DIRECTIVE EXPRESSION IN VHF COMMUNICATION AT SEA
(STUDY OF SPEECH ACTS IN MARITIME TEXT)

A Thesis

Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata One (S1)

ADILA OKTANIA
1113026000014

ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY HIDAYAHTULLAH
JAKARTA
2017
ABSTRACT


This research aims to identify the types and the meanings of speech acts in VHF communication at sea for emergency conditions such as grounding, sinking, scuba fatality accident, and Somali pirates attacked. It is a qualitative research that used the theory of six components of illocutionary force by Daniel Vanderveken (1999). By applying the theory, the writer found the types and the meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in VHF communication, such as Asking, Commanding, Allowing, Advising, Requesting & Forbidding. To describe the meaning of the analysis the writer used six components of Vanderveken and the meaning of the utterance is mostly Requesting. Based on the meanings of the illocutionary act in VHF communication in situations Grounding, Sinking, Scuba Fatality Accident, and Somali Pirates Attacked, most of the point of illocution is that the speaker requests to the hearer for answering or explaining or doing something; most of the mode of achievement is that the hearer can give the answer or explanation from speaker request, question, or command; the propositional content of the utterances mostly express that the speaker requests to the hearer to give explanation or do what the speaker wants; most of the preparatory condition of the utterances is 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/wants to the hearer to do the will; and the degree of strength of VHF communication mostly shows that the speaker puts effort to get the respond from the hearer, because it is an emergency call.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Speech acts, Directive Illocutionary Act, VHF Communication
APPROVAL SHEET

DIRECTIVE EXPRESSION IN VIIF COMMUNICATION AT SEA
(STUDY OF SPEECH ACTS IN MARITIME TEXT)

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
The Degree of Strata One (S1)

ADILA OKTANIA
1113026000014

Approved by
Alfi Syahrifani, M.Hum.
NIP. 19890424 201503 2 006
Day/Date: Friday / June, 16th 2017

ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT
LETTERS AND HUMANITIES FACULTY
STATES ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH
JAKARTA

2017
LEGALIZATION

Name : Adila Oktania

NIM : 113026000014

Title : Directive Expression in VHF Communication at Sea (Study of Speech Acts in Maritime Text)

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the letters and Humanities Faculty's Examination Committee on August 9th. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, August 9th 2017

Examination Committee

1. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd.  
   19640710 199303 1 006
   (Chair Person)

2. Elve Oktafiyan, M.Hum.  
   19781003 2001 12 1 002
   (Secretary)

3. Alfi Syahriyani, M.Hum.  
   19890424 201503 2 006
   (Advisor)

   19760918 200801 1 009
   (Examiner I)

   (Examiner II)
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission my own work and that, to the best knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institutes of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in the text.

Jakarta, July 24th 2017

Adila Oktania
ACKNOWLEDGMENT

In The Name of Allah Most Gracious, Most Merciful

All praises be to Allah SWT. The real writer’s guide, who is amazingly & mysteriously guides and helps her in the process of making this thesis. Peace upon the greatest prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, companions, and adherents.

I want to say many thanks to her family; her mother (Mrs. Meliani) and father (Mr. Awaludin) who have taken care of me and always support me much morally and materially. Their sacrifice will not be paid off with anything, this is a little gift from me for all that they already provide and my beloved sister and brother (Alin and Rifky) who have given me supports and kindness. I also want to give gratitude to Mrs. Alfi Syahriyani, M.Hum as the thesis advisor for her time, advice, guidance, and contribution in correcting and helping the writer in finishing this thesis.

In writing this thesis, I would like to express her deepest gratitude to the following persons:

1. Prof. Dr. Syukran Kamil, M.Ag. as the Dean of Faculty of Letter and Humanities.
2. Drs. Saefudin, M.Pd as the Head of English Letter Department.
3. Elve Oktafiyani, M.Hum as the Secretary of English Letters Department.
4. All lecturers of English Letters Department for their valuable knowledge who have educated the writer during her study at State Islamic University Syarif Hidayahtullah Jakarta.
5. Finally, I would like to thank all friends in English Letters Department and everybody who gives their supports and kindness during my study. I also thank to Yussie Septian, Annisa Fauziah, Pakerti Nur Utami, Denisa Putri, Wilda Aqthori, Siti Rahmah Wahyuningtyas, Rizki Maulinawati, Febrina Wonosantoso, Sherly Hutri Permatasari, my beloved best friends who always accompany and provide motivate me to finish this thesis.

May Allah gives His bless to us and gives them more that what they have been given to me. Ameeen.

Jakarta, July 24th 2017

AO
TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT ........................................................................................................... i
APPROVEMENT ................................................................................................... ii
LEGALIZATION ................................................................................................... iii
DECLARATION ................................................................................................... iv
ACKNOWLEDGMENT ........................................................................................... v
TABLE OF CONTENTS ....................................................................................... vii
LIST OF TABLES .................................................................................................... x
LIST OF ABBREVIATION ....................................................................................... xi

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the Study ............................................................................. 1
2. Focus of the Study ........................................................................................ 5
3. Research Question ....................................................................................... 5
4. Objective of the Study .................................................................................. 5
5. Significances of the Study ........................................................................... 6
6. Research Methodology ................................................................................ 6
   6.1. Method of Research ................................................................................ 6
   6.2. The Instrument of Research ................................................................. 7
   6.3. Unit of Analysis ...................................................................................... 7
   6.4. Technique of Data Collecting & Processing ....................................... 8
   6.5. Technique of Data Analysis .................................................................. 8

CHAPTER II THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK .................................................. 10

1. Previous Research ....................................................................................... 10
2. The Definition of Pragmatics ..................................................................... 12
3. Directive Utterances .................................................................................... 12
4. Speech Acts ................................................................................................. 14
CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDING ....................................................... 33
1. Data Description ............................................................................................... 33
2. Data Analysis .................................................................................................. 46

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION ............................. 88
1. Conclusions ................................................................................................... 88
2. Suggestion ....................................................................................................... 89

WORKS CITED ............................................................................................. 91
APPENDIC ..................................................................................................... 94
**LIST OF TABLES**

Table 3.1 Directive Illocutionary Act in corpus data ........................................... 33  
Table 3.2 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 1 ................. 47  
Table 3.3 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 2 .......... 50  
Table 3.4 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 3 .......... 52  
Table 3.5 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 4 .......... 54  
Table 3.6 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 5 .......... 56  
Table 3.7 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 6 .......... 58  
Table 3.8 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 7 .......... 60  
Table 3.9 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 8 .......... 63  
Table 3.10 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 9 .......... 65  
Table 3.11 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 10 ........ 68  
Table 3.12 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 11 .......... 70  
Table 3.13 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 12 ........ 73  
Table 3.14 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 13 ........ 75  
Table 3.15 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 14 ........ 78  
Table 3.16 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 15 ........ 80  
Table 3.17 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 16 ........ 82  
Table 3.18 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 17 ........ 85  
Table 3.19 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 18 ........ 86
### LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>VHF Communication</td>
<td>Very High Frequency Communication</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTS</td>
<td>Vessel Traffic Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>Vessel Traffic Information Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S Coast Guard</td>
<td>United State Coast Guard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td>Maersk Kendal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>Bright Pacific</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD</td>
<td>Kota Delima</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the Study

Communication is a natural trait that is owned by a man. A human being is a social fact which will interact with other human beings who use language as a tool of communication (Chaer & Augustin; 17). According to Keraf (1) language is a means of communication between members of the public in the form of the symbol of the sound generated by human means of communication. In human communication uttered something to meet the needs as well as carry out the obligation. In terms of meeting the needs as well as carry out obligations, usually mentioning human utterances will result in action from people who listened to the utterance. Utterances generate an act called the speech acts.

Direct speech made at the time the procedure of communication in VHF (very high frequency) communication is composed of words which are structured and already licensed should be pronounced in accordance with the guidelines carried out by ships that are in danger, such as grounding, sinking, missing people, and pirates attacked. For the circumstances, the VTS (Vessel Traffic Service) give the command that corresponds to the regulation at the time of the rescue process. The utterances that produced from two directions
between the ship that was in danger with VTS will provide some effects or impacts, it also categorized as performative power (Austin; 6).

As part of the communication in English, VHF (Very High Frequency) communication in maritime world have specific goals (safety of navigation) and is characterized by a set of routine operations remains (Strevens and Johnson; 5). According to Pritchard and Kalogjera (186) the most typical unit is a transaction between two people on a single topic or two topics or subtopics. Opening and closing the communication tend to be obtained not more than two rounds each. Yielding and taking usually marked with lexical devices bring the performative power (e.g. over, roger), and completely controlled by the holder of the speaker's turn to speak.

Naturally, English has been used as an internal language that was agreed upon in the maritime communications for over half a century (Riggs; 89). According to Pritchard and Kalogjera (186) the risk of navigation and the development of modern technology and communication, combined with the multi-national crew and multi-cultural require clear and effective communication at sea. Therefore, the gradual normalization has produced some standardization of maritime communication, especially using VHF radio frequencies as a medium (Riggs 89). The situation that uses VHF communication is also recognized as emergency situation such as in the data Sinking, Grounding, Scuba diving-Fatality, and Pirates Attacked. According to IMO Standard Marine Navigational Vocabulary (SMNV) the sinking is a
descent as through water. The grounding is the ship touched the Mainland by shallow water so as not to allow it to run again without assistance. The Scuba Diving-fatality is the condition that one or more people on the bridge of vessel are missing. The Pirates Attacked is the condition where the pirates take over the vessel.

According to Austin (6) "a performative sentence is not to explain my doing of what I should be said in so uttering to be doing; or to state that I’m doing it; it is to do it". According to Austin (6) Speech acts are the utterances that have implications of the power to make what the speakers said has an impact like the hearer could do something. Based on the theory, Austin distinguished speech acts as 3 types, namely Locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

Meanwhile, according to Vanderveken (2) the speaker always attempts performed an illocutionary acts to make meaningful utterances. Some of people do a conversation to make the purpose in speaker’s mind could be doing. Meaning in illocutionary act could be more specific, because it depends on what the speaker’s thinking. Some of the illocutionary act is directly exposed in sentence, such as (1) “I command you to get out!” that is called directive illocutionary act. When the purpose of conversation made into an action, could be concluded that the illocutionary act is successful. To analyze the meaning, successful or fail, Vanderveken gives six component indicators. The writer used that theory for analyzing the meaning of directive
Illocutionary act because it is more effective and fit into data. Thus, on the VHF communication, it can be seen that the overall content of the conversation is closely associated with speech acts. The example of illocutionary act in VHF communication is (2) “I request you to inform your position”. The utterance has meaning in order to notify caller position so that the speaker knowing the position of the caller.

Meaning in speech acts is necessary, in accordance with the position of the speaker, the situation of the utterances, and the possible structures that exist in that language (Vanderveken; 2). It is usually identified that communications on Channel VHF (very high frequency) is used at the time of the ship very far from the Mainland so that, the mobile phone or the signal cannot be detected. Thus, with the limited signal, it was concluded that the communication made on this channel of communication is very important. At the time of an emergency for example, it needs clear and accurate communication to avoid something bad happen. Therefore, this research is conducted so that the reader could understand the type and function of directive illocutionary act on VHF communications. This research is unique, because it takes data that is rarely considered by other researchers, which is the text of maritime on study of speech acts. This research has goals to find the meaning of every direct expression by the crew of the ship and VTS to rescue ships in an emergency using illocutionary logic theory by Vanderveken.
2. **Focus of the Study**

This study will analyze directive illocutionary act in directive expression spoken between the VTS (Vessel Traffic Service) and ships that are in dangerous circumstances such as Maersk Kendal at the time of the grounding, Fishing Boat Northern Belle at the time of sinking, Long Island Sound Scuba Diving Accident, and Somali pirates – attack related to speech acts in VHF (Very High Frequency) communications at sea, which is viewed from Daniel Vanderveken speech acts theory.

3. **Research Question**

Based on background of the research, the writer identifies some research questions as follow:

3.1. What types of directive illocutionary act used in VHF communications at sea?

3.2. What are the meanings of directive illocutionary act expressed in VHF communications at sea?

4. **Objective of Study**

In General, this research will analyze speech acts in the VHF (very high frequency) communication at sea. In particular, this research aims to:

4.1. Identify the directive illocutionary act in directive expression at sea via VHF (very high frequency) communication in circumstances that threaten the safety of the ship.
4.2. Analyze the meanings of directive illocutionary act in directive expression at sea via VHF (very high frequency) communication in circumstances that threaten the safety of the ship.

5. Significance of the Study

This research of directive expression in VHF communication at sea (study of speech acts in maritime text) is expected to give benefits theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research can enrich the previous research on speech acts. Practically, this research could be one of useful reference materials for the readers and experts who are interested in speech acts in maritime text. Besides, it can give information for readers about speech acts in maritime text and give advantageous for linguistics expert.

6. Research Methodology

According to Sugiyono (6) method of research is the scientific ways to get valid data for a specific knowledge, with the goal to be found, developed, and proven, so it in turn can be used to understand, solve, and anticipate problems. In this research, the research methodology is divided into some part as follow:

6.1. Method of Research

This research is in pragmatics field and conducted by using qualitative research method. According to Farkhan (2) a research with qualitative method is a research relying on verbal and non-numerical data as the basis of analysis and solving the problem appears. The result of this research will be analyzed with Illocutionary force and six components by Vanderveken.
6.2. The Instrument of Research

The instrument of this research is data card. Data card is a card which is used to put relevant data sources at the end of line (Subroto; 43). After collecting data, data is put in data card and choose some of data findings and analyze one by one conversation that occurred on VHF communication by using directive illocutionary act and six components by Daniel Vanderveken.

6.3. Unit of Analysis

The unit of analysis in this research is VHF (Very High Frequency) communication at sea. VHF communication usually used in emergency condition for ships that were far outside the telephone signal can only be reached by very high frequency radio. The data is text and transcription from MAIB (Marine Accident Investigation Branch) report about Maersk Kendal at the time of grounding, the source of the grounding data from MAIB

https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/media/552bc49440f0b6138f00000f/Maersk_Kendall_Annexes.pdf from Youtube fishing northern belle at the time of sinking https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Zp3RgM1I1Opc from Youtube Long Island Sound Scuba Diving Accident https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kKHBWOXfGMM from Youtube Somali pirates – attack recorded from VHF

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AA3b0Ou_2as
6.4. Technique of Data Collecting & Processing

In this research, the technique of data collecting will use bibliographical technique (teknik pustaka). According to Subroto, this technique used written sources to collect data using pragmatic field in data collection (Subroto; 43). The writer does some steps to collect and process the data as follow:

6.4.1. Identifying the problem by watching carefully to the recording of distress call in VHF communication. Because some of the data from youtube, the writer makes a transcript of the conversation. Then, the writer read the whole transcript from youtube and transcript of VHF communication from MAIB report.

6.4.2. Justifying the main problem of the research by picking the conversations of the ship and the VTS (vessel traffic service) which are assumed containing directive illocutionary act.

6.4.3. Reducing the dialogue that is not in accordance with the research problem.

6.4.4. Coding the dialogues which contain directive illocutionary act by numbering the transcription.

6.5. Technique of Data Analysis

In this research did some steps to analyzing data, such as:
6.5.1. Finding directive illocutionary act contained in transcript by reading carefully the data.

6.5.2. Classifying the types of directive illocutionary act contained in transcript using Theory of Illocutionary Forces by Vanderveken which is used as the main theory in this research.

6.5.3. Explaining the meaning of directive illocutionary act contained in transcript using Theory of six Components by Vanderveken.

6.5.4. Draw a conclusion about the directive illocutionary act based on the data that has been analyzed.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

1. Previous Research

This research focus on the illocutionary acts from the directive expressions in the transcript of maritime communication. The research on speech acts in the maritime world has not been examined comprehensively. Then, previous research is needed to identify the differences of this research from the previous research. This chapter will expose some of the research that is considered relevant to this research to provide a clear distinction between this research and the previous research. Here are some previous research.

First, the journal written by John R. Searle and Daniel Vanderveken (1985) entitled “Speech Acts and Illocutionary Logic” is the foundation of this research. The theory proposed by Searle and Vanderveken in the journal inspires the researcher to undertaken this research. Identifying the Illocutionary logic and distinguishing the illocutionary acts in a more specific theory become the main purposes of the journal. A performative power contained in utterances is made as an indicator of the meaning of illocutionary logic.

The first previous research is written by Iwan Khairi Yahya (2013) entitled “Tindak Tutur Direktif dalam Interaksi Belajar Mengajar Mata Pelajaran Bahasa dan Sastra Indonesia di SMAN 1 Mlati Sleman
Yogyakarta”. The data are taken from author’s observation in the school and then transformed into transcript. The data seem natural because they contain informal conversations during teaching-learning process. Furthermore, the result of this research is analyzed in more details that is suitable with everyday life, namely explaining the types and functions of the directive illocutionary acts in the data scientifically.

The results can vary considerably in type and function because the daily conversations in the class are found to have indicators of directive illocutionary acts between the teacher and the students during the teaching-learning process. Meanwhile, this research is trying to describe the type and the meaning of the directive illocutionary acts in a different situation. That is an emergency situation which only provides a short time to deliver the messages and to obtain information for getting salvation from the accident at sea.

Second, the thesis written by Hesti Sundari (2009) is entitled “An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Archer’s Utterance in the Movie Blood Diamond by Edward Zwick & Marshal Herskovits”. The data used are from Danny Archer’s utterances in the movie script, and the data classification includes all Dany Archer’s utterances which contain directive illocutionary acts. The result shows seven types of directive illocutionary acts found in Dany Archer’s utterances. To do the analysis, the researcher uses six
components of Vanderveken and the meaning of the utterances is mostly Asking.

The researcher of that thesis uses seven from fifty six acts such as asking, begging, commanding, requesting, suggesting, adjuring, and forbidding that are quite representative in analyzing the data, while this research uses six from the fifty six acts such as asking, commanding, advising, requesting, forbidding, and allowing. This research offers the different type of data source; it has maritime text for the data source, while the previous research has movie script for the data source.

2. The Definition of Pragmatics

According to Leech (8), pragmatics is a branch of study in Linguistics that observes language definitions relating to the context and the situation of the hearer and the speaker in the writings and the oral form (conversation). Leech explains that meanings in pragmatics are attached with the context. Pragmatics is the significance of the utterances based on context, and this is contrary to semantics that examines the meaning of linguistic aspects not based on context. Yule (3) describes pragmatics as the study of meanings conveyed by the speaker and paraphrased by the hearer to gain meaning, intent, and goals of the utterances from the speaker.

Hence, it can be concluded that in the conversation, a good beginning is the foundation of understanding between the speaker and the hearer.
Pragmatics has an important role to make the meanings in conversation become well understood. Pragmatic holds on to the meaning of the words or sentences and combines the understanding of the speaker and the context. The ability of the speaker to combining context and phrase is the definition of pragmatics in language use. This research focused on pragmatics study especially in speech acts.

3. Directive Utterances

Utterances can be interpreted as a form or product of speech acts (Nadar: 7). The types of utterances are divided into direct and indirect utterances. The utterances are usually delivered by the speaker to the hearer without any intermediary means, called direct utterances. According to Leech (21), utterances in speech acts encourage the use of the language that generates actions. Thus, to find the meaning of an utterance, it needs to illustrate what will happen when the utterance was made. For example (3) "Maersk Kendal, Captain, do you copy?" could be interpreted as both a question and a command. When interpreted as a question, the speaker questions whether the captain listens to what is uttered by the speaker, but if interpreted as a command, it means that the captain must respond to the speaker’s utterance.
4. Speech Acts

Before taking the paradigm of speech acts, Austin (6) originally perceived this as a performative sentence. Then, Austin (94) developed the idea of a sentence that will only make the action and then call it as speech acts (the utterance affects actions). With some considerations, he divided speech acts into 3, namely locution, illocution and perlocution. According to Austin (108), whenever the speaker is talking, the speaker performs those 3 acts at once, such as:

4.1. Locutionary acts

When the speaker only utters information and the hearer doesn't have to do anything, this is called a locutionary act (Austin 108). It could also be found in an expression to convey something. Example: (4) "I got a wife".

The example is a statement to inform that the speaker already has a wife. The statement does not require an action from the hearer, because there is no performative power in the utterance.

4.2. Illocutionary acts

When the speaker intends to say something by using a typical power that encourages the hearer to act as uttered by the speaker, this is called an illocutionary act (Austin 108). In another statement, illocutionary acts are to declare, something
to do (performative), contrary to the acts of conveying something (constantive). Example: (5) “I order you to leave this room”.

The speaker gives command to the hearer to leave the room. The action is the impact of the speaker’s utterance; thus it is an illocutionary act. The word “order” is an indicator of performative power in the utterance.

4.3. Perlocutionary acts

The effect caused by the delivery of illocutionary acts is the definition of perlocutionary acts (Austin 108). The response is made by the delivery of speech acts into focus on the meaning of the utterance. The response or effect may be actions, thoughts, or feeling. Example: (6) “get me the hammer”.

The addressee might go and fetch the hammer, and this is considered the perlocutionary effect from the utterance.

Searle (16) also stated that actions such as making a statement, giving an order, asking a question, making an appointment define speech acts. Speech acts are usually possible to do in accordance with certain rules using linguistic elements. Searle’s research focuses more on the illocutionary acts, because there is larger space and interest to become the research object under this topic.
5. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts are one of Austin's theories. Illocutionary acts are to express something that has implications in the spoken form and could be responded by the action of the hearer. According to Chaer (53), illocutionary acts are the speech acts that are usually identified with explicit performative sentences. Illocutionary acts usually deal with things such as giving permissions, saying thanks, commanding something, offering something, and promising. In other words, the illocutionary acts mean performing actions in saying something (Leech 316).

Illocutionary acts contain a certain function or purpose and the power of speech (Rustono 37). Illocutionary acts are not easily identified because the speech acts involve two parties: who is speaking and to whom the speaker is speaking. In addition, time and place are two very influential indicators that make up the meaning of the illocutionary acts. The context of the utterance is also very necessary. The questions in the definition of the illocutionary acts not only concern "what is the meaning of the speech?" but also "what is the function of the utterances pronounced". Rohmadi (31) reveals that the illocutionary acts are the useful speech acts to do. The example of illocutionary acts is “What’s your attention?”. In maritime, this utterance means that the Captain / the crew must be decide what steps will be taken in accordance with the situation. Therefore, it can be concluded from the
example that the illocutionary acts have the power that can give an effect to the hearer to do what the speaker said.

Searle (10-15) stated that illocutionary acts are divided into 5 kinds of speech forms as follows:

5.1. Representative

This is the form of utterance that aims to show the truth of the proposition expressed. The common verbs used are state, suggest, brag, complain, and claim.

Example: (7) “It’s raining”

The utterance indicates asserting and belongs to representative in illocutionary acts.

5.2. Directive

Directive is the form of utterances that demands an action from the hearer. The types are asking (to get the answer), requesting (to do something), commanding, begging, demanding, bidding, pleading, inviting, permitting, and advising. According to Leech (translated by Oka 164), the directive is the type of illocutionary acts that is often categorized into the competitive. The competitive speech acts
are used for social life like ordering, requesting, demanding, and etc. (Pranowo 145).

Example: (8) **I invite you to join my party**

The verb “invite” indicates inviting that is often employed in directive illocutionary acts.

5.3. Expressive

Expressive is the form of utterances that aims to state or express the psychological condition of the speaker in a sincerity condition. The verbs indicating expressive utterances are *thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, and welcome*.

Example: (9) **I’m sorry**

The verb “sorry” in the utterance indicates to apologize and it is often used in expressive illocutionary acts.

5.4. Commissives

Commissives is the form of utterances that aims to promise or bid something. The verbs indicating commissives are *promise, swear, and offer*.

Example: (10) **I promise you to leave**
The verb “promise” in the utterance indicates to promise a thing and the verb is often used in commissives illocutionary acts.

5.5. Declaration

Declaration is the form of utterances that, toward the result made, combines the contents of proposition and the reality. The verbs indicating declarative are declare, define, punish, etc.

Example: (11) “I sentence you to death”

The word “sentence” in the utterance indicates to punish the hearer and the word is often found in declarative illocutionary acts.

From all categories, the writer focuses on the directive illocutionary acts, because this type of speech acts helps the speaker to encourage the addressee to do something according to the speaker’s intention.


According to Searle (11), directive illocutionary acts describe speech acts that stimulate the hearer to take an action according to what he or she hears in the utterance of the speaker. Commonly, directive illocutionary acts
refer to impositive in order not to create confusion with direct and indirect speech acts. As a result, this type of speech acts may stand for the competitive illocutionary acts in directive category. Rani, et. al (21) stated that directive illocutionary acts are oriented to the delivery of messages. This means that the speaker creates a message while using the directive illocutionary acts according to the context. The same thing is revealed by Widada (3) that the directive illocutionary acts contain utterances that encourage the hearer to perform an appropriate action according to what the speaker wants. From the descriptions above, it could be concludes that directive illocutionary acts are a form of speech acts that has meaning in which the hearer would do any action based on the speaker’s utterances.

Example: (12) “Help me work on this task!”

The example above can be categorized into a directive illocutionary act because that utterance is intended to galvanize the hearer to help the speaker finish the task. The indicator of directive illocutionary acts is performative power of “help” that is understood by the addressee to give a response. According to Vanderveken (189), the directive illocutionary acts are including 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,
advise, caution, alert, alarm, recommend, permit, allow, authorize, consent, invoke, imprecate, and intercede. However, among the fifty six acts, the writer only uses six of them which are representative to the data. Those acts are described further below.

6.1. Asking

According to Vanderveken (190) in asking, there are usually 2 purposes or functions. The first function is "request", which is to ask the hearer to do something. The speaker makes the addressee do something but with an illocutionary force to ask. It is usually marked with indicators to show/instruct something. The second function is "ask", which is intended to get an explanation using questions by the speaker. This function is indicated by the use of two question words of "why" and "how" or it could use the word for question.

Example: (13) VTIS : Are you the Captain over?

MK : Sir, the Captain is on the bridge, go ahead

This utterance must be responded with “yes” or “no”, followed with telling the reason. This is an example/indicator of asking with the word for question.
6.2. Commanding

According to Vanderveken (190) a command is a speech act that relies on the position of the authority in the situation that must be responded by an action by the hearer. The speaker should have higher authority or at least pretend to have the power to instruct. In the command, the speaker having no authority could not perform it.

Example: (14) VTIS : Are you captain? Over.

MK : Sir, the captain is on the bridge, go ahead!

The authority as the Captain, could be an indication that the Captain orders VTIS to continue what has been done.

6.3. Advising

In the directive sense, advice could provide the solution and also the direction for the hearer to do something in accordance with what has been told by the speaker (Vanderveken; 196).

Example: (15) VTIS: Captain on the bridge. Right now you are already in the port limits, advice to you slow down your speed, slow your
The utterance contains advice by the speaker to the hearer as seen from the word "advice" and it also gives an instruction for the hearer to slow down the speed.

6.4. Requesting

A request for formal conversations has an illocutionary force that is directed to the hearer in order to fulfill what is requested by the speaker, either to do something or to explain something (Vanderveken 189).

Example: (16) Coast Guard : Vessel Northern Belle

This is Comm Station Kodiak. Request to know if you are in need of assistance. Over.

Northern Belle : Absolutely, We are going down

The utterance indicates a “request” form the speaker if the hearer needs assistance, then the hearer must tell it.

6.5. Forbidding

According to Vanderveken (195) forbidding aim to prohibit or to stop doing something. The hearer must end any
activities that is prohibited by the speaker. The action from this illocutionary act is doing nothing (stop).

Example: (17) MK: We are passing astern and will make an alteration of port after that.

VTIS: Captain, next time, next time exercise caution please. **Navigate with safe speed, Captain you cannot navigate like this.**

The utterance uses the phrase “cannot” which means the hearer is not allowed to navigate like that.

6.6. Allowing

Allowing is to give authorization for the hearer who asks for permission. The hearer could do the action by the speaker’s allowance (Vanderveken; 197).

Example: (18) Maersk Kendal: Kota Delima, this is Maersk Kendal replying.

Kota Delima: Your starboard bow, on your starboard bow, crossing on your head.

Maersk Kendal: **Yes sir - You can cross, cross my bow.**
Kota Delima: Thank you.

The utterance shows the word “can” which means the hearer gets allowance to cross the ship on bow.

7. Six Components of Vandervaken

The illocutionary force of utterance becomes the focus in the study of illocutionary logic (Searle and Vanderveken 119). The study about the illocutionary logic concerns the successful and non-defective performance. It is similar to the meaning in everyday conversation, that sometimes the success is understandable or not at all. However, directive illocutionary acts are sometimes assisted by the authority of the speaker that makes this clear. The meaning of the illocutionary act might be not clear or have double meaning. Based on the Vanderveken’s theory, the illocutionary force of directive illocutionary acts has the directive point and the neutral mode of achievement, preparatory and sincerity conditions, and the degree of strength, and propositional content.

According to Vanderveken (103-121), illocutionary force will be considered successful and non-defective if it fulfills all components stated below.

7.1. Illocutionary point

Some of the illocutionary acts have the purpose to explain what is exactly meant by the speaker. The crux of the statement explains the exact purposes of the illocutionary act.
For example, order is to make the addressee do the appropriate commands, and ask is to make the addressee give something. Each of these purposes could be termed as illocutionary points of the corresponding act.

Illocutionary points may be only some of all components, but they play an important thing. Some points in the illocutionary act have similarities in the illocutionary force as in the pairs of assertion/testimony, order/request, and promise/vow. The similarity of the pairs is obvious, but each pair will have different reactions. Illocutionary points show the direction fit of utterance with illocutionary force. When the speaker asks a question, the expression might also contain another purpose like begging for an answer or making the addressee do something. Then, the illocutionary points will give the direction for it exactly.

According to Searle and Vanderveken (121) Illocutionary point is the basic component of illocutionary force. In general the illocutionary point is a very important purpose in an illocutionary act because there is the intention of the speech acts which shall be an action. This has the consequence that if the act is successful the point is achieved. Some characteristics of illocutionary points are the following:
The illocutionary point of a command to do act A is to order the hearer using speech acts of the higher position of the speaker. The illocutionary point of allowing is to give permission about A by the speaker that will acceptance for the hearer. The performance of an act of the illocutionary point will achieve on propositional content.

According to Vandervaken (105), there are five basic illocutionary points of utterances, those are: *the assertive*, which is the propositional content condition appears as a statement, including assertions, conclusions, and descriptions; *the commissive*, which is the propositional content condition to express what the speaker intends or to show a future action, including promise, threats, refusals and pledges; *the directive*, which is the propositional content condition to make the future act of the hearer, the speaker expresses what he/she wants, including command, orders, request, and suggestions; *the declarative*, which is the propositional content condition brought into existence by representing themselves as performing actions and; *the expressive*, which is the propositional content condition to express feeling of the speaker. They express psychological states, such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. This is the linguistic side of
the points, while in theory it is still very common. Therefore, it should also be considered from the side of logic. There are only four possible directions of fit of utterances, and this corresponds naturally to the five illocutionary points. The four possible directions of fit are as follows:

7.1.1. Words-to-World Direction of Fit

Speech acts with assertive points 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.

7.1.2. World-to-Word Direction of Fit

Speech acts with commissive or directive points such as, 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.

7.1.3. Double Direction of Fit

Speech acts with declarative points such as appointing, nominating, endorsing, and naming have
the double direction of fit. Their point is to get matches between the world and the propositional content.

7.1.4. Null or Empty Direction of Fit

Speech acts with expressive points such as apologies, thanks, congratulations, and condolences have the null or empty direction of fit. Their point is to express the attitude of some events that happen in the world.

7.2. Mode of Achievement

The mode of achievement of the Illocutionary Point is how illocutionary force must be achieved in successful or non-defective speech acts with that force of performative verb. The definition of this category is usually focused on what is understood by the addressee. Then, the addressee applies it in an action. Analogously, a person who makes a command in his capacity as a Captain does not merely make a statement or command, but he orders and wants the special feedback from the hearer and it will be greater than request because it is a command that must be do. In mode achievement, also gives a conclusion that what must be done by the hearer based on illocutionary point.
7.3. Propositional Content Conditions

Some illocutionary forces are the set of propositions that can be taken as propositional contents which impose the condition of act with that force in the context of utterance. This category is focused on the conditions created by the speaker at the time he/she makes a speech to produce the illocutionary act. In other words, this category shows the illocutionary act which is directly addressed by the speaker. The condition means the utterances improve the impression as an illocutionary act. According to Searle and Vanderveken (122) in many cases the type of force in illocutionary act will impose certain conditions on what can be in the propositional content. For example, (19) if a Captain makes a command, the content of the command must show that the speaker will perform an order under the power of the Captain. It cannot be a command if another person to does it.

7.4. Preparatory condition

Vanderveken (114) stated that preparatory condition presupposes of illocutionary acts when the speaker performs the propositional acts with that force in the context of utterance. Preparatory condition is the condition of mind created by the speaker. Also, the thought-provoking speakers
amplify an action that can be performed from the illocutionary acts. According to Searle and Vanderveken (123), preparatory conditions determine the conditions of the speaker to achieve the feedback from illocutinary act. For example: after giving command, a Captain really believes that the crew will do anything for him, if it is a command. Believe is a preparatory condition that usually show in directive illocutionary point.

7.5. Sincerity Condition

Sincerity condition expresses mental condition of certain psychological mode about the state when performing an illocutionary act (Vanderveken 117). It is about psychological expectation from the speaker. When the speaker said an illocutionary act, there is a hope for a response based on the utterance. For example: the speaker expresses a belief that the hearer will be do a request. Maybe it will be same in another directive illocutionary act, but the point of illocutionary could distinguish it.

7.6. Degree of Strength

Different degrees of strength are expressed depending on the illocutionary force when the mental states enter into the sincerity condition of speech acts. When the speaker expresses
an illocutionary act in difference types, there is a force created by the utterances. It shows a speech act could be concluded in one type of the directive illocutionary acts. It could be as same as sincerity conditions but degree of strength could make sure that illocutionary point has a power to exactly in one types of directive illocutionary act. For example: (20) a command has greater strength of its illocutionary point than a request, maybe it could be from person with the higher position or the older person.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH FINDINGS

1. Data Description

In this research is using qualitative case study and for the data collecting is using bibliography techniques. Bibliography techniques uses written sources to get the data. The data used for this research was taken from MAIB (Marine Accident Investigation Branch) and YouTube. The analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act of VHF communication at sea was done by using directive illocutionary act and the six components of Vanderveken’s theory. The data was from transcripts of VHF communications such as sinking, grounding, scuba accident, and the pirates attack. There are 18 data found in the transcript which contained the directive illocutionary act. Below is the corpus data obtained.

Table 3.1 Directive Illocutionary Acts in Corpus Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Datum</th>
<th>Indications</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Emergency Situation: Grounding of Maersk Kendal</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Situation 1</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Requesting <em>(require)</em></td>
<td>Situation: VTIS is calling Maersk Kendal because there are three ships coming ahead of Maersk Kendal, if VTIS doesn’t give caution, the ships be</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
will crashing.

VTIS : Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.

MK : VTIS, Maersk Kendal.

VTIS : Maersk Kendal, require that you slow down/require you to slow down. Three ships coming out of the Jurong channel-ahead of you.

MK : I can confirm that we have slowed down sir.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Allowing (you can)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Situation: Kota Delima Ship is calling Maersk Kendal for confirmation to cross on.

KD: Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, Kota Delima on your starboard bow.

MK: Kota Delima, this is Maersk Kendal replying.

KD: Your starboard bow, on your starboard bow, crossing on your head.

MK: Yes sir - You can cross, cross my bow.
<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Asking (what)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

situation: VTIS is confirming the information that Bright Pacific is departing and going to east, while Maersk Kendal is on the east.

VTIS: Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.

MK: VTIS, Maersk Kendal.

VTIS: Bearing from you 277 degrees, distance 2 nautical miles away is the departure tanker Bright Pacific, Bright Pacific going to EAST. **What are your intentions?** Passing ahead or astern of her over.

MK: We will pass astern of her.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Commanding</th>
<th>Situation: VTIS gives information to Bright Pacific and makes a contact; the situation is that Maersk Kendal will pass astern of Bright Pacific.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(go ahead)</td>
<td>VTIS: Bright Pacific, Bright Pacific, VTIS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BP: This is Bright Pacific, go ahead.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VTIS: Bright Pacific, on your port bow bearing 100 degrees distance 1.5 nautical miles away, there is the container Maersk Kendal (UNCLEAR) will pass astern of you over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>BP: Thank you very much sir, the container vessel on my port bow, Maersk vessel she will pass astern of me. Thank you very much sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asking</td>
<td>Situation: VTIS wants to ascertain whether the caller is the Captain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(are you?)</td>
<td>VTIS : Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>MK : VTIS, Maersk Kendal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>VTIS : Are you the Captain over?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Advising <strong>(advice)</strong></td>
<td>Situation: VTIS gives explanation and advice for slowing down the speed, because Maersk Kendal is already in the port limits. VTIS: Captain on the bridge. Right now you are already in the port limits, <em>advice to you slow down your speed</em>, slow your speed there’s a lot of ------ stuff ---- over. MK : Understood sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Commanding <strong>(Listen!)</strong></td>
<td>Situation: Maersk Kendal clarifies that the situation is still under control. MK: (Capt) VTIS, Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, <em>Listen I am slowing down all the time.</em> I have two</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ships out ahead and will pass astern of both of them, no problem.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTIS: Chemical tanker, Chemical tanker the name is Samho Jewelry, Samho Jewelry is a... is a piloted tanker. She is not leaving Singapore, she is not leaving Singapore.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK : Got the name of the tanker – Samho Jewelry. Thank you.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Forbidding <em>(cannot)</em></td>
<td>Situation: VTIS is trying to contact Maersk Kendal because Samho Jewelry will be crossing on Maersk Kendal. VTIS wants to confirm the action to Maersk Kendal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VTIS: All ships standby, all ships standby. Maersk Kendal, warning to you, ahead of you is the chemical tanker Samho Jewelry, Samho Jewelry pilot onboard. She is, she is going to .......</td>
<td>VTIS: Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal warning to you, ahead of you is Samho Jewelry, Samho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jewelry. What is your intention, over?</td>
<td>MK: We are passing astern and will make an alteration of port after that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VTIS: Captain, next time, next time exercise caution please. <strong>Navigate with safe speed, Captain you cannot navigate like this.</strong></td>
<td>VTIS: Maersk Kendal, Captain do you copy?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VTIS: Maersk Kendal?</td>
<td>VTIS: Maersk Kendal?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VTIS: Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.</td>
<td>VTIS: Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MK: UNCLEAR</td>
<td>MK: UNCLEAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Asking (are you?)</td>
<td>Situation: VTIS is trying to know the latest condition of Maersk Kendal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>VTIS: <strong>Maersk Kendal are you grounded over?</strong></td>
<td>VTIS: <strong>Maersk Kendal are you grounded over?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>MK: That is Affirmative sir!</td>
<td>MK: That is Affirmative sir!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emergency Situation: Sinking**

**Situation 2**

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Requesting</td>
<td>Situation: Northern Belle is trying to contact Coast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(request)</td>
<td>Guard and then gets a response. Coast Guard wants to know if Northern Belle needs assistance.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Coast Guard : Vessel Northern Belle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>This is Comm Station Kodiak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Request to know if you are in need of assistance.</em> Over.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Belle : Absolutely, we are going down</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Requesting (request) Situation: Coast Guard asks a question about people on board before giving instruction for rescuing the ship.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requesting</td>
<td>Coast Guard : Vessel Northern Belle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(request)</td>
<td>This is Comm Station Kodiak.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Roger Understand you are going down. <em>Request to know how many persons on board.</em> Over,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Northern Belle : We have 4 ( Four ) Persons on</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Emergency Situation: Somali Pirates Attacked

**Situation 3**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>12</th>
<th>Requesting (calling)</th>
<th>Situation: North Contender is trying to connect with the station that is still in third class signal because there is an accident.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>North Contender: <em>Station calling you are still third class, repeat third class signal, over.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Djibouti Radio: Yes, this is Djibouti radio. Djibouti radio station. How do you read. Over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Asking (what's)</td>
<td>Situation: North Contender is making an emergency call in third class station. Djibouti Radio responds it and asks for the situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>North Contender: Djibouti radio you are now</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>Requesting (please)</td>
<td>Situation: Djibouti Radio gives suggestion to North Contender to move in another channel to make contact with the army ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----</td>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Djibouti Radio : Ok, *what's your situation.*

**What’s your situation. Over.**

North Contender : Situation as follows.. normal cruising procedure when approached from starboard by two heavily loaded skiffs.. skiffs made direct approach of the ship.. person sighted in front skiffs with appeared to be high powered weapon warning shots were fired.. skiffs have now broken off.. their attack.. and shadowing from approximately three miles to our stem. Over.
shots were fired.. skiffs have now broken off.. their
attack.. and shadowing from approximately three
miles to our stem. Over.

Djibouti Radio: *Please try again contacting*
coalition war ships on the channel sixteen. Over

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>15</th>
<th>Requesting (please)</th>
<th>Situation: North Contender wants Djibouti Radio to repeat again the channel for contacting the coalition warships.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Djibouti Radio: Please try again contacting coalition war ships on the channel sixteen. Over.</td>
<td>North Contender : <em>Contact coalition war ships.. repeat channel.. repeat channel, please.</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Emergency Situation: Scuba Fatality Accident**

**Situation 4**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>16</th>
<th>Commanding (come in)</th>
<th>Situation: Downeast Vessel has an accident and is calling the Coast Guard for help.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Downeast Vessel : <strong>U.S Coast Guard, U.S</strong> Coast Guard. <strong>Come in.</strong> U.S Coast Guard, this is [unintelligible]. I’m on Gates Island next to Ram Island. My girlfriend’s under water. She hasn’t come up from [unintelligible] diving. All I see is bubbles, please hurry!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>U.S Coast Guard : Vessel reporting missing person near Ram Island. Say again your position, Sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Requesting (please)</td>
<td>Downeast Vessel has an accident that is one of the passengers on the ship is submerged and diving but she no longer appears to the surface.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Downeast Vessel : <strong>U.S Coast Guard, U.S</strong> Coast Guard. <strong>Come in.</strong> U.S Coast Guard, this is [unintelligible] I’m on Gates Island next to Ram Island. My girlfriend’s under water. She hasn’t</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All I see is bubbles, please hurry!

U.S Coast Guard: Vessel reporting missing person near Ram Island. Say again your position, Sir.

18 Requesting (say again)

Situation: U.S Coast Guard wants to know the position of Downeast Vessel.

U.S Coast Guard: Vessel reporting missing person near Ram Island. Say again your position, sir.

Downeast Vessel: East of.. west of gates Island.

VTS (Vessel Traffic service) as the supervisor of the traffic at the sea will communicate to each ship that is asking for help. In this study, the data showed the transcript of some emergency situations at sea, such as grounding, sinking, scuba diving accident, and Somali pirates attack. The theory used to analyze the data was illocutionary force of six components by Vanderveken.
2. Data Analysis

For analysis, the data was divided into 18 dialogues containing speech acts, especially Directive Illocutionary Act. Every dialogue was analyzed based on six components by Vanderveken.

Situation 1: Grounding

Communication between VTIS (vessel traffic information service) and Maersk Kendal Ship

**Dialogue 1**

Datum 1

VTIS (Vessel Traffic Information Service)

MK (Maersk Kendal)

VTIS : Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.

MK : VTIS, Maersk Kendal.

VTIS : Maersk Kendal, require that you slow down/require you to slow down. Three ships are coming out of the Jurong channel-ahead of you.

MK : I can confirm that we have slowed down sir.

The interlocutors are VTIS and Maersk Kendal; the speaker in the datum is VTIS as the person who understands more about the traffic system and makes a request to Maersk Kendal. Meanwhile, VTIS is the one who is responsible not only for keeping the ships on the right track, but also providing safety instructions to avoid accidents. In the dialogue, VTIS
expresses the word “require” to Maersk Kendal to slow down the speed because there are three ships coming through ahead of Maersk Kendal. If it does not lower the speed, there will be crash. Maersk Kendal as the subordinate acts according to the request from the superior and confirms that the ship is already slowing down.

The context based on the datum is that VTIS gives instruction for safety reason and warning before it turns to be worse. Based on the verbal indicator “require” and the explanation above, it can be concluded that this is a requesting in directive illocutionary act. It is requesting because directive illocutionary act commonly shows the verbal indicator clearly in the utterances through the use of ‘require’ for requesting and after that the addressee does something to fulfill the request. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

Table 3.2 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) wants the hearer (Maersk Kendal) to slow down the speed because there are three ships coming out from the Jurong-ahead of Maersk Kendal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mode Achievement | The Hearer (Maersk Kendal) can do what the speaker (VTIS) requests.
---|---
Propositional Content | The speaker (VTIS) asks the hearer (Maersk Kendal) to slow down the speed.
Preparatory Condition | VTIS believes that Maersk Kendal could do the request.
Sincerity Condition | VTIS really hopes that Maersk Kendal would soon slow down the speed of the vessel.
Degree of Strength | VTIS shows requests the Maersk Kendal to reduce the speed of the vessel.

From the explanation above, the utterances show that VTIS tries to give request to Maersk Kendal. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act *(require you to slow down)* is the speaker appeals to reduce the hearer’s speed.

**Dialogue 2**

Datum 2

**KD (Kota Delima)**

**MK (Maersk Kendal)**

KD: Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, Kota Delima on your starboard bow.
MK: Kota Delima, this is Maersk Kendal replying.
KD: Your starboard bow, on your starboard bow, crossing on your head.
MK: Yes sir - You can cross, cross my bow.
KD: Thank you.

The situation occurs between Kota Delima and Maersk Kendal, and Kota Delima is calling permission for crossing on. The speaker is Maersk Kendal whose ship is in the same line after Kota Delima and knows better the circumstance ahead. In maritime, when a vessel crosses on or precedes another vessel, it must request for permission to the vessel in front to avoid crashing. After that, the ship in front would move several degrees or slow down the speed to allow other ship to move forward until the other ship is passing.

The verbal indicator is expressed in the word “can” which means to give allowance or permission for Kota Delima to crossing on bow of Maersk Kendal. The speaker gives permission to the hearer, which means there is no worry or problem to cross on. It can be concluded that the utterance is allowing in directive. The modality ‘can’ in the utterance indicates that the addressee is accepting the speaker’s request. The case could give explanation that Kota Delima wants to ask for crossing on that the response could be either authorization or prohibition. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:
Table 3.3 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (Maersk Kendal) gives permission to the hearer (Kota Delima) to cross on starboard bow of the speaker, because on the context, the hearer asks the speaker to allow the action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (Kota Delima) can cross on the speaker (Maersk Kendal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (Maersk Kendal) gives permission to the hearer (Kota Delima ship) to cross on.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>Maersk Kendal believes that Kota Delima can cross on starboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>Maersk Kendal really gives permission to Kota Delima to cross on starboard.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Strength</td>
<td>Maersk Kendal really means to allow Kota Delima to be ahead of Maersk Kendal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the explanation above, the utterances show that Maersk Kendal gives permission to Kota Delima cross on starboard. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (*Yes sir - You can cross, cross my bow*) is the allowance from the speaker for the hearer to cross on starboard.
Dialog 3

Datum 3

VTIS: Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.

MK: VTIS, Maersk Kendal.

VTIS: Bearing from you 277 degrees, distance 2 nautical miles away is the departure tanker Bright Pacific, Bright Pacific going to EAST.

What are your intentions? Passing ahead or astern her over?

MK: We will pass astern of her.

The verbal indicator shows in the word “what” is to ask for an answer, the function of the utterances is to ask what Maersk Kendal would do in the situation. The context of utterances is VTIS as the speaker informs that Bright Pacific ship will go up to east; in other words, if Maersk Kendal does not decide to pass ahead or astern over of the ship, it will be crashing. The setting of the utterance is the superior mentions the procedure first for assuring that the subordinate already knew the situation and could handle it. The speaker gives a question and provides chances to the hearer. The hearer is then replying by choosing to pass astern because that is the possible option. Based on the situation, the hearer could only have 2 options provided by the speaker, and the hearer does not have any other options. From the context, the utterance is asking in directive; the verbal indicator ‘what’ to show a WH
question is one of the compositions of asking. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components explained in the table below:

Table 3.4 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 3

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) asks the hearer (Maersk Kendal) to do what is instructed because Bright Pacific will depart and then go to east where the hearer is located.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (Maersk Kendal) can do and choose the action from two options provided by the speaker (VTIS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) asks the hearer (Maersk Kendal) to choose an action based on the situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>VTIS believes that Maersk Kendal can choose the action from the two options.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>VTIS really gives permission if Maersk Kendal could decide their movement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Strength</td>
<td>VTIS really means to ask for Maersk Kendal to pass ahead or astern over the ship.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the explanation above, the utterances show that VTIS asking to Maersk Kendal could choose pass ahead or astern over the ship. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (What are your intentions? Passing ahead or astern her over?) is the speaker ask the hearer for taking an action from the option above.

**Dialogue 4**

From the context, the speaker is Bright Pacific. The situation is that the speaker in Bright Pacific is the Captain, he can reflect any order to VTIS as the hearer. When the speaker gives command to the hearer, it must be that the speaker has the force or higher position from the addressee. Although
VTIS in many conditions is the superior, in this datum, VTIS is no longer the superior. The superior tells that the subordinate could continue the instruction and ensure that the speaker is Bright Pacific vessel. The conclusion from the explanation above is that the utterance is commanding on the directive, with the verbal indicator of ‘go ahead’ as the command. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

Table 3.5 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 4

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (Bright Pacific) orders the hearer (VTIS) to continue to speak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (VTIS) can give the response according to the speaker’s (Bright Pacific) wants.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (Bright Pacific) is commanding the hearer (VTIS) to talk again.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>The speaker (Bright Pacific) believes that the hearer (VTIS) can respond to the command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>The speaker (Bright Pacific) really hopes the hearer (VTIS) can achieve the command.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Degree of Strength

The speaker (Bright Pacific) really means to get the response from the hearer (VTIS).

From the explanation above, the utterances show that Bright Pacific gives order to VTIS continue to speak. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (*this is Bright Pacific, go ahead*) is the speaker commanding the hearer continue to speak, it is a symbol that the hearer could heard the voice of the speaker and the speaker can go on to the point of the conversation.

**Dialogue 5**

Datum 5

VTIS : Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.

MK : VTIS, Maersk Kendal.

VTIS : *Are you the Captain over?*

MK : Sir, the Captain is on the bridge, go ahead

The context of the datum is VTIS as the speaker asks a question to the hearer (Maersk Kendal) find out whether it is the Captain who is speaking. The VTIS does this because there are some circumstances that the superior could not explain to other crew. The question is used by the speaker to assure the situation and the hearer must give the answer. By answering the question from the speaker, the speaker is showing respond denial or acceptance. It can be concluded that the verbal indicator “Are you” is **Asking** on directive. It
aims to get an answer. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

Table 3.6 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) asks the hearer (Maersk Kendal) to answer whether he is the Captain or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (Maersk Kendal) can answer the speaker’s (VTIS) question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) asks for the answer from the hearer (Maersk Kendal).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>VTIS believes that Maersk Kendal could answer the question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>VTIS really hopes that Maersk Kendal will answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Strength</td>
<td>VTIS really asks for Maersk Kendal to answer the question.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the explanation above, the utterances show that VTIS make sure that the hearer is the Captain of Maersk Kendal or not. The meaning of the
directive illocutionary act (are you the captain over?) is the speaker ask for ensuring that the position of the hearer.

**Dialogue 6**

Datum 6

VTIS: Captain on the bridge. Right now you are already in the port limits, I advice you to slow down your speed, slow your speed there’s a lot of ------ stuff ---- over.

MK : Understood sir.

The context of the utterances is the speaker (VTIS) gives information that the hearer (Maersk Kendal) is in the port limits. That is why the hearer must be slowing down the speed because there are lot of vessels at the harbor and if the subordinate does not reduce the speed, there will be an accident. Next, the hearer responds that he already understands it and then slows down the vessel. The speaker who knew a lot about the situation in the port could give advice as in the utterances. Because the speaker talks to the Captain, he cannot do requesting. The speaker should show respect to the Captain. The hearer can accept the advice or reject it and perform an action that the Captain believes it right. Based on the datum, the hearer is accepting the advice although the hearer is the Captain, but for the situation the speaker becomes the person who has authority to manage and track the vessel at sea. It could be concluded that the utterances by verbal indicator of ‘advice’ is advising on
directive speech acts. The advice from the speaker must be accepted and followed with an action. From the context, the follow-up action is slowing down the speed. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) gives advice to the hearer (Maersk Kendal) to slow down the speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (Maersk Kendal) can understand the advice and perform an action as a response to the speaker’s (VTIS) utterances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) advises to slowing down the hearer’s (Maersk Kendal) speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>VTIS believes that Maersk Kendal will accept the advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) really hopes that the hearer (Maersk Kendal) can accept the advice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Strength</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) really means that the hearer (Maersk Kendal) will accept his suggestion.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the explanation above, the utterances show that VTIS tries to give advice for the Captain of Maersk Kendal. The meaning of the directive
Illocutionary act (*I advise you to slow down your speed*) is the speaker suggest the hearer to reduce the speed.

**Dialogue 7**

Datum 7

**MK** : (Capt) VTIS, Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, *Listen, I am slowing down all the time.* I have two ships out ahead and will pass astern of both of them, no problem.

**VTIS** : Chemical tanker, Chemical tanker, the name is Samho Jewelry, Samho Jewelry is a... is a piloted tanker. She is not leaving Singapore, she is not leaving Singapore.

**MK** : Got the name of the tanker – Samho Jewelry.

Thank you.

In Datum 7, the speaker (Maersk Kendal) shows an act that the hearer should pay attention to what was spoken by the speaker, because it is urgent and important. The verb “listen” grammatically means “to hear”. In the context, before the speaker makes a speech act, there is a sign word ‘Capt’, indicating that the speaker is a Captain (the person who has the highest position in the vessel) so that the speech act must be strongest. When the speaker gives command to the VTIS, it must be listened carefully. The speaker informs that there are two ships coming out from head of the vessel and the vessel is slowing down all the time. The Captain will pass astern of the two vessels.
As a response, the subordinate provides information about the name of the ship that will be approaching, so the captain can communicate his goal of crossing the line between ships. As seen from the verbal word ‘listen’ and supported with the context, it can be concluded that the speech as is commanding. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (Maersk Kendal) orders the hearer (VTIS) to listen carefully to the speaker’s statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (VTIS) can give the response such as by paying attention carefully to the speaker’s (Maersk Kendal) statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (Maersk Kendal) is commanding to the hearer (VTIS) to listen to the Captain’s statement.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Preparatory Condition       | The speaker (Maersk Kendal) believes that the hearer (VTIS) can listen to what the speaker
Sincerity Condition  
The speaker (Maersk Kendal) really hopes to the hearer (VTIS) to achieve the command.

Degree of Strength  
The speaker (Maersk Kendal) really means to get the response from the hearer (VTIS).

From the explanation above, the utterances show that the Maersk Kendal’s Captain is give order to VTIS. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (Listen, I am slowing down all the time) is the speaker command to the hearer to listening for what the speaker said.

Dialogue 8

Datum 8

VTIS: All ships standby, all ships standby. Maersk Kendal, warning to you, ahead of you is the chemical tanker Samho Jewelry, Samho Jewelry pilot onboard. She is, she is going to.......  

VTIS: Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal warning to you, ahead of you is Samho Jewelry, Samho Jewelry. What is your intention, over?  

MK: We are passing astern and will make an alteration of port after that.
VTIS: Captain, next time, next time exercise caution please. 

*Navigate with safe speed, Captain you cannot navigate like this.*

VTIS: Maersk Kendal, Captain do you copy?

VTIS: Maersk Kendal?

VTIS: Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.

MK: UNCLEAR

Based on the datum, VTIS as the speaker tries to communicate with Maersk Kendal to handle the situation. The speaker gives a warning to the hearer that there is a vessel coming closer in front of the hearer. The speaker as a person who manages the traffic at sea has authority to prohibit anyone if there is a potential of an accident/crash. To avoid the crash between the vessels, the speaker gives warning to Maersk Kendal which is at the dangerous speed. The warning from the speaker is not obeyed by the hearer so that the speaker totally prohibits it. The prohibition becomes a speech act because there is a punishment for anyone who violates it. In the context, the situation takes place before Maersk Kendal suffers the grounding. Grounding is as the effect of disobeying the prohibition. The verbal indicator such as the modal ‘cannot’ is reflecting a **forbidding**. Forbidding is a form of speech acts to stop ongoing acts. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:
Table 3.9 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) forbids the hearer (Maersk Kendal) to navigate in the dangerous speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (Maersk Kendal) can stop the action that is forbidden by the speaker (VTIS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) is forbidding the hearer (Maersk Kendal) to navigate in the dangerous speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) believes that the hearer (Maersk Kendal) could stop to navigate in the dangerous speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) really hopes the hearer (Maersk Kendal) not to navigate in the dangerous speed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Strength</td>
<td>The speaker’s (VTIS) really means to forbid the hearer (Maersk Kendal) to navigate in the dangerous speed.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the explanation above, the utterances show that VTIS give warning to Maersk Kendal. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act
(Captain you cannot navigate like this) is the speaker prohibits the hearer to navigate in that way.

**Dialogue 9**

Datum 9

VTIS: Maersk Kendal, shallow water ahead of you, shallow water ahead of you.

MK: OK, Sir

VTIS: Maersk Kendal, VTIS????

VTIS: Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS????

VTIS: Maersk????

VTIS: Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.

MK: VTIS, Maersk Kendal.

VTIS: **Maersk Kendal are you grounded over?**

MK: That is Affirmative sir!

The situation reflected in the datum could denote that VTIS has bad communication with Maersk Kendal; hence, VTS keeps trying to call Maersk Kendal for many times. Before that, VTIS informs that in front of the Maersk Kendal is shallow water. It means Maersk Kendal would be grounding if it does not pay attention to the information. As the speaker, VTIS give assistance and keeps in touch with the vessel which is in a trouble. VTIS tracks the situation from the mainland and gives the instruction; if the vessel has not yet replied to the instruction, VTIS can send a rescue team to the coordinate of the vessel. From the context, Maersk Kendal no longer answers the call from VTIS; then it cannot be identified if Maersk Kendal has been grounded or something else happens to it. Not so long, Maersk Kendal replies
“VTIS, Maersk Kendal”, which means Maersk Kendal is answering the call. As the speaker in the conversation, VTIS asks Maersk Kendal to state the condition. As the hearer, Maersk Kendal could explain the exact situation that it has been grounding in the port. The verbal indicator “are you?” shows that the speaker asks the hearer’s situation and the hearer replies “That’s affirmative Sir!”. This directive speech act is categorized as asking. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) asks the hearer (Maersk Kendal) to give an answer of the speaker’s question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (Maersk Kendal) can give an answer to the speaker’s (VTIS) question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (VTIS) asks the condition of the hearer, if whether it is grounding or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>VTIS believes that Maersk Kendal can give a response to that call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>VTIS really hopes that Maersk Kendal will give an answer to the speaker’s (VTIS) question in that emergency condition for sure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Strength</td>
<td>VTIS really means to ask Maersk Kendal Ship to give an answer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the explanation above, the utterances show that VTIS ask for Maersk Kendal’s answer. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (*Maersk Kendal are you grounded over?*) is the speaker asks the hearer condition and want a respond.

Situation 2: Sinking

Communication between Coast Guard and Northern Belle Ship

**Dialogue 10**

Datum 10

Northern Belle : Mayday Mayday Mayday

This is Fishing Boat Northern Belle, Fishing Boat Northern Belle, Fishing Boat Northern Belle.

We are position is Latitude 59°10.000’ N and Longitude 146°47.000’ W

Over

Coast Guard : Roger, I understand that vessel name is Northern Belle.
Break Break, Vessel Northern Belle, vessel northern belle, vessel Northern Belle.

This is the United States Coast Guard, Kodiak Radio, Alaska, Communication station 4125

Over

Northern Belle : Yes, Coast Guard

This is Northern Belle

Go ahead.

Coast Guard : Vessel Northern Belle

This is Comm Station Kodiak

Request to know if you are in need of assistance

Over

Northern Belle : Absolutely, We are going down

Based on the datum, Coast Guard acts as the speaker who has the authority to give the rescue in the accident, while Northern Belle becomes the hearer who asks for help. The context of the datum is that Northern Belle tries to contact Coast Guard with full attention because this is the Mayday call. Coast Guard responds by giving a request. Northern Belle is aware that at the time of the Mayday call, the Coast Guard has the full responsibility to do the rescue.
The request of Coast Guard means to know if Northern Belle needs the rescue. Mayday is the sign that the vessel is in a dangerous situation. Then, Coast Guard tries to figure out how to fix it. If there is no confirmation after “Mayday” call, the further contact must be done in VHF communication. Coast Guards wants the Northern Belle to tell its condition and give a response to the request. Hence, based on the verbal indicator “request”, it could be concluded that this is requesting in directive speech act. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

Table 3.11 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 10

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (Coast Guard) requests the hearer (Northern Belle) to give a response whether the hearer requires assistance or not.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (Northern Belle) can give a response as required by the speaker (Coast Guard).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (Coast Guard) requests to the hearer (Northern Belle), if the hearer needs assistance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>Coast Guard believes that Northern Belle can give an answer to the speaker’s (Coast Guard).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sincerity Condition
Coast Guard really hopes that Northern Belle will respond to the speaker’s (VTIS) request in that emergency condition.

Degree of Strength
Coast Guard really means to request Northern Belle Ship to give a response/confirmation.

From the explanation above, the utterances show that Coast Guard request for Northern Belle’s respond. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act *(Request to know if you are in need of assistance)* is the speaker want to know that the hearer needs assistance or not. The hearer could give respond by answering the request.

**Dialogue 11**

**Datum 11**

**Coast Guard : Vessel Northern Belle**

This is Comm Station Kodiak

Request to know if you are in need of assistance

Over

Northern Belle : Absolutely, We are going down

**Coast Guard : Vessel Northern Belle**
This is Comm Station Kodiak. Roger Understand you are going down

Request to know how many person on board. Over,

Northern Belle : We have 4 ( Four ) Persons on board

We are getting in a Life raft.

We are going down. Over.

The context shows that after Coast Guard officially knew the vessel is in need of the rescue, Coast Guard wants to know how many persons on the vessel. This instruction indicates the need to dig information to make the rescue by Coast Guard become more efficient and effective. As the speaker in the conversation for the vessel who will give a help, Coast Guard has to prepare things that are needed to help the ship. Because in this situation the Northern Belle is sunk, the Coast Guard must prepare other boats to get the victims out of the ship. Hence, based on the verbal indicator “request”, this can be categorized into requesting in directive speech act. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

Table 3.12 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (Coast Guard) requests the hearer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(Northern Belle) to tell how many persons in that ship before Coast Guard can give a solution to that emergency situation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode Achievement</th>
<th>The hearer (Northern Belle) can give an explanation for the speaker’s (Coast Guard) request.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (Coast Guard) requests the hearer (Northern Belle) to explain how many persons in that ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>Coast Guard believes that Northern Belle can provide an answer for the speaker’s (Coast Guard) request.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>Coast Guard really hopes that Northern Belle will respond to the speaker’s (VTIS) request in that emergency condition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Strength</td>
<td>Coast Guard really means to ask for Northern Belle Ship to give an answer.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the explanation above, the utterances show that Coast Guard request for Northern Belle’s reply. The meaning of the directive illocutionary
act (Request to know how many person on board) is the speaker want to know the specific information about the person on board.

Situation 3: Somali Pirates Attack

Communication between Djibouti radio, North Contender and Russian Tanker

Dialogue 12

Datum 12

North Contender : Station calling you are still third class, repeat third class signal, over.


The context in Datum 13 is that North Contender tries to call anyone in third class or high frequency to search for help. North Contender does not really understand how to call the station’s name in Somali; it is expressed in the utterance “Station calling you’re still third class”. The utterance shows that North Contender mentions the station not using the name. The station as the traffic monitoring control at sea is the first to be contacted when a ship gets problems during the trip. Djibouti Radio responds to that call by saying “Yes, this is Djibouti Radio”; Djibouti radio is the name of the station. From the verbal indicator “calling”, it means North Contender requests to call any station in the third class. It could be concluded that the word “calling” belongs
to **requesting** in the directive speech act. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

Table 3.13 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Point of Illocution</strong></td>
<td>The speaker (North Contender) requests the hearer (Djibouti Radio) to answer that emergency call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mode Achievement</strong></td>
<td>The hearer (Djibouti Radio) can give a response to the speaker’s (North Contender) call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Propositional Content</strong></td>
<td>The speaker (North Contender) requests the hearer (Northern Belle) to give a response or an answer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preparatory Condition</strong></td>
<td>North Contender believes that Djibouti Radio can give an answer to the speaker’s (North Contender) call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sincerity Condition</strong></td>
<td>North Contender really hopes that Djibouti Radio will give an answer to the speaker’s (North Contender) call in that emergency condition.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the explanation above, the utterances show that North Contender request Djibouti Radio which was in third class to answer the call. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (*Station calling you are still third class*) is the speaker appealing for respond from the call.

**Dialogue 13**

**Datum 13**

North Contender : Djibouti radio you are now coming through second class, readable. Over.

Djibouti Radio  : Ok, what’s your situation. What’s your situation. Over.

North Contender : Situation as follows.. normal cruising procedure when approached from starboard by two heavily loaded skiffs.. skiffs made direct approach of the ship.. person sighted in front skiffs with appeared to be high powered weapon warning shots were fired.. skiffs have now broken off.. their attack.. and shadowing from approximately three miles to our stem. Over.
The context based on the datum is that North Contender is calling the station to get help. When the station which is Djibouti Radio changes the frequency into the second class, it still could be readable. After changing the frequency, as the speaker, Djibouti Radio wants to know the situation of North Contender because if the vessel is calling to the station, there must be something serious. The procedure is, first Djibouti Radio makes sure for the condition and would gave some instructions for the rescue after knowing the emergency condition. After Djibouti Radio gives a question, North Contender answers it with explanation; it is the next procedure to tell the station regarding the problem more specifically before the rescue. Hence, the verbal indicator “What’s…?” clearly belongs to asking in the directive speech act.

The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (Djibouti Radio) asks the hearer (North Contender) to give an explanation of the situation of the hearer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (North Contender) can explain to answer the speaker’s (Djibouti Radio) question.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (Djibouti Radio) asks the hearer to explain the situation of the hearer (North Contender).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>Djibouti Radio believes that North Contender can explain the situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>Djibouti Radio really hopes that North Contender ship will explain their condition in accordance with the ongoing situation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Strength</td>
<td>Djibouti Radio really means to ask for North Contender ship to explain the situation.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the explanation above, the utterances show that Djibouti Radio asks for North Contender situation. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (*what’s your situation?*) is the speaker want to know the hearer’s situation.

**Dialogue 14**

**Datum 14**

North Contender : Djibouti radio you are now coming through second class, readable. Over.

Djibouti Radio : Ok, what’s your situation. What’s your situation. Over.
North Contender: Situation as follows.. normal cruising procedure when approached from starboard by two heavily loaded skiffs.. skiffs made direct approach of the ship.. person sighted in front skiffs with appeared to be high powered weapon warning shots were fired.. skiffs have now broken off.. their attack.. and shadowing from approximately three miles to our stem. Over.

Djibouti Radio: Please try again contacting coalition war ships on the channel sixteen. Over.

As the superior in this datum, Djibouti Radio knows more about the state of the sea in the area. North Contender is just a ship that cuts through the area to arrive at the destination. As the datum suggests, after North Contender explains the problems encountered, Djibouti Radio finally learns the condition of the vessel. Djibouti Radio then gives a solution to contact coalition warships nearby. Because this is a pirate attack, warships are perceived to have personnel, capabilities, and qualifications to fight the pirates. Different from other emergencies, at the time of pirate attacks, VTS (Djibouti Radio) is responsible for monitoring the situation at sea. Then, the VTS initiates to contact warships to ask for help. It could be concluded that the verbal indicator “Please..” belongs to requesting in directive speech act. The utterance “Please try again contacting warships..” reflects that Djibouti Radio
makes a request to North Contender. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

Table 3.15 the meanings of directive illocutionary act in datum 14

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (Djibouti Radio) requests the hearer (North Contender) to call the warship in six one channel for coalition, because the speaker has no power to fight the pirates.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (North Contender) can call the warship as suggested by the speaker (Djibouti Radio).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (Djibouti Radio) requests the hearer (North Contender) to call the warship in six one channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>Djibouti Radio believes that North Contender can call the warship in six one channel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>Djibouti Radio really hopes that North Contender will call the warship as suggested by the speaker (North Contender).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Degree of Strength | Djibouti Radio really means to request North Contender to call the war ship.
---|---

From the explanation above, the utterances show that Djibouti Radio give request to North Contender to call the warships. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (*Please try again contacting coalition war ships on the channel sixteen. Over*) is the speaker appeal to the hearer to be able to contact the warships for assistance.

**Dialogue 15**

Datum 15

Djibouti Radio : Please try again contacting coalition war ships on the channel sixteen. Over.

North Contender : **Contact coalition war ships.. repeat channel..**

repeat channel, please.

Djibouti Radio : Channel one six, channel sixteen. Over.

North Contender : One six roger. Thank you.

The datum shows that after Djibouti Radio mentions the channel of the coalition warships to ask for help during the pirates attack, it seems like North Contender does not hear it quite well or unclear. Hence, North Contender wants Djibouti Radio to repeat again the channel so that it can be clearly understandable. It is important because if North Contender couldn’t clearly
hear it, North Contender could not contact the warships to get help. Based on the verbal indicator “please..”, the utterance belongs to **requesting** in the directive speech act. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (North Contender) requests the hearer (Djibouti Radio) to repeat the channel station number because the hearer found it is unclear.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (Djibouti Radio) can repeat to state the channel station number as requested by the speaker (North Contender).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (North Contender) requests the hearer (Djibouti Radio) to repeat stating the channel station number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>North Contender believes that Djibouti Radio can repeat to say the channel station number.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>North Contender really hopes that Djibouti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the explanation above, the utterances show North Contender give request to Djibouti Radio to repeat the channel station number. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (Contact coalition war ships.. repeat channel.. repeat channel, please.) is the speaker appeals to make sure the channel station number because it is unclear to hear.

Situation 4: Scuba Fatality Accident
Communication between U.S Coast Guard, Downeast Vessel, and Challenger

Dialogue 16

Data 16

Downeast Vessel : U.S Coast Guard, U.S Coast Guard. Come in.

U.S coast Guard, this is [unintelligible]

I’m on Gates Island next to Ram Island
My girlfriend’s under water

She hasn’t come up from [unintelligible] diving

All I see is bubbles, please hurry!

U.S Coast Guard: Vessel reporting missing person near Ram Island. Say again your position, Sir.

The context based on the datum is that Downeast Vessel contacts U.S Coast Guard because there is something happen. The situation is Downeast Vessel has missing people while diving in the sea. Downeast Vessel attempts to contact the Coast Guard then asks them to answer it because they are in an emergency. Typically, the ship contacts Coast Guard when in a shocking situation. Therefore, to emphasize the situation, at the beginning of the conversations the vessel gives a command so that the Coast Guard can be prepared and get ready. According to the verbal indicator “come in”, it can be concluded that the utterance belongs to commanding in the directive speech act. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

Table 3.17 The Meanings of Directive Ilocutionary Act in Datum 16

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (Downeast Vessel) gives a command the hearer (U.S Coast Guard) to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mode Achievement</strong></td>
<td>The speaker (Downeast Vessel) is commanding the hearer (U.S Coast Guard) to answer the emergency call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Propositional Content</strong></td>
<td>The speaker (Downeast Vessel) is commanding the hearer (U.S Coast Guard) to answer the emergency call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preparatory Condition</strong></td>
<td>Downeast Vessel believes that U.S Coast Guard can answer or respond to the emergency call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sincerity Condition</strong></td>
<td>Downeast Vessel really hopes that U.S Coast Guard will give a response or an answer for the emergency call.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Degree of Strength</strong></td>
<td>Downeast Vessel really means to get the response or answer from U.S Coast Guard.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the explanation above, the utterances show Downeast Vessel give order to U.S Coast Guard to answering the call. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (*U.S Coast Guard, U.S Coast Guard. Come in*) is the speaker command to the hearer for answering the emergency call.
Dialogue 17

Datum 17


U.S coast Guard, this is [unintelligible]

I’m on Gates Island next to Ram Island

My girlfriend’s under water

She hasn’t come up from [unintelligible] diving

All I see is bubbles, please hurry!

U.S Coast Guard : Vessel reporting missing person near Ram Island. Say again your position, Sir.

Downeast Vessel is the ship that needs a help by explaining the missing person and then asks the Coast Guard to quickly give assistance. If the Coast Guard delivers too much questions, it would spend more time and lose the chance to save the missing person's life. Then, Downeast Vessel gives a request politely by mentioning "please" in order to quickly get the help. Based on verbal indicator “please”, it belongs to requesting in the directive speech act. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:
Table 3.18 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (Downeast Vessel) requests the hearer (U.S Coast Guard) to be quick in giving help, because his girlfriend is drowning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mode Achievement</td>
<td>The hearer (U.S Coast Guard) can give a help as requested by the speaker (Downeast Vessel).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (Downeast Vessel) requests the hearer (U.S Coast Guard) for help his girlfriend.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>Downeast Vessel believes that U.S Coast Guard can help his girlfriend quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>Downeast Vessel really hopes that U.S Coast Guard will come and help soon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Strength</td>
<td>Downeast Vessel really means to request U.S Coast Guard to come for giving help.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the explanation above, the utterances show Downeast Vessel request to U.S Coast Guard could give assistance quickly. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (*All I see is bubbles, please hurry!*)) is the speaker appeals to the hearer for helping in emergency situation.
Dialogue 18

Datum 18

U.S Coast Guard : Vessel reporting missing person near Ram Island. Say again your position, sir.

Downeast Vessel : east of.. west of gates Island.

Based on the datum, U.S Coast Guard receives a report from the vessel which has a problem. The problem is one person on board has confirmed to disappear after diving in the water. After the Coast Guard (the superior in Datum 19) gets enough information regarding the missing person, it needs to know the exact position of the ship to search for the victim. As the superior, U.S Coast Guard reserves to state any request relating to the process of rescue. It is evident in the verbal indicator “Say again”, so that it must belong to requesting in the directive speech act. The meanings of the directive illocutionary act components are explained in the table below:

Table 3.19 The Meanings of Directive Illocutionary Act in Datum 18

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Components</th>
<th>Meanings</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Point of Illocution</td>
<td>The speaker (U.S Coast Guard) requests the hearer (Downeast Vessel) to say again the position of the hearer so that the speaker will</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
come to give a help.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mode Achievement</th>
<th>The hearer (Downeast Vessel) can repeat to say the position of ship as requested by the speaker (U.S Coast Guard).</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Propositional Content</td>
<td>The speaker (U.S Coast Guard) requests the hearer (Downeast Vessel) to tell the position of the hearer’s ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preparatory Condition</td>
<td>U.S Coast Guard believes that Downeast Vessel can tell the position of the hearer’s ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sincerity Condition</td>
<td>U.S Coast Guard really hopes that Downeast Vessel will inform the position of the hearer’s ship.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Degree of Strength</td>
<td>U.S Coast Guard really means to request Downeast Vessel to explain its position.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the explanation above, the utterances show U.S Coast Guard appeals to Downeast Vessel to be able to explain the position of the vessel. The meaning of the directive illocutionary act (*Say again your position, sir.*) is the speaker request to the hearer for explaining the position of the vessel.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

1. Conclusions

After analyzing the application of directive illocutionary act in VHF communication for some situation such as grounding, sinking, scuba fatality accident and Somali pirates attacked, the writer can draw some conclusions as follows: First, every situation in VHF communication has directive illocutionary act in variation types. From the data, the writer found 18 dialogues which contained directive illocutionary act. In detail, the types of dialogues are: four times askings, three times commandings, eight times requestings, once advising, once forbidding, once allowing.

From those types of directive illocutionary act, requesting has the highest frequency of use among others, there are eight times because, the VTS is a person who is in charge of responsibility for giving assistance in emergency situation. In emergency condition, there are many questions that have been delivered by VTS and it wants to know about some information so that VTS could give the solution effectively. Meanwhile, forbidding, allowing, advising have the lowest frequency of use among others that is only once, because VTS should choose the appropriate procedure with emergency conditions. If a directive illocutionary act is not required then it will not be spoken.
To describe the meaning of the analysis, the writer used six components of Vanderveken and the meaning of the utterance is mostly to request some information before giving assistance. Based on the meanings of the illocutionary act in VHF communication in situation Grounding, Sinking, Scuba Fatality Accident, and Somali Pirates Attacked, most of the point of illocution is that the speaker request to the hearer for answer or explanation or do something; most of the mode of achievement is that the hearer can give the answer or explanation from speaker request, question, or command; the propositional content of the utterances is mostly expressing that the speaker request to the hearer to give explanation or doing what the speaker wants; most of the preparatory condition of the utterances is 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/wants to the hearer to do the will; and the degree of strength of VHF communication is mostly showing that the speaker really means to get the respond from the hearer, because it is an emergency call. It must be very effective and understandable.

2. Suggestion

The writer suggests other researchers to develop and find another materials to be analyzed in real life language or other sector such as in the field of business, health, etc. Besides, the writer only focused on Illocutionary Force of the Directive Illocutionary Act such as Asking, Commanding, Requesting, Advising, Allowing, Forbidding, it could be better for the students who are
interested in conducting the similar research to analyze other types of Illocutionary Act.
WORKS CITED


APPENDIC

MAIB’s transcript of relevant VHF radio communications
on 16 September 2009

VTIS: Singapore Vessel Traffic Information Service
MK: Maersk Kendal
BP: Bright Pacific
KD: Kota Delima

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Local Time</th>
<th>From</th>
<th>Content</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0703 VTIS</td>
<td>Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td>VTIS, Maersk Kendal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>Maersk Kendal, require that you slow down require you to slow down. Three ships coming out of the Jurong channel ahead of you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>070404 MK</td>
<td>I can confirm that we have slowed down sir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>Thank you very much, keep a good lookout. For your information, bearing from you 267 degrees just under 3 nautical miles away is Kota Delima, Kota Delima going to EAST. Behind her, motor tanker Bright Pacific going to EAST. Exercise caution over.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td>Understood sir.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD</td>
<td>Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, Kota Delima on your starboard bow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td>Kota Delima, this is Maersk Kendal replying.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD</td>
<td>Your starboard bow, on your starboard bow, I crossing on your head.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>070423 MK</td>
<td>Yes sir - You can cross, cross my bow.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KD</td>
<td>Thank you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td>VTIS, Maersk Kendal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>070720 VTIS</td>
<td>Bearing from you 277 degrees, distance 2 nautical miles away is the departure tanker Bright Pacific, Bright Pacific going to EAST. What are your intentions? Passing ahead or astern of her over.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td>We will pass astern of her.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>You will pass astern of her. (PAUSE) Her name is Bright Pacific, if necessary you can call her, you can call her. And your speed is very high; your speed still very high. You are entering our port limit now.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td>We are slowing down now sir, speed is coming down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>Thank you, heavy traffic ahead of you.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>Bright Pacific, Bright Pacific, VTIS.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td>This is Bright Pacific, go ahead.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>070825 VTIS</td>
<td>Bright Pacific, on your port bow bearing 100 degrees distance 1.5 nautical miles away, there is the container Maersk Kendal,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td>User</td>
<td>Message</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>-------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BP</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thank you very much sir, the container vessel on my port bow, Maersk vessel she will pass astern of me. Thank you very much sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Thank you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071002</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>Are you the Captain over?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sir, the Captain is on the bridge, go ahead</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td></td>
<td>Captain on the bridge. Right now you are already in the port limits, advice to you slow down your speed, slow your speed there's a lot of ------ stuff ---- over.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td></td>
<td>Understood sir.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071038</td>
<td>MK</td>
<td>(Capt) VTIS, <strong>Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal</strong>, Listen I am slowing down all the time I have two ships out ahead and will pass astern of both of them, no problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071045</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>Chemical tanker, Chemical tanker the name is <strong>Samho Jewelry</strong>, <strong>Samho Jewelry</strong> is a... is a piloted tanker. She is not leaving Singapore, she is not leaving Singapore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071101</td>
<td>MK</td>
<td>Got the name of the tanker – <strong>Samho Jewelry</strong>. Thank you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071106</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>Thank you, it appears that you are heading towards her, over</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071129</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>All ships standby, all ships standby, <strong>Maersk Kendal</strong>, warning to you, ahead of you is the chemical tanker <strong>Samho Jewelry</strong>, <strong>Samho Jewelry</strong> pilot on board. She is, she is going to .......</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071206</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td><strong>Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal</strong> warning to you, ahead of you is <strong>Samho Jewelry</strong>, <strong>Samho Jewelry</strong>. What is your intention, over?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071222</td>
<td>MK</td>
<td>We are passing astern and will make an alteration of port after that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071225</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>Captain, next time, next time exercise caution please. Navigate with safe speed, Captain you cannot navigate like this.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071239</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td><strong>Maersk Kendal, Captain do you copy?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071243</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td><strong>Maersk Kendal?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>UNCLEAR</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071300</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td><strong>Maersk Kendal</strong>, shallow water ahead of you, shallow water ahead of you.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0713</td>
<td>MK</td>
<td>OK sir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071355</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td><strong>Maersk Kendal, VTIS?????</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071401</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td><strong>Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS?????</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071411</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td>Maersk?????</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Maersk Kendal, Maersk Kendal, VTIS.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MK</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>VTIS, Maersk Kendal.</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071540</td>
<td>VTIS</td>
<td><strong>Maersk Kendal are you grounded over?</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>071555</td>
<td>MK</td>
<td>That is Affirmative sir!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Transcript of Somali pirates – attacked

From youtube

North Contender : NC

Djibouti Radio : DR

Russian Tanker : RT

NC : Station calling you are still third class, repeat third class signal, over.

DR : Yes, this is Djibouti radio. Djibouti radio station. How do you read. Over.

NC : Djibouti radio you are now coming through second class, readable. Over.

DR : Ok, what’s your situation. What’s your situation. Over.

NC : Situation as follows.. normal cruising procedure when approached from starboard by two heavily loaded skiffs.. skiffs made direct approach of the ship.. person sighted in front skiffs with appeared to be high powered weapon warning shots were fired.. skiffs have now broken off.. their attack.. and shadowing from approximately three miles to our stem. Over.

DR : Please try again contacting coalition war ships on the channel sixteen. Over.

NC : Contact coalition war ships.. repeat channel.. repeat channel, please.

DR : Channel one six, channel sixteen. Over.

NC : One six roger. Thank you

DR : Coalition war ships. All coalition war ships. This is Djibouti radio station. Do you read. Over.

NC : Our current course is two five two degrees. We’re currently making one five. One five knots. Over.
RT : Charlie yankee seven.. this is Russian tanker. Russian tanker navy tanker.. [unintelligible] over.

NC : This is three echo Charlie yankee seven.. Russian tanker you are coming through third to second class barely readable. Over.

NC : Yes Russian tanker.. Russian tanker this is North Contender. We also have armed security on board and have fired warning shots. We now have two skiffs shadowing us approximately three miles away to our rear.. and one more skiffs approaching from the starboard side. Over.

NC : We have two skiffs

NC : Russian tanker.. Russian tanker this is North contender.. reference altering course to one two zero. This is not possible.. not possible. Over.

NC : yes, roger. That course will take us into confrontation with attacking skiffs. Over.

Transcript of Scuba fatality
From Youtube

Downeast Vessel : DV

U.S Coast Guard : UCG


U.S coast Guard, this is [unintelligible]

I’m on Gates Island next to Ram Island

My girlfriend’s under water

She hasn’t come up from [unintelligible] diving

All I see is bubbles, please hurry!

UCG : Vessel reporting missing person near Ram Island. Say again your position,sir.
DV : east of.. west of gates Island.
UCG : roger sir. Are you on a boat at this time sir?
DV : [unintelligible] west of gates Island, hurry please!
UCG : Vessel reporting a person in the water west of Gates Island.
UCG : This is Coast guard sector Long Island sound. Roger sir. We have a boat enroute to your position. Over.
UCG : roger sir, we have a coast guard boat enroute to your position. Can I get a description of your girlfriend, sir.
DV : I’m on Gates Island. There’s bubbles coming up. She’s not coming up. Please hurry! [unintelligible] Downeaster.
Challenger : yeah state. He said it was a Downeaster Vessel near Gates Island. Person missing is diving.
DV : [unintelligible] I can’t see the bubbles anymore.
Challenger : Coast guard. This is Challenger. We’re in the area. We have 2 divers on board and we’re gonna try and respond.
DV : hurry!

Transcript of Sinking Northern belle
From Youtube

Northern Belle : Mayday Mayday Mayday

This is Fishing Boat Northern Belle, Fishing Boat Northern Belle, Fishing
We are position is Latitude 59°10.000’ N and Longitude 146°47.000’ W

Over

Coast Guard : Roger, I understand that vessel name is Northern Belle.

Break Break, Vessel Northern Belle, vessel northern belle, vessel northern Belle.

This is the United States Coast Guard, Kodiak Radio, Alaska, Communication station 4125

Over

Northern Belle : Yes, Coast Guard

This is Northern Belle

Go ahead.

Coast Guard : Vessel Northern Belle

This is Comm Station Kodiak

Request to know if you are in need of assistance

Over

Northern Belle : Absolutely, We are going down

Coast Guard : Vessel Northern Belle

This is Comm Station Kodiak. Roger Understand you are going down

Request to know how many person on board

Over

Northern Belle : We have 4 ( Four ) Persons on board

We are getting in a Life raft.

We are going down
Over

Coast Guard : Copy that, I will send team rescue going to your location

Over

Northern Belle : Thank you Coast Guard.