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

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Azmillah, D. 2021. An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Oliver Henry's Short Stories. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum

Keywords: speech act, illocutionary act, O. Henry's short stories.

This research analyzes the illocutionary act that exists in three short stories by O. Henry; they are The Last Leaf, The Gift of The Magi, dan The Furnished Room. There are two statements of the problem; 1. What are the kinds of illocutionary acts used in the short stories by O. Henry. 2 What are the functions of the kinds of illocutionary act used in the short stories by O. Henry.

The researcher applied a descriptive qualitative research design. The data of this research is in the form of words or sentences. Sources of data are the utterances that exist in three short stories by O. Henry. The instrument of the research is the researcher herself. The researcher used speech act theory by Searle (2005) to answer the statements of the problem.

The finding of this research shows that the kinds of illocutionary acts used in the three short stories are different. There is only one story that uses all the kinds of the illocutionary act based on Searle theory, that is The Last Leaf story. In the first story, "The Last Leaf", the researcher found all the kinds of illocutionary acts (representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative). In the second story, "The Gift of The Magi", there are three kinds of the illocutionary act; they are representatives, directives, and expressives. the last story is "The Furnished Room", the researcher only found two kinds of the illocutionary act (representatives and directive).

This research also reveals the functions of the illocutionary acts. Representatives used in those three stories are stating, informing, predicting, explaining, describing, complaining, claiming, agreeing, and convincing. The directive illocutionary acts have functions to asking, suggesting, requesting, commanding, ordering, and inviting. There are promising and refusing utterances only found in The Last Leaf story. These two stories (The Last Leaf and The Gift of The Magi) have a function of expressing happiness, expressing sadness, disappointment, regretting, surrender, congratulating, and greeting. The declarative illocutionary act is only declaring people status, and it was found in The Last Leaf story.

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. Wahju 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 tigacerita 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.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover	
Inside Cover	
Approval Sheet	
Examiner Sheet	
Declaration	
Abstract	
Abstrak	
Table of Contents	
List of Tables	. xiv
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of Study	
1.2 Statements of Problem	
1.3 Significance of Study	6
1.4 Scope and Limitation	
1.5 Definition of Key Terms	6
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF <mark>RELATED</mark> LITERATURE	
2.1 Pragmatics	7
2.2 Speech Act	8
2.2.1 Types of Speech Act	9
2.2.1.1 Locutionary Acts	
2.2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts	
2.2.1.3 Perlocutionary Acts	13
2.3 A Definition of Illocutionary Force Indicating Device	14
2.4 Context of Situation	15
2.5 Short stories by O. Henry	16
2.5.1 The Last Leaf	16
2.5.2 The Gift of The Magi	17
2.5.3 The Furnished Room	18
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS	
3.1 Research Design	21
3.2 Data Collection	21

3.2.1 Data and Data Source	21
3.2.2 Research Instrument	21
3.2.3 Data Collection Methods	22
3.3 Techniques of Data Analysis	22
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	
4.1 Findings: Kinds and Functions of Illocutionary Acts	24
4.1.1 Representatives	24
4.1.1.1 Stating	26
4.1.1.2 Informing	27
4.1.1.3 Predicting	28
4.1.1.4 Explaining	30
4.1.1.5 Describing	32
4.1.1.6 Complaining	33
4.1.1.7 Claiming	
4.1.1.8 Agreeing	34
4.1.1.9 Convincing	35
4.1.2 Directives	
4.1.2.1 Asking	36
4.1.2.2 Suggesting	
4.1.2.3 Requesting	40
4.1.2.4 Commanding	41
4.1.2.5 Ordering	42
4.1.2.6 Inviting	42
4.1.3 Commissives	43
4.1.3.1 Promising	44
4.1.3.2 Refusing	45
4.1.4 Expressives	45
4.1.4.1 Greeting	46
4.1.4.2 Congratulating	47
4.1.4.3 Regretting	47
4.1.4.4 Expressing Sadness	48

4.1.4.5 Expressing Disappointed	49
4.1.4.6 Expressing Happiness	49
4.1.4.7 Surrender	
4.1.5 Declaratives	51
4.2 Discussions	
CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	
5.1 Conclusions	56
5.2 Suggestions	57
REFERENCES	58
APPENDICES	60

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LIST OF TABLES

Tables

Table 1:	The Example of The Functions of The Kinds of Illocutionary Act22
Table 2:	The Example of The Classification of Illocutionary Act23
Table 3:	Functions of Representative Acts in O. Henry's Three Short Stories25
Table 4:	Functions of Directive Acts in O. Henry's Three Short Stories
Table 5:	Functions of Commissive Acts in O. Henry's Three Short Stories43
Table 6:	Functions of Expressive Acts in O. Henry's Three Short Stories46
Table 7:	Functions of Declarative Acts in O. Henry's Three Short Stories51
Table 8:	The Classification of The Illocutionary Act in The Last Leaf Story60
Table 9:	The Classification of The Illocutionary Act in The Gift of The Magi
	Story
Table 10:	The Classification of The Illocutionary Act in The Furnished Room
	Story

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains certain things in the introduction of the study, such as; background of the study, statements of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication can not be separated from human's daily life because it is one of the human skills. As a human being, we must have a relationship with others since we always need another person around us. Communication is one of many ways to get a relationship. By communicating with each other, we share our thoughts, ideas, information, messages, knowledge, and the things needed by people around us. Communication can be done through oral or writing. In oral communication, the information delivered through spoken language such as; speech, discussion, face to face communication, presentation, and so on. While communicating through written form, humans convey the information through many sources such as; letters, email, magazines, advertisements, social media, etc. Effective communication, when the receiver gives feedback like answering or doing something after the receiver interprets and understands what the sender means. Sometimes, some factors make people misunderstand what is talking about, like the differences in their status, culture, languages, and so on. From the 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.

3. Perlocutionary act is the message that the addressee gets.

Searle (2005, p. 12-16) also divided illocutionary acts into five different types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarative. **Representatives** based on Searle's theory have the purpose of committing the speaker to something he/she believes is in the case or not. The utterances of representatives speech act are fit word-to-world. The second is the directives speech act. **Directives** is a speech act that the speaker attempts to get the hearer to do something that the speaker wants, such as; *ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, and advise.* **Commissives** are speech act which commits the speaker to do some action in the future (what the speaker intends). They are *promise, pledge, refusal.* Next, **expressives** are the kind of speech act that express what the speaker conditions or feels. These kinds of speech act are *congratulate, apologize, welcome, thank, condole, joy, pain, like, or dislike.* **Declarative** is the kind of speech act which the opposite of assertive. It means that the speaker changes the world by the utterances. The utterance of declarative is declaring people's status or condition.

Many researchers have researched speech act. Rumaria (2015) analyzed speech act in The Dead Poet Society. Her study aimed to identify the kinds of illocutionary acts and the types of perlocutionary acts that appear when Mr. Keating was teaching. Her study's finding states that Mr. Keating in the dead poet society frequently uses question form to deliver command as a good teacher. Another finding showed that Mr. Keating mostly used directive speech act to ask the students to present, read, come forward to do an assignment, and so on. 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, commisives, 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 commisives. Almost all of the speech act studies used a movie as a focus of the study. The movie is an example of visual text. Griffiths (2006, p. 148) stated that speech act not only occurred in speaking but also in writing. The examples of writing text are magazines, newspapers, letters, advertisements, literary work, and so on. As a result, to fulfill the lack of the previous study, the researcher uses literary works and chooses three short stories by O. Henry as the object of the study because, there is no researcher who analyzed speech act in O. Henry's story, and none of the researchers analyzed speech act by comparing the objects. In this study, the researcher wants to know how is the speech act theory applies in O. Henry's story.

O. Henry (1862-1910) was the pen-name of William Sydney Potter. He was born in Greensboro, North Carolina. He was an American short story writer in the Romanticism era. O. Henry began to write a short story and took a pen-name when he was in Ohio prison. After releasing from Ohio prison, he moves to New York, where he wrote over 250 stories. The characteristics of O. Henry's stories are he put humor and ironic effect on the characters, and he also uses plot twists that make his short stories famous. The researcher uses some famous short stories of O. Henry.

1.2 Statements of Problem

- What are the kinds of the illocutionary act used in the short stories by O. Henry?
- 2. What are the functions of the kinds of illocutionary act used in the short stories by O. Henry?

1.4 Significance of the Study

The researcher hopes this study can give the reader or people more theoretical and practical knowledge about speech acts. Theoretically, it can make people more explore speech act study. Besides, the researcher hopes this study can be one of the sources as a reference for the next study that relates to speech act study with new topics. Practically, the researcher hopes that this study will provide the readers with new knowledge about speech acts.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is about pragmatics focus on speech act study. While the limitation of the study is in the data analysis. The researcher takes the limited data from three short stories of O. Henry.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

- Speech act is the utterances says by the speaker with a certain intention. It also affects the hearer to do something. In other words, speech act is the utterances delivered with the action.
- 2. Illocutionary act is the utterances that contain the speaker's intention.
- Short story is a form of literary work in which the content of the story is a mere fantasy.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In carrying this study, the researcher needs a theoretical basis for analyzing the problem. In this chapter, the researcher presented the theories to support the analysis; they are pragmatics, speech act, IFID, and context.

2.1 Pragmatics

One simple example of social interaction is to communicate with each other. That interaction involves anyone, whenever, and wherever it happens. It can be fellow friends, teacher-student, manager-employee, mother-daughter/son, and where the interaction takes place, for example in school, office, house, market, and other public places. From the example of interaction above, the speaker and hearer have some different factors which make the hearer unaware or understand the speaker's intent to communicate because the hearer not familiar with the term used in communication.

Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics that interesting to learn. It is not only about language but also a study about utterances related to the context. Trask (2005, p. 161) defined pragmatics as the branch of linguistics that studies the meaning of utterances related to the context. In Mey (2001, p. 5), Levinson defined pragmatics as the study of the relation between language and context that is grammaticalized or encoded in the structure of a language.

From the definitions of pragmatics above, the study of pragmatics involves the interpretation of the speaker's intent and the listener's feedback to reach the goal of communication. So, it makes us not easily judge the meaning of what is said. Therefore, we have to pay attention to the context. If there is no, the utterances are not included in the pragmatics study, but it belongs to semantics which studies the meaning of utterances.

The term "context" in pragmatics study is related to the used language of people who are talking, where, when, and the situation. Those aspects of context not only occur in real life but also in fictional life, which makes by people based on the true story or imagination, such as movie, musical drama, literary works, and so on. Sayuti (2014, p. 7) stated that the use of language– where, when, and for any purpose included in literary texts, always related to the context of interaction which is certainly not only limited to verbal utterances.

Mey (2001, p. 11) says that many problems have been opened up to pragmatics; they are problems of conversation, the ambiguity of the utterances, problems of communication in (ethnography, psychology, anthropology, psychiatry), "verbal" in narrative and other texts and so on. Based on the problems above, pragmatics is used to analyze the language used in communication that contains ambiguity; certain terms used in communication involve interpreting another meaning behind the words spoken. The scope of pragmatics that deals with this situation is speech act.

2.2 Speech Act

When we communicate with each other, we do not only deliver information, knowledge, idea, or thought to others but also exchange information. With communication, we tell someone what we know; we can ask what we do not know, express our feeling, we can make a request, order, promise, saying thank, congratulate, apologize, and so on. In the communication process, people do not only produce words or utterances; sometimes, the utterances are followed by the action.

The speech act is a prominent pragmatics concept which studies the context of utterances. Speech act describes the utterances which contain different intentions. It shows that speech act occurs in many kinds of communication with a different context. In line with this, Levinson in Mey (2001, p. 94) stated that speech act is not just an act of utterances, but people should be considered in the situation of all activities. Speech act in communication, people uttering speech act, do something with their words, perform an activity that brings a change to the situation, and all the affairs (Mey, 2001, p. 95).

Speech act theory was found by Austin (1962), then it was developed by another linguist named Searle (1969). Austin in Cutting (2002, p. 16) defined speech act as the actions performed in saying something. Speech act theory analyzes the situation and the action performed after the speaker produces utterances into three different kinds. Locutionary act is the utterances, illocutionary act is the utterances which contain different speaker's intention, and perlocutionary act is the action performs by the hearer according to the intention.

2.2.1 Types of Speech Act

Speech act in communication has three different levels; they are the utterances, the intention of the speaker, and the effect after saying utterances. in

speech act study, they are known as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

2.2.1.1 Locutionary Acts

Locutionary act is something we do by using words and good grammatical. Austin in Bach (2008, p. 4) defined locutionary as the act of using words with a certain vocabulary, certain grammar, and certain more or less definite sense and reference. Another meaning of locutionary act delivered by Cutting (2002, p. 16) is the word form uttered. According to Kissine (2013, p. 6) locutionary act can be divided into two kinds; they are the utterances that have a function to provide the information of the world, and it has a purpose to presents a situation of affairs.

2.2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

The second level of speech act is illocutionary act. The illocutionary act is the speaker's utterances, which contain different intentions in different contexts and situations; they are stating, informing, ordering, asking, inviting, promising, thanking, etc. At this level, people have to interpret the speaker's utterances to derive the actual meaning. Trask (2005, p. 189) defined illocutionary act as what you are trying to do by saying something. In line with this, Austin in Bach (2008, p. 4) defined the illocutionary act as what one does in saying it. It means that in the speaker's utterances, there are a desire and force which is intended to the listener to do some action.

Austin in Alston (2000, p. 85) classifies illocutionary acts into five categories, and they are **verdictives** that aim to judge something based on

evidence or facts. These types of the illocutionary act are date, asses, describe, acquit, and diagnose. The second is **exercitives** which purpose to give a decision for the actions to be performed in the future. This category is appointing, naming, nominating, ordering, commanding, and bequeathing. The third category (**commissives**) purposes to commit the speaker to do an action in the future. Some of these category examples are promise, bet, and contract. **Behabitives** is the speech act category which refers to the reaction and the attitude of people against something or affairs that will happen. They are apologize, thank, congratulate, and blame. The last is **expositives**. In expositives, the words uttered fit to the expounding of views, arguments, and the clarifying of usages and references. This category of speech acts are report, remark, agree, and affirm.

From the classification of speech act by Austin, there is a troublesome between verdictives and expositive; the verb "describe" belongs in those categories. To make it clear, Searle (2005, p. 12-16) developed the categories of the illocutionary act into five with the same category "commissive".

1) Representatives (assertives)

Representatives are the speech act that presents the situation of affairs based on reality. The speaker says an utterance about something they believe in is the case or not. This speech act category has the purpose of informing. They are informing, stating, complaining, describing, etc. For example: "*Cat has four legs*", or "*Indonesia has two seasons*.", those utterances describe the world based on their belief or reality.

2) Directives

Like its own name, "direct", this speech act category has a goal that directly wants someone to take any action based on the words spoken. It makes something change with the word uttered, or it will make the world fit the word. This kind of speech act are ask, invite, request, permit, advise, command, etc. For example, Niko forgot to take his wallet on the dining table, then he says, "*Ani, can you take my wallet on the dining table, please*?" based on the utterances, Niko requesting her sister to take it. Another example: someone says to others, "*Don't be noisy*!", this utterance shows that he is commanding them to do an action that the speaker wants.

3) Commissives

The third illocutionary act is commissives. In commissive, people commit them to do a future action. Someone who does the future action in commissives speech act is only the speaker. This category expresses what the speaker intends or desire. It makes the world fit the word. In the content of commissives utterances, the speaker always does future action. In line with this, Mey (2001, p. 120) commissives change the world in the way of creating an obligation, and the obligation is only created by the speaker. Based on Kreidler (2002, p. 192), people utter words that contain pledges, promises, vows, and threats. As a result, the commissives speech act used the modal "will" or "going to" to express this illocutionary act. For example: "*I will come to your party this evening*" or "*I'm going to buy a book today*."

4) Expressives

The next category is expressive. This kind of speech act has the purpose of expressing what the speaker feels or condition according to the affairs. This category speech act is thank, apologize, welcome, congratulate, condole, etc. In these kinds of speech acts, people make the word fit the world. "*Thank you for coming*." and "*I'm sorry, I don't mean to broke your glasses*." are examples of expressing thank and the speaker feels guilty.

5) Declarative

In declarative, the speakers commit them to change the world by their utterances. This kind of speech act changes people's status or condition referred to affairs that have been performed. The following examples are: *"The time is over!", "You may leave the room."* or *"I announce you to be a manager."*. Those utterances mean to change people's status and the condition of affairs that has been performed.

2.2.1.3 Perlocutionary Acts

The third level is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is the action performed by the hearer based on the speaker's intention. In another word, it is the effect on the hearer after knowing what another meaning behind the utterances. Kreidler (2002, p. 181) defined perlocutionary act as the messages that the hearer gets from the speaker says. Perlocutionary act defined by Austin in Bach (2008, p. 4) is what one does by saying it. Perlocutionary act not only affects the action of the addressee based on the locutionary or illocutionary but also has affected the addressee's feeling. For the example, "*The weather is hot now*", from this utterance the hearer will do an action like open the window or turn on the fan, or we can take another example: "*you're fired!*", this utterances will make the addressee feel disappointed or sad.

2.3 A Definition of Illocutionary Force Indicating Device

Searle in Green (2016, p. 3) proposes that speech acts may generally be represented along these two dimensions of force and content. It shows that the utterance is called a speech act can be know from the force, or the locutionary act (the utterances). In another word, one utterance and others contain different forces that produce many kinds of illocutionary acts.

Searle (2005, p. 18) states that the illocutionary force indicating device in the sentence operates on the propositional content to indicate among other things the direction of fit between the propositional content and reality. There are three directions of fit; they are word to world, world to word, and there is no direction of fit. Vanderveken in Alston (2000, p. 308) states that the illocutionary point is a principal component of illocutionary force because it determines the direction of fit, or which is the kinds of speech act that the speaker performed. There are five illocutionary points of utterances; they are **assertive point** or force which representing as actual a state of affairs in the words. It shows that assertive point has a word to world fit. The example is inform, statement, description, and so on. The second is **directive point** or force. It is an attempt to get the hearer to do something. The categories of this illocutionary point are asking, suggesting, ordering, and so on. It has a direction of the world to word fit. **Commissive point** or force is committing the speaker to do a future action. **Expressive point** or force which consists of expressing propositional attitudes of the speaker about a state of affairs. The last is the **declarative point** which performing an action that brings a changing of a state of affairs.

2.4 Context of Situation

Context has a contribution to spoken and written language. Context has a function to helps the speaker and the hearer understand the utterance, or what they are talking about. Song (2010, p. 877) states that the context of the situation refers to the environment, time, and place in which the conversation happens, and the relationship between the participants. Based on the statement above, it means that the context of the situation involves people and the environment in which the language is uttered.

Halliday in Dijk (n.d, p. 31) states that there are main components of the context of the situation that we should look for. Halliday distinguishes the components into three levels; they are field, tenor, and mode. **The field** is the first component that refers to the activity or social action. In other words, field is what is going on, or what is taking place (including the language). The second is tenor. **The tenor** is the component of the situational context which refers to the participants who are taking part in the social action. The tenor is not only

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. Sue who enters Johnsy's room heard that she was counting something. Sue comes closer to Johnsy and sees that her friend was counting leaves then Johnsy speak such nonsense that she will die when the last leaf falls. Sue goes downstairs to meet a man named Behrman, asking about her drawing. Behrman is a painter too, but he never found success in creating a masterpiece. In there, Sue also tells about what Johnsy did and said a few moments ago.

In the morning, after Sue raises the shade, Johnsy and Sue saw the last leaf is still attached. Day by day, Johnsy's condition is better after knowing that the last leaf is still there, though out there the storm keeps coming. One day, Sue comes to Johnsy and explains that Behrman has passed away in hospital after two days infected with pneumonia. She also reveals why the last leaf never flies with the wind, because Behrman painted the actual leaf at night. Sue said the last leaf was Behrman's Masterpiece (*Short stories from 100 selected stories, by O. Henry*, p. 178-183).

2.5.2 The Gift of The Magi

This story tells of a husband and wife named Jim and Della. They have very little money and live in a modest apartment. Each of them has precious possessions, Jim has a pocket watch passed down from his grandfather and father, while Della has long dangling hair.

On Christmas Eve, Della wants to give a special gift to Jim, but she only has \$1,87, she can not find an attractive gift then she went home. In her room, Della stood by the window then moved to sit in front of the mirror, letting her hair down to her knees. All she had was her long hair. Della had cried but she was sure of her decision. Della put on her coat and hat again and went out of the house.

Della stopped at a shop called "Mme Sofronie. Hair Goods of all Kind.", she asked the shop owner to buy her hair and the owner shop spend money for \$20. After moved away from the shop, Della walked, staring into the window of each shop to see the goods that are interesting until she saw a platinum fod chain. The item is already in her hand as well as the 87 cents.

When she got home, Della makes a coffee and the chops for Jim before he goes home at 7 p.m. with her short hair, she hopes Jim still find her pretty. When Jim enters the house, his gaze was on Della, which makes his wife scared, but she comes to Jim and explains everything. After hearing that, Jim hugged Della, he will still love Della even with the short hair. Jim took out the package from his coat and hand it to Della. How happy Della was, she got one–set comb who had seen in one of the stores. Della gave the package to Jim and asked him to give the watch to see how fit the silver chain she bought with Jim's pocket watch but Jim said that he has sold it to a comb for Della (*Short stories from 100 selected stories, by O. Henry*, p. 1-5).

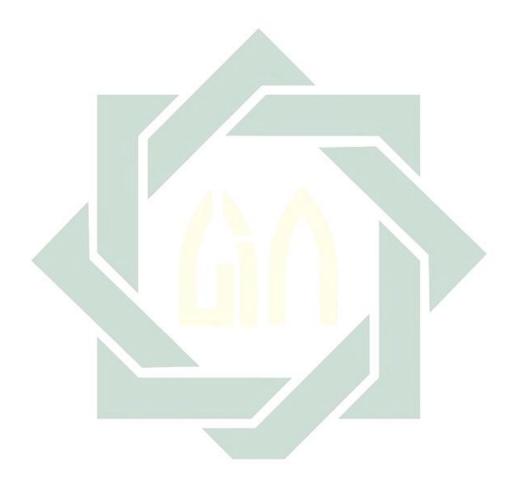
2.5.3 The Furnished Room

This story takes place in the lower Westside of New York. There are a hundred homes for all the transients who came to the area. In the evening, a young man walks in the street looking for a room, until the twelfth room after he rang the bell, comes a housekeeper, she informs him that she has a back room on the third floor. The room is very popular, a nice room, and there are always people 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 or not. If she told him, it makes other tenants didn't rent and the business will end. This is their way to keep alive. It is just seven days ago, the girl was committed suicide in the room (*Short stories from 100 selected stories, by O. Henry*, p. 74-80)



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher explains several things that are part of research methods such as; research design, data sources, steps of data collection, and data analysis techniques.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research analysis in this study. Nassaji (2015, p. 129) states that the qualitative method is more comprehensive, and it involves a rich collection of data from various sources to get a deeper understanding of participants, including the perspectives, attitudes, opinions. Leavy (2017, p. 9) argues that qualitative research is generally used when the researcher's purpose is to explore, describe, or explain. This research uses descriptive analysis because the researcher has to understand and interpret the data and explain it in detail in the discussion.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data of this study is in the form of words, sentences. Sources of data from the utterances exist in some stories by O. Henry, such as the last leaf, the gift of the Magi, and the furnished room.

3.2.2 Research Instruments

The instrument of this research is the researcher herself. Creswell (2014) states that the researchers are the key to qualitative research's instrument, they are

the ones who gather the information. Humans or the researchers as an instrument have roles to interact and understand the environmental situation well, collect many data from various sources, analyze data, and take the conclusion based on data obtained.

3.2.3 Data Collection Methods

The first step is the researcher read the short stories. At the same time, the researcher also looked for the utterances that contained speech acts in short stories. The second step after reading the stories is the researcher highlighted the utterances included in the kinds of illocutionary acts.

3.2 Techniques of Data Analysis

To answer the statement of the problem, the researcher analyzed the data in some steps. The steps are mentioned below:

 After taking notes or marking the utterances, The researcher classified all of the utterances which had been highlighted according to the kinds of illocutionary act found in the stories into a table form. There were two kinds of tables for each of the three short stories as data sources.

No.	Classification of illocutionary act	Functions of the kinds of illocutionary				
		a. Stating	e. Complaining			
1. Representatives		b. Informing	f. Claiming			
	-	c. Explaining	g. Describing			
		d. Predicting	h. Agreeing			
		a. Requesting	e. Commanding			
2.	Directives	b. Inviting	f. Ordering			
		c. Asking	g. Warning			

Table 3.1 Functions of The Kinds of Illocutionary Act

		d. Suggesting				
		a. Promising				
3.	Commissives	b. Refusal				
		c. Pledging				
		d. Threatening				
		a. Thanking	f. Expressing happiness			
		b. Greeting	g. Expressing sadness			
4.	Expressives	c. Congratulating	h. Expressing of like			
		d. Apologizing	i. Expressing of dislike			
		e. Welcoming	j. Regretting			
5.	Declarative	a. Declaring status				
		b. Declaring condition				

 Table 3.2 Classification of Illocutionary Act

Code	Utterances		Illocutionary Act			Context of Situation	
		Rep	Dir	Com	Exp	Dec	

- 2. After classified the utterances, the researcher analyzed the data which contained illocutionary act based on speech act theory. The researcher focused on the kinds of illocutionary act (representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarative) and what are the function of the five kinds of illocutionary acts. Then, explained each of the kind of illocutionary act.
- 3. The last is the researcher making a conclusion based on the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher presented two parts, namely, findings and discussions. In the finding section, the writer presented the data which contain the kinds of illocutionary acts. Then, the explanations are presented in the discussions section.

4.1 Findings: Kinds and Functions of Illocutionary Acts

The researcher found five types of the illocutionary act in O. Henry's story; they are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarative. Representatives speech act has a purpose to presents the situation of affairs based on reality. Directives speech act has a goal that directly wants someone to take action based on the words spoken. Commissives are the kind of illocutionary act that commit people to do a future action. It is only for the speaker. Expressives speech act has a purpose of expressing what the speaker feels or condition according to the affairs. The last is declarative. This type has to commit the speakers to change the world by their utterances. In this study, representatives became the highest type of illocutionary act used in the stories than the other. The findings of the illocutionary act used in O. Henry's stories are presented below.

4.1.1 Representatives

Representatives are the kinds of illocutionary acts that purpose to say something based on reality. In other words, the speakers say something that they are believed to be in the case. Representative speech act has the function of stating, informing, explaining, predicting, and others. Representatives used in those three stories have the functions of stating, informing, predicting, explaining, describing, complaining, claiming, agreeing, and convincing as presented in the table below.

No.	Functions of Represen	The short story tative Act	The Last Leaf Story	The Gift of The Magi Story	The Furnished Room Story
1.	Stating		13	3	11
2.	Informing		10	8	16
3.	Predicting		3	2	1
4.	Explaining		2	2	2
5.	Describing		1	0	4
6.	Complainin	gg	2	0	0
7.	Claiming		0	1	0
8.	Agreeing		0	0	3
9.	Convincing		1	0	0

Table 4.1 Functions of Representative Act in O. Henry's Three Short Stories

Table 4.1 shows that the stating and informing utterances have a lot of numbers than others. There are thirteen stating utterances in The Last Leaf story. Then, followed by the furnished room with a total of eleven utterances. For the informing utterances, the highest number belongs to the furnished room story with sixteen utterances. The second is The Last Leaf story with a total of ten utterances, then eight utterances found in The Gift of The Magi story. For the predicting utterances, three utterances in the last leaf story, two utterances in the second story, and an utterance found in the third story. The four other kinds of representative illocutionary acts are only found in one of the three stories for each kind. The explanations are presented below.

4.1.1.1 Stating

Stating is an action of people that has the function to say or write something clearly and carefully. It also used when something in people mind that will be express into words or sentences. This kind of representative speech act exists in three stories. Here is the analysis of each example.

Sue: "**I have something to tell you, white mouse.** Mr. Behrman died of pneumonia today in the hospital. ... The janitor found him in the morning." (SA/15)

The utterances that Sue said existed in the ending of the story is spoken when there was news that Behrman has been dead. The utterance "*I have something to tell you, white mouse.*" shows that there was something in Sue's mind, and she needs to tell or give information to Johnsy about something that happens to Behrman. It belongs to stating utterance because a person's idea has an engagement with something people believe; that is, the death news of Behrman.

- Della: "Oh, oh!" then she continued, "Isn't it wonderful, Jim? I hunted all over town ... Give me your watch."
- Jim: "Dell, ... They are too nice to use just at present. I sold the watch." (SA/07)

This dialogue in (SA/07) happened when Della gave the package to Jim and said how perfect the gift because she was looking for the gift around the town. She also wants him to give the watch to see how fit the silver chain Della bought with Jim pocket watch, Jim did not give the watch. After hearing what Della said, Jim clarified to make it clear, and Della understand it, and he uttered it is too good to be a gift because they got each present by giving up the valuable property they had. Mrs. McCool: "Did you tell him, then?"

Mrs. Purdy: "**Rooms are furnished to rent**." (SA/09)

This dialogue happened at the ending of the story when Mrs. Purdy and Mrs. McCool have time to talk with each other in the living room at night. Mrs. McCool asked Mrs. Purdy, or the housekeeper if she had told others that the room on the third floor had been used for suicide. To clarify what Mrs. McCool asked, Mrs. Purdy, stated that the room was only furnished to rent, not for the other. It belongs to a representative that has the purpose of stating.

4.1.1.2 Informing

Informing is the action when people tell or give information about something or facts that other people need. An example of informing utterance is below.

Sue:	"Five what, dear? Tell your Sudie."	
Johnsy:	"Leaves. On the ivy vine.	(SA/04)

This dialogue happened when Sue entered Johnsy's room and heard that Johnsy is counting something. Then, Sue asked, "*Five what, dear? Tell your Sudie.*" Because she did not know about it and Jonhsy told Sue that five were ivy vine leaves. The answer from Johnsy has a purpose of informing something, as the meaning of the informing above aims to provide or give a piece of information about something.

Madame:	"Twenty dollars."	
Della:	"Give it to me quick."	(SA/02)

The second example exists in The Gift of the Magi story. It happens when Della came to one of the goods shops to cut off and sell her hair. When the seller finished cutting Della's hair, she said an utterance, "*Twenty dollars*." to make Della know how much money that Della got after she sells her hair. So, this utterance included in the example of the directives speech act, based on the definition of information that has a function to give information to someone. The following is another example of informing utterance used by the character in The Furnished Room story.

The housekeeper: "**This is the room**. It is a nice room. ... it ain't often vacant." (SA/02)

The utterance happened when the young man and the housekeeper walked down the house and went to the third floor. When they arrived on the third floor, the housekeeper telling the young man that the room is in front of them to makes the young man know and understand where the room is without asking. Therefore, this utterance is included in the representative speech act, which has a function to give information about something.

4.1.1.3 Predicting

Predicting is the action people say when there is an event that will happen in the future or something people think will happen soon. The example of predicting utterance is found in three different stories. The following is the example of the first story, The Last Leaf.

Doctor: "She has one chance in - let us say, ten. Moreover, that chance is for her to want to live. This way, people have

lining-up on the side of the undertaker makes the entire pharmacopeia look silly. Your little lady has made up her mind that she is not going to get well. Has she anything on her mind?"

Sue: "She-she wanted to paint the Bay of Naples someday." (SA/01) The dialogue happened in the story's opening when the Doctor invited Sue and Johnsy's apartment to check Johnsy, who was diagnosed with pneumonia. The Doctor said to Sue, "she has one chance, let us say, ten. Moreover, that chance is for her to want to live." This utterance is a prediction because Johnsy only has ten days to live, then she will die. The dialogue below is another example of predicting in the second story, The Gift of the Magi.

Jim:

"About me, I do not think there is anything in the way of a haircut... that could make me like my girl any less. However, if you will unwrap that package, you may see why you had me going a while at first."

Della: "My hair grows so fast, Jim!" (SA/06)

The dialogue happened after Della told everything about why she had to cut off her hair. Jim said to Della to decide something good later, and knowing that Della has short hair now, he thought that the goods he bought before would not be used, he continued "*However, if you will unwrap that package, you may see why you had me going a while at first.*". This utterance has a prediction that Della will know the reason why he went out before his wife.

> Mrs. McCool: "It is by renting rooms we keep alive. There be many people will reject the renting of a room if they are told a suicide has been after dying in the bed of it."

> Mrs. Purdy: "As you say, we have our living to be making." (SA/10)

The dialogue happens at the ending of the story. It is between Mrs. Purdy or the housekeeper and her friend named Mrs. McCool, who talked about the third room's renter and the story in it. Mrs. Purdy said that she did not tell others. Then Mrs. McCool answered, "It is by renting rooms we keep alive. *There be many people will reject the renting of a room if they are told a suicide has been after dying in the bed of it.*" The italic utterance is something that will happen in the future if the news of people who committed suicide are widespread. They will go bankrupt and have nothing to keep them alive. So, they decided to keep it secret. Therefore, this utterance belongs to the representative's speech act, which has the function of predicting.

4.1.1.4 Explaining

Explaining is the action to say something easy to understand by others. It also does to give a reason why people do something or activities. The explaining utterance found in three short stories. The following is the analysis of each example.

T 1	((1	1		• 2	• • •	
Johnsy:	"Twelve,	eleven	ten	nine	eiont	seven "
Johnsy.	1	cicvell,		mine,	ergint,	Seven,

Sue: "What is it, dear?"

Johnsy: "Six. They are falling faster now. Three days ago, there were almost a hundred. It made me headache to count them. However, now it is easy. There goes another one. There are only five left now." (SA/03)

The dialogue above happened when Johnsy counted the ivy vine leaves, and Sue asked her for what she had done. Johnsy answered the question by saying, "They are falling faster now." and it made her a headache to count them. She continued,

"However, now it is easy because there are only five left now." Those utterances show that Jonhsy described or gave the information to know what she made to countdown. So it is easy to understand by Sue.

Della: "I had my hair cut off and sold it because I could not have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. It will grow out again." (SA/03)

The words in bold said by Della happened when Jim looked at her appearance without long hair. Then, Della said to Jim, "*I had my hair cut off and sold it because I could not have lived through Christmas without giving you a present.*" to avoid misunderstanding between them. It is an example of explaining utterance because, in Della's utterances, she must cut off her hair. On a Christmas day, she always gives the package to Jim. Therefore, it belongs to explaining utterance because, in this utterance, there is a reason for someone to do something.

Mrs. McCool: "Yes, ma'am. It is true. It is just one week ago this day I helped you layout the third floor back. A pretty slip of a colleen she was to be killin' herself with the gas a sweet little face she had, Mrs. Purdy, ma'am."

Mrs. Purdy: "She had been called handsome, as you say, but for that mole, she had a-growing by her left eyebrow." (SA/10)

The dialogue happened when Mrs. Purdy and Mrs. McCool talked about how they keep alive and keep a secret of the story of committed suicide. Mrs. McCool helped Mrs. Purdy to eliminate the traces of suicide. To make Mrs. Purdy understand; she was saying, "*A pretty slip of a colleen she was to be killin' herself with the gas a sweet little face she had, Mrs. Purdy, ma'am.*" This utterance shows that Mrs. McCool explained the way the girl suicide. Therefore, it belongs to

explaining utterance. As the meaning of explaining above that has a function to say something easy to understand by people.

4.1.1.5 Describing

Describing is the action to say what something or someone like is. Describing utterances were found in those three short stories. Here is an example of describing utterances in The Last Leaf story.

Doctor: "With good nursing, you will win. And now I must see another case I have downstairs. Behrman, his name is, some kind of an artist, I believe. Pneumonia, too. He is an old, weak man, and the attack is acute."

(Doctor and Sue were shaking hand) (SA/13)

The utterances in (SA/13) happened when the Doctor has checked the condition of Johnsy. Then, the Doctor said to Sue that he/she has a new patient downstairs and telling the patient look-alike by saying, "*Behrman, his name is, some kind of an artist, I believe. Pneumonia, too. He is an old, weak man, and the attack is acute.*" To make Sue knows who is the patient, and how the appearance look. An artist, old, and weak man are the words to describing what a person is. The following is another example of describing utterance.

The young man: "A young girl, Miss Vashner - Miss Eloise Vashner...A fair girl, of medium height and slender, with reddish-gold hair and a dark mole near her left eyebrow."

The housekeeper: "No, I do not remember the name." (SA/04) The dialogue happened when the young man did not get the answer he wanted from the housekeeper about the previous renter. That is why the young man tells the specific person by saying, "A young girl - Miss Vashner - Miss Eloise Vashner.A fair girl, of medium height and slender, with reddish-gold hair and a dark mole near her left eyebrow." He mentioned the girl's name, occupation, body shape, hair, also what was around the girl's face. Therefore, it belongs to the example of describing utterance that shows how a person's look or appearance.

4.1.1.6 Complaining

Complaining is the action when people are feeling disappointed about what has been served, unhappy, or dissatisfied with someone or something. It is also used when people feel annoying about something others do.

Sue: "Five what, dear? Tell your Sudie."

Johnsy: "Leaves. On the ivy vine. When the last one falls, I must go too."

Sue: "Oh, I never heard of such nonsense." (SA/04)

The utterance in bold is an example of complaining because when Sue asked Johnsy what numbers she counted for, Johnsy said that it was ivy leaves and she was going to die along with the last leaf falls. Then Sue complained by saying, "*Oh, I never heard of such nonsense.*", because she was unhappy with what Johnsy was doing and what she thought was wrong. Therefore, it belongs to representatives that have the purpose of complaining.

4.1.1.7 Claiming

The other functions of the representative speech act are claiming. Claiming is the action to say something is real without being able to prove it. It can make people may not believe what others say. Here is the example of claiming utterance existed in The Gift of the Magi story.

- Jim: "You say your hair is gone?"
- Della: "You need not look for it. It is sold, I tell you. Maybe the hairs of my head were numbered. However, nobody could ever count my love for you." (SA/05)

The dialogue happened when Jim went home and saw Della with short hair. Della said that Jim should not look at her hair. Then, Della claimed that even with short hair, she loves Jim, people can see and count her hair, but they can not see how the deep and much of her love for Jim by saying, "*Maybe the hairs of my head were numbered. However, nobody could ever count my love for you.*" It belongs to representatives speech act as a claiming because it does not need to prove, just take a look that there were a man and woman married, it showed that between them are loving.

4.1.1.8 Agreeing

Agreeing is the action when there are two or more people who have the same opinion or idea by saying "yes." It also does when there is something we will do or decide together. Here is an example of an agreeing utterance.

The young man:	"Do you have many theatrical people rooming here?"
The housekeeper:	"They come and goes. A good proportion of my lodgers is connected with the theatres. Yes, sir, this is the theatrical district. " (SA/03)

The dialogue happened when the young man has been rented the room for seven days. He asked the housekeeper how many theater people rented the room before

him. Perhaps someone he was looking for, had rented the room. Then, the housekeeper answer, "They come and goes...*Yes, sir, this is the theatrical district*." The word *Yes* in her utterance shows that the housekeeper was agreeing with what the young man said or asking.

4.1.1.9 Convincing

Convincing is the action that has the function to make sure people that something is right. Here is an example of a convincing utterance exists in The Last Leaf story.

Doctor: "Paint? Bosh! Has she anything on her mind worth thinking about twice - a man, for instance?"

Sue: "A man? Is a man worth - but, no, Doctor, there is nothing of the kind." (SA/02)

This dialogue happened when the Doctor asked Sue if something was disturbing the mind that made her did not has a desire to live. The Doctor thought that Johnsy was thinking of a man, but what the Doctor thinks is wrong. Sue said that it was not typical of Johnsy by saying, "*Is a man worth - but, no, Doctor, there is nothing of the kind.*" This utterance shows that Sue convinces the Doctor that Johnsy was not thinking of a man but wanted to paint The Bay of Naples.

4.1.2 Directives

Directives are the kinds of speech act that people use to make someone or others act based on their utterances. Directives speech act has the function of asking, commanding, requesting, inviting, suggesting, and so on. In three different stories, directive illocutionary acts has the functions of asking, suggesting, requesting, commanding, inviting, and ordering as presented in the table below.

No.	The short story Functions of Directive Act	The Last Leaf Story	The Gift of The Magi Story	The Furnished Room Story
1.	Asking	12	8	7
2.	Suggesting	4	2	1
3.	Requesting	3	1	0
4.	Commanding	3	6	0
5.	Ordering	2	0	0
6.	Inviting	0	0	1

 Table 4.2 Functions of Directive Act in O. Henry's Three Short Stories

Table 4.2 shows that the asking utterance has more number than the others. Asking utterance in The Last Leaf story is about twelve utterances, followed by eight utterances in the second story, and seven utterances exist in the third story. The second position is suggesting utterance. It has four utterances in The Last Leaf, two utterances in the second story, and one utterance in the third story. Requesting and commanding utterances are found in The Last Leaf and The Gift of The Magi story. While ordering and inviting utterances found in one of the three stories. The explanations are presented below.

4.1.2.1 Asking

Asking is the action of someone to asks a question. It can be use by people to know something new or expansive information about the world. It is the action to get the answer as a goal. Here are the example of asking in those three stories.

- Doctor: "She has one chance in let us say, ten. However, that chance is for her to want to live. **Has she anything on her mind?**"
- Sue: "She-she wanted to paint the Bay of Naples someday." (SA/01)

Johnsy: "Twelve, eleven, ten, nine, eight, seven,"

Sue: "What is it, dear?"

Johnsy: "Six. They are falling faster now." (SA/03)

The dialogues are examples of the utterances in The Last Leaf story. The dialogue in (SA/01) happened when Doctor checked Johnsy condition. The doctor said that there is something on her mind that made her did not want to recover from her illness. To make sure the statement, Doctor asks Sue if anything is bothering her mind by saying, "*Has she anything on her mind*?" It is to get the answer or the truth of the statement. Next, the dialogue in (SA/03) happens when Sue comes to Johnsy room. In there, Sue saw Johnsy staring at the open window, and she countdown something from twelve up to seven. It makes Sue confused about what are Johnsy counts. Because Sue does not know, she asks Johnsy by saying, "*What is it, dear*?" to get the answer for her confusion. Therefore, those utterances belong to the directive speech act that has a function of asking. The following is an example of asking exist in the second story, The Gift of the Magi.

Jim: "You have cut off your hair?"

Della: "Cut it off and sold it."

(SA/04)

The dialogue happens when Jim arrived at the home and saw his wife with a different appearance. The hair of his wife looks different. Then, he asked Della by saying, *"You have cut off your hair?"* The question mark indicates that this utterance belongs to the directive speech act, which has the function of questioning something or get the answer. In The Furnished Room story, there is

also asking utterance. Here is the example of asking utterance in The Furnished Room story.

The young man: "Do you have many theatrical people rooming here?"

The housekeeper: "They come and goes. A good proportion of my lodgers was connected with the theatres. Yes, sir, this is the theatrical district." (SA/03)

This dialogue happens after the young man paid for the room for a week. He was looking for a girl for many days and did not meet her until now. The young man was impatient to ask; while the housekeeper had not left, he asked, "*Do you have many theatrical people rooming here?*" to gets the answer to the person he had been looking. Has his friend ever rented this room?. This utterance belongs to the directive speech act, which has the function of asking to get the answer.

4.1.2.2 Suggesting

Suggesting is an action to give a better plan or an idea for someone to do or think. Here is an example of suggesting utterance in The Last Leaf story.

Johnsy: "Tell me as soon as you have finished. Because I want to see the last one fall. ..."

Sue: "Try to sleep." (SA/08)

This dialogue happened when Sue will go downstairs to meet Behrman. Sue did not want Johnsy to do something weird or useless when she waits for her back. So, Sue said to Johnsy, "*Try to sleep*." as a consideration, she counts leaves again or another. Therefore, it belongs to suggesting utterance that has a function to gives which one of the activities is the best to do than the useless one. Other examples of suggesting utterance also exist in two other stories. Here is the analysis of each utterance.

- Jim: "You say your hair is gone?"
- Della: "You need not look for it. It is sold, I tell you sold and gone, too." (SA/05)

The dialogue happened when Jim saw Della with short hair. Then, Jim asked Della, "*You say your hair is gone*?" The question from Jim shows that Jim asked Della about her hair before, and she answers that it had been sold. To avoid if Jim will ask the same thing for the third time, Della chose to command him by saying, "*You need not look for it.*" because if Jim still looks at her hair, it will make Della or the situation becomes unpleasant.

Mrs. Purdy: "As you say, we have our living to be making."

- Mrs. McCool: "Yes, ma'am. It is true. It is just one week ago this day I helped you layout the third floor back."
- Mrs. Purdy: "She had been called handsome, as you say. **Do fill up** your glass again, Mrs. McCool." (SA/10)

The third example in (SA/10) happened when Mrs. Purdy talked to her friend named Mrs. McCool. They talk about Mrs. Purdy's new tenants on the third floor back and how the girl was dead. After their topic conversations were made, Mrs. Purdy saw Mrs. McCool's glass is empty. Maybe it is because they got carried away from their conversation, or Mrs. McCool was thirsty. So, she suggests her to fill up the glass again.

4.1.2.3 Requesting

Requesting is an action people do to asks something in a polite way. Here is one of the examples of requesting utterance exists in The Last Leaf story and the analysis of it.

- Johnsy: "I want to see the last one fall before it gets dark. Then I will go too."
- Sue: "Johnsy, dear. Will you promise me to keep your eyes closed and not look out of the window until I am done working?" (SA/06)

This dialogue in (SA/06) happened after Johnsy counted the fall of the leaves. Sue was suggested Johnsy take some broth, but that was not what she wanted. So, she refuses it and requests Sue to open the window before the night comes. So, this utterance belongs to the directive that has the function of requesting. The following is another example of requesting utterance.

- Della: "Isn't it wonderful, Jim? I hunted all over town to find it. You will have to look at the time a hundred times a day now. Give me your watch. I want to see how it looks on it."
- Jim: "Dell, let us put our Christmas presents away and keep them a while. They are too nice to use just at present. I sold the watch to get the money to buy your combs. Now suppose you put the chops on." (SA/07)

The dialogue in (SA/07) happened when Della gave the package she bought to

Jim. When Jim opened the present, she said, "Give me your watch. I want to see

how it looks on it." because she wanted to pair a platinum chain on Jim's watch.

This utterance belongs to the directive speech act, which has the function of

requesting.

4.1.2.4 Commanding

Commanding is the action that has a function to give an order or instruction to do something. People who do this action have authority over the situation. Here is an example of a commanding utterance.

> Sue: "I have something to tell you, white mouse. Mr. Behrman died of pneumonia today in the hospital. He was ill for only two days. Look out the window, dear, at the last ivy leaf on the wall. Did not you wonder why it never fluttered or moved when the wind blew?" (SA/15)

The utterances happened at the ending of the story when Sue told about what happens to Behrman and why the last leaf never fell despite the strong winds over there. Then Sue orders Johnsy to see the leaf over the window by saying, "*Look out the window, dear, at the last ivy leaf on the wall*". This utterance belongs to the directive that has the function of command because the utterance has a purpose of making people do what the speaker says. Another example of commanding utterance is below.

Della: "Jim, darling. **Do not look at me that way**. I had my hair cut off and sold it because I could not have lived through Christmas without giving you a present. It will grow out again." (SA/03)

Della's utterance happened when Jim entered the house, and his gaze fixed on Della with an expression that made her confused. The expression of Jim did not imply dislike, nor anger, nor surprise, or other. To stop this unpleasant situation, Della ordered Jim by saying, "*Don't look at me that way*." to stop his gaze on her. This utterance belongs to the directive's speech act, which has the purpose of complaining.

4.1.2.5 Ordering

Directive speech act has another function; it is ordering. Ordering is the action of request to make or supply foods or drinks and goods. It also has the function to give an instruction or direction to do something. The example of ordering utterance only found in The Last Leaf story. The following is the analysis.

- Johnsy: "**Tell me as soon as you have finished**. Because I want to see the last one fall."
- Sue: "Try to sleep. I must call Behrman up to be my model for the old hermit miner." (SA/08)

This dialogue happens when Sue will go downstairs to meet someone name, Mr. Behrman. Johnsy always does something in her room, feeling bored and can not wait to see the only ivy leaf out there. It makes Johnsy ordering Sue to do something by saying, "*Tell me as soon as you have finished*." It means that Sue has to calling or texting Johnsy when she has done with her business. It belongs to the directive that has a function of ordering.

4.1.2.6 Inviting

Inviting is the action of people asking someone to go somewhere with you or come to their home. The example of inviting utterance is only found in The Furnished Room story. The following is the analysis.

The housekeeper:"Come in. I have the third floor back. ..."The young man:(followed her up the stairs.)(SA/01)

This dialogue happens in the opening of the story when a young man walks down the street looking for a room. After a young man rang the twelfth room bell, the housekeeper comes out from inside the house. The housekeeper knows what the young man needs by ringing the bell. So, the housekeeper invites the young man to enter the house by saying, "*Come in.*" Because she had a guest. This utterance contains speech acts to invite people.

4.1.3 Commissives

Commissives are the kinds of illocutionary acts in which the speakers do the actions in the future. It is only has done by the speaker, not the hearer. Commissives speech act has the function of promising, refusing, threatening, and pledging. In The Last Leaf story, the researcher found five utterances that include in the functions of commissives speech act; they are promising and refusing as presented in the table below.

No.	Functions of Commissive Act	The Last Leaf Story	The Gift of The Magi Story	The Furnished Room Story
1.	Promising	4	0	0
2.	Refusing	1	0	0

Table 4.3 Function	s of Commissive	Act in O. Henr	v's Three	Short Stories

Table 4.3 shows that there are promising and refusing utterances in The Last Leaf story, and there is no utterance in the two other stories. The promising utterance has more number than refusing because the characters in the story will do something in the future. The explanations are presented below.

4.1.3.1 Promising

Promising is one of commissives speech act that tells someone about something happen or the speakers say to the hearers that they will do something or an action in the future. The example of a promising utterance in The Last Leaf story.

Doctor: "Paint? Bosh! Has she anything on her mind worth thinking about twice - a man?"

Sue: "A man? Is a man worth?"

Doctor: "I will do all that science, so far as it may filter through my efforts, can accomplish." (SA/02)

The dialogue in (SA/02) happened in the opening of the story when Johnsy was diagnosed with pneumonia. After The Doctor knows what makes Johnsy sick, The doctor promise as much as possible to do everything possible so that Johnsy recover from pneumonia soon by saying, "*I will do all that science, so far as it may filter through my efforts, can accomplish.*". The modal "will" shows that this utterance has the function of promising. Another example of promising is below.

Sue: "Dear, dear! Think of me."

Johnsy: "I have been a bad girl...You may bring me a little broth now. ... **I will sit up and watch you cook**." (SA/12)

The dialogue in (SA/12) included in the commissives speech act has a purpose to promise someone that the speaker will do something. The last utterance said by Johnsy shows that she was promising to sit up and watch Sue cooks after Sue brings her hand-mirror and some pillows to her. The commissives speech act also has a function as refuse.

4.1.3.2 Refusing

The commissive speech act has another function; it is refusing. Refusing is the condition of people not to do, accept, or give something. The example of refusing utterance in The Last Leaf story is below.

Behrman: "What! ... I have not heard of such a thing. No, I will not pose as a model for your fool hermit-dunderhead." (SA/09)

The last sentence uttered by Behrman happened when Sue told what Johnsy had been done before then Sue asked for Behrman to be the model of her drawing. Behrman refused that chance after hear what Sue told him by saying, "*No, I will not pose as a model for your fool hermit-dunderhead*.". The modal "will" plus "not" shows refusal meaning which includes in the commissives speech act. It is also because of the story about Johnsy that makes him refuse that.

4.1.4 Expressives

Expressives speech act has a purpose to express the speaker's condition or feel according to the affairs. This kind of speech act appears in the form of delivering many kinds of expressions like happy, sad, apologize, thank, congratulate, and so on. Expressives speech acts used in the stories by O. Henry have the functions of greeting, congratulating, expressing happiness, expressing sadness, regretting, disappointment, and surrender as presented in the table below.

No.	The short story Functions of Expressive Act	The Last Leaf Story	The Gift of The Magi Story	The Furnished Room Story
1.	Greeting	2	1	0
2.	Congratulating	1	0	0
3.	Regretting	1	0	0
4.	Expressing sadness	1	0	0
5.	Expressing disappointed	1	0	0
6.	Expressing happiness	0	1	0
7.	Surrender	1	0	0

Table 4.4 Functions of Expressive Act in O. Henry's Three Short Stories

Table 4.4 shows seven kinds of expressive illocutionary acts, but it was only found in two stories (The Last Leaf and The Gift of The Magi). The greeting is the highest kind of expressive illocutionary acts. The explanations are presented below.

4.1.4.1 Greeting

The greeting is the condition when the speaker wants to say something, does a greeting when they meet someone, or calls someone. The following is an example of a greeting utterance in The Last Leaf story.

Johnsy: "There goes another. ... I want to see the last one fall."

Sue: "Johnsy, dear. Will you promise me ...?" (SA/06)

The dialogue in (SA/06), especially in Sue's first utterance part, has a function of greeting someone by calling the person's name. The utterance "Johnsy, dear" also shows a wish to get a good response from Johnsy. Therefore, this utterance belongs to an expressive illocutionary act that has the function of greeting someone because Sue wants to eliminate the situation happened by expressing her affection, she calls Johnsy "dear." Another example of expressing greeting used in The Gift of the Magi story.

Della: "**Jim, darling**. Do not look at me that way. ..." (SA/03) The dialogue in (SA/03) in The Gift of the Magi story is also included in the expressive speech act because Della's first utterance aims to greet someone by calling a person's name. It also shows Della's good wishes that Jim does not get angry with her because she cut her hair off by saying *Jim* follow by *darling*. Therefore, it belongs to the expressive illocutionary act that has a function of greeting.

4.1.4.2 Congratulating

Congratulating is the action people do to express that they are proud of someone's success or people's achievement for something. This kind of expressive speech act exists in The Last Leaf story. An example of a congratulating utterance is below.

Doctor: "**You've won**. Nutrition and care now." (SA/14) This dialogue happens when the Doctor visits Sue and Johnsy's apartment. In there, Doctor rechecked Johnsy's condition to know the progress of her condition. Then, Doctor said to Sue, "*You've won*." The utterance has a purpose to congratulates Sue because the Doctor was happy that Sue had treated Johnsy well.

4.1.4.3 Regretting

Regretting is the feeling of people's sadness because of a thing they have done, or when people make a mistake in their activity. Here is the example of a regretting utterance used in The Last Leaf story.

Sue: "Dear, dear! Think of me."

Johnsy: "I've been a bad girl. Something has made that last leaf stay there to show me how wicked I was. It is a sin to want to die." (SA/12)

The dialogue in (SA/12) happened when Johnsy wanted to see the last leaf outside. She saw the leaf was still there. What Johnsy saw makes her realize that what she was thinking about was a sin by saying the utterances, "*I've been a bad girl. Something has made that last leaf stay there to show me how wicked I was. It is a sin to want to die.*". Johnsy was sorry that she had done something useless and thought that she would die with the fall of the last leaf. Behind her utterances, there is another meaning that she can do another thing and positively think by seeing things from the other side because if Johnsy still does something useless, she has no appetite, and lost the motivation to be healthy or alive.

4.1.4.4 Expressing Sadness

Expressing Sadness is when people are feeling unhappy about something. It also uses when people hear bad news about someone or something unwanted happen. The expression of sadness is found in The Last Leaf story. The analysis is below.

Behrman: "What! ... I have not heard of such a thing. Ahh, such poor little Miss Johnsy." (SA/09)

The utterances said by Behrman happen after Behrman heard what Sue said about Johnsy's sick condition. Behrman felt sad and stated that he was sorry to hear that news and express his condolences by saying, "Ahh, such poor little Miss Johnsy." This utterance contains a speech act that has the purpose of expressing sadness.

48

4.1.4.5 Expressing Disappointed

Another function of the expressive speech act is to express disappointment. Disappointed is the expression of people when they fail to do something or something people do to others. It also uses to express people's feelings sad about something they do not get according to what they wanted or hoped. An example of a disappointing utterance exists in The Last Leaf story.

Sue: "Very well, Mr. Behrman. If you do not care to pose for me, you needn't."

Behrman: "You are just like a woman!" (SA/10) The utterance in bold included in the expressive speech act. This dialogue happens when Sue comes to Behrman's room to ask him to be her drawing model. She expects that Behrman accepts it, knowing that Behrman failed in art, she tries to allow him to be her model, but the answer does not appropriate what she desired. Then, she said, "*Very well, Mr. Behrman. If you do not care to pose for me, you needn't.*" These utterances express Sue's feeling disappointed, and she failed to get the fit man to be her model because Behrman refuses it.

4.1.4.6 Expressing Happiness

Expressing happiness is when people are feeling pleasure in others or feeling satisfied that something is good. Here is an example of a happy expression exists in The Gift of the Magi story.

Della: "Oh, oh!" then, she continued, "Isn't it wonderful, Jim?...."

Jim: "Dell, let us put our Christmas presents away and keep them a while. ..." (SA/07)

This dialogue happened after Della explained to Jim why she cut off her hair. After saying the reason, Della has remembered the gift that she bought for Jim. She must give the package immediately. With the joy of being able to buy that gift and remembering what she had done to get it, Della screamed, "*Oh*, *oh*!" Therefore, it belongs to the example of a happy expression.

4.1.4.7 Surrender

Expressive speech act has another function; it is surrender. Surrender is the feeling when people stop fighting or give up something that people are striving for. Here is the example of surrender exists in The Last Leaf story.

Johnsy: "I'm tired of waiting. I'm tired of thinking. I want to turn loose my hold on everything and go sailing down, down, just like one of those poor, tired leaves."

Sue: "Try to sleep. I must call Behrman up to be my model."

(SA/08)

The dialogue happened when Sue wanted to downstairs to meet Behrman. Johnsy, who always does anything in her room, feels bored. Johnsy always counts and sees the leaves of ivy vine until the last leaf fall in the past few days. She just wanted to see the last leaf fall from the tree, but it still needs more times or days. Johnsy stated that she was tired or give up on what she is doing in a few days. In her utterances, there is another meaning that she did not care about her condition more, and wants to end her world. Therefore, this utterance belongs to the expressive's illocutionary act that has a function of expressing surrender.

4.1.5 Declarative

Declarative is the kind of speech act that has the purpose of changing the world by the utterances. It affects people's status or condition refers to affairs that have happened. Declarative speech act has the function of declaring people's status or condition. Status is a position of people, especially in social, and political contexts. The function of declarative speech act is only one and it exists in The Last Leaf story as presented in the table below.

Table 4.5 Functions of Declarative Act in O. Henry's Three Short Stories

No.	Functions	The Last Leaf	The Gift of The	The Furnished
	of Declarative Act	Story	Magi Story	Room Story
1.	Declaring people's status	1	0	0

Table 4.5 shows that the kinds of the declarative illocutionary act are only declaring people status, and it was found in The Last Leaf story. This kind of illocutionary act did not find in two other stories. Here is the explanation of declarative utterance.

Sue: "Very well, Mr. Behrman. If you do not care to pose for me, you needn't."

Behrman: "You are just like a woman!" (SA/10)

The dialogue happens when Sue comes to Behrman's room, and she tells Behrman how Johnsy's condition is. Sue also feels disappointed when Behrman refused Sue's request to be her model by saying, "Very well, Mr. Behrman. If you do not care to pose for me, you needn't.". Behrman did not think that Sue just believes what he said to refused her request. Then, Behrman stated Sue like a woman who generally readily believed in someone's words by saying, "You are *just like a woman!*". This dialogue has the function of declaring the status of people.

4.2 Discussions

To answer the research questions, the researcher used Searle's theory of speech act. Speech act has three different levels; they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Based on Searle's theory, there are five kinds of illocutionary acts; they are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Every kind of illocutionary act has multiple functions depending on the context and the situation of the words uttered. If people want to get the information, they will ask someone. The asking utterance is one of the functions of the directive illocutionary act.

After analyzed the data, the use of illocutionary acts in three stories by O. Henry was different; five kinds of illocutionary acts did not use in those three stories. There is only one story that has all the kinds of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory; it is The Last Leaf. The researcher found seventy utterances from all the kinds of illocutionary acts. This story has seven kinds of representative speech act (stating, informing, predicting, describing, explaining, complaining, and convincing) with a total of thirty-two data. In the representative speech act, the highest number is stating and informing. It is also related to the highest amount of directives speech act; the researcher found five kinds of directives, that is asking then the amounts of suggesting, commanding, requesting, and ordering with a total of twenty-three utterances. There are five data of the commissives speech act with two kinds of the commissives speech act; they are promising and 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? Because it has something to do with the speaker's interest. Yet as a whole, the

representative illocutionary act has more number than others in O. Henry's stories. It means that O. Henry wanted to make people or the readers interested in the storyline, giving information about everything the characters do and what happens next. For the storyline, the three short stories of O. Henry have a dramatic ending or plot twist ending.

Based on the previous study, this present study gives a new finding. It proved by the results. In this study, there are commissive utterances that have the purpose of promising and refusal. There is the same function of utterance but, in the different kinds of illocutionary act. The researcher hopes that the finding of this study will be useful for others, and gives information that speech act also occurred in literary works not only in real life or daily conversations.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this last chapter, the researcher presents two parts, namely, conclusions and suggestions. In the conclusion section, the researcher presented a summary of the research. Then, in the suggestions section, the researcher gave the suggestions for students and other researchers.

5.1 Conclusions

This research analyzes speech act in Oliver Henry's short stories: The Last Leaf, The Gift of The Magi, and The Furnished Room and uses speech act theory by Searle to support the analysis. From the fundamental analysis, O. Henry uses five kinds of illocutionary acts in his short story. From three short stories, there only one story that uses all kinds of illocutionary acts (The Last Leaf). The Gift of the Magi story uses three kinds of illocutionary acts; they are representatives, directives, and expressives. The Furnished Room story only has two kinds of illocutionary acts (representatives and directives).

The differences of illocutionary acts in the three short stories are not only from the total utterances but also the functions of the kinds of illocutionary acts. The Last Leaf story has the highest amount of utterances, which contains speech acts (seventy utterances), follows by The Furnished Room story with a total of forty-six utterances, and The Gift of The Magi story has thirty-five utterances. There are functions of each kind of illocutionary act do not find in each story. Representative in The Last Leaf story has a function to convincing the other. Then, in The Gift of the Magi, there is 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. The last is two stories (The Last Leaf and The Gift of The Magi) have a function of expressing happiness, expressing sadness, disappointment, regretting, congratulating, and greeting.

Based on the different kinds of Illocutionary acts used in those three stories, the representative illocutionary act is the most frequently used than others. The researcher also concluded that Oliver Henry in his three stories, wanted to make people or the readers interested in the storyline, giving information about everything the characters do, what happens next, and wanted to make the readers believe in what the characters utter.

5.2 Suggestions

From the conclusion above, the researcher gives suggestions. For the students who major in linguistics, the researcher hopes that this study will provide them new knowledge about speech act. Second, it is suggested for future researchers to conduct a similar study about speech act, but uses another object, or interesting short story, because of the limited researchers and the researcher does not find some kinds of illocutionary acts in two short stories.

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