DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN LIGHTNING STRIKES NOVEL: PRAGMATIC APPROACH

THESIS

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 151210113

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I, Andi Kasman NPM No. 151210113

Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

DIRECTIVE ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN LIGHTNING STRIKES
NOVEL: PRAGMATIC APPROACH

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Sastra

This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, June 29th 2019

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini adalah penelitian pragmatik yang menyelidiki hubungan antara bahasa dan makna terutama dalam makna tersirat pada sebuah kalimat. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis kalimat direktif ilokusi yang digunakan oleh para penutur di dalam novel *Lightning Strikes* serta untuk mengetahui alasan para penutur menggunakan kalimat direktif ilokusi tersebut. Penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif kualitatif.objek penelitian yaitu kalimat direktif ilokusi di novel *Lightning Strikes*. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti menggunakan metode observasi. Dalam analisis, peneliti menggunakan metode padan. Selanjutnya, teori Searle (1969) digunakan untuk menganalisis jenis kalimat direktif ilokusi yang digunakan oleh para penutur serta didukung oleh teori dari Austin (1962) untuk membantu menemukan alasan para penutur menggunakan kalimat direktif ilokusi tersebut. Metode yang digunakan untuk presentasi hasil analisis ialah metode informal. Metodologi penelitian yang digunakan peneliti berasal dari teori (Sudaryanto, 2015). Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kalimat ilokusi yang digunakan dalam novel *Lightning Strikes* seperti, bertanya (45.7%), mengatur (17%), menasehati (8.6%), memerintah (8.6%), menentang (5.7%), izin (5.7%), menantang (2.9%), berdoa (2.9%) dan meminta (2.9%) dengan jumlah data keseluruhan 35 data yang diperoleh oleh peneliti. Kemudian ditemukan beberapa alasan penutur di novel *Lightning Strikes* memilih kalimat direktif ilokusi. Alasan tersebut ialah penutur menginginkan sesuatu terhadap pendengar dalam bentuk tindakan maupun ucapan penutur. Alasan berikutnya ialah penutur memiliki alasan dan atau tujuan terhadap pendengar dalam bentuk tindakan maupun ucapan.

Kata Kunci: Direktif Ilokusi, Pragmatik, dan Tindak Tutur.

ABSTRACT

This research is kind of pragmatic research which analyzes the relationship between language and meaning especially in application of implied meaning. The aims of this research is to identify the types of directive illocutionary act which used by the speakers in Lightning Strikes novel and also to identify the reasons of the speakers choosing directive illocutionary act. This research is a descriptive qualitative. In collecting data, the researcher uses observation method (Sudaryanto, 2015) with non participatory technique. Object of the research is directive illocutionary act in Lightning Strikes novel. In analyzing, the researcher uses padan method. Next, theory proposed by Searle (1969) used to analyze the types of directive illocutionary act and supported by theory proposed by Austin (1962) to help identify the reasons of the speakers choosing directive illocutionary act. Then, method of presenting used in this research is informal method. The result of this research show that the directive illocutionary act used by speakers in Lightning Strikes novel are ask (45.7%), orde (17%), advice (8.6%), command (8.6%), defy (5.7%), permit (5.7%), challenge (2.9%), pray (2.9%) and request (2.9%). The next result shows that there are some reasons of speakers choosing directive illocutionary act in Lightning Strikes novel. The reasons are because of speaker wants to get something from hearer. The next reason is because of speaker has intend or aim to get the hearer to do something to the speaker.

Keywords: Directive Illocutionary Act, Pragmatic, Speech Act

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Do your best for everything you do in this life

DEDICATION

This thesis proudly dedicated to:

My Beloved Parents: Kurdi and Sadia

My Beloved Brother and Sister: Andi Kamal, Andi Arman, S.H, Beby Satrisa
Efendi, Andi Ahmad, and Andi Deswita Maharani

My Beloved Friends:

Sepwin, Ranto, Reika, Aminah,Rita, Suliana etc.

All my English Lecturers in University of Putera Batam

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May God give his mercy, peace, and love for them.

Batam, June 29th 2019

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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Research

Language is a communication tool carried out between speakers and the opponents of speech. According to Johan and Suri (2019) language is very important to do between two speakers and listener both individuals to individuals, individuals to groups and groups to groups. The study of language is linguistics. In linguistics there are many aspects discussed such as, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. Each discussion has its own field. One of them is pragmatics, which is the study of meaning in language with context involved in the utterances. So, we can conclude that the utterance in a conversation not only interpreted literally but also has another meaning beyond the utterances of the conversation.

When people act and produced an utterance they usually see with whom their talk and how will they do a conversation. For example, people will act and produce an utterance casually when they talk to friends or people who close to them. In other side, people will be more polite in act and produce an utterance when they talk to older people such as, parents, teachers or lecturers or people who have different levels. So, we can say that people will talk formally and politely to older people and who have a position and will be different and casually to friends who close to them depend on the context and the situation where they are. When producing an utterance by people is called speech act. According to Austin (1962) speech acts divided into three categories such as, locutionary,

illocutionary and perlocutionary. In this research the researcher only focuses on illocutionary which refers to the act the intention of the speaker in saying something. According to Searle (1979) there are five classification of illocutionary acts includes, assertives, directives, commisives, expressives and declaration. The research only focuses on directives illocutionary act because there are to many aspect if the researcher research in all five types of illocutionary and also that research already did from the previous research before this research are published.

The researcher also put some previous research to distinguish this research and the other research to make it clear the novelty of this research. The researcher took from international journal by Cao (2009) titled Illocutionary acts of chinese legislative language, using Austin and Searle Theories as references. There are differences such as the object of the research and also the main focus only illocutionary but in this research the research explores the theory from Searle that is directive illocutionary act in Lightning Strikes novel.

The researcher also took an example to convince the reader about this research. The researcher took the example from an utterance in lightning strikes novel, the situation happened when Rain as the main character did conversation with Grandmother Hudson. She glance at the small clock in her hutch and then looked at Rain and said, "You should get yourself ready", in a softer voice. In this situation Grandmother Hudson tries to speak with Rain to get ready in preparation to go to England. Grandmother Hudson means that why Rain were still not ready to go to England and demand Rain to hurry up if not she will lose her flight. So, we can conclude that the speaker tries to tell the hearer to do something as the

wishes of the speaker which use one of types of directive illocutionary act called command.

The researcher are interested in analyzing directive illocutionary act which in linguistics field and the object of the research is novel which in literature field. The research wants to combine these two aspects because novel is a written text which has many interesting storyline and from the utterances of the speakers we can find out the utterances meaning in the story of conversation and also sometimes the utterances meaning is not always explicit said in the text. So, we should understand through the utterances with the context and the situation of the speakers that why the researcher took directive illocutionary to make it as clear as possible to the reader the utterances of the speakers in lightning strikes novel.

1.2   Identification of the Problem

From the background of the research above, the researcher identify some problems which are found by the researcher as the problems in analyzing directive illocutionary act in Lightning Strikes novel such as:

1. Types of directive illocutionary act in lightning strikes novel

2. The reasons of the speakers used directive illocutionary act in lightning strikes novel

3. Most frequently types of directive illocutionary act in lightning strikes novel

1.3   Limitation of the Problem

Based on problems in the identification of the problem, the researcher limits this research into two categories:

1. The types of directive illocutionary act in lightning strikes novel

2. The reasons of the speakers used directive illocutionary act in lightning strikes novel

1.4   Formulation of the Problem

The researcher formulates main problems to be answered as stated in following research question:

1. What are the types of directive illocutionary act in lightning strikes novel?

2. What are the reasons of the speakers used directive illocutionary act in lightning strikes novel

1.5   Objective of the Research

In this research, the researcher found some objectives why the researcher does this research below:

1. To describe types of directive illocutionary act in lightning strikes novel

2. To find out the reasons of the speakers used directive illocutionary in lightning strikes novel

1.6   Significance of the Research

The researcher expects this research can give some benefits both theoretically and practically

1. **Theoretically**

   1. The findings of this research could enrich the study in linguistics, especially pragmatics field

   2. This research also becomes a bibliographical resource for the next relevant type of research

2. **Practically**

   1. The students majoring in linguistics, research finding can be used as an example of how to interpreted the meaning of utterances through the types of directive illocutionary act

   2. The other researchers, the research can be a reference to conduct other researchers in pragmatics, especially those concerning directive illocutionary act

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Directive Illocutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, Pragmatics

Directive Illocutionary Act	: They are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something (Searle, 1979)
Illocutionary Act	: The act performed in saying something (Reimer, 2010)
Pragmatics	: The study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener (Yule, 1996)

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1   Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning (Austin, 1962).

This approach also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at interpretation of the speakers intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated. We might say that it's the investigation of invisible meaning. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said (Austin, 1962).

2.2 Speech Act

Speech act is part of pragmatics deals with utterance of speakers to perform something. According to Austin (1962) in his 1955 William James lecturer at Harvard published as *How to do things with words.* Speech act theory concerns with performative speech or the action of the speaker in saying something.

Yule (1996) stated that speech act is the actions performed via utterances and this generally are given to make it specific labels such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request. The speakers apply different kinds of speech act to make the hearer will recognized the communicative intention of the speakers. Both the speaker and the hearer have an important role during a conversation.

According to Searle (1979) speech act deals with meaning in utterances by the speakers when performed an utterances but the speaker sometimes has another meaning with his/her utterances. Sometimes it is not literally said in the utterance and the hearer has misunderstanding in interpretation the utterance. There are many unique ways of speaker when producing an utterances and the hearer has to look the situation and the context of speaker. So, the hearer interpretations will not misunderstanding when responds the speaker utterances.

2.3 Type of Speech Act

According to Austin (1962) there are three types of speech act includes, locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act deals with the actual words of speaker. Illocutionary act deals with the intention of the speaker in saying something when performed an utterances. Last, perlocutionary act deals with the effect of saying something. This effect can be accepted or denied by the hearer.

2.3.1   Locutionary Act

Austin (1962) stated that locutionary act is the act of saying something, which is further divided into three acts as follows:

a. The phonetic act: an act of uttering certain noises

b. The phatic act: an act of uttering vocables with certain types, belonging to certain vocabulary and conforming to a certain grammatical.

c. The rhetic act: an act using vocables with a certain more or less definite sense or reference

In fact, these acts are correspondence with phonological, morpho-syntatic and semantic levels of linguistic analysis. The expression of a language subject are similar in generalization of levels predict in the language. For example, he said to me 'shoot her!' the meaning of 'shoot' refer by 'her' to her.

2.3.2   Illocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962) illocutionary act is the act performed in saying something. The act of illocution also serves the illocutionary force. For example, he argued (advised, ordered, etc.) me to shoot her.

2.3.3   Perlocutionary

According to Austin (1962) perlocutionary act is the act of producing certain effect upon feelings, thoughts or action of the speaker. For example, He persuades me to shoot her.

2.4   Types of Illocutionary Act

According to Searle (1979) there are five classification of speech act such as, *Assertives* which deals to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to do something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. *Directives* are attempts by speaker to get the hearer to do something. *Commissives* then are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future action. Expressives, this illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified such as feeling or attitudes of the speaker. The verbs of expressive are 'thank, 'congratulate', 'apologize', 'condole', 'deplore', and 'welcome'. *Declaration,* this illocutionary point or purpose is this class that the successful performance by the speaker to change the situation of the hearer through his/her utterances.

2.4.1 Assertives

According to Searle (1979) assertives are assertions about a state of affairs in the world. It is carry true and false values. Assertives usually often represent a subjective state of mind. The speaker force his or her beliefs using asserts a proposition as true values.

2.4.2 Directive

According to Searle (1979) directives is an act enhance an effort on the part of speaker to get the hearer to something as a wishes from the speaker. Usually use direct utterance to him or her for some purpose. The direction of fit is world to words and the condition is want (or wish or desire). The propositional content is the hearer does some action in the future. Verbs denoting members of this class are *ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat,* and also *invite, permit,* and *advise.* According to Searle (1979) *dare, defy* and *challenge* are also in this class which Austin (1962) put them into exercitives class to performed a speech act.

2.4.3 Commisives

Searle (1979) stated that commisives are illocutionary act whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. The direction of fit is world to word and condition is the intention. The propositional content is always the speaker does some future action.

2.4.4   Expressives

According to Searle (1979) expressive is the illocutionary to express the psychological state specified in the condition about a state of affairs in the propositional content. The paradigms of expressive verbs are 'thank', 'congratulate', 'apologize', 'condole', 'deplore', and 'welcome'. In expressives there is no direction of fit. Because the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world, the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed. For example, when I apologize for having stepped on your toe, it is not my purpose either to claim that your toe was stepped on or to get it stepped on.

2.4.5   Declaration

Searle (1979) stated that declaration is the successful performance by the speaker represented an utterance where the utterance brings a state of affairs into existence by declaring it to exist 'saying makes it so'. For example, 'I resign', 'you are fired'. The content and reality are guarantees fit to the world. If I successful perform act of nominating you as candidate, then you are a candidate; if I successful perform the act of appointing you chairman, then you are a chairman.

2.5   Previous Research

First journal that the researcher uses to distinguish this research to the other research by Sbisa (2001) entitled Illocutionary force and degrees of strength in language use, her journal proposes to deal with mitigation/reinforcement phenomena in terms of degrees of strength of speech acts and in particular of their

illocutionary force. The result are mitigation and reinforcement appear not as stylistic phenomena superficially adjoined to the speech act, but as the adjustment and tuning of the illocutionary effect itself. The differences between this research and her research are she only focuses on illocutionary force but in this research it more specific to directive illocutionary act and the source data are different this research use novel, Lightning Strikes novel and her research use recorded conversations in Italian. There are similarity between this research and her research, both use Austin (1962) and Searle (1979) as the expert of pragmatics field in doing a research.

The second research by Croddy (2002) entitled Performing illocutionary speech acts: an analysis, his research focuses on perform a speech act when use a language and the result of his analysis is the use of language that results in their performance also results in the justified belief that the speaker intended the performance and it has an essential characteristic. This research different from his research such as the object and the source of data which this research use novel, Lightning Strikes novel and the object is directive illocutionary act but there is similarity by using the same expert such as Austin (1962) and Searle (1979).

The third research by Cao (2009) entitled Illocutionary acts of Chinese legislative language, she focuses on Chinese legal language and examines the statutory laws of China and Taiwan. And the result of her journal is legal performative modal verbs used in legal Chinese in ways equivalent to the English 'shall', 'may', and 'may not' or 'shall not' for the illocutionary forces of setting out obligations, permissions, and prohibitions. The object are different this object

of this research is directive illocutionary act and source of data also different in this research from a novel entitled Lightning Strikes.

The next research by Norrick (2015) entitled Narrative illocutionary act direct and indirect. He focuses on function of narrative in context from outside-in or from the inside out. The result of his research is when we take an outside-in, we find functioning not just to entertain or illustrate a point, but with illocutionary forces like confessing and indicting even apologizing and warning, albeit indirectly, but seemingly not with the illocutionary force of commissive or declaration either directly or indirectly. The object and the source data are different from this research that is the object is directive illocutionary act and the source data from a novel, Lightning Strikes novel but there are similarities about the expert both use Searle theory as a support the research.

The last research by Permana, S. Hapikry, and Citraresmana (2018) entitled Directive illocutionary acts used in the English translation of the holy Quran by Muhammad Asad: a corpus based study, their research is to investigate the types of directive illocutionary act and their functions appeared in the holy Quran the translation edition. The result of their analysis shows that there are two kinds of directive illocutionary act; they are commanding and requesting. While, the illocutionary function found is competitive. In addition, the most directive message used in the holy Quran is commanding with 575 words used. There similarities between their research with this research both used directive illocutionary act as the object of the research and also use same expert such as (Austin, 1962) and Searle (1979) but there are some differences such as source of

data are different this research use a novel, Lightning Strikes novel and their research use English translation of the holy Quran by Muhammad Asad: a corpus based study and also the result of the research will be different to.

2.6   Theoretical Framework

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                        ┌─────────────┐
                        │  Pragmatics │
                        └─────────────┘
                               │
                        ┌─────────────┐
                        │  Speech Act │
                        └─────────────┘
              ┌────────────────┼────────────────┐
      ┌─────────────┐  ┌─────────────┐  ┌───────────────┐
      │  Locutionary│  │ Illocutionary│  │ Perlocutionary│
      └─────────────┘  └─────────────┘  └───────────────┘
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| Assertives | Commissives | Directives | Expressives | Declarations |

┌───────────────────────┐
│ Lightning Strikes novel │
│   by V.C Andrews   │
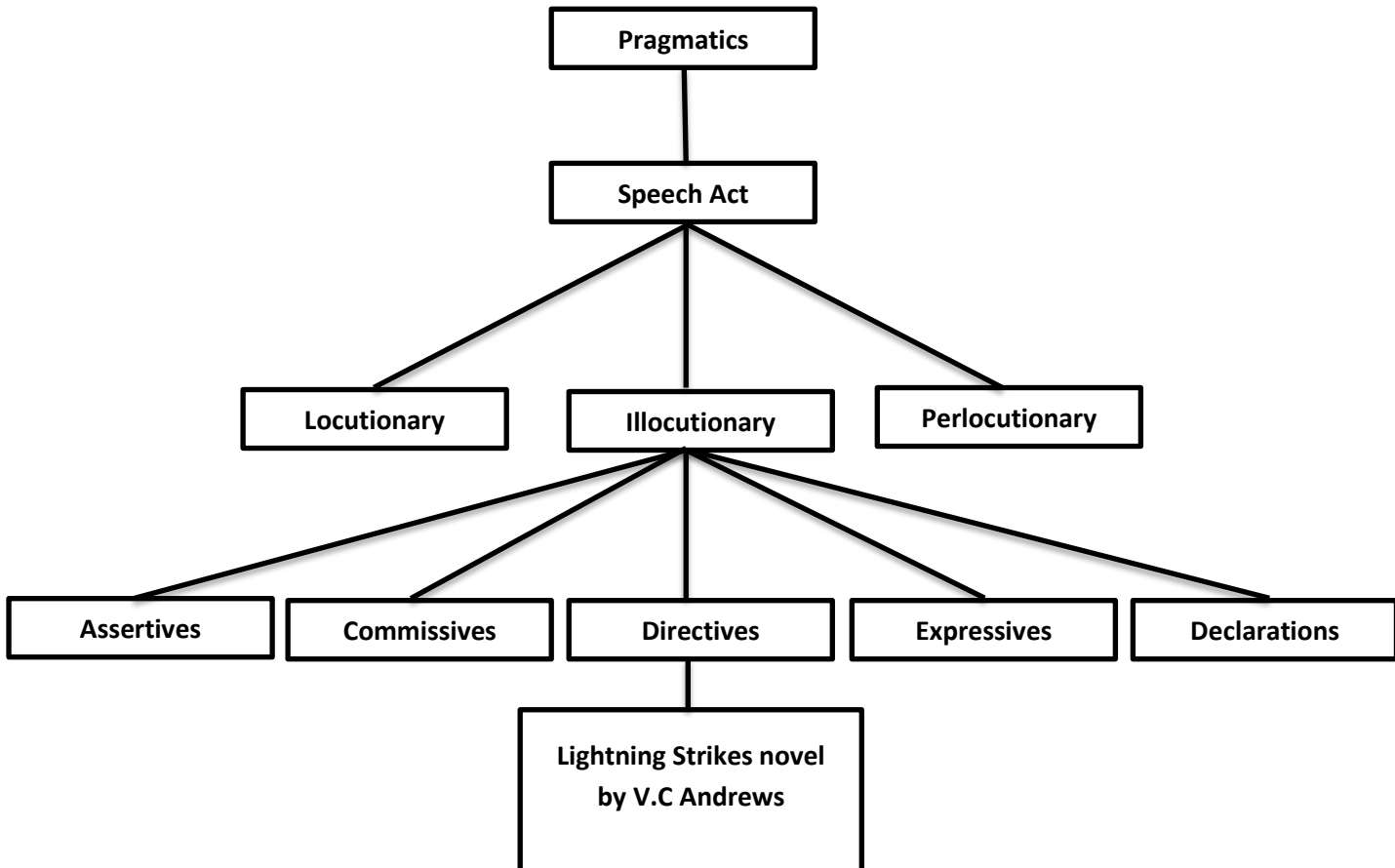└───────────────────────┘

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

This research put a framework to shows a summary to help the researcher achieves the objective in analyzing data and to guide the readers understand the sequence of theories by presenting into a diagram. As seen in the picture above, this research explained pragmatics which divided into three types based on theory

of Austin on 1962. The researcher uses to analyze directive illocutionary act in Lightning Strikes novel.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

According to Sudaryanto (2015) there are two kinds of research design; they are quantitative and qualitative researches. Qualitative research focuses in producing descriptive data in the form of words written or spoken of the person. Descriptive data is data which exist in written words or utterance from someone that we are going to analyze. In doing this research, the researcher uses qualitative descriptive research because the research use written text in the novel and also the researcher took the data from written text which exist in lightning strikes novel to analyze types of directive illocutionary act and the reasons of speaker use directive illocutionary act.

3.2 Object of the Research

Sudaryanto (2015) stated that object of the research is the data of the researcher that used to analyze the research. In this research focuses on directive illocutionary in Lightning Strike novel using Searle (1979) theory.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

According to Sudaryanto (2015) observational method is a method of collecting data by observing the data. There are two kinds of technique used; they are participatory and non participatory. Non participatory technique is the technique which the researcher does not involve in collecting data, the researcher

only observes the data from Lightning Strikes novel which the researcher does not participate in the novel, the researcher as the reader and collecting the data by reads the novel and analyze the utterance related to the research. The researcher also used purposive sampling to collect data. First, the researcher chooses the conversation with amount 35 data and then analyzes data, which one is the suitable with types of directive illocutionary and then researcher makes a conclusion about what are the reasons of speaker used directive illocutionary act. The researcher limits the data because there are so many data that we can found in lightning strikes novel and also to make it easier for the reader when you want to read or conclude about types of directive illocutionary act.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In this research the researcher used padan method or identity method, there are five type of padan method such as, referential identity, articulatory phonetic identity, translational identity, ortographic identity and pragmatic identity. The researcher uses pragmatic identity, where the determinant is the speaker in a conversation to find types directive illocutionary act and the reasons of the speaker use directive illocutionary act that found in Lightning Strikes novel.

3.5 Method of Presenting Research Result

According to Sudaryanto (2015) there are two methods in presenting research result; they are formal and informal. Informal method refers to the method of presenting research result by using words; it means the findings can bed described by using words or utterances. The presenting research result by

using words or utterance makes the readers easily to understand about the research.