

**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 consequences.

Surabaya, April 30th 2018

The Writer,



Risti Pramita

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

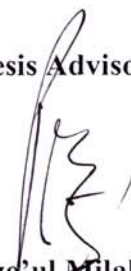
By Risti Pramita

A73214057

Approved to be examined

Surabaya, April 30rd 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 6th 2018

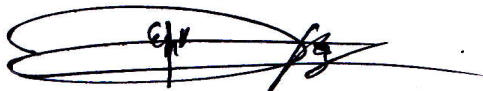
The Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities



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

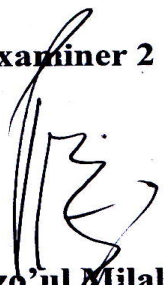
The Board of Examiners Are:

Examiner 1



Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd
NIP: 197106072003121001

Examiner 2



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

Examiner 3



Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag
NIP: 196909251994031002

Examiner 4



Dr. M. Thoriqussu'ud, M.Pd
NIP: 19800111820009121002



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

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Risti Pramita
NIM : A73214057
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora
E-mail address : risti.mita@gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :

Sekripsi Tesis Desertasi Lain-lain (.....)

yang berjudul :

INDIRECT SPEECH ACT USED BY CHARACTERS IN BOBBY ANN

MASON'S DETROIT SKYLINE, 1949 MINI NOVEL

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif 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 **fulltext** untuk kepentingan akademis 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 dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 01 Agustus 2018

Penulis

()
RISTI PRAMITA
nama terang dan tanda tangan

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 Channels of Communication**. 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, direct speech act is motivated by 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 FitrahatusNisa, 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 speakers behind 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 to 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

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.

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

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

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,

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 Japanese 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

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”.

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.

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.

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

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,

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*

