

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN OLIVER
HENRY'S SHORT STORIES**

THESIS



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ABSTRAK

Azmillah, D. 2021. *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Oliver Henry's Short Stories*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
Pembimbing: Dr. Wahyu Kusumajanti, M.Hum
Kata Kunci: speech act, illocutionary act, O. Henry's short stories.

Penelitian ini menganalisis ilokusi yang ada di tiga cerita pendek karya O. Henry yaitu *The Last Leaf*, *The Gift of The Magi*, dan *The Furnished Room*. Ada dua masalah penelitian; 1. Apa saja macam-macam dari tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam cerita-cerita pendek karya O. Henry. 2. Apa saja fungsi-fungsi dari macam-macam tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam cerita-cerita pendek karya O. Henry.

Peneliti menerapkan desain penelitian deskriptif kualitatif. Data penelitian ini dalam bentuk kata-kata atau kalimat. Sumber data dalam penelitian ini adalah ucapan yang ada di tiga cerita pendek karya O. Henry. Instrumen penelitian adalah peneliti itu sendiri. Peneliti menggunakan teori tindak tutur yang dikemukakan oleh Searle (2005) untuk menjawab masalah penelitian.

Penemuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam tiga cerita pendek karya O. Henry berbeda. Hanya ada satu cerita pendek yang menggunakan semua jenis tindak ilokusi berdasarkan teori Searle, yaitu cerita *The Last Leaf*. Di cerita pertama "*The Last Leaf*", peneliti menemukan semua jenis tindak ilokusi (representatif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklaratif). Cerita kedua "*The Gift of The Magi*", ada tiga macam tindak ilokusi; representatif, direktif, dan ekspresif. Cerita terakhir adalah "*The Furnished Room*", peneliti hanya menemukan dua macam tindak ilokusi (representatif dan direktif).

Penelitian ini juga mengungkap fungsi dari ilokusi. Representatif yang digunakan dalam ketiga cerita tersebut adalah menyatakan, menginformasikan, memprediksikan, menjelaskan, mendeskripsikan, mengeluh, mengklaim, menyetujui, dan meyakinkan. Tindak ilokusi direktif memiliki fungsi untuk bertanya, menyarankan, meminta, memerintah, mengatur, dan mengundang. Ada ucapan yang menjanjikan dan menolak hanya ditemukan dalam cerita *The Last Leaf*. Kedua cerita ini (*The Last Leaf* dan *The Gift of The Magi*) memiliki fungsi untuk mengungkapkan kebahagiaan, mengungkapkan kesedihan, kekecewaan, penyesalan, penyerahan, ucapan selamat, dan salam. Tindakan ilokusi deklaratif hanya mendeklarasikan status orang, dan itu ditemukan dalam cerita *The Last Leaf*.

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explanation above, it is not easy to interpret and understand what the speaker says, and the attitude is expressed.

Pragmatics is the study of the meaning of utterances related to the context. Richard and Schmidt in Hidayat (2016, p. 2) stated that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication, especially the relationship among the sentences, the context, and the situation in which they are used. It means that in the speaker's utterances, there is another meaning outside the literal meaning of the words, sentences, or phrases as the speaker's intention that makes the hearer need to understand and interpret it to get the actual meaning. Kreidler (2002, p. 19) stated that the main focus of pragmatism is a person's ability to derive meaning from specific kinds of speech situations.

The speech act is one of the scopes of pragmatics. There are two words, speech and act; let us say speech is utterances and act is the action. In other words, we can define a speech act as the action of utterances, as Austin says, not only saying something but also doing something. Trask (2005, p. 189) defined speech act as an attempt at doing something purely by speaking. Another meaning of speech act delivered by Griffiths (2006, p. 148) is the basic linguistics interaction units such as, telling what, applying for, giving a warning to, greeting, and confirming an appointment. Austin in Bach (2008, p. 4) divided speech act into three kinds: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Based on Austin in Kreidler (2002, p. 181), three classes of speech act have meaning:

1. Locutionary act is what is said, the utterances.
2. Illocutionary act is the speaker's intent to communicate to the addressee.

Another speech act study is done by Nurhayati (2017) in Kungfu Panda 3 movie. Her study has aimed to find the kinds and the form of directives speech act. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative. The finding of her research shows four kinds of directive speech act with a total of 82 data. The highest is a command, then follow with a request in the second place, the next is a suggestion, and the last is a warning. The form of speech act is 55 data for imperative, 5 data belongs to interrogative, and 11 data of declarative.

Fitri (2017) analyzed speech act in Bartleby The Scrivener's short story. The study has several purposes, such as to describe the speech act used by two main characters; they are Bartleby and the lawyer. It also aims to classify the function of the speech act used by two main characters in that short story. The researcher found out that Bartleby used four types of speech act (directive, representative, expressive, and declarative) with a total of 32 utterances and 48 utterances of the lawyer with the same type.

The next analysis was conducted by Violeta (2019) in Maleficent movie. Her study's purpose was to know the dominant types of speech act used by Maleficent through the movie script. The researcher used Searle's theory to classify them. The result was that Maleficent used five types of the illocutionary acts; representative, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarative.

From the previous studies, the researcher found lacking in the study by Fitri (2017), who conducted the study of speech acts in Bartleby The Scrivener's short story. In her study, she did not find one of the kinds of illocutionary acts that are commissives. Almost all of the speech act studies used a movie as a focus of

described the participants but also the differences of status, role, and the relation between the participants, for example; the conversation between teacher and student, mother and son, the seller and the buyer, and so on. The last is mode. A **mode** is a symbolic organization, what role language is playing, the status of language and text. In another word, we can say that mode is what the form of the language is (spoken or written).

2.5 Short Stories by O. Henry

Based on the object of the study, the researcher chooses the short story by O. Henry. O. Henry was an American short story. He wrote over 250 stories, they have a unique side. The writer always puts the twist ending in his stories and it makes them being famous. Some stories got notable. Here, the researcher uses famous or notable short stories, they are the last leaf, the gift of the magi, and the furnished room.

2.5.1 The Last Leaf

The last leaf story tells about two female artists named Johnsy and Sue who share a studio in one of the apartments in Greenwich Village, New York. When winter comes, Johnsy was diagnosed with pneumonia. The doctor who visits them predicts that she did not have much time to live her life if Johnsy can not find the will to live, the medicine can not help much recover Johnsy. The doctor asks, maybe Johnsy is depressed about something, but Sue answer that Johnsy unfulfilled her ambition to paint the Bay of Naples.

ordering this room. The room had been made ready and it was opened 7 days ago. The young man was using this room until 7 days later. Along with the housekeeper moved away from his room, the young man asked her about a girl named Eloise Vashner with a medium height and slim body also a mole near her left eyebrow, she is a singer in the theater, but the housekeeper said that the theater people names change as often as they change room.

The young man always asks the same thing for 5 months but there was no answer as he expected. The young man went back to his room, he sat in the chair and stared at the furnitures in his rental room. The room and the furniture have been abused by the previous tenants, they are an obsolete rug in front of the dresser, a small fingerprint on the wall, spotting stains due to a bottle thrown into the wall, and there is a woman named 'Marie' in the mirror. Suddenly, the young man smells a strong sweet mignonette, the fragrance of his girl in his rental room.

The young man asks the housekeeper again, who the tenants of the room before he comes. The housekeeper named Mrs. Purdy lies to him by saying that the previous tenants were Miss Sprowls and Mooney, before them a single gentleman rents the room, and before him was Miss Crowder and her two children. The young man went back to his room, and the smell of perfume mignonette was disappeared. The young man gave up and chose to commit suicide with a yellow light around his body.

The next days at night, Mrs. Purdy talks with her friend named Mrs. McCool. They talk about Mrs. Purdy's new tenants on the third floor back. Her friend asks if Mrs. Purdy told the newest tenant about the story in the third room

refusal. Expressives speech act in this story is seven utterances with six different kinds of it; they are congratulating, greeting, expressing regret, expressing sadness, expressing disappointment, and expressing surrender. The last is the declarative speech act. The researcher only found one utterance which has the function of declaring people's status.

The Gift of the Magi has thirty-five data with three kinds of illocutionary acts; they are representatives, directives, and expressives. This story has five kinds of representative speech acts (informing, explaining, predicting, stating, claiming) with sixteen utterances. There are seventeen directive utterances with four different kinds of directives speech act (asking, commanding, requesting, and suggesting). The last is the expressive speech act. The researcher only found two kinds of expressive speech acts (greeting and expressing happiness) with a total of three utterances. Why are the informing and asking utterances are mostly found than the use of the expressive illocutionary act? Because O. Henry focused on what the characters do to get something that they want and what is changes after the characters do something. So, in the minds of each character wants to ask each other.

The last story is The Furnished Room. It has only two kinds of the illocutionary act; they are representatives and directives. It has forty-six utterances. Representatives speech act in this story have thirty-seven utterances with six different kinds of representatives (informing, describing, agreeing, stating, predicting, and explaining). In the representative illocutionary act, the informing utterance has more numbers because the character in the story not only

looking for the rented house but also looking for his friend. So, he always asking people who rented the same house and the housekeeper to gets the information of his friend. From the purpose of the character, it is related to the asking utterances which have the most number than the others (suggesting and inviting). Other than that, the researcher found that there were different functions in each story. The representative illocutionary act in *The Last Leaf* story has a function to convincing the other. Then, in *The Gift of the Magi*, there is a claiming utterance. While in *The Furnished Room*, there are agreeing utterances. There is an utterance that has a function to ordering in *The Last Leaf* story, while in *The Furnished Room* story, there is an inviting utterance.

Based on the analysis and the finding, the researcher tends to compare the finding of this study with the previous research. The study of speech act in *Bartleby The Scrivener* conducted by Fitri (2017) shows the finding that she did not find one of the kinds of illocutionary acts, that is commissive. The use of directive illocutionary act has more number than others. The most frequent function of the directive illocutionary act is the asking utterance. It is the similar one with the use of directive illocutionary act in the three stories by O. Henry. This present study result is one of the three stories by O. Henry used five kinds of illocutionary act. Other than that, there is a complaining utterance which according to Searle is included as a representative illocutionary act. While, based on the finding of the previous study, it is included in expressive illocutionary act. Why is the complaining utterance belongs to the representative illocutionary act? Because it has something to do with the speaker's interest. Yet as a whole, the

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