# INDIRECT SPEECH ACT USED BY CHARACTERS IN BOBBY ANN MASON'S DETROIT SKYLINE, 1949 MINI NOVEL

## **THESIS**

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for Sarjana Degree
of English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya



By:

Risti Pramita Reg. Number: A73214057

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL
2018

#### DECLARATION

The Undersigned,

Name

: Risti Pramita

Reg. Number: A73214057

Department

: English Department

Faculty

: Arts and Humanities

Declares that this thesis under the title Indirect Speech Act Used By Characters In Bobby Ann Mason's Detroit Skyline, 1949 Mini Novel is my original scientific work which has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana degree and submitted to the English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as plagiarism work, the writer truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and conscequeces.

Surabaya, April 30<sup>rd</sup> 2018



# INDIRECT SPEECH ACT USED BY CHARACTERS IN BOBBY ANN MASON'S DETROIT SKYLINE, 1949 MINI NOVEL

By Risti Pramita A73214057

Approved to be examined Surabaya, April 30<sup>rd</sup> 2018

Thesis Advisor

Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

NIP: 196005152000031002

Acknowledged by
The Head of English Department

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag

NIP: 1969092519940321002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
SUNAN AMPEL STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SURABAYA

2018

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, on May 6<sup>th</sup> 2018

The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities

Dr. Imam Ghozali Said, M.A. NIP: 196002121990031002

The Board of Examiners Are:

Examiner 1

Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd

NIP: 197106072003121001

Examiner 3

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag

NIP: 196909251994031002

Examiner 2

Dr. A. Dzó'ul Milal, M.Pd NIP: 196005152000031002

Examiner 4

Dr. M. Thoriqussu'ud, M.Pd

NIP: 19800/11820009121002



# KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

# LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

ebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:
Jama : Risti Pramita
JIM : A73214057
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora
E-mail address : risti-mita@gmail.com
Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan JIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah:  Desertasi Lain-lain ()  ang berjudul:    NOIRECT SPEECH ACT USED BY CHARACTERS IN BOBBY ANN
MASON'S DETROIT SKYLINE, 1949 MINI NOVEL
peserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara <i>fulltext</i> untuk kepentingan kademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.
saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta lalam karya ilmiah saya ini.
Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.
Surabaya, OL Agustus 2018
Penulis
<b>N</b>

RISTI PRAMITA
nama terang dan tanda tangan

)

#### **ABSTRACT**

Pramita, Risti, 2018. *Indirect Speech Act Used By Characters In Bobby Ann Mason's Detroit Skyline, 1949Mini Novel*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Thesis Advisor: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Key Words : literal meaning, context, indirect speech act.

This thesis investigates about the use of indirect speech act by the characters of mini novel entitled Detroit Skyline, 1949. The aim of this investigation is to describe the literal meaning of the utterance, the context of the utterance is performed, and indirect speech act achieved from understanding the context. This investigation is significant, as indirect speech act is frequently used by characters in their communication. Moreover, the researcher finds the differentmotivein indirect speech act usage, which ismotivated by impolitenessby the way the characters underestimate and intimidate someone.

Under qualitative-descriptive method, the researcher identifies the literal meaning, context, and indirect speech act by underlining and coding the utterances of characters and the narration of the mini novel. The analysis of indirect speech act divided into three stages of analysis; analysis of literal meaning, analysis of context, and analysis of indirect speech act. Analysis of literal meaning explains the original meaning of the utterance. Analysis of context explains about the situation, or the condition, time and place the speaker said the utterance, and the hearer's response to utterance's speaker. Analysis of indirect speech act explains the interpretation of speaker's intention within performing the utterance, which is achieved from understanding context.

As the result of this investigation, the researcher gives an example of the analysis. The first problem is answered by explaining the literal meaning of speaker's utterance. The utterance "She's from Kentucky"literally, means information about the place of someone that she comes from Kentucky. The second problem is answered by describing the context surround the utterance. Kentucky is a small town with farmers as majority of people who lived there. The speaker's friends in the party are laughing to hear that she comes from Kentucky. The third problem is answered by interpreting the indirect speech act. Based on the context, it is interpreted that the speaker's intention is not introducing, unless underestimating someone indirectly that she is low-class person.

#### **INTISARI**

Pramita, Risti. 2018. *Indirect Speech Act Used By Characters In Bobby Ann Mason's Detroit Skyline, 1949Mini Novel.* Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing : Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd

Kata Kunci : makna harfiah, konteks, tindak tutur tidak langsung.

Tesis ini meneliti tentang penggunaan tindak tutur kata tidak langsung oleh karakter-karakter dalam mini novel yang berjudul Detroit Skyline, 1949. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui makna harfiah pada ujaran, konteks dimana ujaran dikatakan, dan penafsiran tindak tutur kata tidak langsung yang didapat melalui pemahaman konteks. Penelitian ini signifikan karena tindak tutur kata secara tidak langsung sering digunakan oleh karakter-karakter dalam berkomunikasi. Selain itu, peneliti menemukan adanya motif yang berbeda dari pengunaan tindak tutur kata tidak langsung, yang mana dimotivasi oleh ketidaksopanan dengan cara mereka mencela dan mengintimidasi seseorang.

Dengan metode penelitian kualitatif-deskriptif, analisa tindak tutur kata tidak langsung terbagi dalam tiga tahap analisa, yaitu analisa makna harfiah, analisa konteks, dan analisa tindak tutur kata tidak langsung. Analisa makna harfiah menjelaskan tentang makna asli dari ujaran. Analisa konteks menggambarkan tentang situasi atau kondisi, tempat, dan waktu dimana ujaran berlangsung, dan tanggapan dari pendengar. Analisa tindak tutur kata tidak langsung menjelaskan tentang penafsiran makna tersirat dalam ujaran, yang didapat melalui pemahaman konteks.

Sebagaimana hasilnya, peneliti memberi salah satu contoh analisa. Masalah pertama terselesaikan dengan mejelaskan tentang makna harfiah pada ujaran. Ujaran "She's from Kentucky" secara harfiah bermakna informasi tentang seseorang yang bertempat di Kentucky. Masalah kedua terjawab dengan menggambarkan konteks di sekitar ujaran. Kentucky adalah sebuah kota kecil yang mayoritas penduduknya adalah petani. Teman-teman pembicara yang ada di pesta tertawa mendengar dia berasal dari Kentucky. Masalah ketiga dijawab dengan menginterpretasi tindak tutur kata tidak langsung. Berdasarkan konteks, ditafsirkan bahwa maksud pembicara adalah menghina seseorang secara tidak langsung bahwa dia tergolong masyarakat kelas bawah.

# **TABLE OF CONTENTS**

Inside Cover Page ii
Inside Title Page
Declaration Pageiii
Mottoiv
Dedication Pagev
Thesis Examiner's Approval Page
Thesis Advisor's Approval Pagevii
Acknowledmentvii
Abstractx
Intisarixi
Table of Contentsxii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION
1.1 Background of Study
1.2 Research Questions 9
1.3 Research Objectives
1.4 Significance of the Study
1.5 Scope and Limitation
1.6 Definition of Key Term
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE
2.1 Pragmatics 12
2.2 Speech Act
2.3 Indirect Speech Act

2.4 Response To Indirect Speech Act	20
2.5 IFIDs	21
2.6 Context	22
2.7 Implicature	23
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	
3.1 Research Design	25
3.2 Data and Data Source	26
3.3 Research Instrument	
3.4 Technique of Data Collection	27
3.5 Data Analysis	30
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DICUSSIONS	
4.1 Findings	
4.1.1 Indirect Directive act	
4.1.2 Indirect Assertive	48
4.1.3 Indirect Expressive	57
4.1.4 Indirect Commisive	61
4.2 Discussion	67
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion	.72
5.2 Suggestion	.75
REFERRENCES APPENDICES	

#### **CHAPTER I**

#### **INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the researcher would like to explain some cases underline the researcher conducted the research, statement of problems and their objectives, significance of study, and researcher's scope and limitation.

# 1.1 Background of Study

Speech act is inseparable part of our everyday life. Everyday people produce speech acts in their communication, act such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions, or making requests. It is strengthened by what Searle states that all linguistic communication involves speech act (2006:6). Thus, speech acts is the basic unit of linguistic communication.

According to American language philosopher, J.R Searle cited in Justova's thesis, "speaking a language is performing speech act" (2006:6). When someone produces utterance, he or she is actually performing an act. There are two ways people perform speech act. It can be performed both directly and indirectly. When people produce an utterance, which the intention and the meaning of utterance is equal, it means they perform direct speech act. On the other hand, when people produce an utterance, which they convey indirect purpose or intention behind their utterance, it means they perform indirect speech act.

The meaning of direct speech act is easier to be understood by hearer, as what the speaker says is equal to what the speaker does. "Today the class is dismissed" from that utterance, the speaker actually performed direct speech act, since the utterance is included to declaration sentence and the speaker's intention to produce it is to declare or to announce something. Through that utterance, the speaker is doing something, which is changing the rule. Usually the students are still in class on that time, but when they hear that utterance, they immediately leave the class.

Sometimes in several cases, the speaker performs speech act indirectly. There is a difference between what the speaker says and what she or he does. They produce an utterance to indicate another meaning. However, the meaning is able to infer the based on the context surrounding the utterance. A different place and time will cause a different meaning. To whom the speaker says also define the meaning. In Indirect speech act, paying an attention to where and when the utterances are produced is necessary, because context plays an important role. The interpretation of indirect speech act is achieved by understanding the context. The utterance "This room is very dark" has both literal and indirect meaning. Literally, the speaker just tells the truth that the room is very dark, but indirectly the meaning is more than just telling the truth. According to the context, it can be interpreted that the speaker commands the hearer to turn on the lamp, or asking some candle to light the very dark room.

The example above shows that one speech act is interpreted both literally and indirectly. It belongs to direct speech act, if the speaker intends to give a

confirmation that the room is very dark. However, it is not true, if the utterance is understood to have a meaning of confirmation or a statement. Unconsciously our brain gets the point that it is a commanding. The speaker commands indirectly, because his or her utterance is a statement.

Here, this paper focused on indirect speech act. The researcher investigated about the use of indirect speech act by characters in mini novel entitled "Detroit Skyline, 1949". Detroit Skyline, 1949 is one among stories, which is collected to a stories collection titled "Shiloh and Other Stories". This story authorized by Bobby Ann Mason in 1982. It published by Modern Library publishing in United States. Detroit Skyline, 1949 tells a story of nine-year girl's life named Peggy Jo. She came from Kentucky, a small town which majority of people were a farmer. This story describes how high-class people intimidate low-class people.

The researcher has found several utterances of characters that are recognized as indirect speech act. What they were saying and doing is different. In this story how rich person was underestimating is indirectly performed in saying utterance. Literally, there are no utterances, that indicate intimidation, bothering, and threatening, and insulting but the situation, and hearer's response surrounding utterances can trigger a reader's interpretation that indirectly the character was underestimating through his or her utterance.

According to Lakoff, Brown and Levinson in Clark: 1979, indirect speech act is mainly motivated by politeness. It is because they do not want to be rude,

instead to be kind and good to other. In certain case, indirect speech act is not only performed for showing politeness or positive purposes, but also for showing impoliteness or negative purposes, such as underestimating, insulting, judging, teasing or showing sarcasm. This study explored the investigation of indirect speech act. The researcher proves that through this thesis, indirect speech act does not only fall to positive expression, but also used to express negative expression. This study enlarged and enriched the usage of indirect speech act.

Before this investigation of indirect speech act is conducted, there are several studies conducted the same topic. The first thesis was written by Hairul, who graduated from State Islamic University SunanKalijaga on 2014. The thesis was entitled DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS OF FACEMAN'S UTTERANCES IN ACTION MOVIE THE A TEAM. This study aimed to find the purposes and how the main character's utterances are described in direct and indirect speech act.

The second study, which is related to this investigation is the journal pragmatic 11 (1987) 131-146 written on 1987 by Shosana Blum Kulka entitled INDIRECTNESS AND POLITENESS IN REQUEST: SAME OR DIFFERENT. The aim of this journal is to re-examine the notions of indirectness and politeness are applied to request. The journal and this thesis is related each other as both of these studies observed an indirect speech act, but this journal focused on request utterance. As the result, the notions of politeness and indirectness are perceived are different from each other. The more people request indirectly, the more it decrease politeness because they indicate a lack of clarity. Thus, non-conventional

indirect request is considered to decrease the degree of politeness. However, indirectness and politeness in request is same in case of conventional indirect request.

The researcher has found the next journal pragmatic, which is closely related to this thesis. The journal article was written by Ronald R. Jacobsen, entitled THE INTERPRETATION OF INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS IN RELEVANCE THEORY. This paper investigates about indirect speech act based on Sperber and Wilson's theory. The paper aims to establish the implication, which is hidden in indirect speech act. The data was taken from the 2004 presidential debate between George W Bush and John F Kerry. The researcher focused on interrogative utterances, which perform a variety of indirect speech act. According to him, an interrogative sentence implies more than one meaning.

The next related study is the journal entitled Indirect Speech Acts and Their Use in Three Communication. Channels of Lewis Hassel. SmithklineBeccham, and Margaret Christensen conducted this investigation. This paper aimed to analyze the use of indirect speech acts across three communication channels: email, face-to-face, and telephone. The researcher stated that indirect speech act played major role across speech act and channels. The journal used quantitative method to count the percentage of indirect speech act that consisted in e-mail, face to face conversation, and the conversation in telephone.

The other review of the study that is closely related to this thesis is entitled TWO TYPES OF CONVENTION IN INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS. The research was written by J.LMorgan, who studied in university of Illinois at Urbana-

Champaign on July 1977. In this paper, the researcher stated that the expression such "Can you pass the salt" has paradoxical meaning. The paper explained that indirectness can be supported by naturalization and conventionalization. The goal of this research is to take up the problem of indirect speech act especially conventional indirect speech act and show the differences between natural indirect speech act and conventional indirect speech act.

The next study is the thesis of student abroad. The thesis is on the title DIRECT AND INDIRECT SPEECH ACT. This paper was written by graduated student from Masaryk University in Brno, VeronikaJustova on 2006. She analyzed the use of speech act both direct and indirect speech act in Yasmina Reza's play Life x 3. In Life x 3 play, she identified four types of exchanges; direct speech act motivated by direct speech act, indirect speech act motivated by direct speech act, indirect speech act, and the last is indirect speech act is motivated by indirect speech act. As the result, she found out that the play is based rather on indirectness, since 62 exchanges from 89 exchanges are indirect exchanges.

The last study, which is related to this research is entitled INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS OF JAN AND MAY'S UTTERANCE IN THE SINGLE MOM'S CLUB MOVIE. This thesis was written by FitrahatunNisa, graduated student of State Islamic University SunanKalijaga Yogyakarta on 2017. To conduct the thesis, she focused to utterances from characters Jan and May in the movie The Single Mom's Club. In her thesis, she analyzed illocutionary acts on

the indirect speech acts. She also concludes the characterization of Jan and May based on the way they performed indirect speech acts.

Related to those several studies, this investigation aimed to describe the literal meaning of the utterance, the context of the utterance is performed, and the interpretation of indirect speech act achieved from understanding the context. However, the researcher needs to infer literal meaning, as it shows a clear contrary between what the speaker says and does. To analyze the literal meaning, the researcher explains the actual meaning of utterances by looking to the punctuation of the sentences and performative verb. To analyze the context, the researcher explains the situation, place and time an utterance is said, and the hearer's response or reaction to speaker's utterance. To analyze indirect speech act, the researcher reveals how the context can trigger the interpretation of indirect speech act.

To decide investigating about indirect speech act performed by characters in Detroit Skyline 1949 mini novel, the researcher has some significant reasons. The researcher chose the mini novel as a subject of this study, since this mini novel presents and reflects human's social communication. Thus, in human's communication, they automatically perform acts in saying utterance. Indirect speech act became the researcher's focus, as the characters in the story frequently used indirect way to express an act. The last significant reason is the researcher finds the different motive of indirect speech act usage in this mini novel. When indirect speech act mainly is motivated by politeness in order to be kind to other, in this novel indirect speech act is motivated by impoliteness. This is shown by

the way the characters used indirect speech act to underestimate and intimidate someone.

Yule states in Milal(2004:11) "the advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak". It is correlated with understanding about indirect speech act, since it is the study of recognizing the intention or purpose of speakersbehind their utterance. Not all of people perform speech act directly. When people perform speech act indirectly for some reason, it is an obligation for the hearer to be able to infer what the speaker's intention. If the hearer is able to receive speaker's intention, the communication will run smoothly. On the other hand, if the hearer does not consider to the situation, she or he cannot recognize what the speaker intends and misunderstanding will happen. It is strengthened by Yule, as he states "failure to recognize indirect speech act can lead to some bizarre interaction" (2006:119). This is why we must study about pragmatics, especially indirect speech act. This is taken as the consideration of the researcher to elaborate about indirect speech act.

To conduct this research, the researcher oriented both the theory of Speech Act by Austin and J.R Searle. To identify the difference between literal meaning of utterance (locution) and intention of speaker (illocution), the researcher oriented to Austin's theory of locution, illocution, and perlocution. To identify and classify indirect intention (illocutionary act), the researcher was oriented to Searle's theory of speech act categorization. Finding of literal or actual

meaning of utterance is considered as a first step of this investigation, in order to show a clear distinction between locution and the illocution. The context can be either both of the response of hearer and narration of the story, or one of them. By looking at them, the intention of speaker can be interpreted.

#### 1.2 Statement of Problems

To conduct this research indirect, the researcher stated three problems that have been concerned:

- 1. What are the literal meaning of characters' utterances?
- 2. In what context the utterances are performed?
- 3. What are the indirect speech acts performed by the characters?

# 1.3 Objectives of The Study

Based on the problems stated by the researcher, objectives of this investigation are such as follows:

- 1. To explain the literal meaning of the utterances.
- 2. To describe the context surround utterances.
- To explain about the interpretation of indirect speech acts (illocution), which areachieved from understanding context.

# 1.4 Significance of The Study

This research was conducted to get a benefit both generally and specifically. Specifically, this research broadened and enlarged the study of indirect speech act and contributed as a reference for the next researchers who are interested to investigate and broaden the same topic. Generally, this research contributed to the people who are interested to study about pragmatics. Furthermore, the researcher hopes that this thesis can help the common reader to get better understanding about the indirect speech act, which what the speaker says and what the speaker intends is different.

# 1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is pragmatic study, concerning to the indirect speech act analysis. Pragmatic study emphasizes on study of meaning depending on language users. Indirect speech act works in how the language users deliver their intention indirectly in saying something. What the speakers intend through their utterance can be interpreted by looking at the context surrounding the text. This research aims to reveal how context can result indirect meaning mainly in interaction among characters in Detroit Skyline, 1949 mini novel. The limitation of this research is the expression and gestures of characters while performing acts, since they are considered as a context. However, the researcher is able to know the situation or circumstance and expression of the characters in the narration that have been described well through of mini novel.

# 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Speech Act : The action performed in saying something (Austin,

1962).

2. Indirect Speech Act : The action performed indirectly in saying

something. There is a difference between locution

and illocution.

3.Locution : The actual or literal meaning of utterance (the

utterance means.

4. Illocution : The intention (act) in utterance (the speaker's

intention).

5. Context : Situation, place, and time and the participants

surround utterance.

6. Detroit Skyline : A mini novel collected with other stories in one

title "Shiloh and Stories, authorized by Mason in

1982

#### **CHAPTER II**

# REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter deals with review of literature. It includes some important theories and previous studies related to this research. Theories, which are related to this research is Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Indirect Speech Acts, Responds to Indirect Speech Acts, IFIDs, Context, and Implicatures.

#### 2.1 Pragmatics

According to Yule cited in Milal, Pragmatics is the study of relationships between linguistics forms and the users of those forms (2014: 11). Pragmatic is the study of how to use language in communication. It is one of the fields in linguistics, which studies about meaning. The meaning in pragmatic is influenced by context. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interprets by a listener or reader.

# 2.2 Speech Act

Speech act is the communicative function of language in use. The investigation of speech acts, therefore must fall within the realm of pragmatics because it attempts to explore a particular phenomenon of language use in a particular setting (2014:50). According to Austin cited inHandayani(2015:101), speech act is

the action performed via utterance. Austin 's work was systematized and further developed by J.R Searle, an American philosopher, who stated that claims that all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts. Besides that, he stated that speech act is a basic unit of communication (Justova, 2006). It means that there are series of analytic connection between the notion of speech acts, what the speaker means, what the sentence uttered means, what the speaker intends, and what the hearer understand.

John L. Austin founded the origin of speech act. He stated an idea that an utterance is classified into two kinds, they are constative and performative. Constative is the utterance, which deals with truth or false condition, while performative is the utterance deals with performing an act. Austin more focus to performative. He developed performative into three levels of speech act, locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act (2014:51).

Locutionary is performing an act of saying something (speaking), involved in the construction of speech, such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using them in conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain references as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn (2006:54). Sentences have grammatical structure and literal linguistic meaning; the bald, literal force of the act (Schiffman, 1997)

Illocutionary act is performing an act in saying something. The illocutionary act indicates how the whole utterance is to be taken in the

conversation (Justova, 2006). J.L Austin in his book "How do things with words, 1962" states that the question what do sentences mean towards the question "what sort of act do we perform in uttering a sentence". This he called the illocutionary force of an utterance, distinguishing it from the locutionary meaning (roughly, the referential or cognitive meaning which have been philosopher's traditionally concern) and from the perlocutionary effect (what sort of function or fulfillment of intention is accomplished by the sentence).

Illocutionary act was developed by John R.Searle, who was a junior of J.L Austin at Oxford in the fifties. He grouped illocutionary act into five types (Verschueren, 1999):

- 1. Assertive
- : Utterances that describe some state or truth of the expressed proposition, for example swearing, informing, asserting, criticizing, denying, claiming, and stating, refusing complaining, describing, answering, affirming, announcing, insulting.
- 2. Expressives
- : Utterances by which speaker expresses the psychological state of him or herself, such as thanking, congratulating, apologizing, cursing, blaming, and accusing, welcoming, deploring, praising, likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow, greeting, condoling, boasting, rejoicing, gratitude, regret, disappointment, satisfaction, admiration, guilt.
- 3. Directives
- : Directives are utterances, which are produced by speaker toget the hearer to do something for example by ordering,

commanding, requesting, advising, recommending, offering, begging, demanding, permitting, questioning, suggesting, requiring, warning, forbidding, advising, challenging, daring,

- 4. Commisives
- : Utterances which commit the speaker to some future action, Which, means makes the worlds fit words, for example refusing, promising, volunteering, committing, guaranteeing, treathening., intimidating.
- 5. Declarations
- : Utterances that makes the world change, which means wordschange the world, for example declaring, naming, confirming, blessing, approving, betting, dismissing, marrying, christening.

Perlocutionare centered around the listener. It can be said that perlocutionary acts is the effect of a speech act to the listener. This could affect the listener thought, emotions or even physical actions. There are two levels of success in performing perlocutionary act. For example, "Would you close the door?" when the hearer recognizes that he should close the door, it means the hearer is true, but when the hearer closes it directly, he is success to perform perlocutionary act (Justova, 2006)

# 2.3 Indirect Speech Act

Indirect speech act occurs in a frequent situation in language use, where literal meaning of a sentence is not that which the speaker wishes the hearer to use in his or her interpretation. It can be said that the speaker wants the hearer does not interpret literally. The sentence *it is very draughty here* is not normally intended as a simple statement, but as an indirect request to close a window or door in the room (Hickey, 2008).

Speech act may sometimes be performed indirectly. This is especially true for the speech acts of which illocutionary functions are competitive in which the illocutionary goal, such as illocutionary acts of directives for instance. This is because the performance of indirect speech acts is mainly motivated by politeness. In other words, the speaker usually performs indirect speech acts because s/he wants to be polite. In the case of request, direct request presumes a certain status of the speaker over the hearer. When this does not exist, to mitigate the degree of imposition, thus to save the face, hence to be polite, the speaker would rather perform it indirectly (2014:61).

Yule mentions the relationship between a structure and a function determines the directness or indirectness of speech acts. He says, "whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, we have a direct speech act. Whenever there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function, we have an indirect speech act". Thus, a declarative sentence used to make a statement is a direct speech act. But, when it is used to make a request, it is an

indirect speech act. Clark, furthermore, uses the terms literal and indirect meanings to characterize directness and indirectness. Taken literally, the utterance refer to directness, taken indirectly refers to indirect speech act (1996:55).

Indirect speech acts are commonly used to reject proposals and to make requests. For example, the speaker asks, "Would you like to meet me for coffee?" and another replies "I have a class". The second speaker used an indirect speech act to reject the proposal. This is indirect speech act to reject the proposal. This is indirect because the literal meaning of "I have a class" does not entail any sort of rejection.

Studying Indirect Speech Act means an understanding the motive behind utterances. Thus, in indirect speech act, an illocutionary act communicates the speaker's intentions behind the locution. Searle defines to be an utterance in which one speech act is performed indirectly by performing another. He also says that one illocutionary acts includes things like informing, promising, asking, ordering, warning etc: and they are realized in performing locutionary acts or making an utterance. Indirect Speech Act has six characteristics (Clark, 1979), they are:

# 1. Multiplicity of meaning

Direct speech acts are intended to have one meaning or illocutionary force. But Indirect speech act must have two or more motives. Searle views that indirect speech acting as a combination of two acts, as primary illocutionary act, and secondary illocutionary act. The speaker performs the secondary illocutionary

act by way of uttering a sentence the literal meaning of which is such that its literal utterance constitutes performance of that illocutionary act. Therefore, we may say that the secondary illocutionary act is literal. The primary illocutionary act is how the hearer understands the hidden purpose in speaker's utterance. In uttering it's raining out, it means I assert you that it's raining today, but indirectly that utterance implies request to do something.

# 2. Logical Priority of meaning

The several meanings of an indirect speech act are not conveyed in parallel. In uttering This soup needs salt it has M1 and M2. M1 refers to assertion that the soup needs salt then M2 is request to pass the salt. M1 and M2 form a chain of meanings in which M1 is logically prior to M2, or M2 is logically contingent on M1.

# 3. Rationality

The logical contingency between any two meanings of indirect speech act has a rational basis, according to Gordon and Lakoffcited in Clark (1979:432). For A to utter this soup needs a salt and intend both M1 and M2, A first assume that she and B mutually know certain background facts. For example they are at dinner. She has just tasted the soup, that there is salt near him. From A's utterance, B will be able to infer that she intended to request B to pass the salt. In this case, her utterance must be relevant to what is going on at the moment.

# 4. Conventionality

As part of this rationale, there are conventions about which sentences can be used for which indirect speech acts. One convention of English is that A can indirectly request B to do particular act by questioning his ability to do act. A can request the salt, therefore, with Can you reach me the salt? Are you able yet to pass the salt?and is it possible for you to pass the salt? This type of convention could be called a convention of means, since it specifies a semantic device by which an indirect speech act can be performed.

#### 5. Politeness

The reason why there are so many indirect speech acts is politeness. If A and B are peers, they may not be polite in producing utterances. They do not need perform speech act indirectly. Politeness is needed for those who have a distance in a status of relationship. One solution for A is to give B options with an indirect speech act like Can you loan me Rp 10.000? or May I ask you to loan me Rp 10.000?

#### 6. Purposefulness

Speech acts are purposeful. They are intended to have a specific effect on the addressee, such as to get him to believe that something is true or making assertion, or to get someone to do something with making request. The important point is that speakers ordinarily have goals they want to achieve. Listeners are intended to infer these speech acts in part by recognizing these goals.

According to Blum Kulka mentioned by Milal, indirect speech act is divided into two kinds. They are conventional and non-conventional indirect speech act. Conventional indirectness is the utterance, which is performed indirectly with agreed meaning of that pattern (2014:61). As the meaning is agreed, it is considered usual expression that is performed in society. The people will directly understand the meaning of that utterance, since usually, it is used by people to express their intention. The next is non-conventional indirect speech act. On the other hand, non-conventional indirect speech act is the utterance, which is performed indirectly with very hidden meaning. Thus, comprehension of non-conventional indirectness requires more inferences using the knowledge of the speaker and the context.

# 2.4 Response to Indirect Speech Act

Responses to indirect speech acts, however, are important in their own right. In ordinary conversation, many speech acts, whether direct or indirect, come in what have been called adjacency pairs. Requests are responded to by promises of compliance, questions by answers, offers by acceptances or refusals, and assertions by acknowledgments. The first half of each adjacency pair is intended to set up its response, and the second half, to satisfy the obligations set up. In conversation, it is these adjacency pairs that enable the participants to coordinate turn taking, the introduction and changing of topics, and the opening and closing of the conversation itself (Goffman, Sacks, Schegloff, & Jefferson,

Schegloff, Schegloff, Jefferson, & Sacks, Schegloff& Sacks, 1973 cited in Clark, 1979).

#### 2.5 IFIDs

Searle, cited in of Lisnani, Arifin, and Ariani stated that illocutionary force is what illocutionary act the speaker is performing in the utterance of the sentence (2017:89). In other words, it can be said that the illocutionary act produced by the speaker can be known from the illocutionary force. While Yule (1996:49) defines that illocutionary force is a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed. Cutting stated that the clearest example is the use of specific verb in an utterance. This verb is usually called as speech act as speech act verbs or performative verbs or performative verbs. Some verbs such as "To order, to warn, to promise," can be used to make the illocutionary function explicit, e.g "I order you to leave now".

According to Austin these other devices in speech, some of the role, which can be taken over by the device of the explicit performative (1962:73)

- 1. Mood
- 2. Punctuation, italics, and word order:

According to Daniel Vandervaken, illocutionary acts performed in a single moment of utterance by way uttering sentences in appropriate contexts are first level illocutionary acts (2001:26). They are expressed in natural languages by

elementary sentences containing force markers. Common examples of force markers are verb mood and sentential type. Thus, declarative sentences serve to make assertions or statement or express an opinion. This kind of sentence ends with a period.

Imperative sentences serve to give directives, command or making a request. It usually ends with a period or it can be exclamation point. Interrogative sentences serve to ask questions. This type of sentence often begins with who, what, where, when, why, how, or do and ends with a question mark. Performative sentences serve to make declarations.

- 3. Adverb and adverbial phrase.
- 4. Gestures or ceremonial non-verbal action (winks, pointings, shruggings, frowns).
- 5. Circumstance of the utterance.

## 2.6 Context

Pragmatics is the study of how context affects meaning. There are two types of context: physical context (such as where a sign is located) and linguistic context (such as preceding sentences in a passage). Context is a dynamic, not a static concept. It is to be understood as the surroundings, in the widest sense, that enable the participants in the communication process to interact, and that make the linguistics expression on their interaction intelligible. Context is more than a matter of reference and of understanding what things are about, practically

speaking. It also what gives our utterance their deeper (May:1993). Context includes the context of utterance and the context of culture. The context of utterance includes participants, identity, role, location, and assumption. The context of culture related to the culture itself, for instance the utterance "I bought sushi and cooked it". Sushi is a Japanesse fresh food and without cooked. According to Wardhaugh in Lisnani, Arifin, and Ariani context can be divided into setting, scene, participant, ends, act sequence, key, instrument, norm, and genre (2017:89).

Setting refers to the time and place of speech act, to the physical circumstances. Participants deals with who is speaking and to whom he/she is speaking to. In other words, participant includes various combination of speaker-listener, addresser-addressee, or sender-receiver. Act Sequence refers to the actual form and the content of what is said. Key refers to tone, manner or spirit in which a particular message is conveyed, it can be gesture, posture, behavior, or even deportment. Then, instrumentalities refer to the register, dialect, or code which is chosen by the speaker. Norms is related to the culture aspects of specific language.

## 2.7 Implicature

Implicature is a component of speaker meaning that constitutes an aspect of what is meant in a speaker's utterance without being part of what is said. What the speaker intends to communicate is characteristically far richer than what she

directly expresses. According to Brown and Yule in Milal, implicatures are to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from speaker literally says (2014:44). They are partially derived from the conventional or literal meaning, produced in a specific context which is shared by the speaker and the hearer of the cooperative maxims (1983:33). To imply means to account for what a speaker can imply, suggest, or mean, as distinct from what the speaker literally says. There are two characteristics of implicature, first is implicature is performed by the speaker rather than the hearer. The second is implicature implied meaning which is distinct from the literal meaning of an utterance.

#### **CHAPTER III**

#### RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher would like to elaborate about the method and technique of research that was used to conduct this research. Research method consists of research design, data of the research, data sources, research instruments, techniques of data collection, and data analysis.

## 3.1 Research Design

This research used qualitative method, as this research aimed to relate understanding some aspect of social life phenomenon. Creswellcited in Nisastates that qualitative method is concerned of a social phenomenon (2017:12). Since human's communication is one among aspects of social phenomenon, to investigate about indirect speech act performed by characters of mini novel Detroit Skyline, 1949 belonged to qualitative research. According to Miles and Huberman quoted by Lisnani, Arifin, and Ariani, method of qualitative research generates words rather than numbers. This research is qualitative research, as the data are in the form of text.

This research was descriptive analysis, as the objective of the study was to know indirect speech act performed by each character in the mini novel and how context could result indirect meaning. The researcher described and analyzed utterances that conveyed indirect purposes. To improve analysis of indirect speech

act, the researcher explained the literal meaning to show the differentiation between what the speaker says and what the speaker does and the context surround the utterances, which can trigger an interpretation of indirect speech act.

#### 3.2 Data and Data Source

The researcher decided the mini novel of Bobby Ann Mason entitled The Detroit Skyline, 1949 as the data source of the research. For the data, the researcher obtained the utterances included sentences and clauses that was performed by characters of the mini novel. The utterances were performed among characters indicated indirect speech act.

## 3.3 Research Instruments

The main instrument that was used to conduct research was researcher herself. The researcher became the main instrument, because the process of collecting data, analyzing data, and drawn the conclusion was done by herself. The researcher used other supporting instruments such as pen to underline the utterances of speaker and responses of hearer, the plain paper to write down the concept of analysis, and laptop to type the fixed analysis.

# 3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The researcher collected the data by highlighting the utterances or acts that are performed by characters and the response of other characters. Those data were given different code. **SU** indicated speaker's utterances, and **CO** indicated the context. The data, which have been coded was identified by the researcher. The researcher followed these steps to achieve analysis of indirect speech act:

# 1. Identifying Literal Meaning

The researcher identified the sentential type of speaker's utterance by looking at its punctuation. The researcher identified the sentential type byclassifying it into four kinds of sentences, they are declarative sentence, imperative sentence, interrogative sentence, and exclamatory sentence. During classifying the sentence, the researcher gave it codes for each sentence. The codes are described as follows:

DL : declarative sentence

IP : imperative sentence

IG: interrogative sentence

EL : exclamatory sentence

The researcher needed to know what is the sentential type of speaker's utterance, since sentential type determines the locutionaryforce or literal meaning of utterance. However, besides looked to sentential type, the researcher also considered theperformative verb in the utterance.

### 2. Identifying The Context:

The researcher identified the context by looking at the narration and the hearer's response which have been coded by **CO**. During analysis of context, the researcher indicated several part of context, such as in what circumstances or situation the speaker's utterance was said, to whom the utterance is said or addresser, and what is the topic of the conversation. Each part of context was given codes. The codes are described as follows:

S : situation

R : response of hearer

The researcher needed to analyze the context, since indirect speech act analysis is highly depended on context. This step was based on Searle's theory of IFID (Illocutionary Force Indicating Device). This theory is supposed to be elements or aspects of linguistic devices which indicate an illocutionary act.

#### 3. Identifying Indirect Speech Act

After looking at literal meaning and the context, the researcher identified indirect meaning or illocutionary act. The researcher indicated the difference or contrary between the meaning of the utterance and intention of the speaker. It can be said that the speaker's saying and acting is not equal. The indirect speech act is classified into categorization of illocutionary act by Searle. While classifying it into illocutionary act categorization, the researcher gave it code. Illocutionary act categorization is given codes as follows:

A : assertive act

CV : commisive act

D : directive act

EX : expressive act

DC : declarative act

## 3.4 Data Analysis

The codes above were analyzed by the researcher with these following steps:

### 1. Explaining The Literal Meaning:

Based on the codes of sentential types, the researcher explained briefly the literal meaning, which was affected by sentential type. As sentential type is an element indicates the literal meaning, the researcher implied the meaning literally based on form of the sentence. The researcher did not only looked to sentential type to explain the literal meaning, but also considered to performative verb in the utterance.

#### 2. Describing The Context:

Based on the codes of context, the researcher described the situation, included place and time the speaker performed the utterance, and the response of hearer. This step would achieve the interpretation of Indirect Speech Act.

# 3. Interpreting Indirect Speech Act:

Based on understanding the context, the researcher interpreted or inferred the intention of the speakers in their utterances. Each codes of indirect speech act were turned into an explanation of indirect meaningand the categorization of indirect speech act.



#### **CHAPTER IV**

#### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the result and discussion of this research. It aims to answer research questions with explainingliteral meaning, context surround the utterances, and interpretation of indirect speech act.

### 4.1 Research Findings

To answer research questions, the researcher presents the analysis of literal meaning, context, and indirect speech act of each datum. To start the research finding, the researcher explained about literal meaning. The researcher explained about literal meaning of speaker's utterance in order to find the original meaning. After analyzing literal meaning, the researcher moved to context's analysis. The researcher explained the context that surrounds utterance briefly in order to achieve an interpretation of indirect intention of speaker. The last analysis was explaining about interpretation of indirect speech act, which was resulted by context. Within the result of indirect speech act analysis, the researcher found an intention of speaker's utterance and clear differentiation between what the speaker says and speaker intention. From the data, which have been collected, there were 19 data in form of utterance said by characters in the mini-novel. Each data contains a dialogue of characters and the narration. Character's dialogue, which indicates an indirect speech actis marked by bold

marker. Moreover, the narration and other characters' dialogue potentially became context.

### 4.1.1 Indirect Directive Act

#### Datum A:

Aunt Mozelle: "Boone here could have built us a car by now-and us

coming in a taxi."

Mama : "We have still got that old plug, but it gets us to town."
Uncle Boone : "How could I build a car?. All I know is bumpers."

Aunt Mozelle: "That's what he does. He puts on bumpers."

Uncle Boone : "We'll get a car someday soon."

### 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Looking to the punctuation, the utterance "Boone here could have built us a car by now-and us coming in a taxi." is a kind of declarative sentence. Usually declarative sentence indicates a statement, opinion, and information. The utterance has performative verb "could have" implies a possibility that no longer exist. Here the sentence means that Uncle Boone had the ability to have a car in past. On the contrary, the speaker continued her utterance "-and us coming in a taxi". Thesentence means that they are getting on the taxi right now. This is in line with previous sentence. Literally, the utterance means an opinion that Uncle Boone actually had a chance to buy a car. On the other hand, because he did not use his chance to buy a car, they are getting on the taxi now.

### 2. Analysis of Context:

The characters are described in a taxi. Their taxi was stucked in an old traffic light (old plug). The old traffic jam makes all of passengers in a taxi wait for a long time. However, the old plug is not a big deal for her; because the taxi possibly gets them arrive to town. The husband understands that his wife's utterance is addressed to him, although she does not say to him. He responds her utterance by questioning his ability to buy a car, and he continues saying that he does not know nothing about car, unless bumpers. To know that her husband's utterance indicates a rejection of her proposal to buy her a car, she expresses her disappointing by saying "That's what he does. He puts on bumpers". This utterance actually implies a meaning "That's why you do not buy me a car, because you do not know how to ride a car. What you know is just put on bumpers". Her husband knows that she expresses disappointing, because he rejects her asking. Then, he promises to her wife that he will buy her a car someday soon.

### 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

Actually, the utterance "Boone here could have built us a car by now-and us coming in a taxi" implies a meaning "Boone actually had a chance to buy me a car long ago, but he did not do it for me. That's why now we are coming by taxi". Looking to the hearer's response that it is a rejection of proposal, it can be interpreted that she gives him a code to buy her a car as soon as possible in order her family have own transportation, then she and her husband can arrive at home

as soon as possible. Indirectly, the utterance means she wants Uncle Boone to do

something. According to Searle's theory, requesting someone to do something

belongs to directive illocutionary act. As the sentence is an indirect speech act,

which its illocutionary act is directive illocutionary act, it can be said that the

utterance is indirect directive act.

From the following explanation, it can be summarized that the utterance,

"Boone here could have built us a car by now-and us coming in a taxi"literally is a

kind of statement that Uncle Boone did not use the ability to have a car in the past

thus they were getting on a taxi right now. On the other hand, the hearer's

response results an interpretation of speaker's intention, which is to ask hearer to

buy her a car as soon as possible. This is clear that the locutionary meaning and

illocutionary act is not equal, because the speaker's utterance is a kind of

statement, but her intention is not a making statement, but requesting to do

something.

**Datum B:** 

Mama : "Peggy's all worked up over seeing the tall building"

Uncle Boone : "The cat's got her tongue"

Peggy : "It has not!"

1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Uncle Boone utters, "The cat's got her tongue". Actually, utterance cat is got

her or his tongue is an idiom, which means someone who is the most quite among

others in a conversation. This idiom is expressed to give an opinion about someone who is explicably silent. From the punctuation, the utterance is characterized into declarative sentence, as it is a kind of statement and ended with period. Literally, the utterance means a statement that Peggy is the most silent among them.

## 2. Analysis of Context:

The characters are still in the same place. They are in a taxi, on the way to town. Mama says to both of Aunt Mozelle that her daughter, Peggy is excited to see a big building. On the other hand, Peggy is just silent. No word is spoken out from her lips. From the context in previous data, Aunt Mozelle, Uncle Boone, and Mama dominate the conversation. Looking to Peggy jo is very silent, Uncle Boone performs an idiom, "The cat's got her tongue", which is literally means someone who is explicably silent. She understands that his utterance is addressed to her. She responds Uncle Boone by "It has not". The word It refers to the word cat. It means the cat has not got her tongue. This actually implies meaning that Peggy understands that she is asked not to be quiet.

### 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

Indirectly, Uncle Boone expressed the idiom "The cat's got her tongue" to tease her in order to make her not to be quite and ask her to join a conversation with them. In other word, Uncle Boone requests Peggy Jo to say something. Requesting someone to do something is characterized as directive illocutionary

act. As this utterance is an indirect speech act and the illocutionary act is a

directive, it can be said this utterance refers to **indirect directive act**.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that the utterance "The

cat's got her tongue" said by character literally is a statement that Peggy is the

most quite in a taxi. Indirectly, the character has certain purpose to perform the

utterance, which is to ask Peggy to join making a conversation with them. Here,

the illocutionary meaning against locutionary meaning, since the utterance is in a

form of statement, but the speaker's intention is requesting someone to do

something.

**Datum C:** 

Just then, the front door slammed and a tall girl with ponytail bounded into the house, saying "Hey!" in an offhand manner. She stared at me as though I were some odd sort of pet allowed into the house.

Aunt Mozelle : "Our kinfolks is here".

Mama : "Law, you've growed into a beanpole,"

Betsy Lou : "Welcome to our fair city, and I hope you don't get polio"

1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Aunt Mozelle utters, "Our kinfolks is here". The punctuation shows that the

type of this sentence is declarative sentence. It is kind of statement. Literally,

Aunt Mozelle's utterance means a statement or information about their family's

arrival.

### 2. Analysis of Context:

The conversation among Aunt Mozelle, Bestsy, and Peggy's mother happens in Aunt Mozelle and Uncle Boone's home. They just arrive at home after trip. A view minutes later, Aunt Mozelle's daughter Betsy goes home and slams the door. Aunt Mozelle, who knows her daughter goes home, says, "Our kinfolks is here" to her. She understands what her mother means. She greets Peggy by utterance "Welcome to our fair city, and I hope you don't get polio". Moreover, before Betsy gives a greeting to Peggy, Mama greets to Betsy for the first by utterance, "Law, you've growed into a beanpole". Utterance by Mama can be a supported context, which results indirect meaning of Aunt Mozelle's utterance.

# 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

As the utterance is a kind of statement, it seems to have a purpose to give information or telling to her daughter that her kinfolk is coming, but actually, the character has a certain purpose in performing the utterance. Indirectly, Aunt Mozelle commands her daughter to greet or to welcome their Kentucky family. According to Searle, commanding is characterized as directive act. As the utterance is indirect speech act which the illocutionary is directive, it can be said that the utterance refers to **indirect directive act**.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that the utterance "Our kinfolks is here" said by Aunt Mozelle literally means an information or statement to her daughter that their family from Kentucky was coming. According to the context, Aunt Mozelle has another motive to perform the utterance, which is to

command her daughter to welcome their family. Here, the illocutionary meaning against locutionary meaning, as the speaker's utterance is a form of statement, but her intention is commanding someone to do something.

#### Datum D:

Peggy : "I know who a red is"

I said suddenly, coming to the table. They all looked me and I explained what

Sharon had told me. Too late, I remembered my promise not to tell.

Lunetta : "Don't let anybody hear you say. Your uncle will lose his job. If

they even think you know somebody that knows somebody, you

can get in trouble".

Uncle Boone: "You better not say anything, hon"

## 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

The utterance, "You better not say anything, hon" is performed by Uncle Boone to addressee Peggy. The sentence is included into declaration sentence as it expresses an idea or opinion and is ended with period. Moreover, the word better usually indicates a suggestion or a good idea. Literally, Uncle Boone's utterance means a suggestion to Peggy to not say anything.

#### 2. Analysis of Context:

The characters are described in uncle Boone' home. When Uncle Boone, Aunt Mozelle, Mama, and Lunetta are talking about reds, Peggy Jo was interested to join their conversation. Then, suddenly Peggy says to them that she knows who the red is. Lunetta forbids Peggy to not say about someone belongs to red, because reds have threatened anyone who knows them. If Peggy knows about

who red is, reds will make Uncle Boone lose his job. Moreover, Uncle Boone said "You better not say anything, hon". This utterance is considered as more than suggestion.

#### 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

Looking to the situation, Uncle Boone agrees to Lunetta's prohibition to Peggy. In line with Lunetta's utterance, Uncle Boone also forbids Peggy not to say about reds, but he performed his asking by indirect way. He forbids Peggy not saying reds, because he does not want to lose his job. He asks Peggy not to do something by suggesting utterance, in order to he wants to be polite. His indirect speech act in forbidding by suggesting is motivated by politeness. According to Searle's theory, forbidding someone to not doing something is characterized as directive act. As the utterance is an indirect speech act with directive act as its illocutionary, thus it refers to **indirect directive act**.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally, the utterance "You better not say anything, hon" means a suggestion or a good idea. On the contrary, the speaker says the utterance in order to support another character's utterance who asks someone not to do something. Thus, his utterance contains indirect intention, which is asking someone not to do something. He performs it by using suggesting utterance, in order to be polite to the hearer. Here, illocutionary meaning against locutionary meaning, as the meaning of utterance and the intention of speaker is different. He utters it in the form of suggestion, but actually his intention is forbidding someone to not to do something.

#### **Datum E:**

Peggy : "I know who a red is"

I said suddenly, coming to the table. They all looked me and I explained what Sharon had told me. Too late, I remembered my promise not to tell.

Lunetta : "Don't let anybody hear you say. Your uncle will lose his job. If

they even think you know somebody that knows somebody, you

can get in trouble"

Uncle Boone : "You better not say anything, hon"
Mama : "Peggy, it's past your bedtime"

After disturbing night in which my guardian angel did not protect me from terrible secret, I was glum and cranky.

### 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

The utterance "Peggy, it's past your bedtime" is uttered by Mama to addressee Peggy. The sentence is a kind of statement or an information that the time is past for bedtime, thus it refers to declarative sentence. Literally, Mama's utterance means information that the time is past her bedtime.

#### 2. Analysis of Context:

The character is described in a terrible situation. She is sad and irritable, because she tells the secret about an identity of red's member (communist) to them. Lunetta is angry to Peggy who has said about reds. She directly forbid Peggy to not saying anything about it. On the contrary, Uncle Boone forbids her indirectly in form of suggesting. In order to do not make situation worse, she asks Peggy to leave the conversation.

3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

She asks Peggy by indirect way. The utterance "Peggy, it's past your bedtime"

has indirect intention to command Peggy to left the conversation, and she goes to

bed. According to Searle, commanding someone to do something is characterized

as directive act. As the utterance is an indirect speech act with directive act as its

illocutionary, thus specifically it refers to **indirect directive act**.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally the utterance

"Peggy, it's past your bedtime" means information that the time for her sleeping is

past. Indirectly, based on the context surround the utterance, Mama used the

utterance "Peggy, it's past your bedtime" to command Peggy to left the

conversation, and then went to bed immediately. Here illocutionary meaning

against locutionary meaning, since the utterance means an information, but her

intention is not giving an information, unless commanding someone to leave the

conversation.

Datum F:

Betsy : "Why you don't go to church anyway? You're all dressed up"

She was wearing a shelstucked summer shantung dress and

raffia T-strap sandals.

Aunt Mozelle: "Ain't you hot in that outfit? We're burning up"

Lunetta : "I guess so"

1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Aunt Mozelle utters "Ain't you hot in that outfit?then she continued it with

We're burning up" The first sentence is a kind of interrogative sentence, as it is

ended with a question mark. The second is a kind of declarative sentence, because it is a statement. To correlate with previous sentence, the second sentence is as supporter to the first sentence. It becomes a supporting sentence, as it is a cause of the first sentence. Literally, the speaker's utterance is a question about the hearer is hot with her dress. To support an asking, she utters "We're burning up" means because the weather is hot, they are burning up because of that weather.

## 2. Analysis of Context:

In summer season which the sun usually burns the skin of people, Lunetta is wearing a dress with shell tucked as a main cloth material. She wears a dress, which is for attending in church. The dress is very hot to wear in a summer season. Aunt Mozelle who sees her wears that outfit, she performs utterance "Ain't you hot in that outfit? She understands about what Aunt Mozelle intends by her utterance. Thus, she responds it by saying "I guess so". It means she is yes that the weather is hot, whereas what the speaker wants to hearer is not kind of yes answer.

## 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

Based on the context, the utterance is more than just asking a simple question, but she is indirectly requesting her to change the dress. Then, she continues it with We're burning up". Actually, the sentence implies a meaning how could you not be hot with the kind of that dress, If we are just hot? The reason why she requests Lunetta to change her dress, is because the weather is not suitable for that dress.

According to Searle's theory, requesting someone to do something is

characterized as directive act. As the sentence is an indirect speech act with

directive act as its illocutionary act, thus specifically it refers to **indirect directive** 

act.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally, the

speaker's utterance means a simple question. Based on the context, the meaning is

more than asking a question. Indirectly, she requests someone to do something.

Here the illocutionary meaning against the locutionary meaning, since the

speaker's utterance means a question, but her intention is not asking a question,

unless asking someone to do something.

Datum G:

After a disturbing night in which my guardian angel did nothing to protect me

from my terrible secret, I was glum and cranky. For the first time I refused Aunt

Mozelle's waffles.

Aunt Mozelle: "Are you burnt out on them?"

Peggy

"No, I just ain'thugry"

1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

The utterance "are you burnt out on them?" is said by Aunt Mozelle to

addressee Peggy. Structurally based on the grammatical of sentence, the to be

"are" begins subject is rule of interrogative sentence. Moreover, the sentence

punctuation question mark. Literally, the speaker's utterance means a question to

the hearer about something.

### 2. Analysis of Context:

The characters above are described in a situation when Aunt Mozelle gives Peggy waffles to enjoy. In correlating about previous situation, which Peggy consciously told about reds and Lunetta was angry to her, Peggy's mood is destroyed. She is still feeling guilty. It makes Peggy loses her appetite to enjoy the waffles. Thus, she refuses waffles served by Aunt Mozelle. Peggy understands what Aunt Mozelle's intends to do. She rejects her aunt's request to eat the waffles by saying "No, I just ain'thugry". Actually, Peggy's response has an implied meaning, "No, I don't want to eat waffles because I am feeling guilty and eating waffles is not a good idea". She rejects her aunt's request indirectly in order to be polite

#### 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

Based on the context, the utterance "Are you burnt out on them?" has a meaning more than just asking question, but indirectly she requests Peggy to eat the waffles. Requesting someone to do something is included to directive act. Since the utterance is characterized as indirect speech act with directive act as its illocutionary act, thus specifically it refers to **indirect directive act**.

According to the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally, the speaker's utterance "Are you burnt out on them?" means a simple question about something. On the contrary, context results an interpretation of another meaning. Indirectly, the speaker does requesting someone to do something. Here, the

illocutionary meaning againstlocutionary meaning, since the utterance's meaning and the intention of speaker is different.

#### Datum H:

Mama: "Boone says the buses will start up this week you could go with your

aunt to Detroit and see the big buildings"

Peggy: "Without you?"

Mama: "The doctor said I should rest up before we go back. But you goahead.

Mozelle will take you. I wanted you to go so bad, just to see those big
fancy store windows. And I wanted to see your face when you saw the
city"

### 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Mama says the utterance "Boone says the buses will start up this week you could go with your aunt to Detroit and see the big buildings" to addressee Peggy. The utterance is a kind of statement; thus it is included into declarative sentence. Literally, Mama's utterance means a statement or information to Peggy that the buses with Detroit destination would be available next week. Then, Peggy is able to go to Detroit.

#### 2. Analysis of Context:

Mama and Peggy are in the hospital. She is still ill, so she cannot take her to Detroit. However, she keeps asking her daughter, Peggy to go Detroit. She wants Peggy to see a big building of Detroit in spite of she had to take a rest. Peggy understands that her mother's utterance is about asking her to go Detroit. Thus she responds it with Without you? That is actually indirect rejection to her mother's proposal. Indirectly, she rejects her mother's proposal, because she is ordered to

go to Detroit without her mother. Moreover, Mama's second utterance also supports indirect meaning of the first utterance. In second utterance, she said "I wanted you to go so bad, just to see those big fancy store windows. And I wanted to see your face when you saw the city". This utterance means that her mother directly commands her daughter to go to see Detroit.

### 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

The utterance "You could go with your aunt to Detroit and see the big buildings" seems like a statement, but actually what she does is more than making a statement. Based on the context, she does the act, commanding her daughter to do something through her utterance. According to Searle, commanding someone to do something is characterized as directive act. As the utterance is indicated to indirect speech act with directive act as its illocutionary act, thus it specifically refers to **indirect directive act**.

Based on the explanation above, it is concluded, that literally the speaker's utterance means a statement about her daughter's ability to go to Detroit. Based on the context, through the utterance, the speaker does asking someone to do something. Here illocutionary meaning against locutionary meaning, since the utterance means an information, but what she does is more than giving an information. There is hidden intention behind her utterance, which is asking her child to go to Detroit.

#### **Datum I:**

I heard my aunt calling to me excitedly. I raced into the living room in time to see faint, dark shapes, hiding behind the snow, like the forest in the winter, and then the image faded into the snow.

Aunt Mozelle: "Pictures of Detroit! Come quick. You can see the big building

Uncle Boone: "Mozelle can take you into Detroit in a day or two. The

buses is starting up again"

Peggy : "I don't want to go"

## 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Uncle Boone said, "Mozelle can take you into Detroit in a day or two" to Peggy. The word can express an ability of someone to do something. The utterance is included to declarative sentence, as it is a kind of statement or information. Literally, the speaker's utterance means an information about Aunt Mozelle's ability to take Peggy to Detroit tomorrow or the day after tomorrow.

#### 2. Analysis of Context:

Uncle Boone and Aunt Mozelleagrees Mama's decision to make Peggy to go to Detroit. Automatically, they support what Mama command to his daughter. Aunt Mozelle's utterance is understood that she is excited to call Peggy, when she sees the shadow of Detroit behind the snow. Through the utterance, "Mozelle can take you into Detroit in a day or two" he implicitly shows an offering Aunt Mozelle to Peggy for taking her to go to see a big building in Detroit. Peggy understands what he means through his utterance. Therefore, she rejects his offering by saying "I don't want to go".

3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

According to hearer's response that indicates rejecting an offering, it can be

interpreted that he offers Peggy's his wife to take her to Detroit to see a big

building. Offering someone to do something is characterized as directive act. As

the utterance is characterized as indirect speech act with directive act as its

illocutionary act, thus specifically it refers to indirect directive act.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally, the speaker's

utterance means a statement an information about someone's ability. On the

contrary, context results an interpretation of another meaning. Indirectly the

speaker wants to offer someone a help. Here, the illocutionary meaning against

locutionary meaning, as giving information to offer someone a help, since the

utterance means an information, but her intention is not telling an information,

unless offering someone a help.

4.1.2 Indirect Assertive

Datum A:

Aunt Mozelle : "Boone here could have built us a car by now-and us

coming in a taxi"

Mama : "We have still got that old plug, but it gets us to town" Uncle Boone

: "How could I build a car?. All I know is bumpers"

Aunt Mozelle : "That's what he does. He puts on bumpers."

### 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

The utterance, "How could I build a car?. All I know is bumpers" is spoken by Uncle Boone. Looking to the punctuation, the sentence is a kind of question. Performative word could build means an ability to build or to have something in past, but the ability is no longer in a present. This utterance has a meaning a question about an ability to have a car. Then, the character continues with the utterance - All I know is bumpers". This sentence automatically is an answer to what he questions before. The sentence means that he does not know about car, because he only knows about bumpers.

### 2. Analysis of Context:

The characters are still in a taxi on a way to town. In line with the context in previous datum, his utterance is for responding to his wife's indirect asking of buying a car. She asks him to buy a car in the present, since her husband did not buy her a car long time ago, He rejects his wife's proposal, because he does not know how to drive a car. Her wife is disappointed to hear his rejection. She expresses her disappointing by utterance "That's what he does. He puts on bumpers". This actually implies a meaning "That is why you does not know how to drive a car, what you do is just put on bumpers".

3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

Based on what the hearer responds that she is disappointed to hear a rejection

of her proposal, the utterance "How could I build a car?. All I know is bumpers"

has an indirect intention, which is rejecting his wife's proposal. This utterance

actually emphasizes on Uncle Boone's impossibility to buy a car, because he

cannot drive a car. In line with the next utterance -All I know is bumpers

implicitly implies a meaning that the reason why he does not know how to drive a

car, because what he knows is only put on bumpers. According to Searle's theory,

rejection is characterized as assertive illocutionary act. Since the utterance is an

indirect speech act with assertive act as the illocutionary, it can be said that this

utterance is an**indirect assertive act**.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that the utterance "How

could I build a car?" literally is a kind of question that he asks the ability of

himself about having a car. He answers his question by himself by "All I know is

bumpers", which explicitly means that what he knows is just bumpers. On the

other hand, the hearer's response results an interpretation that speaker's utterance

is indirect rejection to his wife's proposal of buying a car. This is clear that

loctionary meaning and illocutionary meaning is not equal, because the speaker's

utterance is a kind of rhetorical question which does not need an answer from

other, unless he actually intends to reject his wife's proposal.

Datum B:

Uncle Boone : "What do you think of Georgeous Gorge?"

Peggy : "I don't know"

Uncle Boone : "How about Howdy Doody?"

Peggy :"Who's Howdy Doody?"

He was talking about television. I hadn't noticed the set in the living room,

because it had a sliding cover over the screen.

1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Peggy utters "Who's Howdy Doody?" to answer Uncle Boone's question

"How about Howdy Doody?". The word who is functioned as question mark to

ask about the name of person. The sentence is a kind of interrogative sentence, as

it begins with who and ends with a question mark. Literally, Peggy's

utterance"Who's Howdy Doody?" means a question about person, which the

name is Howdy Doody.

2. Analysis of Context:

Uncle Boone is talking about famous artists in television. In her hometown,

Kentucky, Peggy never sees a television. She is not familiar with names

mentioned by Uncle Boone. As the first question given by Uncle Boone "What do

you think of Georgeous Gorge?", she answers him by "I don't know". For the

first question, Peggy answers with appropriate answer. But there is a problem

when Peggy answers Uncle Boone's second question, Peggy answers it by

question: "Who's Howdy Doody?".

3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

The utterance seems to be a question. But, in this case Peggy uses a question

utterance to answer a question. Here, context results an interpretation of indirect

speech act. Indirectly, the utterance "Who's Howdy Doody?" is intended to

answer Uncle Boone's question with her first answer "I don't know". It means the

utterance "Who's Howdy Doody?" and "I don't know" is same. Answering

question is equal to make a statement, thus the utterance is categorized as

assertive act. As the utterance is indicated as indirect speech act with assertive act

as its illocutionary act, thus specifically it refers to **indirect assertive act**.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally, the

utterance "Who's Howdy Doody?" means a question about someone. On the

contrary, according to the context the utterance is indirectly used by character to

answer a question. In this case, locutionary meaning and illocutionary act is not

equal, as the utterance meaning and what speaker intends is different. The

utterance means a question about someone, but his intention is not asking, but

answering a question

**Datum C:** 

Uncle Boone: "This child don't know nothing. She is been raised with a

blunch of country hicks"

Aunt Mozelle: "He's fooling, Go ahead and show her, Boone, for gosh sakes.

Don't keep it a secret"

### 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Uncle Boone utters, "This child don't know nothing. She is been raised with a blunch of country hicks." to addressee his wife, Aunt Mozelle. Looking to the punctuation, the utterance is a kind of statement, as it is ended by period. Literally, Uncle Boone's utterance means a statement or opinion about Peggy who does not know nothing about artists in television. The reason why she does not know about them is because, she lived in a small town, Kentucky.

### 2. Analysis of Context:

Uncle Boone utters, "This child don't know nothing. She is been raised with a blunch of country hicks" after he knows that Peggy does not know nothing about artists have mentioned by him. Uncle Boone takes an assumption that Peggy does not know nothing about artists, because she grown up in a small town, Kentucky. Majority of people in Kentucky are working as farmers. They are low-class people. They have minimum knowledge about technology. As Peggy never sees a television, she is not familiar with artists. Then, his wife, Aunt Mozelle responds his utterance by, "He's fooling, Go ahead and show her, Boone, for gosh sakes. Don't keep it a secret". Through her response, she said that Uncle Boone does the act of fooling or insulting Peggy in saying that utterance. Moreover, she continues to ask Uncle Boone to turn on the television, in order to she knows about artists' performance.

### 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

Looking to the hearer's response, she literally says that what the speaker says to her nephew is fooling. The utterance is intended to intimidate or insult someone. Indirectly, Uncle Boone is insulting or underestimating Peggy, because she is a rural child who does not anything about popular artist. Insulting someone is a kind of expressing of someone's belief to the truth, thus it is characterized as assertive act. As the utterance is indirect speech act with assertive act as its illocutionary act, thus it specifically refers to **indirect assertive act**.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally, the character's utterance means a statement or opinion about someone. On the contrary, context results an interpretation of indirect intention. The utterance indirectly intends to underestimate someone Here, the illocutionary act is against locutionary meaning, since the utterance means statement or opinion, but the speaker's intention is not making statement, but insulting someone.

#### Datum D:

One morning as she turned to model her new dress for us, She said

Lunetta : "This is a two-tone garbadine spectator dress with a low slung

belt in the back "

Lunetta always had official descriptions for her extravagant costumes.

Mama : "Law me, that's beautiful. But what would I look like, feeding

the chickens in that getup?"

Aunt Mozelle: "Just look at the shoes"

### 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Mama utters, "Law me, that's beautiful. But what would I look like, feeding the chickens in that getup?" to addressee Aunt Mozelle. The utterance consists of two sentences. The first sentence is included to exclamatory sentence, as it describes or expresses the great emotion such as excitement. The words "Law me, that's beautiful" means feeling excited or praising to something. On the contrary, the speaker questions it with the second sentence. The words "But what would I look like, feeding the chickens in that getup?" means a question about what she has looked.

### 2. Analysis of Context:

One morning Lunetta wears dress of gabardine and low-slung belt in the back of the dress. Lunetta dress looks extraordinary, which is two different color of gabardine as a material. To see her wears extravagant dress, she said to Aunt Mozelle that the dress was beautiful, but Lunetta was not suitable for that dress. Thus, she said that she looked like feeding chickens in that getup. Actually, the question of Mama is characterized as a rhetorical question, which is a kind of question does not need answer. Then, her rhetorical question was responded by Aunt Mozelle by "just look at them shoes". Implicitly Aunt Mozelle's response means that Mama should not criticize the dress Lunetta wears and move to look at Lunetta's shoes.

3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

From the context above, it is understood that Lunetta looks like feeding a

chicken when wears that dress. Indirectly, her rhetorical question expresses her

criticizing to Lunetta's dress. The reason why she criticizes Lunetta's outfit is

because, what she wears is not suitable for her. According to Searle's theory,

criticizing is characterized as assertive act. Since the utterance is an indirect

speech act with assertive act as its illocutionary act, thus it refers to indirect

assertive act.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally, the utterance

means a question with the answer yes or no. By looking to the context, it can be

interpreted that the speaker has a hidden purpose or motive to perform the

utterance. Indirect intention contains in the utterance is criticizing. Here the

illocutionary meaning competes locutionary meaning, since what the character

says and what the character does is not equal. The character's utterance is in form

of question, but the character's intention is not questioning, unless criticizing.

**Datum E:** 

I did not know what to say to the children. They all know each other. Feeling self-

conscious in my new playsuit, I sat quietly at the party.

Sharon: "She's from Kentucky"

Peggy: "Well, we don't have any reds in Kentucky"

Some of children laughed.

### 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Sharon utters, "She's from Kentucky" to her friends in a day of her birthday party. The sentence is characterized as a declarative sentence, as it is ended with period. Usually declarative sentence refers to a statement, information or an opinion. Literally, the speaker's utterance means information about someone's original place to her friends. In other words, she tells or introducing Peggy to her friend that she comes from Kentucky.

### 2. Analysis of Context:

The characters are described in a birthday party. The party is attended by many friends of Sharon. Sharon is Betsy's neighbor. She belongs to rich family, thus friends who attend to her party must be high-class people. She knows Peggy attends her party. She utters, "She's from Kentucky" to her friend. As we know from the story, Kentucky is a small town with farmers as majority of people who lived there. Sharon's friends are laughing to hear her that she comes from Kentucky. As the hearer, Peggy understands that Sharon insults her. She responds her by saying "Well, we don't have any reds in Kentucky". The word "reds" refers to a communist people. Actually, the utterance of Peggy has an implied meaning. "Well" means she is ok to be someone comes from Kentucky, then she continued with "we don't have any reds in Kentucky" means her reason why she is okay to be Kentucky people. The reason is because she does not find communist people who are frightening in Kentucky.

3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

Looking to the character's response, through the utterance she does

underestimating or ridiculing Peggy indirectly in front of her friends, in order her

friends know that she is low-class person. Peggy's response to Sharon means that

her insulting or judging does not mean anything for her. According to Searle's

theory, underestimating is an act to express someone's belief as the truth of

something, thus it is characterized as assertive act. As the utterance is an indirect

speech act with assertive act as its illocutionary act, thus it refers to indirect

assertive act.

According to the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally the

utterance "She's from Kentucky" seems to have meaning introducing or giving an

information about something, because the utterance is in form of statement. On

the contrary, context results an interpretation of another intention, which is to

underestimate someone. Here illocutionary act competes locutionary meaning, as

what she says and what she does is different.

4.1.3 Indirect Expressive:

Datum A:

My mother gave out a loud whoop and clutched her stomach in pain. My aunt helped her to the bathroom, and short while later, my aunt and uncle flewaway

with her in a taxi.

Betsy: "I hope she has not got polio"

Peggy: "Only children get polio"

# 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

The utterance I hope she has not got polio is uttered by Betsy to addressee Peggy's mother. The sentence expresses a feeling and emotion; thus it is included to exclamatory sentence. The word hope indicates pray and wishes. Literally, her utterance means a praying for Peggy's mother to do not get polio disease.

#### 2. Analysis of Context:

Suddenly, Peggy's mother gets pain in her stomach. Then, Aunt Mozelle gets in a taxi to take her in the hospital. Aunt Mozelle leaves her alone with Betsy in home. Knowing Peggy who worries about her mother's condition, she performs "I hope she has not got polio". The word she refers to Peggy's mother. Peggy's mother gets a pain in her stomach, but rationally polio disease attacks bone, not stomach. Thus, it can be implied that Betsy is not really praying for Peggy's mother. She has another motive. Peggy understands that what she says is not a praying or wish. Then, she responds her by "Only children get polio". Peggy's utterance implies meaning that her mother does not get polio disease. Through her utterance, Peggy also implies meaning that Betsy's saying does not mean anything for her.

## 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

According to the context, it can be understood that Peggy's utterance does not mean praying or wish, although she uses word hope. She has another motive. Indirectly she bothers Peggy. But, unfortunately Betsy's bothering does not work

for Peggy. Because what she responds to her does not indicate anger, bothering is a kind of expresses a psychological state. Thus, it is included to expressive act. As the utterance is characterized as an indirect speech act with expressive act as its illocutionary act, thus it specifically refers to **indirect expressive act**.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally, the speaker's utterance means praying for Peggy's mother to do not get polio disease. On the contrary, according to the context she did not pray, but she is bothering Peggy. Here the illocutionary meaning competes locutionary meaning, since the meaning of utterance indicates praying, but what she does is not praying, unless bothering.

#### Datum B:

Aunt Mozelle : "Maybe next time you come we can go to Detroit"

Mama : "If there is a next time, this may be her only chance,

butshe had to be the contrary".

Peggy : "I did not want to miss Wax Wackies and Judi Splinters"

#### 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

The utterance "If there is a next time, this may be her only chance, but she had to be the contrary" said by Mama to responds Aunt Mozelle's utterance. Looking to the punctuation, the sentence is included into declarative sentence as it is a kind of statement. Literally, the speaker states an opinion to respond Aunt Mozelle's that Peggy has been contrary to her only chance.

#### 2. Analysis of Context:

The character's utterance is aimed to respond Aunt Mozelle's utterance. Aunt Mozelle's utterance implies meaning that Peggy still has a chance to go Detroit next time. Then, Mama says "If there is a next time, this may be her only chance, but she had to be the contrary". It implies meaning that it is the only chance for Peggy to have a time for seeing Detroit and she wasted her chance by rejecting her proposal to go to Detroit. Actually, the utterance is not addressed to Aunt Mozelle, but is addressed to Peggy, whereas she was talking to Aunt Mozelle. Moreover, Peggy understands that Mama utterance is addressed to her. Through her responds, she tells her mama a reason why she cannot go to Detroit. It is because she does not want to miss exciting programs in television.

#### 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

Through the utterance, the speaker is disappointed to Peggy, because Peggy does do what she orders. Indirectly, she does expressing disappointment. Expressing disappointment is a kind of expressing psychological state, thus it is characterized as expressive act. Since the utterance is indicated as indirect speech act with directive act as its illocutionary act, thus it specifically refers to **indirect expressive act**.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally the speaker's utterance means making statement. On the contrary, the context results another meaning. Indirectly, the speaker expresses her disappointment to someone through her statement. Here illocutionary meaning against locutionary meaning,

since the speaker's utterance meaning is an opinion or statement, but her intention is more thanmaking statement, unless expressing disappointed.

#### 4.1.4 Indirect Commisive:

#### Datum A:

Just then, the front door slammed and a tall girl with ponytail bounded into the house, saying "Hey!" in an offhand manner. "Corn!" I said timidly, which seemed to perplex her, for she stared at me as though I were some odd sort of pet allowed

into the house.

Aunt Mozelle : "Our kinfolks is here"

Mama :"Law, you've growed into a beanpole"

Betsy : "Welcome to our fair city, and I hope you don't get

polio"Besty Lou said to me.

Aunt Mozelle : "Watch what you are saying!. You'll scare Peggy Jo.

## 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Betsy Lou performs the utterance "Welcome to our fair city", and "I hope you don't get polio" to Peggy Jo. In line with the context in previous datum, the words Welcome to our fair city is intended to greet or welcome Mama and Peggy Jo, her family from Kentucky. Then, the speaker continues the utterance with "and I hope you don't get polio". The word hope indicates a wish or praying. This sentence actually belongs to exclamatory sentence, as the sentence expresses an emotion. Literally, the speaker's utterance means a wish or praying to not getting any problems or disease while she stays in a new place.

### 2. Analysis of Context:

Betsy goes home. She slams the door and knows her folks from village come to her home. Knowing Betsy is a tall girl. Mama says that Betsy grows very well. She looks at Peggy is shorter than her. She greets Peggy by "Welcome to our fair city, and I hope you don't get polio". To hear his daughter's saying to Peggy, Aunt Mozelle responds "Watch what you are saying!". The utterance expresses her anger to her daughter, as what she says is inappropriate. Moreover, her mother says that what she has said makes her folk, Peggy Jo scares. There is a contrary meaning is resulted by the context. She actually does not really pray for Peggy Jo, but she intimidates her.

# 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

As looking to hearer response that what the speaker's utterance makes her kinfolk Peggy scares, it can be said that she intimidates Peggy Jo indirectly by uttering, "Welcome to our fair city, and I hope you don't get polio". Implicitly, the utterance implies a meaning that Peggy Jo looks short like someone who gets polio disease. The speaker's utterance, which literally means wish and praying, but her intention is not to wish or to pray someone for kindness, unless to intimidate or threaten someone. According to Searle's theory, intimidating or threatening is characterized as commisiveillocutionary act. As this sentence is indirect speech act, which its illocutionary act is commisive act, thus it refers to indirect commisive act.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that the utterance, "I hope you don't get polio" literally is a kind of wish or praying for someone to not get any problems or diseases, while stays in a new place. On the other hand, the context surrounded utterance results an interpretation of indirect speech act. Actually, the utterance "I hope you don't get polio" implied anintention; to make the hearer afraid of something. Indirectly the speaker intimidates Peggy Jo that she is short, because of polio disease. Here, the illocutionary meaning against locutionary meaning, since the speaker's utterance means a hope or wish, but her intention is intimidating someone.

### Datum B:

Mama : "I imagine it'll be worse this summer than last".

Aunt Mozelle:"If we're stuck here without a car, you won't be any

place to catch polio".

Betsy : "Polio spreads at swimming pools".

Peggy : "Then I'm not going to any swimming pool".

## 1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

Betsy utters the utterance "Polio spreads at swimming pools" to Peggy Jo. Looking to the punctuation, the sentence is included into declarative sentence, as it is ended with period. Usually declarative sentence indicates a statement or opinion. Literally, the utterance meansinformation about the disease which is dispersed or spreads around swimming pool.

# 2. Analysis of Context:

Summer is coming. Swimming pool is the best place to go when summer. On the contrary, the speaker's saying describes swimming pool is not a good place to go, as there was polio spreads around. Peggy understands that Betsy's utterance is intended to threaten her that she will get polio disease, if she goes to swimming pool. As a result, she said "Then I'm not going to any swimming pool. The utterance means that she does not go to swimming pool.

## 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

Considering to the hearer's response after hearing what speaker says, speaker has a certain motive when utters, "Polio spreads at swimming pools". The motive is to make Peggy Jo not to go to swimming pool. Indirectly, she threatens Peggy Jo to not to go to swimming pool with polio as a reason. According to Searle's theory, threatening characterized as commisive act since it commits the hearer to not to do something in the future. Thus, as a result the hearer will not go to swimming pool, because the speaker threatens or intimidate her with the word polio. As the utterance is indicated as indirect speech act with commisive act as its illocutionary act, thus specifically it refers to **indirect commisive act**.

From the explanation above, it can be summarized that the utterance "Polio spreads at swimming pools" literally means an information about the disease spreads in some place. On the contrary, context results an interpretation of another meaning. Indirectly, the speaker wants to threaten someone, in order to not to do something. Here, the speaker threatens Peggy Jo to not to go to swimming pool.

66

In this case, the illocutionary act against locutionary meaning, as the utterance is

in form of information about something, but the speaker says it for threatening or

intimidating someone to not to do something.

**Datum C:** 

In the North (Aunt Mozelle's House), they drank coffee. Aunt Mozelle made a large pot of coffee in the mornings, and she kept it in a thermos so she could drink

coffee throughout the day.

Uncle Boone: "Little girls shouldn't ought to drink coffee. It turns them black"

: "I don't even want any!"

1. Analysis of Literal Meaning:

The utterance "Little girls shouldn't ought to drink coffee. It turns them black"

is uttered by Uncle Boone to Peggy Jo. The utterance is characterized as

declarative sentence as it ends with period. The words shouldn't ought to means

does not need to do. Shouldn't ought to is a modal verb used to make a suggestion

or recommendation. Thus, it is a kind of suggesting sentence. Literally, the

speaker's utterance means suggestion to not drinking a coffee.

2. Analysis of Context:

The utterance is said when women drink a coffee together in Aunt Mozelle's

house. Then Peggy Jo who sees Aunt Mozelle, Mama, and Lunetta drink a coffee,

Uncle Boone says to Peggy Jo "Little girls shouldn't ought to drink coffee. It

turns them black". The word them refers to Aunt Mozelle and Mama who was

still drinking a coffee. The utterance seems to indicate suggesting, as it used modal verb shouldn't ought to, but actually it has an indirect meaning. Peggy understands what Uncle Boone means by his utterance. She responds him by "I don't even want any!". Her utterance implies meaning that she does not want to drink coffee, because she is afraid of her skin turns to black.

# 3. Analysis of Indirect Speech Act:

Indirectly, Uncle Boone threatens someone through his utterance. He continued his words by "It turns them black". Those words supported his motive; it is making Peggy not to drink coffee. As a result, the hearer is not drinking a coffee, because she is afraid of his skin turns to black. Those words seem intends to make a statement, but indirectly it is intended as a threatening. Here, Peggy is forced to obey his asking. To threaten someone to not to do something is characterized as commisive act. Since the utterance is an indirect speech act with commisive act as its illocutionary act, thus it refers to **indirect commisive act**.

According to the explanation above, it can be summarized that literally the utterance "Little girls shouldn't ought to drink coffee. It turns them black", means a suggestion for someone to not to do something. Indirectly it has a meaning more than just suggesting, it is threatening someone in order to not to do something. Here illocutionary meaning competes locutionary meaning, as the speaker's utterance means suggestion, but the speaker's intention is not suggesting, unless threatening or intimidating.

#### 4.2 Research Discussion

Work of literature is a representation of social life, as it reflects human's activity such as requesting, telling and giving information, criticizing, rejecting proposal and many others. Those are kinds of speech acts. Sometimes, people perform speech act indirectly. Performing indirect speech act is one among phenomena in social life. People may perform an utterance to realize another act. Sometimes, they utter one utterance mean that, but also primarily mean something else. One utterance secondarily has a meaning what the utterance means, and primarily means another illocution. According to Searle cited in Mey(1969: 31) this is what he called combination of two illocutionary forces in one utterance. In datum E of Indirect Assertive Act, the speaker says, "She's from Kentucky" to her friends. The context describes that the utterance takes place in birthday party. The speaker belongs to high-class people. She points to someone who is from Kentucky. Kentucky refers to a farm, which people in farm, is identically refers to low-class people. Beside she is introducing someone to her friends, she has a primary motive, which is insulting her in front of her friends.

However, indirect speech act focuses on one illocutionary force. It is true that indirect speech act is viewed as combination of two illocutionary forces, but only one illocutionary act is considered to be appropriate. It can be said that between primary and secondary illocutionary act, the primary illocutionary act is recognized to be the true intention. For example, the speaker says, "I hope you don't get a polio". The context describes that the utterance is addressed to the someone who is shorter than her. Polio refers to disease, which the sufferer has an

abnormal legs. The speaker has no any motive, unless makes her afraid of something. Eventhough the word hope means wish or praying, but what she does is not praying at all unless intimidating. It is inappropriate if we consider the utterance has a meaning praying or good wish, because the context does not support that meaning. However, it is true and appropriate if we say that utterance means an intimidating, because the context refers to that meaning.

Those examples above are kinds of insulting and intimidating indirectly. Both of them are interesting social phenomena to be discussed within the topic of indirect speech act. Indirect communication usually is used in the purpose of kindness, as Joyce states, "Indirect communicators, who tend to act out their feelings rather than say them directly, are typically looking to save face or to avoid situations of conflicts". This is contrast to what Joyce states. Sometimes, indirect speech act is performed to show sarcastic and to hurt someone else. If indirect request has been successfully discussed and elaborated by some researcher, such as Soshana Blum Kulka(1987), J.L Morgan (1987), and Ronald Jacobson 2010), in this thesis the researcher takes up the problems of an insulting and intimidating someone by uttering another utterance. In some case, indirect speech act is not performed for polite expression such as requesting or asking someone to do something, but for impolite expression. This is happen when the speaker insults, mocks, underestimates, and intimidates someone.

As this story contains a crucial topic of in-equivalence between high-class people and low-class people, it is closely related to intimidating and insulting. Some characters belong to high-class are interpreted to do underestimating or

insulting by performing an utterances. That is based on the utterance from data D and F of indirect assertive act and data A of indirect commisive act, which have been explained. In datum A of commisive act, the speaker intimidates or threatens the hearer that he suffered polio disease. In datum D, the speaker mocks her, as she does not know nothing about familiar artist in television, and in datum F, the speaker insulting other character, as she is from a farm town, Kentucky. Denotatively Kentucky refers to the town with majority of people are farmers, while connotatively Kentucky refers to the town with majority of people is rural, strange, and lack of knowledge about technology. It is strengthened by the utterance of speaker in datum 8, "This child don't know nothing. She is been raised with a blunch of country hicks". The word ablunch of country hicks refers to Kentucky.

Insulting isakindof impolite expressions, since it is addressed to hurt someone else. Those are who have been underestimated or insulted by us may feel displeasure. George Elliot, American author said "Don't judge the book by its cover. It means we cannot judge person by their appearance. As a good people with a good attitude, we are not allowed to underestimate other. Instead, we have to tolerate them. All of God's creature is equal. In Islamic teaching, Allah SWT noted in Surah Al-Hujurat:11.

تَ خَيْرًا يَكُنَّ أَن عَسَىٰ نِسَآءٍ مِّن نِسَآءُ وَلَا مِّنْهُمْ خَيْرًا يَكُونُواْ أَن عَسَىٰ قَوْمِ مِّن قَوْمُ يُسْخَرُ لَاءَا مَنُواْ ٱلَّذِينَ يَتَأَيُّهَا خَيْرًا يَكُونُواْ أَن عَسَىٰ قَوْمِ مِّن قَوْمُ يُسْخَرُ لَاءَا مَنُواْ ٱلَّذِينَ يَتَأَيُّهُا لُمُ فَأُوْلَتَهِكَ يَتُلَمِزُ وَالْوَلَا أَن فُسكُرْ تَلْمِزُ وَاْ وَلَا أَن فُسكُرْ تَلْمِزُ وَاْ وَلَا أَنْ فُسكُرْ تَلْمِزُ وَاْ وَلَا أَنْ فُسكُرْ تَلْمِزُ وَاْ وَلَا أَنْ فُسُوقُ اللَّهُ مِنْ مَا مَا مَا مُؤْمِنَ مَا اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مَا مَا مُن اللَّهُ مِن مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مَا مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مِن اللَّهُ مُن اللَّهُ مُنْ مُن اللَّهُ مُنْ اللَّهُ مُن اللَّ

O you who believe! Let not a group scoff at another group, it may be that the latter are better than the former. Not let (some) women scoff at other women, it may be the latter are better than the former. Not defame yourselves, nor insult one another by nicknames. Evil is the name of wickedness after faith. And whosoever does not repent, they such are indeed wrongdoers. Al-Hujurat verse 11.

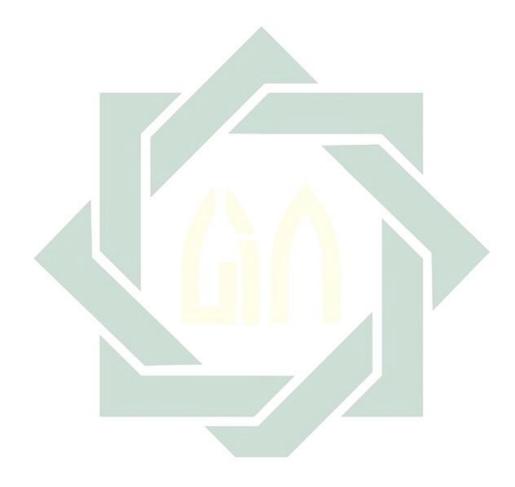
As it is interpreted by Ibnu Kathir in recite quran, Allah SWT commands us to make a peace between Muslims that fight each other. We are instructed to be kind and loved each other. Insulting or underestimating is an attitude that must be avoided, since it may cause a fight each other.

Related to insulting, intimidating is also a kind of negative expression. When someone intimidates someone else, automatically he or she makes someone afraid of something that should not be afraid. This kind of expression can turn someone into loner and closed or even isolated. Thus the act of intimidation is harmful. This act must be avoided based on either Islamic perspective, or psychological perspective. In Islamic perspective, intimidating is not allowed, noted in Surah An-Nisa: 9

Those who are concerned about the fate of their weak children, in case they leave them behind, should fear God, and speak appropriate words. (An-Nisa verse 9)

The verse above is understood that we have to fear God and speak with appropriate words. The word with an intention of intimidating purpose is not good and inappropriate. Therefore, as a people with good manners, we should keep our saying and action away from anything that may cause a dispute. The more we keep our saying from anything that inappropriate, the more we keep our good

relation to others. This is in line to study about Pragmatics, as it is regarded as the necessity of the language users use the language appropriately in certain situation and to whom the speaker says.



#### **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION and SUGGESTION**

This chapter explains conclusion and suggestion for this research. The conclusion presents the resume of all research finding and discussions in the previous chapters. The suggestion presents researcher's important proposition to both English department student and next researchers.

### 5.1 Conclusion

This thesis investigates the use of indirect speech act by the characters of mini novel entitled Detroit Skyline, 1949. The aim of this investigation is to know the literal meaning of the utterance, the context of the utterance is performed, and the interpretation of indirect speech act achieved from understanding the context. Under qualitative-descriptive method, the researcher identifies the literal mening, context, and indirect speech act by underlining and coding the utterances of characters and the narration in the mini novel.

The analysis of indirect speech act is divided into three stages of analysis, analysis of literal meaning, analysis of context, and analysis of indirect speech act. Analysis of literal meaning explains the original meaning of the utterance (locution), analysis of context explains about the situation, or the condition, time and place the speaker said the utterance, and the hearer's response to utterance's speaker, and analysis of indirect speech act explains the interpretation of speaker's intention(illocution) within performing the utterance or illocutionary meaning. Each analysis is provided a conclusion to sum up the distinction of illocutionary

meaning towards locutionary meaning, since the meaning of the utterance and the intention of the speaker is different.

This thesis contains three statements of problems, which are about literal meaning or locutionary act, the context of utterance is performed, and interpretation of indirect speech act. The first problem is answered by the researcher by explaining the literal meaning of speaker's utterance by looking to performative verb and sentential type. For instance, the character utters, "She's from Kentucky" to her friends in a day of her birthday party. The sentence is characterized as a declarative sentence, as it is ended with period. Usually declarative sentence refers to a statement, information or an opinion. Literally, the speaker's utterance means information about someone's original place to her friends. In other words, she tells or introduces the speaker to her friend that someone comes from Kentucky.

The second problem is answered by explaining the context. The researcher explains in what place and time the speaker performs utterance and the hearer's response to the speaker. Here is the example of analysis the context: the characters are described in a birthday party. The speaker belongs to rich family, thus friends who attend to her party must be high-class people. She knows the hearer attends her party, she utters, "She's from Kentucky" to her friends. As we know from the story, Kentucky is a small town with farmers as majority of people who lived there. The speaker's friends are laughing to hear her that she comes from Kentucky. The hearer understands that the speaker's utterance is intended to insult or underestimate her. She responds her by saying "Well, we don't have any reds

in Kentucky". The word "reds" refers to a communist people. Actually, the utterance of Peggy has an implied meaning. "Well" means she is ok to be someone comes from Kentucky, then she continued with "wedon't have any reds in Kentucky" means her reason why she is okay to be Kentucky people is because she does not find communist people who are frighteningin Kentucky.

Context is an important role in analysis of indirect speech act, because it results an interpretation of the speaker's actual intention. To answer the third problem, the researcher explains the indirect speech act that is achieved from understanding the context. Based on the context that have been explained above, the speaker does the act of underestimating or ridiculing the speaker indirectly in front of her friends, in order her friends know that she is low-class person. Her response of speaker means that her underestimating does not mean anything for her. According to Searle's theory, underestimating is an act to express someone's belief as the truth of something, thus it is characterized as assertive act. As the utterance is an indirect speech act with assertive act as its illocutionary act, thus it refers to **indirect assertive act**.

The researcher found 19 utterances, which are recognized as indirect speech act. As the result, there are four kinds of indirect speech act performed by the characters: indirect directive act, indirect expressive act, indirect assertive act, and indirect commisive act. The example above is an example of utterance, which is recognized as indirect assertive act. The utterance is characterized as indirect assertive, as the act within the saying is insulting. However, not only insulting which is found as indirect assertive act in this thesis, but also rejecting, answering,

and criticizing. For indirect directive, the researcher found the acts such as commanding to do something, requesting, forbidding, and offering. Indirect expressive act is found with two types of acts, bothering and disappointing. For indirect commisive, the researcher found the act of threatening or intimidating.

# 5.2 Suggestion:

The researcher suggests for the next researchers who are interested to indirect speech act, should enrich the study of indirect speech acts by investigating different and various objects and explore further about the analysis. The researcher hopes that the reader considers taking up the moral value, such as avoiding the act of underestimating and intimidating in the mini novel, which has been correlated to analysis of indirect speech act.

#### REFERENCES

- Austin J.L. 1962. How ToDo Things With Words. London: Oxford University Press
- Alsri and Rosa. 2013. Types of Illocutionary Acts Used in Slogan of Soft Drink Advertisements in Magazines. JurnalStudi Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris.
- Clark, Herbbert H. 1979. Responding to Indirect Speech Act. Journal of Cognitive Psychology, 11, 430-477.
- Copestake and Marina. Conventional Speech Act Formulae in HPSG. University of Cambridge
- Geis Michael L. 1995. Speech Acts and Conversational Interaction. United States of America: Cambridge University Press
- Griffiths Patrick. 2006. Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics. Great Britain: Edinburgh University Press Ltd.
- Hairul. 2014. Direct and Indirect Speech Acts of Faceman's Utterances In The Action Movie TheA Team. Thesis. State Islamic University of Sunan KalijagaYogyakarta.
- Hassel, Beecham, and Christensen. 1996. Indirect Speech Act in Three Channels of Communication. Journal of Communication Modelling The Language Action Perspective.
- Horn Laurence R and Ward Gregory. 2006. The Handbook of Pragmatics. United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing Ltd
- Hickey Ramond. 2008. Pragmatics. Berlin / New York: de Gruyter Mouton
- Jacobsen R. Ronald. 2010. The Interpretation of Indirect Speech Acts in Relevance Theory. Kolding Denmark.

- Justova Veronika. 2006. Direct and Indirect Speech Act in English. Thesis. Masaryk University in Brno.
- Kristani Kelly and Muhartoyo. 2013. Directive Speech Act In The Movie "Sleeping Beauty". Journal of English Department Vol 4 949-966.
- Kulka, S Blum. 1987. Indirect and Politeness Request : Same or Different. Journal of Pragmatics 11 (1987) 131-146.
- Leech Geoffrey. 1981. Semantics (Second Edition). Great Britain: The Chaucer Press.
- Lisnani, Arifin, and Ariani. 2017. Illocutionary Act of Grug Utterances In The Croods Movie. JurnalIlmuBudaya Vol 1No 2.
- Mason Bobby Ann. 1982. Shiloh and Other Stories. United States: Modern Library.
- Mey Jacob L. 2001. An Introduction to Pragmatics (Second Edition). United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishing.
- Milal A Dzo'ul. 2014. English Pragmatics Student's Handbooks. Surabaya: IAIN SunanAmpel Press.
- Morgan J.L. 1987. Two Types of Convention In Indirect Speech Acts. International Journal, Technical Report No 52.
- NisaFitrahatun. 2017. Indirect Speech Acts Of Jan And May's Utterance In The Single Mom's Club Movie. Thesis. State Islamic University of SunanKalijaga.
- Ronan Patricia. 2015. Categorizig Expressive Speech Acts in the Pragmatically Annotated SPICE Ireland Corpus. ICAME Journal Vol 39.
- Searle John R. 1979. Expression and Meaning (Studies in The Theory of Speech

Acts). United States of America: Cambridge University Press.

Vandervaken Daniel and Kubo Susumu. 2001. Essay in Speech Act Theories. Amsterdam / Philadephia: John Benjamin Publishings Company.

VerschuerenJev. 1999. Understanding Pragmatics. London: Oxford University Press.

Yule George. 1996. Pragmatics. London: Oxford University Press.

Yule George, 2006. The Study of Language. New York: Cambridge University Press.

http://www.recitequran.com/tafsir/en.ibn-kathir/49:11

http://m.clearquran.com/004.html

https://www.time4writing.com/writing-resources/type-of-sentences-and-punctuation/

https://www.goodtheraphy.org/blog/psychpedia/indirect-communication

https://www.sas.upenn.edu/~haroldfs/edling/handouts/speechacts/spchax2.html