

**A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY  
ACTS IN POSTERS OF PALESTINE PROTEST**

**THESIS**

Submitted as A partial Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana* Degree (S.Pd) in  
English Education Program



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PROTEST**

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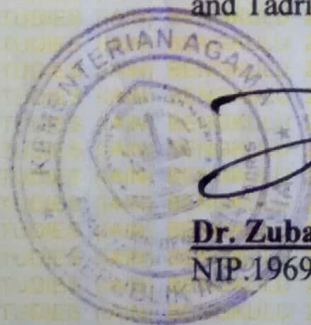
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## DEDICATION

**This thesis is dedicated to :**

- 1. My lovely God (Allah SWT) and gratest prophet Muhammad SAW who always guide and give strength to me.**
- 2. My beloved father, Syafrudin and my beloved mother, Sarnida**
- 3. My beloved elder sisters and brothers, Neneng, Riki, Nely, and Andi**
- 4. My nephews and niece, Fikri, Fadhil, Hafidz, and Rania**
- 5. My Best friends, Husnul, Jannah, Yunita, mbk Afifah, mbk Ana, mbk Fella, Dulfahmi, Izza.**
- 6. My twin name, Ayu Apriyanti who is always be a great friend in going everywhere to look for signatures from the lectures. Finally, we did our thesis well.**
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- 8. All my friends at English study program especially in academic year 2013.**
- 9. My beloved organization, Kesatuan Aksi Mahasiswa Muslim (KAMMI)**
- 10. To everyone who helped me accomplished this paper**

# MOTTOS

So, which of the favors of your LORD would you deny?  
(Ar-Rahman: 13)

It's about time we globalized the intifāḍa,

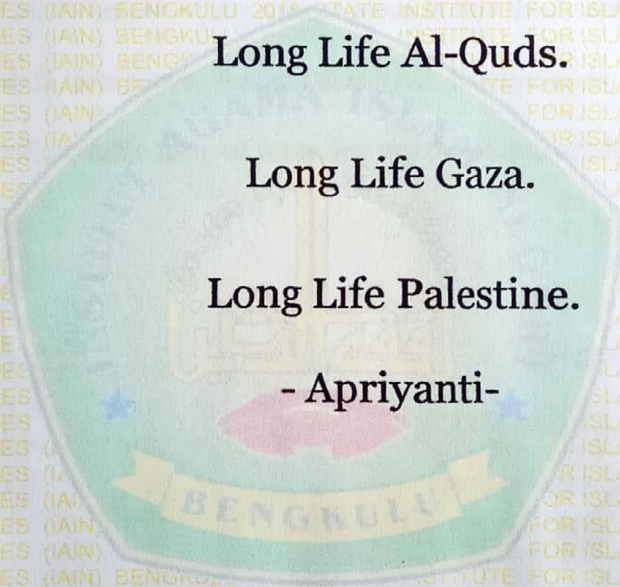
This is for Palestine, Gaza, Especially Al-Quds,

Long Life Al-Quds.

Long Life Gaza.

Long Life Palestine.

- Apriyanti-



## PRONOUNCEMENT

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I hereby sincerely state that the thesis entitled "**A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN POSTERS OF PALESTINE PROTEST**" is my real master piece. The things out of my master piece in this thesis are signed by citation and referred in the references. If later proves that my thesis has discrepancies, I am willing to take the academy sanction in the form of repealing my thesis and academic degree.

Bengkulu, February 2018

Stated by



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At the happiest moment, I wish prayer to the Almighty Allah S.W.T. who has blessed me during the writing of this thesis and thank you for loving me unconditionally. Your love is greatest.

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## ABSTRACT

Apriyanti. 2018. Thesis: A pragmatic analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act in posters of Palestine Protest. English Education program, Faculty of Tarbiyah and Tadris. Advisor: 1. Riswanto, P.hD, 2. Detti Lismayanti, M.Hum.

Key Words: *A pragmatic analysis, Directive illocutionary acts, Poster, Plestine Protest.*

The problems of the research were: (1) Stylistics makes readers difficult to understand utterances/sentences of Palestine protest posters because the language tends to be concise; (2) the readers need to understand the language in implicit meaning; (3) the readers also need to interpret the meaning and relate them with pragmatics elements, context, culture, Social, Ideology, and other elements of the text; (4) most readers often misinterpretation about the information, and critics are expressed by Palestine protest posters. *The aims of this research were: (1) To identify Directive Illocutionary Acts in Palestinian protest posters; (2) To describe the meanings of utterances that found in the selected Palestine protest posters.*

It applied descriptive qualitative method. The data were in form of words, phrases, and sentences that contained Directive Illocutionary Acts of language taken from Palestine protest posters that was uploaded on the website <https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior> for the period of 2017. In collecting data, the researcher used implicit reading and grouping technique. The procedures of analyzing the data were: (1) Selecting posters of Palestine Protest that used directive illocutionary act and then the researcher concluded contexts from each utterance; (2) The researcher makes a list of each types Directive Illocutionary Act that used in Palestine Protest Posters; (3) The researcher concluded the types of Directive Illocutionary Act and explain the implicit meanig in Palestine Protest Posters.

The result showed that almost all posters of Palestine protest used Directive Illocutionary Act. From all of the utterances, there are six types of Directive Illocutionary Acts found in palestine protest posters, those are: Commanding, Requesting, Suggesting, Begging, Adjuring, and Forbidding. *From those forms of Directive Illocutionary Act, Begging has the highest frequency of use among others, that is nineteen times because Palestinian do not have power to change the situation, so the writer like to beg Israeli to speed up his wants, and the Adjuring has the lowest frequency of use among others, that is only one times because Palestinian impossible to adjure Israeli or PBB, and All Israeli supporters.*

To describe the meaning of the analysis the researcher used six component of Vanderveken. Six compenent were: begging, requesting, commanding, suggesting, adjuring, and forbidding. *The Directive Illocutionary Act of the utterances that mostly used was begging. Based on the meanings of the Illocutionary Act in Palestine protest posters, most of the point of Illocution was that the writer ask to the reader to do something; most of the mode of achievement was that the reader can give the answer or explanation from the writer question or command; the propositional content of the utterances was mostly showing that the speaker ask to the reader to answer or to doing what the writer want; most of the*



*preparatory condition* of the utterances was that the writer believes that the reader can achieve what the writer wants; most of *the sincerity of condition* of the utterances was that the writer really hopes to the reader to conduct his will; and *the degree of strength* of the Palestine protest posters are mostly showing that the writer seriousness to get respond from the reader.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

Language is very important to human beings, because we communicate each other using language. According to Els, the term language refers to a set of intricate rules which function as a medium of human systems of communication.<sup>1</sup> It means that native speakers understand the structural of the language, so they are able to access the system of its production and interpretation. According to Kreidler in listiani's thesis, language is a system of symbols through which people communicate.<sup>2</sup> The examples of symbols were, spoken, written, or signs/gestures with the hands. Obviously, language cannot be separated from us, because it is so important in every aspect of human life, for example: technology, education, sciences, politics, economics, art and etc. One of these languages is English. English is a very international language used by many around the world, It is because English is used as an international language for many countries. The scientific study of language in any of its forms called *linguistics*. According Oxford dictionary, Linguistics is the scientific study of language and its structure, including the study of grammar, syntax, and phonetics.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Sihaan.S, *Issues in linguistics*, (Yogyakarta : Graha ilmu, 2008), P.40

<sup>2</sup> Heny listiani, *An Analysis Of Figurative Language Found On The Song Lyric By Taylor Swift's "Speak Now" Album*. (Salatiga : IAIN Salatiga, 2015), P.1

<sup>3</sup> Oxford dictionary, "Definition of linguistics"

<https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/linguistics>, on date 30th March 2017 at 10.08 pm

When we study about linguistic, We also study about pragmatics which is the study of meaning. In English we know that meaning is a very important position to study because it will influence someone to understanding what speaker means or how well some information can be receive by readers. This research will discuss about the meaning of text in posters. So, to analyzing the data, this research is used the pragmatics especially Directive Illocutionary Act by vanderveken. According to Yule in Nurita's thesis, Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (writer) and interpreted by a listener (reader).<sup>4</sup> Pragmatic analysis cannot be separated from conversation or an utterance which is related to the study of speech act. According to Kreidler, An utterance is an act of speech or writing; it is a specific event at a particular time and place and involving at least one person, the one who produces the utterance, but usually more than one person.<sup>5</sup> The utterance can be in the form of words, phrases and sentences. However most of the form are in the sentences form. The meaning of an utterance is the meaning of the sentence/words plus the meaning of the circumstance. The circumstances here are the time of day, the place, the people involved, their backgrounds, their relationship to one another, and what they know about one another. Shortly, the meaning of utterances, are interpreted in context.

The context contributes to the listener or readers interpretation because it is background knowledge that is shared between the speaker (writer) and

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<sup>4</sup> Nurita widyanti, *A stylistic-pragmatic analysis of figurative language in harper's bazaar magazine advertisement* (Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta, 2013), P.17

<sup>5</sup> Nurita widyanti, *Ibid*, P.18

the listener (reader). It is the physical or social setting of the utterances that must be taken note of. Context contributes to a listener's interpretation of what a speaker's means any given utterance.

According to Yule, Speech acts are defined as the action performed by a speaker within an utterance. When people have conversation, they not only produce utterance but also perform action. Speech act can be analyzed on three levels, the locution (the actual or literal meaning of the utterance), the illocution (the meaning intended by the speaker), and the last is perlocution (the effect of those words on the hearer).<sup>6</sup>

Speech Acts such as Directive Speech are often used in posters because the Directive Speech Act used by the speaker to get someone to do something or not to do something. Bill Miller in Septi's thesis defines poster as large format prints that advertise or promote an event such as a race, or product/service such as an observation train, or message such as the motivational posters we see today. It is made to be displayed or *posted* to catch the attention of the public.<sup>7</sup> Most of what happens in poster is included in directive speech acts.

Related to the description above, Palestine protest posters are persuasive posters that campaign for freedom of Palestine, because they feel the world does not care about Palestinians who are victims from the conflict between Palestine and Israel. The aim of this study is to analyse Palestine

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<sup>6</sup> Nurita widyanti, *Ibid*, P.20

<sup>7</sup> Septi dwi andini, *The cooperative principles Analysis of palestine protest posters* (Salatiga: State Institute Of Islamic Studies (STAIN), 2012) P.20

protest posters, because almost all the posters used directive speech act. There are many directive utterance which can be analyzed and becomes the data source of data. Additionally, it is not easy to understand the meanings of text in the posters without understanding the context or situation in Palestinian. Therefore researcher shall analyse the meanings of Palestinian protest posters to enable the reader go in a better understanding posters. To identifying posters the researcher used Vanderveken theory. The researcher shall also give explanations regarding the directive speech acts of the posters. Here the reseacher will carry out a study which is entitled: A Pragmatics Analysis Of Directive Illocutionary Acts In Posters Of Palestine Protest.

#### **B. Identification of the problems**

Stylistics of language makes readers difficult to understand utterances/sentences even in semantic mening because the use of language tends to be concise. In this level, the readers need to understand the language in implicit meaning that is called as pragmatics meaning. The readers also need to interpret the meaning and relate them with pragmatics element, context, culture, ideology and other outside elements of the texts. Therefore, most readers often misinterpretation about the information, idea, or critics are expressed by posters.

#### **C. Limitation of the Study**

The limitation of this research as lay out by the researcher, is the analysis of Directive Speech Act which is used in Palestine protest posters



that was uploaded on the website for the period of 2017. Then, the researcher used pragmatics analysis based on vanderveken theory to interpret them in order to know deep meaning of posters.

#### **D. Research Questions**

Based on the background and limitation of the research stated above, the research problems are:

1. What Directive Illocutionary Acts are found in Palestine protest posters?
2. What are the meanings of the Directive Illocutionary Act used in the Palestine protest selected posters?

#### **E. Purposes of the Study**

In relation to the formulation of the problems, this research has three purpose, as presented below.

1. To identify Directive Illocutionary Acts in Palestinian protest posters.
2. To describe the meanings of utterance in Directive Illocutionary Act found in the selected Palestine protest posters.

#### **F. Benefit of the Study**

The benefit of the study of this research are divided into two, they are theoretical benefit and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical Benefit

This research will contribute to the development of study of the pragmatic field, mainly of Directive Illocutionary Acts.

2. Practical Benefit

a. Readers

The study aims to help the readers of Palestinian protest posters to understand the meaning of the text in these posters as well as expand upon the situation and background knowledge of the posters.

b. Other researchers

The study aims to give more understanding of Illocutionary Acts for reference by other researchers, particularly among the students at IAIN Bengkulu.

**G. The definition of Key Term**

To better understand about this study, it is provided several definition of key term will be provided.

1. **Poster** : Bill Miller defines poster as large format that advertise or promote an event such as a regatta/race, or product/service such as an observation train, or message such as the motivational posters we see today. It is made to be displayed or *posted* to catch the attention of the public.<sup>8</sup>
2. **Directive Illocutionary Act** : Directive Illocutionary Act is an Illocutionary Act that makes the addressee do or act upon something.<sup>9</sup>
3. **Palestinian protest**: is Response to the Palestinian-Israeli conflict over territory. Although religion plays a role in defining the identities of these parties in the conflict, and for some Jews, in justifying their

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<sup>8</sup>Septi dwi andini,Ibid,P.20

<sup>9</sup>Septi dwi andini,Ibid,P.23

claims to the land, the conflict is not, fundamentally, a religious conflict.<sup>10</sup>

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<sup>10</sup><http://www.aljazeera.com/news/2017/03/palestinians-protest-basil-araj-killing-170306153319219.html> on date 30th March 2017 at 11.25 pm.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES

#### A. Pragmatics

The founding father of pragmatics is Charles Morris who found it in 1938. It was then developed by Levinson. Charles Morris in Levinson defined pragmatics as the study of the relation of sign to interpreters.<sup>11</sup> According to Levinson, pragmatics is the study of those relationships between language and context that are encoded, in the structure of language.<sup>12</sup>

Thomas explores the other definitions of pragmatics as follows: Pragmatics as word order of speaker. The term speaker meaning, tends to be favored by writers who take a broadly social view of the discipline; it puts the focus of attention firmly on the producer of the utterance, but at the same time obscures the fact that the process of interpreting what we hear involves moving between several levels of speaker meaning, namely utterance, meaning and force.<sup>13</sup>

Another linguist who also defines pragmatics is Leech. Leech says that pragmatics is a study of meaning related to speech situation.<sup>14</sup> This means that pragmatics, studies the meaning of human language, that deals with the situation when the speech is performed.

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<sup>11</sup>Levinson, S, *Pragmatics Chapter 5 Speech Act*, (Cambridge: University Press: 1983).P.1

<sup>12</sup>Levinson, S, *Ibid*,P.9

<sup>13</sup>J,Thomas. *Meaning In Interaction: An Introduction to Pragmatics*. London and New York: Longman, 1995. P. 21-23

<sup>14</sup>Levinson, Stephen C, *Pragmatics*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 1995)P.6

Furthermore, Leech also said that there are some aspects of situation which are necessary considerations when one tries to understand an utterance by an addresser or addressee.<sup>15</sup> Those aspects are :

1. Addressers and addressees

Leech refers addressers and addressees as matter of convenience, as **s** (speaker) and **h** (hearer).

2. Context of an utterance

Context in pragmatics is any background knowledge that both addresser and addressee share. This aspect contributes to addressee's interpretation of what addresser means by a given utterance.

3. The goal (s) of an utterance

Different from of utterance performed by addresser of addressee is meant to convey a certain meanings and goal. This different form of utterance can be used to express the same purpose or vice versa.

4. The utterance as a form of act or activity: a speech act

Grammar deals with linguistic structure as abstract entities, for examples, sentences in syntax and proposition in semantics. While pragmatics deals with verbal act in certain context. It can be said that pragmatics studies language in more concrete level than grammar. The addresser and addressee, time and place are clear in the pragmatics of the utterance.

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<sup>15</sup>Levinson, Stephen C, Ibid, P.13-14

## 5. The utterance as the product of a verbal act

Utterance in pragmatics is the form of speech act. Because of that, utterance produced by addresser and addressee is included in verbal acts.

It can be concluded that, pragmatics studies many parts of language. It studies deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure.<sup>16</sup> In this research, the main focus is on pragmatics study especially in Speech Act.

### **B. Speech act**

Speech acts are a prominent pragmatic phenomenon of clinical linguistic investigation.<sup>17</sup>

#### 1. Locutionary acts

Austin has classified of speech acts are locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary act, locutionary act is the act of uttering a sentence with a certain meaning.<sup>18</sup> Two types of locutionary act are utterance acts, where something is said (or a sound is made) and which may not have any meaning, and propositional acts, where a particular reference is made.

#### 2. Illocutionary acts

Based on Austin's opinion in Nurita's thesis, illocutionary act is the act which is committed by producing utterances. By uttering a

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<sup>16</sup>Levinson, S, Op.cit,P.27

<sup>17</sup>Louise Cummings, *Pragmatics A multidisciplinary perspective*,(Spain : GrapyCerms,2003),P.254.

<sup>18</sup>Nurita widyanti, Op.cit. P.18

promise, a promise is made, by uttering a request, a request is made.<sup>19</sup>

An illocutionary act is the expression of a proposition with the purpose of doing something. More complex than a simple Locutionary Act, because an illocutionary force is attached to the utterance that indicates how the expression should be taken. Examples of Illocutionary Acts are: “I will return this book to you next week” and “please hand me that pencil.” In the example above the illocutionary act has the force of a promise to return a book.

In addition, Coulthard argues in Nurita’s thesis that an illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something, in which the act is identified by the explicit performative.<sup>20</sup> Furthermore, the interpretation of illocutionary act is concerned with meaning, the interpretation of illocutionary act with force. To summarize, illocutionary act is an important act in producing an utterance because the illocutionary itself shows the main purpose of an utterance.

### 3. Perlocutionary acts

Coulthard in Nurita’s thesis states that a Perlocutionary Act is the act performed by or as a result of a saying.<sup>21</sup> According to Austin in Nurita’s thesis, Perlocutionary Act can be described in terms of the effects of the Illocutionary Act, on the particular occasion of use, on the hearer.<sup>22</sup> In addition, a Perlocutionary Act has an effect on the hearer’s

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<sup>19</sup> Nurita widyanti, Ibid, P.19

<sup>20</sup> Nurita widyanti, Ibid, P.20

<sup>21</sup> Nurita widyanti, Ibid, P.21

<sup>22</sup> Nurita widyanti, Ibid, P.21

response to what speaker says. Perlocutionary Act would include such effects, such as persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, and inspiring the hearer. For instance, a teacher says to the students “Please study hard or you’ll fail the final examination”. The illocutionary act might be advising or suggesting but the perlocutionary act may be intimidating for students.

### C. Classification of Illocutionary Act

Searle in Levinson states that there are just five basic kinds of action that one can perform in speaking, by means of the following five types of utterance:<sup>23</sup>

#### 1. Declaration

According to Yule declaration are those kinds of speech act that change the world via their utterance.<sup>24</sup>

Example :

*priest : i pronounce you husband and wife.*

#### 2. Representative

Leech states that representative speech commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, for example: affirm, allege, assert, forecast, predict, announce, insist.<sup>25</sup>

Example : *The earth is flat.*

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<sup>23</sup>Searle, J.L, Indirect Speech Acts. *E journal the linguistic encyclopedia*. 1975. P34

<sup>24</sup>Yule, George.*Pragmatics*. Oxford(Oxford University Press,1996)

<sup>25</sup>Leech, G.*Prinsip Prinsip Pragmatik : Terjemahan*. (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia Press,1993)



3. Expressive

Yule states that expressive's those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.<sup>26</sup>

4. Directives

Directives are utterances which are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, recommending, etc.<sup>27</sup>

Example: *Could you lend me a pen?*

5. Commissive

Yule states that commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusal, pledges.

The five general functions of speech acts above could be summarized as follows:

No.	Speech acts function	Direction of fit	S=speaker X= situation
1	Declaration	Words change the world	S causes x
2	Representatives	Makes words fit the	S believe x

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<sup>26</sup> Yule, G.Op.cit, P.3

<sup>27</sup> Yule, G.Ibid, P.3

		world	
3	Expressive	Make the world fit the words.	S feels x
4	Directives	Make the world fit words	S wants x
5	Commissive	Make words fit the world	S intends x

#### D. Directive Illocutionary Act

Directive Illocutionary Act is an Illocutionary Act that makes the addressee doing something. Directive Illocutionary act helps the addresser to change the situation. According to Vanderveken, 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.*<sup>28</sup> Only used six from fifty six acts will be utilized representative in analyzing the data. Those acts can be seen in these example sentences:

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<sup>28</sup> Vanderveken, Daniel, *Meaning and Speech Acts vol 1 Principles of Language Use*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University : 1990)

### 1. Begging

Begging is Directive Illocutionary Act, 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.

### 2. 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”. A “Request” is often taken to be the paradigm directive, but on account of this special mode of achievement, not the primitive.

For example: “Could you tell him Dani’s here and I’ve got the games he wants.”

The phrase *could you* shows the act of requesting.

### 3. Commanding

A command requires authority or at least pretended institutionalized power. Thus, to give an order is to demand of the hearer that they do something while invoking a position of authority

or of power over them (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.

#### 4. Suggesting

In the directive sense, to suggest is just to make a polite, soft encouragement towards the addressers goal.

Forexample: “What if you put the quiz coupon in an empty space?”

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

#### 5. Adjuring

“Adjure” has two Directive sense. In the first sense, to adjure is to command solemnly. 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.

#### 6. 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, you are lucky you are 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.

### **E. IFIDs Theory**

Illocutionary Act has the force to make the addressee do something or interpret the utterance a certain way. Usually refers to as Illocutionary Force. To find the Illocutionary Force in the utterance, Certain devices are used. The most obvious device Indicating the illocutionary force is called IFIDs, the Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices. The device is shown by the use of performative verb.

Searle, Reference proposed that to interpret performatives, we have to interpret the illocutionary verb as part of the propositional sense of the utterance following that, it must be assumed that a performative is a self-naming proposition, the remainder of in the interpretation follows according to general patterns of inference.<sup>29</sup>

### **F. Six Component of Vanderveken**

Each Illocutionary Force is divided into six components, as Vanderveken says, which determine the conditions of success and of satisfaction of all speech act with that force.<sup>30</sup> Thus Illocutionary Force will be considered successful or felicitous if it fulfils all components stated as follows:

#### **1. Illocutionary Point**

The Illocutionary Point is the principal component of illocutionary force because it determines the *direction of fit* of utterances with that force. A speaker who performs an act may have all

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<sup>29</sup>Searle, J.L, *Indirect Speech Acts*. Reprinted in S. Davis (ed), the linguistic encyclopedia : 1975

<sup>30</sup> Vanderveken, *Ibid*, P.121-203

kinds of other intentions and perlocutionary purposes. For example, when an assertion, the aim maybe to amuse, convince, or embarrass the hearer. The intention is always to achieve the Illocutionary Point on the propositional content. Because that point is the purpose which is essential to the type of speech act that is performs. According to Vandervaken, there are five basic illocutionary points of utterances, those are: ***The assertive*** it is the condition that the propositional content represents the state of affairs. They are assertions, conclusions, and descriptions; ***the commissive*** is the condition where the propositional content is a future act of the speaker, to express what the speaker intends.<sup>31</sup> They are promise, threats, refusals and pledges; ***the directive*** it is the condition where the propositional content is the future act of the hearer, to express what the speaker wants. They are command, orders, request, and suggestions; ***the declarative*** it is the condition which is brought into existence a state of affairs by representing oneself as performing that action; Lastly, ***the expressive*** it is the expression of the speaker about a state of affairs. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.

From the linguistic point of view, this classification of illocutionary points is empirically justified, because only these five Illocutionary Points are needed in order to analyze the Illocutionary force makers.

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<sup>31</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.105

From the logical point of view, there are four and only four possible *directions of fit* of utterances, and to these four *directions of fit* correspond naturally the five illocutionary points. The four *direction of fit* are:

a. Words-to-World Direction of Fit

When the illocutionary act is satisfied, its propositional content fits a state of affairs, existing, in general, independently, in the world. Speech acts with the assertive point such as, predictions, testimonies, conjectures, statements, and objections. Have the words-to-world direction of fit. Their point is to represent how things are in the world.

b. World-to-Words Direction of Fit

When the Illocutionary Act is satisfied, the world is transformed to fit the propositional content. Speech Acts with the commissive or directive point such as, for example, promises, vows, recommendation, supplication, and demands have the World-to-Words Direction of Fit. Their point is to get the world to be transformed by the future course of action of the speaker (commissives) or of the hearer (directives) in order to match the propositional content of the utterance. Speakers and hearer, play such fundamental roles in the performance of Speech Act, that language distinguishes naturally two different Illocutionary points. The World-to-Words Direction of Fit: the commissive point, which

has the speaker-based World-to-Words Direction of Fit. In the case of commissive utterances, the responsibility for achieving the successes of fit is assigned to the speaker; in the case of directive utterances, it is assigned to the hearer.

c. Double Direction of Fit

When the Illocutionary Act is satisfied, the world is transformed by the present action of the speaker to fit the propositional content. This is due to the speaker represents it as being so transformed. Speech Act with the Declarative Illocutionary Point includes, acts of appointing, nominating, endorsing, and naming have the Double Direction of Fit. Their point is to get the world to match the propositional content matches the world.

d. Null or empty Direction of Fit

Finally, for some Illocutionary Acts, there is no question of success or failure of fit, and their propositional content is in general presupposed to be true. Speech Act with expressive point such as, for example, apologies, thanks, congratulations, and condolences have the Null or Empty Direction of Fit. Their point is only to express a propositional attitude of the speaker about the state of affairs represent that state of affairs as actual or to try to get it to be actualized in the world.



## 2. Mode of Achievement

The mode of achievement of the Illocutionary Point of an Illocutionary Force, is the component of that which determines how its point must be achieved when acting upon the propositional content in a successful performance of an act with that force.

## 3. Propositional Content Conditions

Some Illocutionary Force impose the condition on the set of propositional that can be taken as the propositional content of act with that force in the context of utterance.

## 4. Preparatory Conditions

In his book, Vandervaken, said that the preparatory condition determiner which proposition must presuppose when he performs an Illocutionary Act is performed within that force in a context of utterance.<sup>32</sup>

## 5. Sincerely Conditions

By performing an Illocutionary Act, the speaker also expresses mental states of certain psychological modes, regarding the state of affairs represented by the propositional content.<sup>33</sup>

## 6. Degree of Strength

The mental states, which enter into the sincerely conditions of Speech Acts, are expressed with different degrees of strength depending on the illocutionary force.<sup>34</sup>

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<sup>32</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.114

<sup>33</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.117

Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.

#### **G. Palestinian protest's history**

The Palestinian-Israeli conflict is, in essence, a conflict over territory. Although religion plays a role in defining the identities of the parties in the conflict, and for some Jews, in justifying their claims to the land, the conflict is not, fundamentally, a religious conflict.

In the late 1800s when a small, fanatical movement called “political Zionism” began in Europe. Its goal was to create a Jewish state somewhere in the world. Its leaders settled on the ancient and long-inhabited land of Palestine for the location of this state.<sup>35</sup> Palestine's population at this time was approximately ninety-six percent non-Jewish (primarily Muslim and Christian).<sup>36</sup>

#### **H. Some Related Previous Studies**

To properly accomplish this some previous studies with the same topic regarding speech acts must be read. The first study is entitled “*The Speech Act and Communication Strategy in Children of 3-5 Years Old*” which was conducted by Dyah Anita D (2009). From the research, the researcher learned that Dyah's study was focused on the all types of

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<sup>34</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.119

<sup>35</sup> John W. Mulhall, CSP (1995) “*America and the founding of Israel*” Deshon Press, P.43-59 [www.ifAmericansKnew.org](http://www.ifAmericansKnew.org) on date 30th March 2017 at 11 pm

<sup>36</sup> Ibid., John W. Mulhall, CSP.

speech acts. Besides, her study also focused on the communication strategies. In the research method, she used descriptive qualitative methods. Additionally, Dyah's study also focused on the communication strategy.

Dyah's study and this study are different in the focus study. Dyah's study focused on all types of speech act. While this study only focused on one type of speech act, that is Illocutionary Act.

The second is a study entitled "*Speech Acts Analysis Used by the Main Character in A Walk to Remember*" Movie which was conducted by Faricha Dewi Kholid (2011). Her study focused on the types and function of speech acts. She used a descriptive qualitative research method to describe and explain the speech acts used by the main character.

The differences between Faricha's study and this study is in the focus of the study. This study only focused on one type of speech acts, it is illocutionary act. While, Faricha's study focused on all types of speech act and their function.

The last study is *Directive Illocutionary Acts in Relation to Politeness Strategy in the Historical Movie "The King's Speech"* which was conducted by Trisnawati (2011). In her study, she focused on the directive illocutionary act which related to the politeness strategy. Trisnawati used descriptive qualitative research method to describe how politeness strategy influences the reason of the usage of directive illocutionary act.

Both of Trisnawati's study and this study analyze illocutionary act. But, they have difference in the focus of object. Trisnawati's used *The King's Speech* has object of focus, while this study used *Palestinian Protest Posters Utterances*. as the object in question.

While, the related studies mentioned above are similar to this study that is discussed about speech act, but they had a different object of focus. This study however differs from those previous studies, as it is only concerned with studying Directive Illocutionary. Acts and contexts. The objective of this study is to delve into the contexts and types of illocutionary acts used by *Palestine Protest Posters Utterances*.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHOD

#### A. Research Design

Based on the problem analysis, the researcher is used descriptive qualitative method. According to Gay, et all, descriptive qualitative method is a study which is the data in a dependable and accurate manner and leads to the presentation of study findings in a manner that has an air of undeniability. Given the narrative, descriptive, and nonnumerical nature data.<sup>37</sup> According to Hadi, descriptive research only describes the object or situation of event and makes general conclusion about that situation.<sup>38</sup> This research described data in form words and picture to analysing the kinds of speech act, especially Directive Speech Act. By using qualitative descriptive method, this study will identify the kinds of Directive Speech Act and the meaning of posters. The source of data for this study was taken from selected posters of Palestine Protest that was uploaded on the website <https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior> for the period of 2017.

#### B. Data Source

According to Suryabrata, primary data is collected when the researcher collects information directly from the sources, while secondary

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<sup>37</sup> L.R. Gay, et all. *Educational Research: Competences Analysis and Applications- third edition*. New York, Pearson, 2012, P.465

<sup>38</sup> Hadi, Soetrisno. *Metodologi Research (Jilid 1)*, Yogyakarta: ANDI, 1980,P.3

data is compress of documents<sup>39</sup>. The data source of this research is the palestine protest selected posters which were taken from website on the internet. There are 31 utterances containing Directive Illocutionary Acts will be analyzed. In this study, the data was collected by using non participant observation, recording technique, and note taking technique. This method was used because the posters used as the data where created elsewhere. According to Sudaryanto, Non participant observation is a method where by the researcher is not an addresser or speaker in the dialogue or the conversation, and the researcher is only the observer of the dialogue or the conversation.<sup>40</sup>

### **C. Research Instrument**

As Moleong explained that the main instrument in a qualitative research is human (the researcher).<sup>41</sup> The researcher competence in kinds of Directive Illocutionary Acts and the meaning of posters based on Vanderveken theory became the main instrument to explore the data.

### **D. Data Collecting technique**

In collecting the data of research, the researcher used implicit reading and grouping technique. First, the researcher downloaded the posters from website internet. Second, the researcher identified the posters which only contained directive speech acts and grouped based on their classification.

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<sup>39</sup> Suryabrata, Sumadi. *Metodologi penelitian*, Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2014, P.56

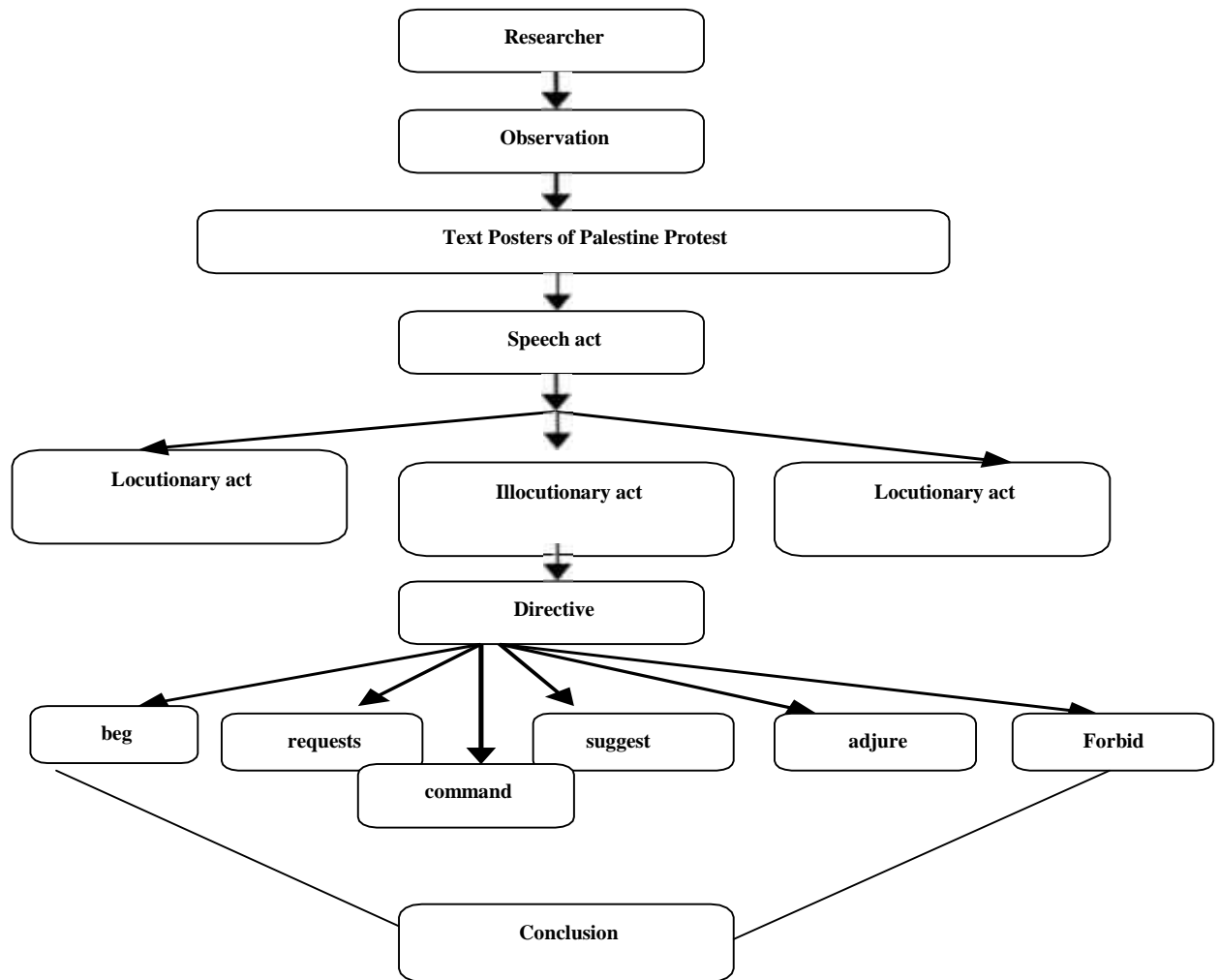
<sup>40</sup> Sudaryanto. *Metode dan aneka teknik analisis bahasa*. Yogyakarta: Duta Wacana University Press, 1993, P.45

<sup>41</sup> Lexy J Meleong. *Metode penelitian kualitatif*. Bandung, Rosdakarya, 2013, P.6.

Third, the researcher choose the utterances in the posters to be analyzed.

The last step, the researcher wrote the analysis and complete research report.

The research process above can be visualized clearly by the following:



### E. Method of Analyzing Data

In this research, Identity methods was used to analyze the data. Identity method was chosen as the determinant device of this research is an outside factor of the language itself.<sup>42</sup> The Identity method because the reseacher tried to analyze the meaning of speaker utterances Directive

<sup>42</sup>Suryabrata, Sumadi, Opcit,P.23

Illocutionary acts on the posters. Identity method is divided into five parts, these are reference method, articulatory phonetic method, translation method, orthography method, and pragmatic method.<sup>43</sup> Data analysis method in this research is data analysisdescriptive qualitative by miles and huberman that have three steps, data reduction, data display and conclusion drawing/verification.<sup>44</sup>

### **1. Data reduction.**

Selecting posters of Palestine Protest that used directive illocutionary act and then the researcher concluded contexts from each utterance.

### **2. Data display**

The researcher makes a list of each types Directive Illocutionary Act that used of Palestine protest posters.


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<sup>43</sup>Suryabrata, Sumadi, Ibid,P.23

<sup>44</sup> Milles, M.B. Huberman, *Qualitative Data Analysis*. London: Sage Publication,1984, P.65



Example of list :

Figure	Types of Directive Illocutionary Act	Poster	Source
Figure.1	Begging		<a href="https://www.palestinepostproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepostproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a>

### 3. Drawing conclusion.

The researcher concluded the types of directive illocutionary act and explain the implicit meanig in Palestine Protest Posters.

#### Figure.1

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : **“It’s not about religion. It’s about *humanity*.**

***Please, save Palestine!”***

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the researcher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (All people in the world) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (All people in the world) to help Palestinian in humanity and to support palestinian freedom.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (All people in the world) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

## CHAPTER IV

### RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter covers the data analysis and the result of the study. The analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act utters once, in palestine protest posters was conducted by using the six components of Vanderveken's theory and Vanderveken's theory of speech act.

#### A. Research Finding

There are 31 utterances containing Directive Illocutionary Acts. Those are Begging, requesting, commanding, suggesting, and adjuring, and forbidding.

The following list of text in posters contain Directive Illocutionary Acts that are found in Palestine protest posters :

FIGURE	DATA
Figure.1	"It's not about religion. It's about humanity. Please, save Palestine!"
Figure.2	"Please Save the holy land from zionist Israeli."
Figure.3	"Please, Uphold justice for palestine."
Figure.4	"Please, End Israeli occupation."
Figure.5	"Please, End the war in Gaza."
Figure.6	"Please, open vote for justice in palestine."
Figure.7	"Please, Make dua' for palestinians."
Figure.8	"Please, stop bombing on gaza."
Figure.9	"Please, Free all palestinian political prisoners."

Figure.10	“Please, End the siege of gaza.”
Figure.11	“Please, End Israeli agression.”
Figure.12	“Please, Stop U.S. aid to Israel.”
Figure.13	“Please, End apartheid now.”
Figure.14	“Please, Stop Israeli state terror now.”
Figure.15	“Please, Stop the massacre”
Figure.16	“Please, End Israel attacks on Gaza.”
Figure.17	“Please, Stop U.S. – Israel blockade of gaza.”
Figure.18	“Trump, Please stop spreading hatred.”
Figure.19	“Please, Don’t arrest me. Don’t torture me. Don’t kill me. I am only 7 years old.”
Figure.20	“Could you stop killing palestinians?”
Figure.21	“Could we stop stay at home in peace?”
Figure.22	“Could we get a freedom?”
Figure.23	“This is our land, Stop stealing it.”
Figure.24	“Go out from our land, our water, our air, and our memories.”
Figure.25	“Stop build a wall in my land.”
Figure.26	“How if you go out from here?”
Figure.27	“It will be peace, if Israeli stop bombing.”
Figure.28	“Let Israeli go the hell.”
Figure.29	“Don’t kill children of palestinians.”

Figure.30	“Don’t distroy our home.”
Figure.31	“Don’t hide the fact about palestinians condition.”

## B. The Discussions

Directive Illocutionary Act is an Illocutionary Act that makes the addresser doing something. Directive Illocutionary Acts helps the addresser to change the situation. The researcher only used six from fifty six acts will be utilized representative in analyzing the data. The following sub chapter describe Directive Illocutionary Act what palestinian’s meant by using those sixth.

### 1. Begging

Begging is one of Directive Illocutionary Acts, There are 18 Begging Directive Illocutionary Acts that are found by in Palestine protest posters.

#### Figure.1

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : **“It’s not about religion. It’s about *humanity*. Please, *save Palestine!*”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- g. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (All people in the world) to do something.

- h. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (All people in the world) to help Palestinian in humanity and to support palestine freedom.
- i. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- j. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) as the effect of need.
- k. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (All people in the world) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- l. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure.2**

Speech event: Israel-Palestine conflict. Donald trump Statement, “Jarusalem is the Capital city of Israel.”

Palestine protest posters : **“Please Save the *holy land from zionist Israeli* ”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (All moslem in the world) to do something.

- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (All moslem in the world) to help palestinian saving the Holly land.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All moslem in the wolrd) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All moslem in the world) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (All moslem in the world) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

### **Figure.3**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, Uphold justice for palestine”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (All people in the world) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (All people in the world) to help palestinian get a justice as human.

- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (All people in the world) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

#### **Figure.4**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, End Israeli occupation”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (All people in the world) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (All people in the world) to help palestinian end Israeli occupation.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) for getting what the palestinian wants.



- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (All people in the world) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader

### **Figure.5**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, End the war in Gaza”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (All people in the wolrd) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (All people in the world) to help palestinian end the war in gaza.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) as the effect of need.

- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (All people in the world) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure.6**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, open vote for justice in palestine”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher a analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (All people in the world) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (All people in the world) to help palestinian to open vote for justice in palestine.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (All people in the world) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.

- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure.7**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, Make dua’ for palestinians”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (All moslems in the world) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (All moslems in the world) to make dua’ for palestinians.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All moslems in the world) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All moslems in the world) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (All moslems in the world) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure.8**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, stop bombing on gaza”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (Israeli) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Israeli) to help palestinian to stop bombing on gaza.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (Israeli) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure.9**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, Free all palestinian political prisioners”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (Israeli) to do something.

- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Israeli) to make all palestinian political prisoners being free in their land.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (Israeli) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

### **Figure.10**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, End the siege of gaza”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (Israeli) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Israeli) to end the siege of gaza.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) as the effect of need.

- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (Israeli) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure.11**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, End Israeli aggression”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (Israeli) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Israeli) to end Israeli aggression.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (Israeli) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure.12**

Speech event: Israel-Palestine conflict. Donald trump Statement,  
“Jarusalem is the Capital city of Israel.”

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, Stop U.S. aid to Israel”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (U.S.) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (U.S.) to Stop U.S. aid to Israel.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (U.S.) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (U.S.) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (U.S.) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

### **Figure.13**

Speech event: Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, End apartheid now”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (Israeli) to do something.

- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Israeli) to end apartheid now.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (Israeli) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure.14**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, Stop Israeli state teror now”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (Israeli) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Israeli) to stop Israeli state teror now.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) as the effect of need.



- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (Israeli) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure.15**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, Stop the massacre”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (Israeli) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Israeli) to stop the massacre.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (Israeli) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure.16**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, End Israel attacks on Gaza”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (Israeli) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Israeli) to end Israel attacks on Gaza .
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (Israeli) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure.17**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Please, Stop U.S. – Israel blockade of gaza”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (All people in the wolrd) to do something.

- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (All people in the world) to help palestinian stop U.S. – Israel blockade of gaza.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (All people in the world) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (All people in the world) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

### **Figure .18**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster “**Trump, Please stop spreading hatred**”

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (Trump) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Trump) to Stop stop spreading hatred.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Trump) for getting what the palestinian wants.

- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Trump) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (Trump) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

**Figure .19**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster **“Please, Don’t arrest me. Don’t torture me.**

**Don’t kill me. I am only 7 years old”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Begging and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) begs the reader (Israeli) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Israeli) to save childen of palestine.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) for getting what the palestinian wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) is begging to the reader (Israeli) as the effect of need.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is sincere in begging to the reader (Israeli) because the speaker (writer) really wants something to the reader.

f. The degree of strength of the utterance is increasing the speaker (writer) shows that he really means it in begging to the reader.

All of posters above are Begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word *please* in all posters show the act of Begging.

According to Vandervaken, there are five basic illocutionary points of utterances, and in all posters above illocution of the utterance is the directive where the propositional content is the future act of the hearer, to express what the speaker wants. They are command, orders, request, and suggestions.<sup>45</sup>

Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.<sup>46</sup>

## 2. Requesting

Requesting is one of Directive Illocutionary Acts ,There are 3 Requesting Directive Illocutionary Acts that are found in Palestinian protest posters.

### Figure.20

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : “*Could you stop killing palestinians?*”

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<sup>45</sup> Vanderveken, Daniel, *Meaning and Speech Acts vol 1 Principles of Language Use*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University : 1990),P102

<sup>46</sup> Vanderveken,Ibid,P.121-203

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Requesting and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Israeli) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is that the reader (Israeli) can give the speaker (writer) wants.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) asks the reader (Israeli) to stop killing palestinians.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is that wrier believes that the reader (Israeli) can do the request.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that writer really hopes that reader (Israeli) will stop killing palestinians.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance shows writer's seriousness to ask for reader to stop killing palestinians.

### **Figure.21**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Could we stop stay at home in peace?”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Requesting and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (Israeli) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is that the reader (Israel) can give the speaker (writer) wants.

- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) asks the reader (Israeli) to let palestinians being peace at their home without descrimination.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is that writer believes that the reader (Israeli) can do the request.
- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that writer really hopes that readers (Isreli) can let palestinians being peace at their home without descrimination.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance shows writer's seriousness to ask for readers to let palestinians being peace at their home without descrimination.

**Figure .22**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster: **“Could we get a freedom?”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Requesting and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) wants the reader (PBB) to do something.
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is that the reader (Israeli) can give the speaker (PBB) wants.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) asks the reader (PBB) to give a freedom to palestine.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is that wrier believes that the reader (PBB) can do the request.

- e. The sincerity condition of the utterance shows that writer really hopes that reader (PBB) will give a freedom to palestine.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance shows writer's seriousness to ask for reader to give a freedom to palestine.

All of posters above are requesting because the word *could* in all posters show the act of Requesting.

According to Vandervaken, there are five basic illocutionary points of utterances, and in all posters above illocution of the utterance is the directive where the propositional content is the future act of the hearer, to express what the speaker wants. They are command, orders, request, and suggestions.<sup>47</sup>

Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.<sup>48</sup>

### 3. Commanding

Commanding is one of Directive Illocutionary Acts. There are 3 Commanding Directive Illocutionary Acts that are found in Palestine protest posters.

#### **Figure.23**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : **“This is our land, Stop stealing it”**

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<sup>47</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.102

<sup>48</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.121-203



The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Commanding and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) asks to the hearer (Israeli) to do something (to stop stealing the land).
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the hearer (Israeli) can give the respond to the speaker's (writer) wants.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is commanding to the hearer (Israeli) for getting what the writer wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) believes that the hearer (Israeli) can respond his command.
- e. The sincerity of condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) really hopes to the hearer (israeli) can achieve his command.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is shows the speaker's (writer) seriousness to get respond from the hearer (Israeli).

**Figure.24**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : **“Go out from our land, our water, our air, and our memories!”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Commanding and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) asks to the hearer (Israeli) to do something (to go out from theirr land, their water, their air, and their memories).
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the hearer (Israeli) can give the respond to the speaker's (writer) wants.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is commanding to the hearer (Israeli) for getting what the writer wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) believes that the hearer (Israeli) can respond his command.
- e. The sincerity of condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) really hopes to the hearer (israeli) can achieve his command.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is shows the speaker's (writer) seriousness to get respond from the hearer (Israeli).

### **Figure.25**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : **“Stop build a wall in my land”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Commanding and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) asks to the hearer (Israeli) to do something (to stop build a wall in his land).
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the hearer (Israeli) can give the respond to the speaker's (writer) wants

- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is commanding to the hearer (Israeli) for getting what the writer wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) believes that the hearer (Israeli) can respond his command.
- e. The sincerity of condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) really hopes to the hearer (israeli) can achieve his command.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is shows the speaker's (writer) seriousness to get respond from the hearer (Israeli).

All of posters above are Comanding because the writer give an order from a position of authority.

According to Vandervaken, there are five basic illocutionary points of utterances, and in all posters above illocution of the utterance is the directive where the propositional content is the future act of the hearer, to express what the speaker wants. They are command, orders, request, and suggestions.<sup>49</sup>

Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.<sup>50</sup>

#### **4. Suggesting**

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<sup>49</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.102

<sup>50</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.121-203

Suggesting is one of Directive Illocutionary Acts. There are 2 Suggesting Directive Illocutionary Acts that are found in Palestine protest posters.

**Figure.26**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : **“How if you go out from here?”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Commanding and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) suggest to the hearer (Israeli) to do something (to do suggestion).
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) gives the option to refuse or receive to the hearer (writer) can not achieve the speaker’s (writer) wants.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance is that the happiness acts to the hearer (Israeli). The speakers (writer) suggest the hearer to pocket the stone and buy something nice for his wife.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) believes that the hearer (Israeli) can achieve his request.
- e. The sincerity of condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) really hopes to the hearer (Israeli) can achieve his request.

- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is shows the speaker's (writer) seriousness to the hearer (Israeli) in order to receive his suggestion.

**Figure.27**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : **“It will be peace, if Israeli stop bombing”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Commanding and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) suggest to the hearer (Israeli) to do something (to do suggestion).
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) gives the option to refuse or receive to the hearer (Troop Leader) can not achieve the speaker's (writer) wants.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance is that the happiness acts to the hearer (Israeli). The speakers (writer) suggest the hearer to pocket the stone and buy something nice for his wife.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) believes that the hearer (Israeli) can achieve his request.
- e. The sincerity of condition of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) really hopes to the hearer (Israeli) can achieve his request.

f. The degree of strength of the utterance is shows the speaker's (writer) seriousness to the hearer (Israeli) in order to receive his suggestion.

All of posters above are Suggesting because the writer make a polite, soft encouragement towards the addressers goal. The phrase *How if* shows the act of Suggesting.

According to Vandervaken, there are five basic illocutionary points of utterances, and in all posters above illocution of the utterance is the directive where the propositional content is the future act of the hearer, to express what the speaker wants. They are command, orders, request, and suggestions.<sup>51</sup>

Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.<sup>52</sup>

## 5. Adjuring

Adjuring is one of Directive Illocutionary Acts, There are 3 adjuring Directive Illocutionary Acts that are found in Palestinian protest posters.

### **Figure.28**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : “ **Let Israeli go the hell**”

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<sup>51</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.102

<sup>52</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.121-203

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Adjuring and the researcher analysing about the meaning of the utterances is :

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) adjure to the hearer (Israeli) to do something (to go the hell ).
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is shows that the speaker (writer) gives the option to refuse or receive to the hearer (Israel) can not achieve the speaker (writer) wants.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is adjuring to the hearer (Israel) for getting what he wants.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) believes that the hearer (Israel) can respond his command.
- e. The sincerity of condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) really hopes to the hearer (Isrel) can achieve his command.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is shows the speaker's (writer) seriousness to get respond from the hearer (Israel).

The poster above is Adjuring because the writer express command which precludes the option of refusal. The phrase *let* shows the act of Adjuring.

According to Vandervaken, there are five basic illocutionary points of utterances, and in all posters above illocution of the utterance is the directive where the propositional content is the future act of the hearer, to

express what the speaker wants. They are command, orders, request, and suggestions.<sup>53</sup>

Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.<sup>54</sup>

## 6. Forbidding

Forbidding is one of Directive Illocutionary Acts, There are 3 Forbidding Directive Illocutionary Acts that are found in Palestinian protest posters.

### Figure.29

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : “ **Don’t kill children of palestinians**”

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Commanding and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is those speakers (writer) forbid the hearer (Israeli) to do something (not to kill children of palestinians).
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is that the hearer (Isreali) can give the respond of the speaker (writer) wants.

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<sup>53</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.102

<sup>54</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.121-203



- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is forbidding to hearer (Israeli) to do not talk.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) believes that the hearer (Israeli) can respond his request.
- e. The sincerity of condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) really hopes the hearer (Israeli) to do not talk.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is shows the speaker's (writer) seriousness to get respond from the hearer (Israeli).

**Figure.30**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : **“Don’t distroy our home”**

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Commanding and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is those speakers (writer) forbid the hearer (Israeli) to do something (not to distroy their home).
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is that the hearer (Israeli) can give the respond of the speaker (writer) wants.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is forbidding to hearer (Israeli) to do not talk.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) believes that the hearer (Israeli) can respond his request.
- e. The sincerity of condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) really hopes the hearer (Israeli) to do not talk.

- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is shows the speaker's (writer) seriousness to get respond from the hearer (Israeli).

### **Figure.31**

Speech event : Israel-Palestine conflict.

Palestine protest poster : “ **Don't hide the fact about palestinians condition**”

The Directive Illocutionary Act that used in poster above is Commanding and the reseacher analysing about the meanings of the utterance are:

- a. The point of illocution of the utterance is those speakers (writer) forbid the hearer (Israeli) to do something (not to hide the fact about palestinians condition ).
- b. The mode of achievement of the utterance is that the hearer (Israeli) can give the respond of the speaker (writer) wants.
- c. The propositional content of the utterance shows that the speaker (writer) is forbidding to hearer (Israeli) to do not talk.
- d. The preparatory condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) believes that the hearer (Israeli) can respond his request.
- e. The sincerity of condition of the utterance is that the speaker (writer) really hopes the hearer (Israeli) to do not talk.
- f. The degree of strength of the utterance is shows the speaker's (writer) seriousness to get respond from the hearer (Israeli).

All of posters above are Forbidding because the writer forbid a reader to do something is just to order them not to do it. The phrase *Do not* shows the act of Forbidding.

According to Vandervaken, there are five basic illocutionary points of utterances, and in all posters above illocution of the utterance is the directive where the propositional content is the future act of the hearer, to express what the speaker wants. They are command, orders, request, and suggestions.<sup>55</sup>

Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.<sup>56</sup>

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<sup>55</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.102

<sup>56</sup> Vanderveken, Ibid, P.121-203

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the data, using Vanderveken's theory which was detailed in chapter IV, thirty one Directive Illocutionary Act were found within the Palestine protest posters. Of those forms of Directive Illocutionary Act, begging has the highest frequency of use, a total of nineteen times. On the other hand, the suggesting act has the lowest frequency of use among others occurring only once.

To describe the meaning of the analysis the researcher used the six components of Vanderveken and the meaning of the utterances was applied. Based on the meanings of the Illocutionary Act in Palestine protest's utterances, most of *the point of Illocution* is that the speaker or writer asks the hearer to do something; most of *the mode of achievement* is that the hearer can give the answer or explanation from the speaker's question or command; *the propositional content* of the utterances is mostly showing that the speaker asks the hearer to answer or to do what the speaker wants; most of *the preparatory condition* of the utterances is that the speaker believes that the hearer can achieve what the speaker wants; most of *the sincerity condition* of the utterances is that the speaker really hopes to the hearer to conduct of their own free will *the degree of strength* of the Palestine protest's utterances is largely shown in lastly the speaker's seriousness to get a response from the hearer.

## **B. Suggestion**

In this research, the media chosen was on text from posters. To analyze other research paper and seek out other sources and materials to be analyzed such as novel, script movie, article or other materials.

As the researcher only focuses on Illocutionary Force of the Directive Illocutionary Act, it could be advisable for the students who are interested in conducting similar research to analyze other types of Illocutionary Act.

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# APPENDIX



**APENDIX I**



<b>Figure</b>	<b>Types of Directive Illocutionary Act</b>	<b>Poster</b>	<b>Source</b>
Figure.1	<b>Begging</b>		<a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a>
Figure.2	<b>Begging</b>		<a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a>

<p>Figure.3</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.4</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.5</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.6</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>

<p>Figure.7</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.8</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.9</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.10</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>

<p>Figure.11</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.12</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.13</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.14</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>

Figure.15	<b>Begging</b>		<a href="https://www.palestinepost.com/project.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepost.com/project.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a>
Figure.16	<b>Begging</b>		<a href="https://www.palestinepost.com/project.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepost.com/project.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a>
Figure.17	<b>Begging</b>		<a href="https://www.palestinepost.com/project.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepost.com/project.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a>
Figure.18	<b>Begging</b>		<a href="https://www.palestinepost.com/project.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepost.com/project.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a>

<p>Figure.19</p>	<p><b>Begging</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestinepost.com/erproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepost.com/erproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.20</p>	<p><b>Requesting</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestinepost.com/erproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepost.com/erproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.21</p>	<p><b>Requesting</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestinepost.com/erproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepost.com/erproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.22</p>	<p><b>Requesting</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestinepost.com/erproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepost.com/erproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>

<p>Figure.23</p>	<p><b>Commanding</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestinepost.com/project/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepost.com/project/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.24</p>	<p><b>Commanding</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestinepost.com/project/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepost.com/project/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.25</p>	<p><b>Commanding</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestinepost.com/project/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestinepost.com/project/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>

<p>Figure.26</p>	<p><b>Suggesting</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.27</p>	<p><b>Suggesting</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.28</p>	<p><b>Adjuring</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>



<p>Figure.29</p>	<p><b>Forbidding</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.30</p>	<p><b>Forbidding</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>
<p>Figure.31</p>	<p><b>Forbidding</b></p>		<p><a href="https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior">https://www.palestineposterproject.org/special-collection/protest-warrior</a></p>

**APENDIX II**

<b>Figure</b>	<b>Types of Directive Illocutionary Act</b>	<b>Data</b>	<b>Analysis</b>
Figure.1	<b>Begging</b>	<p>“It’s not about religion. It’s about <i>religion. Please, We must care about palestine freedom!</i>”</p>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
		<p>“Please Save the <i>holy land from</i></p>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a</p>

Figure.2	<b>Begging</b>	<b>zionist Israeli ”</b>	<p>strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.3	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, Uphold justice for palestine”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and</p>

			propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.
Figure.4	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, End Israeli occupation”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.5	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, End the war in Gaza”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken</p>

			<p>theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.6	<b>Begging</b>	<p><b>“Please, open vote for justice in palestine”</b></p>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>

Figure.7	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, Make dua’ for palestinians”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.8	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, stop bombing on gaza”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral</p>

			mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.
Figure.9	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, Free all <i>palestinian political</i> prisoners”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.10	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, End the siege of gaza”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the</p>

			<p>poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.11	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, End Israeli aggression”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity</p>



			conditions.
Figure.12	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, Stop U.S. aid to Israel”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.13	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, End apartheid now”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken</p>

			<p>theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.14	<b>Begging</b>	<p><b>“Please, Stop Israeli state terror now”</b></p>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>

Figure.15	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, Stop the massacre”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.16	<b>Begging</b>	<b>“Please, End Israel attacks on Gaza”</b>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral</p>

			mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.
Figure.17	<b>Begging</b>	<p><b>“Please, Stop U.S. – Israel blockade of gaza”</b></p>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.18	<b>Begging</b>	<p><b>“Trump, Please stop spreading hatred ”</b></p>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the</p>

			<p>poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.19	<b>Begging</b>	<p><b>“Please, Don’t arrest me. Don’t torture me. Don’t kill me. I am only 7 years old”</b></p>	<p>The poster is begging because the writer expresses a strong desire for the thing “begged for”. and the word <i>please</i> in the poster show the act of begging.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity</p>

			conditions.
Figure.20	<b>Requesting</b>	“ <i>Could you stop killing palestinians?</i> ”	<p>The poster is Requesting because the word <i>could</i> in the poster show the act of Requesting.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.21	<b>Requesting</b>	“ <i>Could we stop stay at home in peace?</i> ”	<p>The poster is Requesting because the word <i>could</i> in the poster show the act of Requesting.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and</p>

			propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.
Figure.22	<b>Requesting</b>	<b>“Could we get a freedom?”</b>	<p>The poster is Requesting because the word <i>could</i> in the poster show the act of Requesting.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.23	<b>Commanding</b>	<b>“This is our land, Stop stealing it”</b>	<p>The poster is Comanding because the writer give an order from a position of authority.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as</p>

			<p>degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.24	<b>Commanding</b>	<p><b>“Go out from our land, our water, our air, and our memories!”</b></p>	<p>The poster is Comanding because the writer give an order from a position of authority.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.25	<b>Commanding</b>	<p><b>“Stop build a wall in my land”</b></p>	<p>The poster is Comanding because the writer give an order from a position of authority.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral</p>



			mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.
Figure.26	<b>Suggesting</b>	<b>“How if you go out from here?”</b>	<p>The poster are Suggesting because the writer make a polite, soft encouragement towards the addresser goal. The phrase <i>How if</i> shows the act of Suggesting.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.27	<b>Suggesting</b>	<b>“It will be peace, if <i>Israeli stop bombing</i>”</b>	<p>The poster are Suggesting because the writer make a polite, soft encouragement towards the addresser goal. The phrase <i>How if</i></p>

			<p>shows the act of Suggesting.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.28	<b>Adjuring</b>	<b><i>“Let Israeli go the hell”</i></b>	<p>The poster is Adjuring because the writer express command which precludes the option of refusal. The phrase <i>let</i> shows the act of Adjuring.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity</p>

			conditions.
Figure.29	<b>Forbidding</b>	<b>“ Don’t kill children of palestinians”</b>	<p>The poster is Forbidding because the writer forbid a reader to do something is just to order them not to do it. The phrase <i>Do not</i> shows the act of Forbidding.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>
Figure.30	<b>Forbidding</b>	<b>“Don’t distroy our home”</b>	<p>The poster is Forbidding because the writer forbid a reader to do something is just to order them not to do it. The phrase <i>Do not</i> shows the act of Forbidding.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the</p>

			Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.
Figure.31	<b>Forbidding</b>	<b>“Don’t hide the fact about palestinians condition”</b>	<p>The poster is Forbidding because the writer forbid a reader to do something is just to order them not to do it. The phrase <i>Do not</i> shows the act of Forbidding.</p> <p>Based on the Vanderveken theory, the Illocutionary Force of Directive Illocutionary Act has the Directive Point and the neutral mode of achievement, As well as degree of strength, and propositional content, and has preparatory and sincerity conditions.</p>



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 Judul Skripsi : A Pragmatic analysis  
 OF Directive Illocutionary act in  
 Posters of Palestine protest.

No	Hari/Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan	Saran Pembimbing I/II	Paraf Pembimbing
1	18/5/2017	Penyerahan SK	Presensi	
2	19/6/2017	Relate your research to language teaching - Chen Spady - James Britton		
3	25/8/2017	Ace Seminar proposal	Presensi	

Bengkulu, 29 Agustus 2017

Pembimbing I/II

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Judul Skripsi : A pragmatics analysis of  
Directive Illocutionary act in posters of  
Palestine Protest.

No	Hari/Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan	Saran Pembimbing I/II	Paraf Pembimbing
1	Kamis, 18/01-18	Bab 1-3	- fix your Grammar in Chapter III	
2	Kamis, 25/01-18	Bab 4-5	- Write clear theory in your analysis	
3	Kamis, 01/02-18	Barat power point	- fix chapter IV layout and make ppt.	
4	Jumat 9/02-18	ACE Ujian Skripsi		

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 Program Studi : Bahasa Inggris  
 Pembimbing #II : Debbi Lismayanti, M. Hum  
 Judul Skripsi : " A Pragmatics of Directive Illocutionary act in posters of Palestine Protest "

No	Hari/Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan	Saran Pembimbing I/II	Paraf Pembimbing
1.	Sabtu, 14/08-17	Perbaiki Bab 1-3	- fix your Grammar in Chapter III	
2.	Sabtu, 20/08-17	Perbaiki Bab 4	- the analysis should have a theory to support the opinion - Tabulation in Chapter IV should be delete and take it for Apendix	
3.	Sabtu, 27/08-17	Perbaiki Bab 4 & 5	- Apendix should contain summarizing from your research. - fix to use figure or exercept.	
4.				

Bengkulu, 10 Februari 2018

Pembimbing VII

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Judul Skripsi : "A pragmatics of  
Directive Illocutionary act in posters  
of Palestine protest."

No	Hari/Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan	Saran Pembimbing I/II	Paraf Pembimbing
5	Sabtu, 09/08-17	Perbaiki chapter IV	- your analysis should be clear.	
6	Sabtu, 16/08-17	Perbaiki chapter IV	- Give theory in your analysis	
7	Sabtu, 23/08-17	Perbaiki chapter V	- Chapter V should conclude all your discussions. - Make it in words, clear words.	
8	Sabtu, 13/08-17	AGC Ujian Skripsi		

Mengetahui,  
Dekan,

Bengkulu, .....

Pembimbing I/II

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NIP.