

ter describes the paradigm case of a representative illocutionary act. Representative illocutionary acts are used in Hans Ch. This includes findings, discussion and analysis. The purpose of this part is to answer the research problems with. The researcher uses Searle's theory about illocutionary acts. The representative in Hans Andersen selected fairy tale includes representative such as: *asserting, concluding, describing, predicting, suggesting, reporting, telling, informing, advising, explaining, convincing, affirming, and etc.* The researcher also identifies the reason why representative

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The purpose of this part is to answer the research problems which are stated in the introduction. The researcher uses Searle's theory about illocutionary acts as a theoretical representative in Hans Andersen selected fairy tales. The purpose of this part is to answer the research problems which are stated in the introduction. The researcher uses Searle's theory about illocutionary acts as a theoretical representative such as: *asserting, concluding, describing, claiming, promising, suggesting predicting, reporting, telling, insisting, swearing, denying, believing, explaining, convincing, affirming, and etc.* The researcher also identifies the reason why representative illocutionary acts are used in Hans Andersen selected fairy tales.

the researcher also identifies the reason why representative
the story. This is explained based on the context and
which the utterances are performed. At table 1, it c
of representative from 10 fairy tales which is in th
followed by a frequency table of the paradigm cases
by an explanation of each data.

Table 1: The paradigm case of representative acts

Story		Paradigm Cases
1.	Little Mermaid	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asserting (Data 1 and 4) - Explaining (Data 2 and 3)
2.	The Travelling Companion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Believing (Data 1, 2 and 4) - Convincing (Data 3) - Asserting (Data 5)
3.	The Ugly Duckling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Believing (Data 1 and 4) - Asserting (Data 2 and 5) - Describing (Data 3) - Convincing (Data 6)
4.	The Wild Swans	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asserting (Data 1) - Describing (Data 2) - Believing (Data 3) - Affirming (Data 4)
5.	The Garden Of Eden	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Suggesting (Data 1) - Describing (Data 2) - Asserting (Data 3 and 5) - Swearing (Data 4)
6.	Little Ida's Flowers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Believing (Data 1 and 3) - Asserting (Data 2 and 4)
7.	The Will-O'-The-Wisps Are in Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Believing (Data 1, 3 and 4) - Telling (Data 2)
8.	The Front Keys Door	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Believing (Data 1, 2 and 3) - Telling (Data 4)
9.	The Gardener and His Master	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asserting (Data 1, 2 and 4) - Telling (Data 3)
10.	Little Clause and Big Clause	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asserting (Data 1 and 4) - Telling (Data 2 and 3)

Table 2: Total data of representative acts

No	Representative	Frequency
1.	Asserting	15
2.	Believing	14
3.	Telling	5
4.	Describing	3
5.	Convincing	2
6.	Explaining	2
7.	Suggesting	1
8.	Affirming	1
9.	Swearing	1
	Total	44

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 The Paradigm Case of Representative Illocutionary Act Employed in Hans Christian Andersen's Selected Fairy Tales

In this study, there are several paradigm cases which appear in 10 fairy tales. Those are *asserting, explaining, believing, convincing, suggesting, describing, affirming, swearing, and telling*. The range of representative which is used in each story are drawn in the following explanation.

In the first story, *Little Mermaid*, there are 4 representative illocutionary acts in equal number. Those are two representatives of asserting and two representatives of explaining. Then, the second story is *Travelling Companion*. In this story, there are five representatives. Those are categorized to

Fifth story is *The Garden of Eden*. There are five data of representative in this story. Those are categorized to representative of suggesting, describing, asserting and swearing. The most dominant is representative of asserting in two data. Then, sixth story is *Little Ida's flower*. There are four representatives in data. Those are categorized to representative of believing and asserting in equal number.

Ninth story is *The Gardener and His Master*. There are four data of representative, which are categorized to representative of asserting and telling.

When a person utters certain representative, he or she must have a reason why he or she utters the representative acts. Under the table is described in detail explanations of the reason employs a certain representative from 10 selected fairy tales.

Story		No. Data	Representative	Reason
1.	Little Mermaid	1	Asserting	The speaker wants to show her care about the hearer
		2	Explaining	The speaker wants to convey information in order make clear
		3	Explaining	The speaker wants to convey information in order make clear
		4	Asserting	The speaker wants to show her feeling
2.	The Travelling Companion	1	Believing	The speaker wants to show his care about the hearer
		2	Believing	The speaker wants to show her feeling
		3	Convincing	The speaker wants to convey information in order make clear
		4	Believing	The speaker wants to show his feeling
		5	Asserting	The speaker wants to show his feeling
3.	The Ugly Duckling	1	Believing	The speaker wants to show his care about the hearer

		2	Asserting	The speaker wants to show her feeling
		3	Describing	The speaker wants to teach the hearer
		4	Believing	The speaker wants to defense the hearer
		5	Asserting	The speaker wants to show his feeling
		6	Convincing	The speaker wants to remind
4.	The Wild Swans	1	Asserting	The speaker wants to show his feeling
		2	Describing	The speaker wants to convey information
		3	Believing	The speaker wants to show his feeling
		4	Affirming	The speaker wants to convey information
5.	The Garden Of Eden	1	Suggesting	The speaker wants to show his care about the hearer
		2	Describing	The speaker wants to convey information
		3	Asserting	The speaker wants to show his feeling
		4	Swearing	The speaker wants to make the hearer convinced him
		5	Asserting	The speaker wants to show his feeling
6.	Little Ida's Flowers	1	Believing	The speaker wants to show his care about the hearer
		2	Asserting	The speaker wants to make the hearer convinced him
		3	Believing	The speaker wants to show his feeling
		4	Asserting	The speaker wants to show his feeling
7.	The Will-O'-The-Wisps Are in Town	1	Believing	The speaker wants to show his feeling
		2	Believing	The speaker wants to convey information to the hearer
		3	Telling	The speaker wants to express his thought

Fifth, in “*The Garden Of Eden*”, the reason used certain representative illocutionary act is to show a caring (Data 1), convey *information* (Data 2), show feeling (Data 3 and 5) and convince the hearer (Data 4). Then, the most dominant reason is to show the speaker’s feeling toward the hearer.

Seventh, in “*The Will-O’-The-Wisps Are in Town*”, the reasons state certain representative is to show feeling (Data 1 and 4), convey information (Data 2), and express thoughts (Data 3). Then, the most dominant reason is to show feeling.

Ninth, in “*The Gardener and His Master*”, the reason is to admit (Data 1), convey information (Data 2 and 4), and remind the hearer (Data 3). Then, the most dominant reason is to convey information to the hearer.

4.2.3 Data Analysis

Story 1/Data 1-The Little Mermaid

The little mermaid: “It hurts,”

Explanation:

Besides, from the conversation above, there are two participants. Those are the old queen and her grandchild, little mermaid. They talked in a castle under the sea. The little mermaid has been fifteen years old and she dressed as a princess by her

the grandmother's explanation makes the little mermaid clear or easy to understand by describing or giving information about it.

Story 1/Data 3-The Little Mermaid

The little mermaid: “I am going to die, become foam on the ocean, and never again hear the music of the waves or see the flowers and the burning red sun. Can’t I do anything to win an immortal soul?”

The grandmother: “No, “Only if a man should fall so much in love with you that you were dearer to him than his mother and father; and he cared so much for you that all his thoughts were of his love for you; and he let a priest take his right hand and put it in yours, while he promised to be eternally true to you, then his soul would flow into your body and you would be able to partake of human happiness. He can give you a soul and yet keep his own. But it will never happen. For that which we consider beautiful down here in the ocean, your fishtail, they find ugly up above, on earth. They have no sense; up there, you have to have two clumsy props, which they call legs, in order to be called beautiful.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that grandmother performs illocutionary acts of **explaining**. She explains that mermaid cannot has an immortal soul. But then, there is one possibility to have an immortal soul. The grandmother says that by getting a true love is the way to makes a mermaid has immortal soul. Thus, the grandmother utterance's above is considered as representative since it has characteristics of explaining.

Then, the participant on utterances above are the little mermaid and grandmother. They are talking in the castle of Mer's kingdom. **The reason** of grandmother states that utterance is to make the little mermaid can understand that what she has now is the best

characteristics of believing. Then, participants on utterance above are Johannes's father and Johannes. He talks to his beloved son in their home at late evening. That was the last time before Johannes's father died. **The reason** Johannes's father states that utterance is to show his care to Johannes by giving last pray for his son. It means that the father hopes that every steps of Johannes in this world under the protection of God. After Johannes's father dies, he doesn't have anyone in this world.

Story 2/Data 2-The Travelling Companion

The wayfarer: “Wait, where are you going?”

Johannes: “Out into the wide world, I am a poor fellow who has neither father nor mother, but I am sure that God will help me.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that Johannes performs illocutionary acts of **believing**. He believes that although he is an orphan, but God always helps him. His belief also reflects from the word “*Sure*” at that underline utterance above. Thus, Johannes’s utterance above is considered as representative since it has characteristics of believing. Then, the participants of that utterance are Johannes and the wayfarer. They are talking in a forest. A wayfarer suddenly calls Johannes and ask where Johannes will go. **The reason** of Johannes states his utterance above is to show his feeling that he can survive and strong enough to out into the wide world. He believes that God always helps him.

Story 2/Data 3-The Travelling Companion

Johannes: “Look at those heavy, dark clouds, we are in for a storm.”

The wayfarer: “They are not clouds, they are mountains. Beautiful high mountains which one can climb right up into the sky, where the air is always fresh. They are marvelous, believe me. Tomorrow we shall reach that far out in the wide world.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that wayfarer performs illocutionary acts of **convincing**. The wayfarer wants to convince Johannes that what he has seen is not a storm but a mountain. It is clearly defined from the sentence “*believe me*”. Thus, the wayfarer utterance’s above is considered as representative since it has characteristics of convincing. Then, there are two participants in that conversation. Those are Johannes and the wayfarer. They are talking in a forest, under a large tree. **The reason** wayfarer state representative of convincing us to convey information what he knows. Thus, he fixes what Johannes said. He wants Johannes to believe him that is not a storm but a mountain.

Story 2/Data 4-The Travelling Companion

The wayfarer: “So when the princess asks you what she is thinking about, do remember to say, her shoes.”

Johannes: “Well, I can just as well say one thing as the other, and maybe you have dreamed the true answer, for I am sure that God wants to help me.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that Johannes performs illocutionary acts of **believing**. He believes that God helps him through his fiend's dream. The dream, maybe can answer the princess question. Then, representative of believing is also clearly defined from the world “*Sure*” which reflects a belief. Thus, Johannes utterance above is considered as representative since it has characteristics of believing.

Then, the participants of that utterance are Johannes and the wayfarer. They are talking in an inn. A wayfarer suddenly tells Johannes about his strange dream. **The reason** of Johannes states his utterance above is to show his feeling (thankful) to the God. God has given him an answer to the princess's question. Johannes believes what his friend says maybe the true answer.

Story2/Data 5-The Travelling Companion

Johannes: “All my good fortune is your doing!”

The wayfarer: “No, my time on earth is over. I have paid my debt. Do you remember the dead man whom the evil men wanted to harm? You gave everything you owned so that he could rest in his coffin. I am the dead man.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that Johannes and the wayfarer perform illocutionary acts of **asserting**. Johannes asserts that all fortune in his life happened because of what his friend has done. Then, the wayfarer also asserts that the fortune in Johannes's life is not because of him. Thus, their utterance can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of asserting.

Then, the participant on that utterance is Johannes and his friend, the wayfarer. They are talking in the town, when Johannes tries to solve the princess's question. Johannes asserts that his fortune because of his friend's help. He asserts representative of asserting because he wants to show his great thankful and respect to his best friend, the wayfarer for all his advice. But then, the wayfarer or dead man also asserts that all what Johannes has made for a dead man in a little church on a hill. **The reason,** he

Story 3/Data 2-The ugly duckling

The little duckling: “Peep ... Peep,”

Mother Duck: “He’s awfully big for his age, He doesn’t look like any of the others.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the mother duck perform illocutionary acts of **asserting**. The mother duck implies an assertion that her new hatched egg is really big and ugly. Then, she also asserts that duckling doesn't like any other. Thus, her utterance can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of asserting. Then, the participant on utterance above is the mother duck in a duck's nest. **The reason** why she performs representative of asserting is to show or express her feeling (disappointment) with the fact that one of her sons is big and ugly. From her utterance, it also implies that the ugly duckling has an unexpected physical body.

Story 3/Data 3-The ugly duckling

Mother Duck: “Walk nicely, and remember to bow to the old duck over there. She has Spanish blood in her veins and is the most aristocratic fowl here. That is why she is so fat and has a red rag tied around one of her legs. That is the highest mark of distinction a duck can be given. It means so much that she will never be done away with; and all the other fowl and the human beings know who she is.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the mother duck performs illocutionary acts of **describing**. The mother duck describes how the duck with red rag is. Thus, the mother duck's utterance above is considered as representative since it has the characteristic of describing. Then, the participants of that utterance are the mother duck and all her duckling in the hen - yard. Especially, she brings all her ducklings to meet

that it does not matter how ugly her duckling is but the ugly duckling has a good attitude and ability.

Story 3/Data 5-The ugly duckling

The ugly duckling: “Oh, thank God! I am so ugly that even the dog doesn’t want to bite me.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the ugly duckling perform illocutionary acts of **asserting**. The ugly duckling asserts that he can save from the dog's biting because he is so ugly. Thus, the ugly duckling's utterance above is considered as representative since it has the characteristic of asserting. Then, the participant is the ugly duck who talks to himself. Then, the utterance takes place in a great swamp where wild ducks lived. One day the swamp is attacked by hunters. The dog of the hunter tries to catch running ducks. But then, the dog only passes the ugly duck, he doesn't beat him. Further, **the reason** of an ugly duck asserts that statement is to show or express his feeling (sadness) that his ugliness has saved him from the death.

Story 3/Data 6-The ugly duckling:

The Hen: “And if I don’t understand you, who will? I hope you don’t think that you are wiser than the cat or the old woman—not to mention myself. Don’t give yourself airs! Thank your Creator for all He has done for you. Aren’t you sitting in a warm room among intelligent people whom you could learn something from? While you, yourself, do nothing but say a lot of nonsense and aren’t the least bit amusing! **Believe me, that’s the truth, and I am only telling it to you for your own good. That’s how you recognize a true friend: it’s someone who is willing to tell you the truth, no matter how unpleasant it is.** Now get to work: lay some eggs, or learn to purr and arch your back.”

Eliza: “Now I dare speak! “I am innocent!””
The Oldest brother: “Yes, she is innocent!”

The underline utterance above shows that Eliza and her oldest brother perform illocutionary acts of **affirming**. They are trying to affirm the people who judge Eliza as a witch. Eliza just wants to save her eleven cursed brothers by making skirts. Eliza's utterance above implies conviction based on the evidence that she can change the swans become her brother. Thus, the utterance of Eliza and the oldest brother can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of affirming. Then, participants on those utterances are Eliza, the oldest brother and peoples. They are talking in the castle when Eliza will be executed. She is suspected as a witch. Then, **the reason** states a representative of affirming is to convey information that Eliza is not a witch. Eliza can change and break the black magic of evil queen to eleven princes and the king. So, they can free from the evil queen's spell.

The prince: “You’d better not go near the fire just yet, or you will get frostbite on your hands and your face.”

Explanation:

Story 5/Data 2-The Garden of Eden

The north wind: “Oh, it was beautiful. Flat as a dance floor. The snow was melting and the moss was green. Skeletons of walrus and polar bears lay among the sharp stones. They looked like the limbs of giants and were covered with green mold. One would think that the sun had never shone on them. I blew the fog away so that I could see a little better. Someone had built a shed from the wreckage of stranded ships, with walrus skin stretched over it”

The underline utterance above shows that the north wind performs illocutionary acts of **describing**. He describes to his mother and the prince how the Barents Sea and what he does there. Thus, the utterance of the north wind can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of describing. Moreover, the participants on

Story 5/Data 4-The Garden of Eden

The prince: “I won’t touch the apples of the tree of knowledge, there are so many other fruits as lovely as they.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the prince performs illocutionary acts of **swearing**. He swear to not touch the apple in the knowledge's tree. The prince says that there are another lovely fruits in the Garden of Eden. It means that he will never touch the apple. Thus, the utterance of the price above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of swearing. Then, there are two participants on utterance above. They are the prince who talks to fairy. The fairy warns him to not eat forbidden fruit, as Adam and Eve did if he wants to stay forever in the Garden of Eden. **The reason** of prince for swearing is to make the fairy convinced that the prince is trustable man. He will not do what the fairy's prohibition. Meanwhile, the prince also doesn't want to make the fairy disappointed with him.

Story 5/Data 5-The Garden of Eden

The prince: “I have sinned as Adam did. Sinned and caused paradise to sink deeper into the earth.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the prince performs illocutionary acts of **asserting**. He believes that has do a big mistake that makes the paradise sinks for him. The prince asserts that utterance after he cannot keep his promise. Thus, the utterance of the prince above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of asserting. Then, participant on utterance above is the prince. He talks

to himself after the Garden of Eden sinks. The prince cannot stop his self to not follow the fairy, the princess of Garden of Eden. He follows her voice until he arrives in the knowledge's tree. The prince cannot stop himself for meeting the fairy. Then, after the Garden of Eden disappears, he states that utterance. **The reason** is to show his feeling (regret) because he keeps to follow the fairy in the evening. This makes the Garden of Eden closed forever for him and the Death is already to take him.

Story 6/Data 1-little Ida's flowers

Little Ida: “Why do my flowers look so sad today?”

The young man: “I know what is wrong with them, they have been dancing all night and that is why they look so tired and hang their heads.”

Little Ida: “But flowers can’t dance,”

The young man: “Sure they can, when darkness comes and we go to bed and sleep, then the flowers jump about gaily enough. Nearly every night they hold a grand ball.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the young man performs illocutionary act of **believing**. He believe that the flowers of Little Ida looks sad because they are tired after dancing all night. This also reflected from the word “sure”. Thus, the utterance of the young man above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristic of believing. The participant on conversation above are the young man and little Ida. They are talking in the class. Little Ida is really sad after looks all of her flowers is dying, then, **the reason** why he states that utterance is to show his care and makes little Ida feels happy.

Story 6/Data 2-Little Ida's flowers

Little Ida: “What about the flowers in the botanical garden; are they allowed to attend the ball too? And how do they get out there? It is a very long way from where they live to the castle.”

The student: “Oh sure, they can come!”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the prince performs illocutionary acts of **asserting**. The student asserts to the little Ida that the flowers in botanical garden also can go to the ball too. It is also reflected from the word “sure” which indicates his belief for what he has said. Thus, the utterance of the student can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of asserting. Then, there are two participants on that conversation. Those are little Ida and the student. They are talking in a class. Little Ida asks about the flowers in the botanical garden, whether they also go to the ball. Next, **the reason** of the student asserts that utterance is to make Little Ida believe the story. It is hoped that Little Ida can be happy again although her flower is dying.

Story 6/Data 3-Little Ida's Flowers

Little Ida: “But how will the flower I tell it to talk to the others? I am sure that I have never seen a flower speak,”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that little Ida performs illocutionary acts of **believing**. Little Ida states her belief that the flowers cannot speak. Her belief is reflected from the word “sure”. Thus, the utterance of little Ida above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of believing. Then, there are two participants on context of story. The little Ida asks to the student about how can a

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the man performs illocutionary acts of **believing**. The man believe that he can find the fairy tales. He think that he cannot give up. The man really loves fairy tales and keeps to look it. The man's belief on his utterance also reflects from her utterance which is used the word "believe". Then, the man utters explicitly representative of believing by using a **performative verb** "*believe*". Thus, the utterance of the man can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of believing. Moreover, participant on the utterance above is the man. He says to his self that he believe there is no way if he does not make that way itself. The man states that utterance in his home when he is trying to find the fairy tale. Then, **the reason** states representative of believing is to show his feeling (firmness) that he will find the fairy tales.

Story 7/Data 2-"The Will-o'-the-Wisps Are in Town,"

The man: "Who are you?"

The bog witch: "I am the bog witch, the bog witch who brews, that's me. And I am brewing beer right now, but one of the bog children, in a fit of temper, pulled the tap out of the barrel and cast it up here, at the castle, where it hit your window; and now all the beer is running out, which is really to no one's advantage."

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the bog witch performs illocutionary acts of **telling**. The bog witch tells who actually she is. She also tells that about the bogs. Thus, the utterance of bog witch can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of telling. Then, there are two participants on utterance above. Those

Mr. Petersen: "You know my daughter Lotte-Lene, I must talk to you about her. She is both a good and a good-looking girl. She has been confirmed and now I should like to see her well taken care of."

The councilor: "Well, I am sure it does you credit, but I am not a widower and I have no son that I can offer her."

The underline utterance above shows that the councilor performs illocutionary acts of **believing**. The councilor believes that girl is Mr. Petersen's credit. His belief is reflected from the word "believe" on his utterance. Then, from the underline utterances above, the councilor utters explicitly representative of believing by using a performative verb "**believe**". Thus, the utterance of the councilor above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of believing. Moreover, there are two participants on utterance above. Mr. Petersen who talks to the Councilor. They are talking in the house of councilor about the daughter of Mr. Petersen. Then, **the reason** utters that representative of believing is to give a praise. It means that the councilor wants to show his politeness at that conversation.

The councilor: That key, that key. And about you it has said: 'Victory and Happiness.'
I am sure it will come true."

Lottle-Lane: “That will be lovely”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the councilor performs illocutionary acts of **believing**. He believe what the front key door said is true. This also reflected from his utterance by using the word “*sure*”. Thus, the utterance of the councilor above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of believing. Then, there are two participants on that utterance above. Those are the councilor and Lottle-Lane. They are talking in the councilor’s apartment and talking about the power of front key door. The, **the reason** utters that utterance is to show his feeling (happiness) and belief about what has the front key door said. They are believe that what the key said will come true.

Story 8/Data 4-The Front Key Door

The councilor’s wife: “It is a great secret that I am telling you, little Lotte-Lene. The comedy was good. It was performed at the Royal Theater but it was booed. Now it is quite forgotten, and for that I am not sorry. I am his wife and I know him. Now you want to try your luck in theater. I wish you well, but I don’t believe you will succeed. I do not trust the key.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the councilor’s wife performs illocutionary acts of **telling**. She tells Lotte-Lene that her husband has makes a comedy which is performed at the royal theater. She also tells that does not believe with the key. Thus, the utterance of the councilor’s wife can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of telling. Then, there are two participants on conversation above. The councilor’s wife and Lottle-Lane. They are talking in the councilor’s apartment

about the key. Then, **the reason** states representative of telling is to makes the Lottle-Lane realize that the key actually does not has power.

Story 9/Data 1-The Gardener and His Master

(The gardener returned from the town with the testimonial from the greengrocer)

The master: “It is strange, but I guess it must be true,”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the master performs illocutionary acts of **asserting**. He asserts that although it is strange for him but then the master can believe his gardener which is the apple and pears is actually from his own garden. Thus, the utterance of the master above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of asserting. There are two participants on utterance above. The gardener and his master. They are talking in an old castle of the master. The master is doubt with the source of the much-praised apples and pears which sells by greengrocer. Then, his gardener said that it comes from the master's garden itself. But, then the master cannot believe him. Then, after the gardener brings the proof the master can believe it. Next, **the reason** utters representative of asserting is to admit that all his doubt about the apples and pears is a mistake.

Story 9/Data 2-The Gardener and His Master

The master: “You must go to the royal gardener, Larsen, and get some melon seeds so we can grow them ourselves.”

The gardener: “But the royal gardener got his seeds from us,”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the gardener performs illocutionary acts of **asserting**. He asserts that melon seed in the royal garden comes from their own garden. Thus, the utterance of the gardener can be belonged as representative since it has characteristics of asserting. Then, the participants on that conversation are the master and the gardener. They are talking in the kingdom. The master orders to get some melon seeds from royal garden. But, the gardener says the seed comes from their own garden. **The reason** of gardener asserts that utterance is to convey information for his master that all melon seed is actually comes from their garden. It means that Larsen, the gardener hopes that the master can appreciate his work. The best seeds for royal comes from his work in the garden.

Story 9/Data 3-The Gardener and His Master

The mistress: “You have taste, Larsen, but remember, taste is a gift from God, not of your own making.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the mistress performs illocutionary acts of **telling**. The mistress tells that Larsen has a good taste to arrange the flowers which makes the garden looks beautiful. But then, the mistress also tells Larsen that his talent in gardening is a gift from God. Thus, the utterance of the mistress above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristic of telling. Then, there are two participant based on the context of the story. Those are the mistress and Larsen, the gardener. Larsen can arrange the fresh flower to the castle. The arrangement is really

beautiful. Afterwards, the mistress utters representative of telling. **The reason** is to remind Larsen that taste is a gift from God. It means that the mistress hopes that all talent doesn't make Larsen becomes arrogant.

Story 9/Data 4-The Gardener and His Master

The mistress: “Larsen loves praise, he is like a spoiled child,”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the mistress performs illocutionary acts of **asserting**. The master and mistress think it will makes Larsen proud. The mistress asserts that her gardener likes to get praise just like a child. Thus, the utterance of the mistress above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristic of asserting. Then, based on the context of the story, participants are the princess, the master and the mistress. The princess thinks that Larsen can supply the fresh flower for royal garden. Afterwards, the mistress asserts that Larsen must be happy for getting praise. **The reason** states representative of asserting is to convey information about Larsen who likes to get praise for his skill in gardening.

Story 10/Data 1-Little Claus and Big Claus

Little Clause: “Gee up, all my horses!”

Big Claus: “You may not say that! Only one of the horses is yours.”

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that big Claus performs illocutionary acts of **asserting**. He asserts that the house of little clause is only one and the other horses

are his mine. Thus, the utterance above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristic of asserting. Then, participants on conversation above are the little Clause and big Clause. They are talking in the field. The big clause doesn't want little Clause claims that all horse is his mine. The little clause only has one horse and big Clause has 4 horses. Then, **the reason** of big Clause states representative of asserting is to make the little Clause understand that 4 horses is his mine. It means that big Clause doesn't like and disturbed with the attitude of little clause which claims his horses

Story 10/Data 2-Little Claus and Big Claus

Little Clause: “There I may ask for shelter for the night,”

The farmer's wife: "You'll have to go away, my husband isn't home and I cannot allow a stranger to come in."

Explanation:

The underline utterance above shows that the farmer's wife performs illocutionary acts of **telling**. She tells the Little Clause who wants to stay one night in her home that her husband is not in home. So, she cannot allow him to come in. thus, the utterance of the farmer's wife above can be belonged as representative since it has characteristic of telling. Then, there are two participants on that conversation. Those are the little Clause and the farmer's wife. They are talking in a farmhouse, not far from the road. The little Clause wants to stay one night at farmer's house. But then, the farmer's wife does not give permission because her husband is not in home. **The reason** asserts representative of telling is to convey information that the farmer's husband cannot accept him to stay at night. It means that she doesn't want her husband

4.3 Analysis

Those previous studies, mostly has done in a variety of media such as novel, movie, political speech, and so on. As such, the present study is carried out with 10 aim of examining ten fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen. The researcher only took 10 selected fairy tales. That is selected based on the existence of representative in its stories. Moreover, the researcher chooses 10 fairy tales in order to save time and simplify the analysis.

[illegible]

In accordance with theory, there are several paradigm cases which appear in 10 fairy tales. Those are *asserting, explaining, believing, convincing, suggesting, describing, affirming, swearing, and telling*. Then, the frequency of representative illocutionary within each speech act is different from one story to another. Further, in 10 selected fairy tales the characters are dominant to assert their opinion, thought and feeling based on what he/she believed by using representative of asserting and believing which is the highest rates in this study.

Meanwhile, this present study used several examples of previous study about speech acts as references, such as: Emma Aryndani Sartika (2005), Irvan Hadinata (2008), Si Liu (2011), Andrew Sutjiadi (2011) and Ghanbaran et al (2014). The previous study above gave so many inputs for this present study as the writer also analyzed the speech act, especially on illocutionary acts.

However, there is weakness from previous study above. First, the study of speech acts by Emma (2005) used the object in Indonesian. That is better to take English object accordance with Emma's major. One part of the analysis, the characters utterances are not translated to English. Thus, another research should understand both languages, English and Indonesian in order to get the point of Emma's study.

Second, the previous study by Irvan Hadinata (2008) is too simple. In his study, he tries to reveal and identify the types and then find the frequency of illocutionary acts which are used to persuade others. Further, it is better to make comprehension statement problems in order to get a deeper understanding about illocutionary of persuasion. Moreover, the analysis is limited only on several characters in the movie without any reason why only 4 characters which are analyzed. The analysis should cover all characters in order to reveal the complete persuasion speech acts on that movie.

Another discussion about speech acts also done by Si Liu (2011). This third previous study tries to examine how Chinese speakers categorize speech acts and whether their utterance comprehension involves speech act recognition. This previous study referring to the methods of another person, Holtgraves (2005). The researcher (Si Liu) can try to use another method in order to find the answer of his research problems. Thus, it can be compared what the differences between two methods in order to get a deeper understanding about how Chinese speakers categorize speech acts.

The next previous study of speech act had done by Andrew Sutjiadi (2011). His study focuses on the application of the illocutionary act in the speech of Primary Night

Last is a previous study by Ghanbaran et al (2014). Their study is an attempt to investigate the proportion by which intensifiers are used in the two speech acts of apology and compliment. This study was based on the data gathered through Discourse Completion Test (DCT) by using interviews and the topic is focused on apology and compliment. However, it is better if this previous study can also include other independent factors (such as age and level of education) in data analysis.

Furthermore, the previous researchers also used several same theories, such as the statement from Austin and Searle about the illocutionary act which is also used in this present study. The difference lies in the data in which this study analyzed a fairy tale while the previous study mostly has done in a variety of media such as a novel, movie, political speech, and so on and with different topics of speech acts.

Meanwhile, the result of this study can give a lesson for the reader that representative teaches to always tell the truth in speaking. This value is reflected from 10 selected fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen. Representative of asserting and believing which is most frequently used in the story, can remind the reader about how important to express what you think and your belief. Then, in noble Quran, *Al-Baqarah*

verse 42, there is an order to always tell the truth when we are speaking. It shows about order to tell truthfulness:

وَلَا تَلْسُؤُوا الْحَقَّ بِالْبَاطِلِ وَتَكُنُوهَا الْحَقَّ وَأَنْتُمْ تَعْمُونَ ﴿٤٢﴾

And do not mix the truth with falsehood or conceal the truth while you know [it].

(Quran.com, 2015)

From the Quran verse above, we can take a lesson that saying a truthfulness is very important. It can bring a happiness in our life. This value also can be gotten from representative Illocutionary acts which is reflected to tell the truth or what he/she believes without any falsehood.

The following is an example of how the researcher explaining the data that has analyzed. This example below is taken from story 2/data 1, “*The Travelling Companion*”

Father: “You have been a good son, I am sure that God will help you and protect you.”

The underline utterance above shows that Johannes's father performs illocutionary acts of **believing**. He believes that his son is kind and God always helps and protects him. His belief also reflects from the word "*Sure*" at that underline utterance above. Thus, father's utterance above is considered as representative since it has characteristics of believing.

Moreover, participants on utterance above are Johannes's father and Johannes. He talks to his beloved son in their home at late evening. That was the last time before

Johannes's father died. **The reason** Johannes's father states that utterance is to show his care to Johannes by giving last pray for his son. It means that the father hopes that every steps of Johannes in this world under the protection of God. After Johannes's father dies, he doesn't have anyone in this world.

From the analysis above about representative on 10 selected fairy tales of Hans Christian Andersen, the researcher can sum that the paradigm cases which appear in 10 selected fairy tales are *asserting, explaining, believing, convincing, suggesting, describing, affirming, swearing, and telling*. Then, representative of asserting and believing is most frequently used. While, the most dominant reasons for stating certain representative are to show the speaker's care toward the hearer and to convey information in order to make the hearer understand.

At the end, the researcher is simply hoping that her research can be beneficial and give additional knowledge about illocutionary act and may help the other students who are interested in speech acts analysis on fairy tales as well as to provide a new thought in the linguistic world.