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The Directive Speech Acts in Hamka's *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi*: A Study of Commands and Influence

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ABSTRACT

This research explores the use of directive speech acts in Hamka's novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi*. The main focus is to analyze the forms of directive speech acts found within the narrative, particularly examining how these speech acts reflect the social and interpersonal dynamics of the characters. Using a qualitative descriptive analysis method, the study categorizes 40 instances of directive speech acts, sourced from the 2017 edition of the novel. The analysis reveals five key forms of directive speech: ordering, commanding, advising, requesting, and recommending. Among these, commanding speech acts dominate the novel, with 17 instances identified. Examples include phrases such as "Just go home" and "You must come home with me," highlighting the characters' authoritative influence over one another. The prevalence of commands in the narrative emphasizes the power dynamics and moral authority that shape the interactions in the story. This research contributes to a broader understanding of how directive speech functions in literary texts, offering insights into the relationship between language and control in Hamka's work. By focusing on these linguistic forms, the study sheds light on the deeper interpersonal conflicts and social structures at play in *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi*.

1. Introduction

Language is an important communication tool for humans. All activities carried out by humans in their lives cannot be separated from their interactions with other people. To be able to interact with other people, humans need a means of communication that can represent the ideas or thoughts they want to express. Language in everyday life is used in many ways. The study of language has several branches , including phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, pragmatics, and discourse. One branch of linguistics that the author will examine is pragmatics. Pragmatics is very useful in the process of learning a language, because with the study of pragmatics someone can speak about the meaning they want to convey, their assumptions, their intentions and goals, and the types of actions shown when they are speaking. In each of their utterances, they do not just speak , but they must be able to consider politeness factors such as who they are speaking to, where, in what situation, and what their goals are. Directive speech acts are a type of speech act that the speaker intends for the speech partner to take an action. Directive speech acts are actions that are commanding, requesting, ordering, advising, and recommending or things that are expected by the speaker when speaking in a directive manner are that the interlocutor does what is ordered. An example of a commanding speech act

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is " **Please *come into the house, man!" he said .*** Hamka (2017:59) . The purpose of the speech is to order Mr. Yusuf to come into Mr. Sharif's house.

In addition to the directive speech act of commanding, another type of directive speech act is advising. An example of an advising speech act is " ***Fasting has arrived, accept this holy month with full faith.*** Hamka (2017:111) **.** The meaning of this speech is that we as Muslims are obliged to welcome the fasting month with full sincerity because the trials during the fasting month are very great. Starting from waking up for sahur until the sun sets, we are advised to be patient waiting for the bedug to sound. And the next type of directive speech act is ordering **" *Ah, Friendly! Think first, because the journey that you will take could be just poverty .*** Hamka (2017:15) means that Moses wants his wife to think more maturely when she wants to go away with her husband. Because Moses does not want to see his wife live a difficult life , therefore Moses wants his wife to think carefully. Because going away is not as pleasant as when we go with our family. Directive speech acts can also be studied in literary texts. Among the literary works that can be studied regarding directive speech acts is the Novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka. Because in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka there are many utterances from the characters. The utterances in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka include: ordering, begging, commanding, advising, and recommending. However, the utterances that the characters often use are directive speech acts of commanding.

The novel *Waiting for the Bedug to Sound* by Hamka is interesting to study. Because *firstly,* in this novel there are many directive speech acts of command. This can be seen from the many commands uttered by the characters in the novel. *Second,* in the Novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka, the speech contained in it is not in the form of paragraphs but rather in the form of words and sentences. *Third,* in the Novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka, there is not only dialogue between characters but also a monologue before the speech is carried out. *Fourth,* the language used by the characters in the Novel Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi by Hamka is Indonesian. So that other people who read it understand the meaning of what is said by the characters in the novel.

Research related to the research of directive speech acts in novels has been conducted by other researchers. Among them, Yanti (2015) researched the directive speech act of ordering in the *Pukat Novel* by Tere Liye. Because the novel *Pukat* by Tere Liye tells the story of children's lives. Pukat is the second of four siblings who is 9 years old and is still in 5th grade of elementary school. Pukat is the oldest boy of four siblings. Pukat earned the nickname “the smart kid” because of his creative and diligent attitude. Trawl life with a family full of happiness and abundance. The directive speech act that is often used by the characters in the *Pukat Novel* by Tere Liye is the directive speech act of ordering. Perdinan (2017) researched directive speech acts in the novel *Bumi* by Tere Liye. The novel *Bumi* tells the story of a teenage girl named Raib who has unique abilities. Since the age of 22 months, Raib has been able to disappear. Just by covering his face with both palms, Raib disappeared. In the novel *Bumi* by Tere Liye, the speech spoken by the dominant characters uses directive prohibitions. Ismayanti (2021) researched directive speech acts in the novel *Sebening Syahadat* by Diva SR (A Pragmatic Review). In the novel *Sebening Syahadat* tells the story of Sam, a teenage boy who is idolized by women, with his dark life. Then everything changes one hundred and eighty degrees after he meets a woman wearing a long veil from across his school. He tries to win her heart. In the novel *Sebening Syahadat* by Diva SR, the speech spoken by the dominant characters uses directive speech acts.

Based on previous research that has been studied, namely the *first research,* the speech uttered predominantly uses directive speech acts of ordering in the *Pukat Novel* by Tere Liye. *Second,* the utterances spoken predominantly use directive speech acts of prohibition in the Novel *Bumi* by Tere Liye. *Third,* the utterances spoken predominantly use directive speech acts of commanding in the Novel *Sebening Syahadat* by Diva SR. From previous studies, it can be concluded that this study has differences, including: the *first study* focuses on the directive speech act of ordering. *Second,* the researcher focuses on the directive speech acts of asking, recommending, prohibiting, ordering, and begging in the Novel *Bumi* by Tere Liye. However, in this study, the speech acts obtained were predominantly directive speech acts that prohibit. Third, researchers focus on directive speech acts of ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending. However, in the novel *Sebening Syahadat* by Diva SR, the speech delivered is predominantly directive speech acts. From the above, there are differences and similarities with previous research. The research that the researcher intends to conduct has differences in the object of study with the third previous research. The similarity is that they both analyze directive speech acts of ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending in the novel Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi by Hamka.

2. Method

The methodology employed in this study is the descriptive analysis method, focusing on identifying and analyzing various types of directive speech acts in the novel Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi by Hamka. Directive speech acts include commanding, begging, advising, and recommending, which serve as the primary data of this research. The data collection was conducted through the listening method, supplemented by note-taking techniques to ensure thorough and systematic documentation of relevant dialogues and speech acts. The data collection process was carried out in several stages. Firstly, the researcher prepared the novel as the primary source of data. This step was followed by reading and listening to the novel to grasp the content and context of the speech interactions. The next stage

involved selecting and marking parts of the text that contained directive speech acts, focusing on identifying utterances where the characters express commands, advice, recommendations, or requests. The researcher then meticulously recorded each instance of these speech acts. Once the data was collected, it was coded to classify each speech act according to its type. Following the coding process, data reduction was conducted to eliminate irrelevant or redundant examples, allowing the research to focus on the most significant speech acts in the text. This step ensured that the analysis remained focused and relevant to the research objectives, offering a clearer understanding of how directive speech acts function within the narrative..

3. Result

Based on the results of the analysis, the data found in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka are: *First,* the directive speech act of ordering. The speech act of ordering in the data analysis above was found to have little data because the context of communication in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka is limited when using this speech act. Because, in everyday conversation the command to order does not appear often. Therefore, the data found on the directive speech act of ordering was only found a little. What characterizes that it is a directive speech act of ordering is the word used in the speech act of ordering in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka is, *later your work will be neglected, tomorrow morning,* and *don't be afraid.*

Second, the directive commanding speech act. In the data analysis above, the data was found to be the most because the theme and background of the story in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka involve situations of authority (power/authority) leadership or hierarchical social interactions where imperative sentences are often used to regulate the actions of the characters. In addition, in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka, social and moral conflicts are often depicted, which allow many characters to give orders to solve problems or regulate situations, especially in a society governed by strict social or religious rules. Therefore, the data found on the directive commanding speech act is widely used because this speech act is often used in conversations between characters. What characterizes this as a directive speech act is that the language used is direct, firm and without hesitation. Characters who give orders often do not give the recipient of the order (the interlocutor) any other choice, and the words often used can be imperative verbs, such as *do, go, get, and do. Third,* the directive speech act of begging in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka is often used when someone wants to get sympathy, pity, or help from others. Because the speech act of begging involves an element of humility. Because, the directive speech act of begging also often appears in situations that are considered urgent, where someone feels they really need something from others. Therefore, the data found on the directive speech act of begging is also often found. What characterizes a directive speech act of requesting is the presence of a strong hope or desire. Speakers who request often show a strong hope that their request will be granted. Words that are often used in directive speech acts of requesting are *please, beg, and I beg you very much.*

Fourth, the directive speech act of advising in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka usually appears in more specific situations, such as in personal conversations, guidance, or discussions of problems that require solutions. This makes this speech act rarely found in everyday conversations that are general or light in nature. Because, advising usually occurs in social relationships that have a certain level of intimacy or hierarchy. People may feel reluctant to give advice if their relationship with the person they are talking to is not close enough or if they feel they do not have enough authority. Therefore, little data was found on the directive speech act of advising. What characterizes a directive speech act of giving advice is that it usually involves expressions such as *you should, or try to. Fifth,* the directive speech act of recommendation in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka because this type of speech act is more specific and bound to a certain context. The speech act of recommendation usually occurs in situations where someone has more knowledge or experience about a topic and then gives advice to others. Therefore, compared to other speech acts such as orders or requests, the speech act of recommendation occurs less frequently. What characterizes that it is a directive speech act of recommendation is that this speech act aims to provide direction, advice, or suggestions to the interlocutor. In the speech act of recommendation, words such as *should, it would be good, I suggest, it would be better if, or in my opinion are often used* , which indicate that what is conveyed is a suggestion or recommendation, not an order.

4. Discussion

Based on the opinions of experts expressed in the theoretical study chapter, can concluded that act speak directive is act speak Which order or encourage the conversation partner to do something according to what Which in say it by speaker. Theory Which used on study This is Searle's theory which divides directive speech acts into five parts that is order, to rule, begging, advise, And recommendation (inRahardi, 2015:36). In the research on the novel *Waiting for the Beduk to Sound* Hamka's work contains directive speech acts. These speech acts were found based on the focus of the problem that was stated in the introductory chapter. Based on research findings, the forms of speech acts found in novel *Waiting for the Beduk Sounds* work Hamka is a form of speech act directive *order, to rule, begging, advise and recommendation.*

Directive speech acts are speech acts that order or encourage the speech partner to do something according to what the speaker says. One part of the directive speech act is the speech act of ordering. The directive speech act of ordering is a speech act that wants the speech partner to do what the speaker says. The directive speech act of ordering found in this study was 3 utterances. The following is an explanation of the form of the directive speech act of commanding found in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka.

Data 05 "If you keep talking to me and don't finish until the evening, **your work will be neglected** ," he said and he got up. (*Hamka,* 2017:13) .

Based on the data above, *the situation component* of this speech takes place during the day on the terrace of the house. The wife wants the mattress maker to end his story to her husband so that his work is not neglected. *The participants* of this speech occur between the wife, the mattress maker, and the husband. The wife is the speaker and the mattress maker is the interlocutor. *The ends* (goals) in this speech are that the speaker wants the interlocutor to stop telling the story in front of the terrace of the house. *The act sequence* (sequence of actions) of the speech above is that the speech is delivered directly which contains a statement of desire from the speaker to the interlocutor. The *key component* (tone) in the speech above is in a relaxed but pressing tone to advise the interlocutor. *Instrumentalities* (tools or media) are verbal. *Norms* (language rules) in this speech do not have formal language provisions, only language that can be understood by both of them and does not use harsh language. *Genres* (types of speech) are dialogues between speakers and interlocutors in informal situations.

Data 05 The utterance in the excerpt was carried out by the Wife addressed to the Mattress Maker. The Wife wanted the Mattress Maker to stop talking to her Husband. The utterance includes a directive speech act of ordering which is marked by the word **If** in the sentence **"If you keep talking to my brother, it won't finish until the afternoon, your work will be neglected".** The meaning contained in this utterance is a connotative meaning. Because this sentence contains a warning or reprimand nuance about the importance of managing time effectively and avoiding unproductive conversations that can interfere with responsibilities or work that must be completed. There are also implications about the importance of focus and efficiency in working. This sentence was delivered by the speaker (wife) with the aim of getting the person she was talking to (the mattress maker) to end the conversation between the mattress maker and her husband.

Data 026 " **Tomorrow morning,** when we let him go!" I said to my wife. (*Hamka,* 2017:81).

Based on the data above, *the situation component* of this speech takes place at night in the house. I want the wife to release the President to India tomorrow morning. *The participants* of this speech occur between me and my wife. I am the speaker and the wife is the interlocutor. *The ends* (goals) in this speech are that the speaker wants the interlocutor to release the President to India tomorrow morning. *The act sequence* (sequence of actions) of the speech above is that the speech is delivered directly which contains a statement of desire from the speaker to the interlocutor. The *key component* (tone) in the speech above is in a relaxed tone but emphasizes wanting the interlocutor. *Instrumentalities* (tools or media) are verbal. *Norms* (language rules) in this speech do not have formal language provisions, only language that can be understood by both of them and does not use harsh language. *Genres* (types of speech) are dialogues between speakers and interlocutors in informal situations.

Data 026 The utterance in the quote was carried out by I addressed to my wife. I want my wife to release the President to India tomorrow morning. The utterance is included in the directive speech act of ordering which is marked by the word **Tomorrow.** in the sentence **" Tomorrow morning** , when we will let him go **".** The meaning contained in this utterance is de notative meaning. Because in this sentence it directly refers to the action that will be carried out the next morning, namely letting someone go. The sentence was delivered by the speaker (I) with the aim that his interlocutor (Wife) would let the President go to India tomorrow morning.

Directive speech acts are speech acts that order or encourage the speech partner to do something according to what the speaker says. One part of directive speech acts is command speech acts. The speech act of commanding is a speech act that orders the interlocutor to do what the speaker says. There were 17 commanding directive speech acts found in this research. The following is an explanation of the form of commanding directive speech acts found in the novel *Waiting for the Beduk Berbing* by Hamka.

Data 02 " **Just go home, I don't,"** I said one day. *(Hamka,* 2017:9).

Based on the data above, the *situational component* of this speech takes place during the day in the house. Brother tells Adinda to leave his house because she will not be able to live in poverty with her husband. *The participants* of this speech occur between Brother and Adinda. Brother is the speaker and Adinda is the interlocutor. *The ends* (goals) in this speech are that the speaker tells the interlocutor to leave the house because his wife will not be able to live in poverty with him. *The act sequence* (sequence of actions) of the speech above is that the speech is delivered

directly which contains an order from the speaker to the interlocutor. The *key component* (tone) in the speech above is with a loud and pressing tone to order the interlocutor. *Instrumentalities* (tools or media) are verbal. *Norms* (language rules) in this speech do not have formal language provisions, only language that can be understood by both of them and does not use harsh language. *Genres* (types of speech) are dialogues between speakers and interlocutors in informal situations.

Data 02 The utterance in the excerpt was carried out by Abang directed at Adinda. Abang told Adinda to leave his house because Adinda would not be able to stand living in poverty with her husband. The utterance is included in the directive speech act of commanding which is marked by the word **Pulang saja** in the sentence **" Pulang saja, aku tidak ".** The meaning contained in this utterance is a connotative meaning. Because in this sentence it can be interpreted as an invitation to go home, while the speaker emphasizes that he will not go home. The sentence was delivered by the speaker (Abang) with the aim that his interlocutor (Adinda) would leave his house because Adinda would not be able to stand living in poverty with her husband.

Data 03 "Let's go home, **let's go home!"** (*Hamka,* 2017:12) .

Based on the data above, the *situational component* of this speech takes place in the morning at home. Ramah asks me to go home with him. *The participant* of this speech occurs between Ramah and me. Ramah is the speaker and I am the interlocutor. *The ends* (goals) in this speech are that the speaker orders the interlocutor to go home with him. *The act sequence* (sequence of actions) of the speech above is that the speech is delivered directly which contains a commanding statement from the speaker to the interlocutor. The *key component* (tone) in the speech above is in a relaxed tone but emphasizes to order the interlocutor. *Instrumentalities* (tools or media) are verbal. *Norms* (language rules) in this speech do not have formal language provisions, only language that can be understood by both of them and does not use harsh language. *Genres* (types of speech) are dialogues between speakers and interlocutors in informal situations.

Data 03 The utterance in the excerpt was carried out by Ramah directed at me. Ramah ordered me to go home with him. The utterance is included in the directive speech act of commanding which is marked by the word **Let's** in the sentence **" Let's go home, let's go home ".** The meaning contained in this utterance is denotative meaning. Because in this sentence it can be interpreted as an invitation to go home, and the repetition of the word emphasizes the state or seriousness of the invitation. This sentence was delivered by the speaker (friendly) with the aim of getting the person he is speaking to (me) to go home with him.

Directive speech acts are speech acts that order or encourage the speech partner to do something according to what the speaker says. One part of directive speech acts is the speech act of requesting. The speech act of requesting is a speech act that politely asks the person you are speaking to to do something that the speaker wants. The directive speech acts of requesting found in this study were 10 utterances. The following is an explanation of the form of the directive speech act of begging contained in the novel *Waiting for the Beduk Berbing* by Hamka.

Data 06 " **Don't leave your sister.** Let her change into her prayer cloth, let us share a packet of rice as long as we don't separate. Take your sister wherever you go." (*Hamka* , 2017:15) .

Based on the data above, the *situational component* of this speech takes place in the morning in the house. Adinda asked me not to be left, let life be difficult as long as Adinda is taken wherever she goes. *The participant* of this speech occurs between Adinda and me. Adinda is the speaker and I am the speech partner. *The ends* (goals) in this speech are that the speaker asks the interlocutor not to leave him, let life be difficult as long as his sister is taken wherever he goes. *The act sequence* (sequence of actions) of the speech above is the speech delivered directly which contains a request from the speaker to the interlocutor. The *key component* (tone) in the speech above is in a relaxed tone but pressing to ask the interlocutor. *Instrumentalities* (tools or media) are verbal. *Norms* (language rules) in this speech do not have formal language provisions, only language that can be understood by both parties and does not use harsh language. *Genres* (types of speech) are dialogues between speakers and conversation partners in informal situations.

Data 06 The utterance in the quote was carried out by Adinda directed at me. Adinda asked me not to be left behind, let life be difficult as long as Adinda is taken wherever she goes. The utterance is included in the directive speech act of requesting which is marked by the word **don't .** in the sentence **" Don't leave your sister.** Let us change into prayer clothes, let us share a packet of rice as long as we don't separate. Bring your sister wherever you go **".** The meaning contained in this utterance is a connotative meaning. Because this sentence implies feelings of love, loyalty, and a strong desire to stay together in all circumstances, even in difficult conditions. Phrases such as "let us share a packet of rice" and "as long as we don't separate" add a deep emotional layer, showing that togetherness is more important than material or comfort. This sentence is delivered by the speaker (Adinda) with the aim of telling the person she is speaking to (I) not to leave her, even if life is difficult, as long as Adinda is taken with her wherever she goes.

Data 012 "I came here because I was sent by people in the village, by all the mothers and families, **asking Sutan and Sutan's wife and children to go home first.** Because after more than three years of wandering , people at home have asked. If I said anything wrong, forgive me." (*Hamka,* :2017:36).

Based on the data above, the *situational component* of this speech takes place in the morning at home. My mother asked me to return to the village because I had been away from home for three years and had not returned home, so the family in the village sent one of the mothers to pick me up. *The participant* of this speech occurs between Mamak and me. Mamak is the speaker and I am the speech partner. *The end* (goal) in this speech is that the speaker asks the interlocutor to return to the village because he has been away from home for three years and has not returned home, so the family in the village sent one of their uncles to pick him up. *The act sequence* of the above speech is a speech delivered directly containing a request from the speaker to the speech partner. The *key component* (tone) in the speech above is in a relaxed tone but emphasizes asking the speech partner. *Instrumentalities* (tools or media) are verbal. *Norms* (language rules) in this speech do not have formal language provisions, only language that can be understood by both parties and does not use harsh language. *Genres* (types of speech) are dialogues between speakers and conversation partners in informal situations.

Data 012 of the speech in the quotation was made by Mamak addressed to me. My mother asked me to return to the village because I had been away from home for three years and had not returned home, so the family in the village sent one of the mothers to pick me up. This speech act includes a directive speech act of requesting which is marked by the word **request.** in the sentence **"** My arrival here was sent by the people in the village, by all the mothers and families **, asking the sutan and the sutan's wife and children to return home first. Because after more than three years of wandering, the people at home have asked.** If there is anything I said that is wrong, " Forgive me **".** The meaning contained in this utterance is a denotative meaning. Because this sentence conveys a direct and literal message, namely that the speaker's arrival at that place was at the request of the people in the village, especially Mamak and family, who asked Sutan and his family to come home. The apology at the end of the sentence is also delivered directly. The sentence was delivered by the speaker (Mamak) with the aim of getting the other person (I) to return to the village because, he had been away for three years and had not returned so the family in the village sent one of them. Mom to pick him up.

Directive speech acts are speech acts that order or encourage the speech partner to do something according to what the speaker says. One part of directive speech acts is the speech act of advising. The speech act of advising is a speech act that is carried out to advise or remind the speech partner of something that he will do. The directive speech acts of advising found in this study were 9 utterances. The following is an explanation of the form of directive speech acts of advice contained in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka.

Data 07 "Ah, Friendly! **Think about it first,** because the journey you are going to take could be nothing but poverty." (*Hamka* , 2017:15) .

Based on the data above, the *situational component* of this speech took place in the morning at home. I asked Ramah to think first if he wanted to go to another country because the journey he was going to take would not necessarily result in success, it could be the opposite. *The participant* of this speech occurred between Me and Ramah. I am the speaker and Ramah is the speech partner. *The end* (goal) in this speech is that the speaker advises the conversation partner to think first before wanting to join him. *The act sequence* of the above speech is a speech delivered directly containing advice from the speaker to the speech partner. The *key component* (tone) in the speech above is with a loud tone that emphasizes advising the speech partner. *Instrumentalities* (tools or media) are verbal. *Norms* (language rules) in this speech do not have formal language provisions, only language that can be understood by both parties and does not use harsh language. *Genres* (types of speech) are dialogues between speakers and conversation partners in informal situations.

Data 07 The utterance in the quote was carried out by Aku, addressed to Ramah. I advised Ramah to think first if he wanted to go with him. This speech act includes directive speech acts of giving advice which are marked by the word " **Think about it".** in the sentence **"** Ah, Friendly! **Think first,** because the journey that you will take could be just poverty **".** The meaning contained in this utterance is a co- notative meaning. Because in this sentence not only conveys information literally, but also contains an implied warning or concern about the possible difficulties or suffering that will be experienced if he goes away. This sentence is delivered by the speaker (I) with the aim of making the person he is speaking to (Ramah) think first if Ramah wants to come with him.

Data 017 " **Go home first, take good care of Fauzi!** God willing, it won't be long before my brother comes home too!" (*Hamka,* 2017:39) .

Based on the data above, the *situational component* of this speech takes place in the morning at the bus stop. I told Adinda to go home and take good care of her child, I will be home soon too. *The participant* of this speech occurs between me and Adinda. I am the speaker and Adinda is the speech partner. *The ends* (goals) in this utterance are that the speaker advises the interlocutor to go home and take good care of his child, I will be home soon too. *The act sequence* (sequence of actions) of the utterance above is that the utterance is delivered directly containing words of advice from the speaker to the interlocutor. The *key component* (tone) in the utterance above is in a relaxed tone but emphasizes to advise the interlocutor. *Instrumentalities* (tools or media) are verbal. *Norms* (language rules) in this speech do not have formal language provisions, only language that can be understood by both parties and does not use harsh language. *Genres* (types of speech) are dialogues between speakers and conversation partners in informal situations.

Data 017 the utterance in the excerpt was carried out by I addressed to Adinda. I advised Adinda to go home and take good care of her child, I will be home soon too. The utterance is included in the directive speech act of advising which is marked by the word **asuhlah** in the sentence **" Go home first, take good care of Fauzi!** God willing, it won't be long before you come home too **".** The meaning contained in this utterance is a connotative meaning. Because this sentence implies care, affection, and hope. There is also an element of comfort or promise that even though there is a temporary distance, there will be togetherness again in the future. This sentence is delivered by the speaker (I) with the aim of getting the person he is speaking to (Adinda) to go home and take good care of her child, because soon I will be going home too.

Directive speech acts are speech acts that order or encourage the speech partner to do something according to what the speaker says. One part of directive speech acts is the speech act of advising. The speech act of advising is a speech act that is carried out to advise or remind the speech partner of something that he will do. The directive speech act of advising found in this study was 1 utterance. The following is an explanation of the form of directive speech acts of advice contained in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka.

Data 01 " **It would be better if you took your wife and children with you wherever you go** . No matter how difficult it is, everything can be borne together, whatever is before our eyes." (*Hamka,* 2017:5).

Based on the data above, the *situational component* of this speech takes place during the day on the terrace of the house. I advised the Mattress Seller to take his wife and children wherever he goes, no matter how hard or happy it is, they can bear it together, whatever the problem is. *The participant* of this speech occurs between me and the Mattress Seller. I am the speaker and Mr. Mattress Seller is the speech partner. *The ends* (goals) in this speech are that the speaker advises the speech partner to take his wife and children wherever he goes, no matter how hard or happy it is, they can bear it together whatever the problem is. *The act sequence* (sequence of actions) of the speech above is the speech delivered directly which contains a suggestion from the speaker to the speech partner. The *key component* (tone) in the speech above is in a relaxed tone but emphasizes to suggest to the speech partner. *Instrumentalities* (tools or media) are verbal. *Norms* (language rules) in this speech do not have formal language provisions, only language that can be understood by both parties and does not use harsh language. *Genres* (types of speech) are dialogues between speakers and conversation partners in informal situations.

Data 01 The utterance in the excerpt was carried out by I addressed to Mr. Mattress Seller. I advised Mr. Mattress Seller to bring his wife and children wherever he goes, no matter how hard or happy it is, they can bear it together whatever the problem is. The utterance is included in the directive speech act of recommendation which is marked by the word **How good it would be** in the sentence **" It would be good if you took your wife and children with you wherever you go. No matter how difficult it is, everything can be borne together, whatever is before our eyes .** The meaning contained in this utterance is a connotative meaning. Because this sentence reflects the values of togetherness, solidarity, and responsibility in the family. There is a nuance that facing difficulties together is better and more meaningful, and shows the importance of support and unity in every situation, no matter how difficult. This sentence is delivered by the speaker (I) with the aim of getting the person he is speaking to (Mr. Mattress Seller) to take his wife and children with him wherever he goes, no matter how hard or happy they are, they can carry it together, whatever the problem is.

5. Conclusion

Based on the research results, 40 utterances were found in the directive speech acts in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka. The results of the analysis that the researcher has conducted can be concluded that this study uses Searle's theory which divides the types of directive speech acts into 5 parts, namely (1) the directive speech act of ordering is a speech act that wants the interlocutor to do what the speaker says, (2) the directive speech act of

commanding is a speech act that orders the interlocutor to do what the speaker says, (3) the speech act of requesting is a speech act that politely asks the interlocutor to do something the speaker wants, (4) the directive speech act of advising is a speech act that is carried out to advise or remind the interlocutor of something that he will do, (5) the directive speech act of recommending is a speech act that suggests the interlocutor to do something that is good according to the speaker for the interlocutor. Of the five types of speech acts that exist, there are 17 speech acts of ordering, 14 speech acts of requesting, 8 speech acts of advising , 1 speech act of recommending, while no data was found for the speech act of ordering.

The form of directive speech acts found in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka is First, the speech act of ordering consists of 3 utterances which are marked by the words " *Later your work will be neglected, tomorrow morning, don't be afraid!".* Second , there are 17 commanding speech acts marked with the words *Just go home, let's go home!, kindly raise your head sis, you have to go home, tell him to take you home!, you have to come with me home, you don't need to say anything, just keep talking and your story, please come in, let's go again, Come on, let's go in , take off our clothes, take a shower, endure this suffering, tomorrow will be the time to let him go to India, it's better for you to leave here quickly, you can go home to Fort de Kock soon, sir, please read.* Third, there are 10 speech acts of requesting which are marked by the words *"don't leave" , ask Sutan and Sutan's wife and children to go home first , just take Sir Amah and Fauzi's mother home first, don't divorce your sister, stay here for the night, tomorrow morning, accept our advice, forgive me, sir, if you allow me to go out of town, heal my soul, sir! .* Fourth, there are 9 speech acts of advice marked by the words *think first, go home first, look after Fauzi carefully! Don't you remember the shortcomings you have, and don't you remember the two leaders we love, fasting is coming, accept this glorious month with full faith, don't laugh at people who fall*. Fifth, the speech act of recommendation is 1 utterance which is marked by the words " *how good it would be".* Based on the research results, the directive speech act that is widely used in the novel *Menunggu Beduk Berbunyi* by Hamka is the speech act of giving orders.

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