could be seen to have performed some acts or Illocutionary Acts. It is conventionally associated with each Illocutionary Acts is the force of utterance which can be expressed as a Performative such as “promise” or “warn”. The interpretation of Illocutionary Act is concerned with meanings.

2.5.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Austin’s and Searle’s theory in categorizing types of Illocutionary Acts must be done by everyone who wants to study in Illocutionary Acts area. It must be done because comparing both of their theories will give us a description that will make us choose one of their theories to be used as a reference to classify those

Illocutionary acts. In this thesis, the researcher use Searle's theory as a reference to classify directive Illocutionary Acts of David Cameron.

Austin (1969: 150) distinguished five more general classes of utterance, classified according to the illocutionary force. These are the explanations proposed by Austin (1969: 150-151).

a. Verdictives

Verdictives are typified by the giving of verdict, as the name implies, by a jury, arbitrator or umpire. However, the need not be final; they may be, for example, an estimation, reckoning or appraisal. It is essential to give a finding to something fact or value which is for different reasons hard to be certain about.

b. Exercitives

Exercitives are exercise of power, right or influence. The examples are appointing, voting, ordering, urging, advising, and warning.

c. Commisives

Commisives are typified by promising, or otherwise undertaking; they commit the hearer to do something, but include also declaration or announcements of intention, which are not promise, and also rather vague things which can be called as espousal.

d. Behabitives

Behabitives are very miscellaneous group and have to do with attitudes and social behavior. The examples are apologizing, congratulating, condoling, cursing and challenging.

e. Expositives

Expositives are difficult to define. They make plain how to utterances fit into the course of an argument or conversation, how words are used or in general are expository. The examples are 'I assume', 'I reply', and 'I postulate'.

Classification of speech act is also classified by Searle. Searle (1969: 23-24) starts with the notion that when a person speaks, he/she performs three different acts, i.e. utterance acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts. Utterance acts consist of simply of uttering strings of words. Propositional acts and illocutionary acts consist characteristically of uttering words in sentences in certain context, under certain condition, and with certain intention. He gives five classifications for illocutionary acts.

a. Representatives or Assertives

The acts in which the words state what speakers believe such as describing, reporting, claiming, hypothesizing, insisting and predicting. It also refers to speech act that describes states or events in the world such as a statement of fact, a report and a conclusion. Yule (1996: 53) said that this kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Example: "The earth is flat." That utterance can be called as a claiming. The speaker believes that earth is flat, but the earth is not flat actually.

b. Directives

Directive Illocutionary Act is an Illocutionary Act that makes the hearer doing something. Directive Illocutionary act helps the hearer to change the situation. Searle (1969) said that directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer: ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending are examples. According to Vanderveken (1990:189) the Directive Illocutionary Act contains: *direct, request, ask, question, inquire, interrogate, urge, encourage, discourage, solicit, appeal, petition, invite, convene, convoke, beg, supplicate, beseech, implore, entreat, conjure, pray, insist, tell, instruct, demand, require, claim, order, command, dictate, prescribe, enjoin, adjure, exorcise, forbid,*

prohibit, interdict, proscribe, commission, charge, suggest, propose, warn, advice, caution, alert, alarm, recommend, permit, allow, authorize, consent, invoke, imprecate, and intercede. But the researcher only used six from fifty six acts which quite representative in analyzing the data. Those acts can be seen in these sentences:

1. Asking

“Ask” has two distinct directives uses. One can ask someone to do something or ask him question (e.g. “ask whether”, “ask why”, “ask whom”). In the first use, “ask” names the same illocutionary force as “request”. To ask or to request that someone does *P* (Propositional Content) is the same thing. In the second use, to ask a question is to request the hearer to perform a future speech act that would give the original speaker a correct answer to his question (special propositional content condition).

For example: “Where are we going?”

The word *where* shows the act of asking.

2. Begging

The verb “beg” has two distinct uses. In one, to beg is to request politely (mode of achievement) as in “I beg your pardon”. In the other use, to beg is to request humbly as in the special case of the “beggar”, who is seen to be habitually begging. In both uses, the speaker expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”.

For example: “Please, I must talk to someone. My family’s name is not on the list!”

The word *please* shows the act of begging.

3. Requesting

A request is a Directive Illocutionary Act that allows the option of refusal. It differs from “direct” only in the rather polite mode of achievement which is expressed in English by the modifier “Please”. “Request” is often taken to be the paradigmatic directive, but on account of this special mode of achievement, not the primitive.

For example: “Could you tell her Archer’s here and I’ve got the story she wants.”

The phrase *could you* shows the act requesting.

4. Commanding

A command requires authority or at least pretended institutionalized power. Thus, to give an order is to demand of the hearer that he does something while invoking a position of authority or of power over him (special mode of achievement), while a command is just to give an order from a position of authority.

For example: “Fly the plane!”

The phrase *fly the plane* shows the act of commanding.

5. Suggesting

In the directive sense, to suggest is just to make a weak attempt to get someone to do something.

For example: “How if you put the quiz coupon in an empty space?”

The phrase *how if* shows the act of suggesting.

6. Adjuring

“Adjure” have two Directive sense. In the first sense, to adjure is to command solemnly, as under throat or as with threat of a course. In the second sense, to adjure is just to entreat someone to do something. In

theology, an adjuration is always solemn command which precludes the option of refusal

For example: "Let them out!!"

The phrase *let them out* shows the act of adjuring.

7. Forbidding

Forbidding is the propositional negation of ordering. Thus to forbid a hearer to do something is just to order him not to do it.

For example: "Do not try to talk if you're not dead, it's only because you're hit in the lung not the heart."

The phrase *Do not try* shows the act of forbidding.

c. Commisives

The speaker uses word to commit the future action such as promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing and volunteering. Leech (1996: 105-107) stated that commissive commits the speaker to some future action. It expresses what the speaker intends. Yule (1996: 54) stated that in using commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker). For example, "I'll be back". In the example, the words have meaning and contain a promise that the speaker will back to that place.

d. Expressives

The speaker feeling is expressed by this act such as apologizing, praising, congratulating, deploring and regretting. Yule (1996: 53) said that expressives speech act state what the speaker feels. They can be caused by something the speaker or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. For example, "Congratulations!". The meaning is congratulating that is uttered by the speaker to someone.

e. Declarative

Changing the world through utterances can be expressed from this type. Yule(1996: 53) stated that declaratives are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterance. Declaring two singles to be a married couple,changing a nameless baby into one with name are the examples. For example,“I now pronounce you husband and wife”. The meaning is declaring which a person who utters it is the priest.

2. 6 Speech

Definition of “Speech” based on Cambridge dictionary :

As noun (say words) : the ability t talk, the activity of talking or a piece of spoken language.

As noun (formal talk) : a formal talk given usually a large number of people on special occasion.

2. 7 Referendum

Definitin of “Referendum” based on Cambridge dictionary

Referendum (n) is a vote which all the people in a country or an area are asked to give their opinion about or decide an important political or scial question.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses about a method used in this thesis. It presents Research Design, Research Instrument, Data Source, Data Collection, Data Analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Based on Donald Ary (2002 :426) explained that the research design is the researcher's plan of how to produce to gain an understanding of some groups or some phenomenon in its natural setting. In order to answer this study the writer applied qualitative research on document analysis. According to Ary et al. (2010: 29), "Qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding rather than a numeric analysis data. In short, qualitative research is related to the some phenomena and deals with the form of word rather than number or statistic.

In this study, the researcher used document analysis because according to Ary et al. (2010: 29), "Document or content analysis is focused on analyzing and interpreting recorded material to learn about human behavior and related to the communication studies". Moreover, Ary et al. (2010: 442) also stated that document analysis can be in the form of written text or text-based artifacts (textbooks, novels, journals, newspaper, transcripts, e-mail messages, and et cetera.). Or non-written records (photographs, audiotapes, videotapes, computer, images, websites, musical

performances, televised political speeches, youtube videos, virtual world settings, and et cetera.)

Based on the theories explained above, this study is considered as a qualitative research because it deals with the form of words rather than statistics. There is no statistics used in this study. This study also considered as qualitative research on document or content analysis because the data of this study is non written record (video of speech by Prime Minister of David Cameron in Scotland Referendum). This study investigates the speech acts which are used by David Cameron as the Prime Minister of United Kingdom.

3.2 Research instrument

Research instrument is tool or equipment utilized in collecting the data. Because it is qualitative research, the researcher herself is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing the data. The researcher spends a great deal of time to observe and take an active participation by reading intensively, understanding, browsing, selecting, analyzing and taking notes of speech acts Used inspeech by Prime Minister David at a special event for the referendum. Because via those efforts, the data required can be taken and selected. The researcher involves directly in analyzing the data and placed as an observer.

3.3 Data Sources

The data of this study were taken from the utterances produced by Prime Minister David Cameron at Scotland referendum. The researcher used the utterances of Prime Minister of United Kingdom which were usually asking many people to participate and vote integration on the Scotland referendum program. In his speech he uses many kind of utterances which only for get one purpose to ask people to participate and vote integration for the unity oh United kingdom.. The data were taken from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pvg1Jq7zprw> and <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/scottish-independence/scottish-independence-full-text-of-david-camerons-no-going-back-speech-9735902.html>. The reasons of using the speech as the data source is because it has already found the variations of Speech Acts related to the types of Illocutionary Acts.

3.4 Data Collection

In collecting the data, based on Ary .et al. (2010, p.431), “there are three methods in collecting the data such as observation, interviewing, document and artifact analysis”. The researcher in this study used document analysis as the method to collect the data because the data were in the form of utterances which were transcribed into written text. In collecting the data, the writer did some steps as follows:

- a. Downloading the video of speech by Prime Minister David Cameron at a special event for the “Scotland Referendum on <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pvg1Jq7zprw>
- b. Transcribing the speech by matching it with the video.
- c. Reading the whole transcription of David Cameron utterances.

d. Reviewing the video and checking the transcription.

3. 5 Data Analysis

The data were analyzed by using classification of directive speech act by Daniel Vanderveken. There were some steps as follows : Identifying the sentences found in the speech of Prime Minister David Cameron. In doing analysis, for the first time, the researcher identified the utterances to find directive speech act used by David Cameron. Classifying the utterances into the types of directive illocutionary act. The utterances were analyzed based on the character of directive illocutionary act. It used to know which type the utterances belong to. It can asking, begging, requesting, commanding, suggesting, adjuring and forbidding.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the finding and discussion. The writer explains the answer of the problems of study based on the result of the analysis.

4.1 Findings

The finding answers several problems of this study. The first problem the study is the types of directive illocutionary act used in speech by Prime Minister David Cameron in Scotland Referendum. The Second problem is this study concern with how directive illocutionary act used in speech by Prime Minister David Cameron in Scotland Referendum. The analysis is directly presented in this section. Each of data is analyzed in details as follows:

DATUM 1

"If Scotland votes yes, the UK will split, and we will go our separate ways forever."

This utterance is classified as *suggesting* because it consist of a suggestion by the word "if". This utterance has a purpose of request to the people of Scotland to vote no.

DATUM 2

"Utterly heart-broken to wake up on Friday morning to the end of the country we love,"

This utterance included into *Asking Directive Illocutionary Act* because the aim of this sentence is to ask the hearer of Scotland people to wake up and know the result of the referendum.

DATUM 3

“And we built this home together”

This utterance is classified into *Asking Directive Illocutionary Act* because it is the request from David Cameron to the people of Scotland to take apart building their country.

DATUM 4

“It’s only become Great Britain because of the greatness of Scotland.”

This utterance belongs to *Asking Directive Illocutionary Act* because the request is politely. By saying “it’s only become great Britain of the greatness of Scotland is proposed to ask the people stay on in the Britain.

DATUM 5

“We did all this together.”

This utterance is included into *Asking Directive Illocutionary act* because David Cameron asks to the people of Scotland to take part in the referendum and chose to vote no.

DATUM 6

“For the people of Scotland to walk away now would be like painstakingly building a home – and then walking out the door and throwing away the keys.”

This utterance is classified into *Asking Directive illocutionary Act* because it proposed to the people that by participating in election referendum of Scotland.

DATUM 7

“So I would say to everyone voting on Thursday, please remember.”

The utterance belongs to *Begging Directive Illocutionary Act* because the phrase “please remember” here shows that David Cameron begs to the people of Scotland to remember on Thursday everyone to vote.

DATUM 8

“And you know what makes us truly great?”

The utterance is included into directive illocutionary act and it is classified as asking. Asking has two functions: to ask someone to do something and to ask a question. The phrase *what makes us truly great?* indicates an asking which is delivered by David Cameron to us (David Cameron and people of Scotland).

DATUM 9

“And it is my duty to be clear about the likely consequences of a Yes Vote.”

This utterance is classified into Commanding Directive Illocutionary Act because he utters based on his position as Prime Minister United Kingdom. He requires an authority to the hearer to understand the consequence of their vote.

DATUM 10

“Independence would not be a trial separation; it would be a painful divorce.”

This utterance is included into *Directive Illocutionary Act* which causes the hearer to make a selection between independence or integration. It is classified into *requesting* because the phrase “independence would not be a trial separation” is indicating that someone is requesting something (selection) by the hearer. So, the people will select integration or independence.

DATUM 11

“And as Prime Minister I have to tell you what that would mean.”

This utterance is classified as *Commanding Directive Illocutionary Act*. The phrase “I have to tell you what that would mean” here has the same sense in a military area. David Cameron commands the people to have a good understanding between independence or integration (Datum 10). How are the consequences both of them?

DATUM 12

“Look. The United Kingdom is not a perfect country - no country is. Of course we must constantly change and improve people’s lives.”

This utterance is included into *Asking Directive Illocutionary Act* because in this utterance there are two asking to the hearer. First asking is showed by the phrase “look”. This phrase is indicating that David Cameron ask the people to look at the United Kingdom utterly. United Kingdom is not a perfect country. So that why he ask In the second phrase “of course we must constantly change and improve people’s live”. This second asking means that David Cameron asks to people to take a part in the better live by changing and improving people’s live.

DATUM 13

“The question is: how do you get that change? For me it’s simple.”

This utterance is classified into *Asking Directive Illocutionary Act*. The asking here means asking of question. David Cameron delivers a question by the phrase “how do you get that change?.” He asks the hearer to answer the question about how they take a part in changing of people’s live.

DATUM 14

“But you can get real, concrete change on Thursday: if you vote No.”

The utterance belongs to *Suggesting Directive Illocutionary Act* because it cause the hearer to vote “No” on Thursday. Let’s have a look the phrase “if you vote No. the phrase here is a suggesting to the hearer to vote “No” on Thursday election of Scotland referendum. By voting “No” it means that the people contribute to take a part getting the real change.

DATUM 15

“A vote for No means real change and we have spelled that change out in practical terms, with a plan and a process.”

This utterance is classified into *Requesting Directive Illocutionary Act* because it David Cameron request the people to vote “No” it is taken from the phrase of “a vote for No means real change and we have spelled that change out in practical term,”. This phrase indicating that David Cameron request that the real change is to build by vote ‘No’

DATUM 16

“If we get a No vote on Thursday, that will trigger a major, unprecedented programme of devolution with additional powers for the Scottish Parliament.

This utterance is included into *Suggesting Directive Illocutionary Act* because indicating a request to the hearer to vote “No” and it is pressured by the reasoning of trigger major and also unprecedented programmed. The phrase “if we get a no vote on Thursday” is very clear David Cameron Statement to request the hearer to vote “No” on Thursday.

DATUM 17

“So a No vote actually means faster, fairer safer and better change.”

This utterance belongs to *Request Directive Illocutionary Act* because it has the meaning to the hearer to vote “No”. David Cameron utters in the different reasoning to request the people to vote “No”. He utters that voting no means faster, fairer, safer and better change.

DATUM 18

“Real change is Scotland’s for the taking.”

This utterance is classified into *Asking Directive Illocutionary Act* because asking the people of Scotland to take a part make a real change of United Kingdom. The phrase “real change is Scotland’s for the taking” which is delivered by David

Cameron is to request every person to use the opportunity of referendum by good chosen to real change.

DATUM 19

“A family is not a compromise, or a second best, it is a magical identity, that makes us more together than we can ever be apart so please – do not break this family apart.”

This utterance is included into Directive Illocutionary Act especially is Request. David Cameron delivers in another reasoning to hearer to vote no by saying “do not break this family part. He raises the family perspective to make the hearer have another reason to vote “No’. he assumes that United Kingdom as a family and he request to people of Scotland – do not break this family.

DATUM 20

“Why would we take one Great Britain and turn it into separate smaller nations?”

This utterance belongs to Asking Directive Illocutionary Act because the utterance is a question itself. In deep understanding, the utterance also has meaning of asking to the hearer to do not make a smaller nation by separating of Scotland. It is showed b the phrase “turn it into separate smaller nations.”

DATUM 21

“What is that an answer to?”

This utterance is classified into Asking Directive Illocutionary Act. That utterance means asking question to hearer to make an answer of previous question datum 20.

DATUM 22

“How will that help the ambitious young people who want to make their mark on the world or the pensioner who just wants security or the family relying on jobs made in the UK?”

This utterance is included into Asking Directive Illocutionary Act. David Cameron delivers a question about young people and pensioner who relying their live into UK. This question is delivered as another perspective to the hearer to vote “No”. so this Utterance has two function. First is as asking question and second one is as asking to the young people or pensioner to vote “No.

DATUM 23

“Let no-one fool you that ‘Yes’ is a positive vision. It's about dividing people, closing doors, making foreigners of our friends and family.

This utterance belongs to Adjuring Directive Illocutionary Act because the speaker adjures the people of Scotland not to make a fool decision. It is showed by the phrase of “Let no-one fool you that ‘Yes’ is a positive vision.” David Cameron adjure to the people who still have the understanding that vote “yes” is a good decision (positive vision) to ask them to change their understanding.

DATUM 24

“why I ask you to vote No to walking away.”

The utterance is classified into *Asking Directive Illocutionary Act* because it proposed a asking to the hearer to do something. The phrase “I ask you to vote No to walk away means that David Cameron Asks the people of Scotland to vote No and he give them many reasoning of their choice.

DATUM 25

“Vote No – and you are voting for a bigger and broader and better future for Scotland and you are investing in the future for your children and grandchildren.”

This utterance classified into Asking Directive illocutionary Act because David Cameron Asks the people of Scotland to Vote “No”. For the reason of their chose is bigger, broader and better future. It can be a infestation to their children and grandchildren.

DATUM 26

“If you don’t like me – I won’t be here forever. If you don’t like this Government – it won’t last forever. But if you leave the UK – that will be forever.”(Suggesting)

David Cameron utters in philosophycal meaning. He tries to suggest the people of Scotland to stay away in this United Kingdom. Those utterances included *Suggesting Directive illocutionary Act* because those utterances appropriate between the form of sentence and the meaning itself.

DATUM 27

“I hope you will ask yourself this”

David Cameron states to facing this problem to people of Scotland. He begs them to make a question to their own self. So this utterance included *Begging Directive Illocutionary Act*.

DATUM 28

“Will my family and I truly be better off by going it alone?”

This utterance is classified into *Asking Directive Illocutionary Act* because both the form of question and the purpose are included into asking directive. David Cameron asks to the people of Scotland that their choice will better or not by going alone from United Kingdom. Second one is about the meaning of the utterance. the utterance means that if the people of Scotland to has “No” answer.

DATUM 29

“Will we really be more safe and secure?”

This utterance belongs to *Asking Directive Illocutionary Act* because the form of the utterance is asking a question. David Cameron here asks to the people of Scotland and make them sure that people of Scotland will be safe and secure.

DATUM 30

“Do I really want to turn my back on the rest of Britain,”

This utterance also classified into *Asking Directive Illocutionary Act* because the purpose of the utterance wants to hearer to turn back on the rest of Britain. It means that Cameron want people of Scotland turn back together to the Britain.

DATUM 31

“and why is it that so many people across the world are asking: why would Scotland want to do that? Why”

This utterance performs *Asking Directive Illocutionary Act* because David Cameron delivers a question and want that the people of Scotland answer as a foreigner that Scotland want to referendum.

DATUM 32

“And if you don't know the answer to these questions – then vote No.”

This utterance is classified into *Requesting Directive Illocutionary Act* because He wants the person of Scotland who does not the answer of referendum to vote “No”. That means that this request can be “No” and it can be “Yes”.

DATUM 33

“please don't let anyone tell you that you can't be a proud Scot and a proud Brit.”

This utterance belongs to *Begging Directive Illocutionary Act* because David Cameron requests to people of Scotland to proud of by voting “No”. he request very politely by saying “please” and ask the hearer to stay on their proud of Scotland and Britain.

DATUM 34

“Don’t lose faith in what this country is – and what we can be.”

The utterance “don’t lose faith” is clearly included into *Forbidding Directive Illocutionary Act* because this this directive is propositional negation of ordering. David Cameron forbids the hearer to lose the faith. It’s mean that he asks the hearer to have a faith. He also asks the hearer to take apart to make the country what we can be.

DATUM 35

“Don’t forget what a great United Kingdom you are part of.”

This utterance performs *Forbidding Directive Illocutionary Act*. David Cameron forbids the hearer forgetting the great of United Kingdom. It’s mean he asks the hearer to remember that the people of Scotland has a part in the great of United Kingdom. By uttering this, he tries to make the people of Scotland Proud of their United Kingdom.

DATUM 36

“Don’t turn your backs on what is the best family of nations in the world and the best hope for your family in this world.”

In the end of his speech, David Cameron forbids the hearer turn their back on. It’s mean he asks people to stay on their back that the best family and the best hope in the world is in the United Kingdom. This utterance is classified into *Forbidding Directive Illocutionary Act* because the meaning of this utterance is forbidding the propositional negation of ordering.

DATUM 37

“So please, from all of us: Vote to stick together, vote to stay, vote to save our United Kingdom.”

This utterance becomes the last utterance of David Cameron speech in Scotland referendum. He begs to all of the people of Scotland to vote stay together and to vote to save our United Kingdom by voting “No”. The last utterance here very deep and polite request to the people of Scotland. So that’s why this utterance is included into *Bagging Directive Illocutionary Act*.

4.2 Discussion

After analyzing the data finding earlier. In this part the researcher will discuss the data finding to answer two research problems conveyed in the in the Chapter I. The first problem of the study is what are types of Directive Illocutionary Act used by Prime Minister David Cameron in Scotland Referendum. And the second is how does Prime Minister David Cameron perform Directive Illocutionary Act in Scotland referendum.

4.2.1 The types of Directive Illocutionary Act used in Speech Scotland referendum by Prime Minister David Cameron.

Based on the data finding, the types of Directive Illocutionary Act in speech Scotland referendum by Prime Minister David Cameron are categorized in Asking, Begging, Requesting, Commanding, Suggesting, Adjuring, and Forbidding.

The using of Asking Directive illocutionary Act has been found in nineteen utterances. Those utterances itself consist of asking the hearer to do something thirteen (13) utterances and asking the hearer with questions eight (8) utterances. Three utterances here have two purpose both asking the hearer to do something and answer the question. Those are delivered in the question utterances.

First, asking which has the meaning ask the hearer to do something is founded in data 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 18, 20, 22, 24, 25, 28, and 30. David Cameron

delivers Asking directive Illocutionary Act starting from waking up. He starts asking by waking up the hearer to get good understanding in this problem of referendum and then the asking is continued by asking the hearer to take part and participate in the election of referendum. After this he continued by asking the hearer to have a good understanding of their choice. After he asks the hearer to wake up, participate and have understanding, he asks the hearer to vote “No” in the election of referendum. and the last one he asks the hearer to stay on their good understanding and their choice oh “No. in the election. These are the classification of asking the hearer. He has the ways to ask the hearer. That is step by step asking.

The second asking which has the meaning ask question is founded in data 8, 13, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29, and 31. David Cameron delivers asking to the hearer starting by “what make us truly great?” he asks the people to answer the question that we are a great country. It involves to the understanding the great United Kingdom. and then David Cameron also asks the hearer about the reasoning why the hearer should be unity in the United Kingdom and the last type of asking is making sure that by voting “No”, they will be safe secure and have a good future for their children and grandchildren.

The third is asking which has two meaning. It can be asking the hearer to do something or asking to the hearer to answer the question. Those utterances stated in 20, 22, and 28. Those utterances are not only has to answer as a question but also ask to the hearer to do something indeed the meaning of the utterances itself.

The using of Begging Directive Illocutionary Act has been found in four utterances. Those are in the data 7, 27, 33, and 37. Begging as directive illocutionary act has the meaning that the request is delivered politely. Those utterances are uttered politely because the utterances use the phrase “please” as a request.

The using of Requesting Directive Illocutionary Act has been found in five (5) utterances. Those are in the data 10, 15, 17, 19, and 32. The distinction between asking and request here is requesting allows the option of refusal. So that why those utterances have optional choices. It can be accepted or refused the request itself.

The using Commanding Directive Illocutionary Act has been found in two (2) utterances. Those are in the data 9 and 11. Commanding here means that David Cameron requires the authority as Prime Minister of United Kingdom. he utters in the area of his responsibility to make the people understand the meaning of referendum.

The using of Suggesting Directive Illocutionary Act has been found in four (4) utterances. Those are in the data 1, 14, 16 and 26. Suggesting here is, to suggest making a weak attempt to get someone to do something. In the using of suggesting, David Cameron uses the phrase “if”. He request the hearer to wake up and make attempt to asks them and vote “No” and he also gives the reasoning of the Suggesting itself.

The using of Adjuring Directive Illocutionary Act has been found in one (1) utterance. It just stated in the data 23. David Cameron here utters the utterances by adjure solemnly. The utterance here is “Let no-one fool you that ‘Yes’ is a positive vision. It's about dividing people, closing doors, making foreigners of our friends and family. He adjures to the hearer do not to make a decision just for their life itself but asks them to think another people.

The last using is Forbidding Directive Illocutionary Act has been found in three (3) utterances. Those are stated in data 34, 35 and 36. Those data are stated in the last of David Cameron’s speech. After he asks the hearer to have understanding in the referendum, request the people of Scotland to vote “No”, suggest the hearer

there are many better future for their children and the last asking is forbidding the hearer to change their understanding about the great Britain, not to change their vote into “yes” in the referendum.

4.2.2 How Directive Illocutionary Act used in David Cameron in Scotland Referendum.

Based on the data finding, there are two ways David Cameron’s performing his speech in the Scotland referendum. They are Direct and Indirect Directive Illocutionary Act. Most of all David Cameron’s speech is classified into direct directive illocutionary Act. The direct directive illocutionary act has been found in 35 utterances in data (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and 37). While Indirect Directive Illocutionary Act is found in 2 utterances in data (28 and 31).

From the data explained above, the most frequently used by Prime Minister David Cameron in Scotland referendum is Direct Directive Illocutionary Act. As the theory above, that directive is used to ask someone to do something. He used direct directive in order to make the request clear to all of the hearer and the people Scotland. This moment (referendum) is become a great moment. So that’s why David Cameron most of the directive is used in direct asking.

However, still there are two indirect directive Illocutionar act are used b Prime Minister David Cameron In Scotland referendum. there are in the data 28 and 31. Firstly in the data 28 ““*Will my family and I truly be better off by going it alone?*”. The utterance here, he asked not only to the hearer itself “I” but this question also delivered to their family (part of family). And then the second utterance is in the data 31 “*and why is it that so many people across the world are asking: why would Scotland want to do that? Why*”. David Cameron delivers the

question from the other people out of Scotland why would Scotland want to do that?

It becomes a message to the hearer that the people across the world are asking about their problem.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

After analyzing and discussing the data finding in the previous chapter, the researcher arrives at the conclusion and suggestion as the last part and chapter of this research. The conclusion is the answer of the research question, while suggestion is intended to give information to the next researchers who are interested in doing further research in the same field.

5.1 Conclusion

This section conveys the conclusion of the study for answering the research question, after analyzing and discussing Directive Illocutionary Act used in speech by Prime Minister David Cameron, it can be conclude that there are seven type directive used by Prime Minister David Cameron. Those are asking (19), begging (4), requesting (5), commanding (2), suggesting (4), adjuring (1) and forbidding (3).

The researcher found the aim of Directive Illocutionary Act used by Prime Minister David Cameron mostly in Asking Directive Illocutionary Act. Asking becomes the most used because it has the simple meaning of the aim of directive illocutionary itself. Asking someone to do something what the utterances delivered. And also the meaning of asking itself is to deliver a question. Some utterances here consist of question.

Besides that, the researcher also find commanding and adjuring at least two for commanding and one for adjuring. Those are the Directive Illocutionary Act which is rarely used because those have a special criteria. For example

commanding, Commanding Directive Illocutionary Act is used when the utterer requires authority. This directive often used in data 9 and 11. In those contexts, David Cameron uses his authority as Prime Minister to make the people understand what are the consequences voting “Yes or No”, data 9. While in data 11, David Cameron uses his authority as Prime Minister by saying “*as Prime Minister I have to tell you*”. Different with Adjuring Directive Illocutionary Act. Adjuring is just often used in one data. It is in data 23. Adjuring becomes the most little one in this study because it needs a special condition of utterance. The utterance needs command solemnly. This discussion stated in data 23 when David Cameron asks the people of Scotland to do not becomes a fool one in the understanding that “Yes” is becomes a positive vision.

Forbidding Directive Illocutionary Act becomes the last request that are delivered by Prime Minister David Cameron in Scotland referendum. there are of found I the data 34, 35, and 36. Those forbidding are uttered after David Cameron make them sure about their choice and after every single asking in the previous utterance to vote “No”. this aims of directive is the proposition negation of ordering.

5.2 Suggestion

From the explanation above, the researcher realizes there are many weaknesses of this research. Thus researcher hopes many suggestions and advises to the reader for this better research. In the other hand there are many interesting objects which can be used beside David Cameron's speech. Then it is going to be better if the next researcher chooses the different object because the next researcher will get different finding about Speech Act especial Directive Illocutionary Act. Through this research, the reader will know how to analyze Directive Illocutionary Act in formal speech. It is also suggested for the firther researchers who interested I the same research to use this research as comparison and direction ar as additional reference for their future research.

Furthermore, they are suggested to investigate deeper than researcher did in this research about Speech Act, especially Directive Illocutionary Act. Since the data are taken from David Cameron Speech that included into formal Speech, the researcher suggests the further research to investigate the Directive Illocutionary Act in informal speech. Besides that, the researcher suggests the next researcher to use or combine with another theory of Directive Illocutionary Act. The researcher hopes b applying various theories will come up a new framework of Directive Illocutionary Act.

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