SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS ON HELLO MAGAZINE'S SHORT STORIES PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER 2008 – MARCH 2009

THESIS

Submitted to State Institute For Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya

to Fullfill The One of The Rules in Finishing English Department

PERPUSTAKAAN
IAIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
NO. KLASIFIKASI : T-2009/PBI/001
K
T-2009
001
PBI

By :

DIAN NUR ALFIANA
NIM. D35205014

DEPARTEMEN AGAMA
PERPUSTAKAAN
SURABAYA
IAIN SUNAN AMPEL

STATE INSTITUTE FOR ISLAMIC STUDIES SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
TARBIYAH FACULTY
ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
2009

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

APPROVAL SHEET

A thesis by:

Name : Dian Nur Alfiana

NIM : D35205014

Title : SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS ON HELLO MAGAZINE'S SHORT STORIES PUBLISHED IN NOVEMBER 2008 – MARCH 2009.

This thesis has been approved and examined.

Surabaya, 15 Juli 2009

Advisor,

Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum
NIP. 150 291 152

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN TULISAN

Saya yang bertanda tangan dibawah ini :

Nama	: Dian Nur Alfianan
NIM	: D35205014
Jurusan/program studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Fakultas	: Tarbiyah IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Menyatakan dengan sebenarnya bahwa skripsi yang saya tulis ini benar-benar merupakan hasil karya saya sendiri, bukan merupakan pengambil-alihan tulisan atau pikiran orang lain yang saya akui sebagai hasil tulisan atau pikiran saya sendiri.

Apabila dikemudian hari terbukti atau dapat dibuktikan bahwa skripsi ini hasil jiplakan, maka saya bersedia menerima sanksi atas perbuatan tersebut.

Surabaya, 19 Agustus 2009
Yang membuat pernyataan,

Dian Nur Alfiana

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

LEGALIZATION SHEET

This Thesis by Dian Nur Alfiana has been maintained by the board of thesis Examiners

English Department of Tarbiyah Faculty

State Institute for Islamic Studies Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, August 13th, 2009

Dean,

Dr. H. Nur Hamim, M.Ag
NIP. 196203121991031002

The Board of Examiners

Chair,

Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum
NIP. 197002051999032002

Secretary,

M. Syaifuddin, M.Ed
NIP. 197310131997031002

Examiner I,

Drs. A. Dzoul Milal, M.Pd
NIP. 196005152000031002

Examiner II,

Dra. Irma Soraya, M.Pd
NIP. 196709301993032004

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

ABSTRACT

Nur Alfiana, Dian, 2009. *Speect Act Analysis On Hello Magazine's Short Stories Published In November 2008 – March 2009.* Undergraduate Thesis, English Department of Tarbiyah Faculty IAIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum.

Keywords: Pragmatic, Utterance, Speech Act, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary act.

By analyzing the language of literary work, especially short story, we may inquire knowledge about the types of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in the short story that may happen in the real life like the acts of suggesting, asking, asserting, agreement or disagreement, concluding, warning, and praising. Most of them usually happen in human real life, especially in spoken language. The problems of the study are what the types of illocutionary act and what is the perlocutionary act in the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories.

This study applied a descriptive qualitative research. The purpose of this study is to describe the practical application of language, which is pragmatics, in a short story by analyzing and classifying the types of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in the dialogues of short story through speech acts theory. The step used to obtain and collect the data is identifying and classifying the types of illocutionary and after that the perlocutionary act. The data is limited only five editions.

Dealing with finding and discussion, the illocutionary acts consist of representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. While the perlocutionary act is the effect of the hearer.

The last, hopefully the next researcher conduct an analysis of the types and the classification acts more deeply. Beside that the next researcher can analyze why the hearer's response sometimes is not the same with the expected response of the speaker or the relationship between the expected response and implicit meaning in the dialogue. This kind of analysis can also be applied in any other literary work, especially drama or novel.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE i

APPROVAL SHEET iii

LEGALIZATION iv

MOTTO v

DEDICATION vi

ABSTRACT vii

ACKNOWLEDGMENT viii

TABLE OF CONTENT x

CHAPTER I : INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study 1
B. Problems of the Study 4
C. Purpose of the Study 4
D. Significance of the Study 5
E. Scope and Limitation 5
F. Definition of Key Term 5
G. Thesis Organization 6

CHAPTER II : REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Pragmatics 8
B. Dialog 10
C. Utterances 11
D. Speect Act 11
D.1. Austin's Classification of Speeech Acts 13
D.1.1. Locutionary Act 13
D.1.2. Illocutionary Act 13
D.1.3. Perlocutionary Act 14
D.2. Searle's Speech Act Classification 15
D.2.1. Declaratives 15

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

D.2.2. Representatives 16
D.2.3. Expressive 16
D.2.4. Directives 17
D.2.5. Commissives 17
E. Short Story 18
F. Previous Study 19

CHAPTER III: RESEARCH METHOD
A. Research Design 21
B. Sources of Data 22
C. Research Instrumentation 23
D. Data Collection Technique 23
E. Data Analysis 24

CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
A. Illocutionary Act 27
A.1. Representative 28
A.2. Expressive 38
A.3 Directives 41
A.4. Commissives 47
A.5. Declaratives 49

CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION
A. Conclusion 51
B. Suggestion 53

BIBLIOGRAPHY
APPENDICES

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. **Background of the Study**

English as international language becomes more important. It is used by a lot of people in the world. English has an important function as a means of communication among people in different part of the world. No one can live without communicating with others, when people have something in their minds, they will convey their thought, their feeling. Therefore, before they show something in their minds, they arrange the meaningful statement; they really understand the statement to make the receiver to reveal their aims with ease.

According to Yuliana[1] there are two kinds of communication; verbal and non-verbal communication. We can use words to express what we want to say. In verbal communication words are arranged in meaningful pattern and used to communicate. It is different from non-verbal communication, we do not use words to express what we have in mind. Instead, we use cues, gestures and facial expressions in order to communicate.

[1] Yuliana, *Introduction to communication,* (Jakarta: Grasindo, 2000) p. 3

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

In Ima Chusnul Chotimah's research[2] human being uses language to perform their feelings, ideas, and thoughts and purposes to communicate with others that involve the message inside. They have to follow the culture in which and on which language is used. It is needed to make understand and avoid misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener. The most important thing should be known, that the key of language is able to be seen as a form of action that spoken or written utterances constitute the performances of speech acts such as promising or asking or asserting or warning, a different plan, referring to people or things and implicating meanings which are not just a matter of overtly expressed.

In line with this term, Soekemi[3] inspires that an utterance is any stretch of talk, by one person, before and after which there is a silence on the part of that person. On the other hand she states that an utterance is the use by a particular speaker, on a particular occasion, at a piece of language, such as a sequence of sentences, a single sentence, a single clause, a single phrase, or just a single word. Utterances are physical events. Events are lasting for short times.

Another opinion says that an utterance is a complete unit at speech in spoken language. It is generally but not always bounded by silence. It can be

---

[2] Ima Chusnul Chotimah, *A Pragmatic Study of Speech Acts Used by Ma'ruf Islamuddin in Speech (Preach)*, thesis, (Jombang: Library of STKIP PGRI JOMBANG, 2009) p.1. Unpublished thesis.
[3] Kem Soekemi, *Semantics A Work Book,* (Surabaya: UNESA University Press, 2000), p. 7.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

represented and delineated in written language in many ways. Note that utterance do not exist in written language, only their representations do[4].

Considering that, in this study, the writer intends to investigate the language uttered by dialogues in Hello Magazine's short stories, especially from the point of view of speech act, because it has relation with pragmatic study, and pragmatics is appealing because it is about how people make sense of each other linguistically, but it can be a frustrating area of study because it requires us to make sense of people and what they have in mind.

Based on that statement, the writer is interested in this study and tries to identify and classify the dialogues in Hello Magazine's short stories, because from the short story's dialogues the writer finds the utterance that appropriate with Searle's theory about speech act. An example of the dialogue that the writer finds is *"Thanks, Al. That's so nice of you"* the illocution used in this statement is expressive. It shows that the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories can be analyzed from the point of view of speech act.

Besides that, the writer chooses Hello Magazine because it is popular. It is read by students from Junior High School until University. We can see from the reader's forum, where the loyal readers read Hello Magazine since they were in Junior High School until University, even a housewife and a teacher. Most of

[4] en.wikipedia.org/wiki/utterance

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

them say that Hello Magazine is easy to read and to understand, because it is printed for all generation and make us easy to learn English, especially on short story.

There are many theses written about speech act theory. These are about what speech act is, kind of speech act, how it's used, what requesting act, thanking, apologizing, and forbidding are. Then, the difference with this thesis is the problem that would be analyzed. The writer chooses illocutionary act and perlocutionary act as the object of the study. Because, the writer wants to analyze the illocutionary act.

B. Problems of the Study

Based on the background above, in this study the writer states the main problem as follows:

"What is the Illocutionary act of the utterances, which occur in the Hello Magazine's short stories?"

C. Purpose of the study

The purposes of the study is:

"To identify and classify the types of Illocutionary act of the utterances which occur in the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short story."

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

D. Significance of the Study

The significance of the study is to analyze the dialogues which occur in Hello Magazine's short stories. The result of this study is expected to be useful reference for pragmatic study, especially on Illocutionary act and to inform English Departments' students. It also hopefully helps the reader to enhance the understanding and interpretation of the dialogues in Hello Magazine's short stories. The result of this study may be useful for the future in the same field.

E. Scope and Limitation

Because of the limited time and knowledge that the writer has, the writer would like to limit this study. This study only focuses on analyzing the dialogues in the pint of view of speech acts, especially in types of Illocutionary act. The writer will analyze each dialogue of the short stories in Hello Magazine published in November 2008-March 2009.

F. Definition of Key Terms

a. Utterances

Something people say, or the action of saying something[5].

---

[5] Austin, *Utterance,* en.wikipedia.org/wiki/utterance, (retrieved on 28 Oktober 2008 at 11.15 am.)

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

In this study the utterances means all dialogue that uttered by the characters in the Hello Magazine's short stories.

b. Speech Act Analysis

An approach that analyses the language by linguistics description focused on how the language works. Based on Austin 1962, speech act as action performed in saying something.

a) Illocutionary Act

The function of words, the specific purpose that the speaker has in mind

a) Analysis

Analysis is ubiquitous, it is impossible to write, speak, describe or think without doing it. Analysis is the process of describing what a particular solution is. Analysis begun when the data is first collected and is used to guide decisions related to further data collection

The analysis in this study is descriptive qualitative, to describe the dialogues uttered by the characters in the Hello Magazine's short stories.

G. **THESIS ORGANIZATION**

This thesis is organized into five chapters. It is begun with chapter I, Introduction, which covered the background of the study, problem of the study, purpose of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and thesis organization.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Following the Introduction was Chapter II, which is review of related literature. This chapter was divided in discussion of pragmatics, dialogues, utterances, speech acts, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, speech acts classification, short story and previous study.

Next, in chapter III, research methodology, the researcher states the method used to conduct the research. This chapter covered of design of research, source of data, instrumentation, data collection technique, and data analysis.

The analysis of the collected would be done thoroughly in chapter IV, which is analysis of the study, which provides the findings and discussion. Finally, the researcher concludes all the result of the analysis and provided it in chapter V that consists of Conclusion and suggestion.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatic is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalyzed, or encoded in the structure of a language[6]. Pragmatic is the study of how languages used to communicate. Pragmatic is concern with the interpretation of linguistic meaning, how and why the people use language.

Based on the definitions and the statement above, it is quite necessary to understand the language use. The listeners have intention in what the speaker says. It can be understood by perceiving the relationship between the form and the speaker.

> Pragmatics and discourse analysis study the meaning of words in context, analyzing the part of meaning that can be explained by knowledge and physical and social world, and the socio-psychological factors influencing communication as well as the knowledge of the time and place in which the words are uttered or written[7].

Brawn and Yule[8] say that both focus on the meaning of words in interaction and how interactions communicate more information than the words they use. The speaker's meaning depends on assumption of knowledge that is

---

[6] Levinson, *Principle of Pragmatics,* (London and New York: Longman, 1995), p.9.
[7] Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse,* (Roudledge: London and New York, 2002), p.2.
[8] Ibid, p.2.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

they use. The speaker's meaning depends on assumption of knowledge that is shared by both the speaker and hearer: the speaker constructs the linguistic message and intends or implies a meaning, and the hearer interprets the message and infers the meaning.

Cook states the second feature that pragmatics and discourse analysis have is that they both look at discourse, of the use of language, and text or pieces of spoken or written discourse, concentrating on how stretches of language become meaningful and unified for their users[9].

Finally, Coulthard inspires that pragmatic and discourse analysis has in common the fact that they are both concerned with function: the speakers' short-term purposes in speaking, and long-term goals in interacting verbally. Discourse analysis studies how large chunks of language beyond the sentence level are organized, how the social transaction imposes a framework on discourse[10].

In line with this term, Cutting states that discourse analysis has traditionally covered the topic of exchange structure, or how certain situations have fixed sequences in the overall framework of the exchange, and conversation structure or how what one speaker says can influence the next speaker's response. Pragmatics takes a socio-cultural perspective on language usage, examining the

[9] Ibid, p. 2.

[10] Ibid, p. 2.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

way that the principles of social behavior expressed is determined by social distance between speakers. It describes the unwritten maxims of conversation that speakers follow in order to cooperate and be socially acceptable to each other[11].

B. Dialogue

A Dialogue is spoken or written conversation or talk[12]. Dialogue in life is most often a transaction- a bartering of desires and intentions implied under the surface of literal communication.

A dialogue is a conversation between two or more people. It is also a literary form in which two or more parties engage in a discussion; or the conversation between characters in a novel, drama, short story, etc[13].

In a short story, dialogue is very important for a number of reasons. Not in order of importance. All are important – but to give a point to ponder rundown. Raymond Carver states that a good dialogue is angled toward a character's intentions[14].

---

[11] Ibid, p. 2.
[12] Oxford dictionary, p. 319.
[13] dictionary.reference.com. (Retrieved on Friday, July 02nd, 2009. 02.01pm)
[14] Retno Mareta Hartari, *An Analysis On Dialogue in Terms of Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts Hello Magazine's short Stories in 2007*, (thesis, (Jombang: Library of STKIP PGRI JOMBANG, 2008), p. 2. Unpublished thesis.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

C. Utterances

An utterance is any stretch of talk, by one person before and after which there is a silence on the part of that person. An utterance is used by a particular speaker, on a particular occasion, of a piece of language, such as a sequence of sentences, a single sentence, a single clause, a single phrase, or just a single word. Utterances are physical events. Events are lasting for short times.

Example: John : "Who is she?"
Nancy : "I've never seen her before."

Man : "What is the matter with you"?
Boy : "Nothing."

Mother: "Do you love her?"
Son : "She means everything to me."

What John, Nancy, Man, Boy, Mother and Son utter or speak are called utterances.

D. Speech Act

Speech act is the action performed by producing an utterance which consists of three different levels, they are: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act[15]. Speech act is a technical term in linguistic and the

[15] George Yule, *Pragmatics,* (Oxford. University Press: New York, 1997) p. 48.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

philosophy of language. Precise conceptions are varying, but very roughly any meaningful utterance counts as a speech act [16].

According to Austin[17] says that some sentences are not used just to give information or ask questions about some piece of information, but to perform actions actively. In other words, sentences are not only questions or statements but also actions. That is why, he groups utterances into two: constantives and performatives. Constantives are utterances that give information or description, so constantives can be true or false depending on the information or description given.

On the other hand, performatives are utterances that perform social actions or do things[18]. Those utterances cannot be true or false because they do not contain information or description. In other words, the distinction between constantive and performative utterances lies on the difference between saying something, which is, asserting that something is or is not the case, and doing something by means of language.

Later, Austin formulates more general theory of speech acts. He mentions that utterances can be analyzed on three different levels of act: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

---

[16] en.wikipedia.org/wiki/speech.act
[17] Heny, *Pragmatical Analysis on Eugene O' Neil's Desire Under The Elms Drama.*2008. p. 12.
[18] Ibid, p. 12.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

D.1. Austin's Classification of Speech acts.

D.1.1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance since it is the act of saying something, namely, producing a meaningful linguistic expression or producing a series of sounds which mean something[19]. Austin (in Heny, 2008: 13) further explains that in performing a locutionary act, one also performs an act such as asking or answering a question, e.g. *how are you? I'm fine*; giving information, e.g. *they will be there at seven;* assurance, or warning, e.g. *I warn you;* and making an appointment, e.g. *I will come to your house on next Sunday;* an appeal, e.g. *help me!;* and a criticism, e.g. *this book is not decent to released*[20].

D.1.2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the act that is performed in saying something through the communicative force of utterance, or the act of doing something. Searle says that it includes acts, such as making a statement, threatening, betting, promising, denying, and ordering. Some English verbs used in this illocutionary act are "state (e.g. The sun shines in the morning)", "describe (e.g. My father can smoke five up to seven in a day)", "warn (e.g. I warn

---

[19] George Yule, *Pragmatics,* (Oxford. University Press: New York, 1997) p. 48.
[20] Heny, *Pragmatical Analysis on Eugene O' Neil's Desire Under The Elms Drama,*...p.14

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

you)", "remark (e.g. I want to improve my remark)", "comment (e.g. Her house is dirty)", "command (e.g. Stand up, now)", "request (e.g. Please open the door)", "criticize (e.g. This clothes is not good for you)", "apologize (e.g. I'm so sorry to hear that)", "approve (e.g. I hope he will approve my application)", "promise (e.g I promise to you)", "object (e.g. I object if you are smoking)", "argue (e.g. They are arguing the current issue)", "demand (e.g. She makes a great demand upon her parents)", and "welcome (e.g. You are two I really love)".

D.1.3. Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary act is the act performed by saying something which produces some effect on the addressee, or the act of affecting someone, like persuasion, convincing, annoying, frightening, and amusing. Leech (in Heny, 2008: 14) says that some verbs used in this perlocutionary act are "persuade", "deceive (e.g. He deceived his customer)", "encourage (e.g. It was not your fault)", "irritate (e.g. His attitude irritates me)", "frighten (e.g. Don't ever tell it to your friend)", "amuse (e.g. He tried to amuse me)", "impress (e.g. She tried to impress all the attendants)", "distract (e.g. Your voice distracts my concentration)", "embarrass (e.g. She embarrasses herself in front all of the people)", and "bore (e.g. I want to go out from this situation)".

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

D.2. Searle's Speech Act classification

Searle's solution to classify speech acts was to group them in the following macro-classes. One general classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives[21].

D.2.1. Declaratives

Declaratives are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via the utterances. These are, words and expressions that change the world by their very utterance, such as 'I bet', 'I declare', 'I resign'. Others can be seen in: 'I baptize this girl Britney Spears', which change nameless baby into one with a name. ' I hereby pronounce you man and wife', which turns two singles into a married couple, and 'this court sentence you to ten years imprisonment', which puts the person into prison.

In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.

The illocutionary acts that bring about the state of affairs they refer to, e.g. 'blessing', 'firing', 'baptizing', 'bidding', and 'passing sentence'.

---

[21] Searle, Speech Act. *www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/speech_act,* (Retrieved on Tuesday, October 28, 2008. 12:34pm)

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

D.2.2. Representatives

Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the ease or not, such as 'describing', 'claiming', 'hypothesing', 'insisting', 'stating', 'asserting', 'telling', and 'predicting'. Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.

For example:

(1) The earth is flat

(2) Chomsky didn't write about peanuts

(3) It was a warm sunny day

As the example the speaker representing the worlds as he or she believes it is. In using a representative, the speaker makes the words fit the world (of belief)

D.2.3. Expressives

Expressives are utterances which express a psychological state (paradigm cases: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating).

For instance:

(1) I'm really sorry!

(2) Congratulations!

(3) Oh yes, great, mmmm, sash!

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

As the example they can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

D.2.4. Directives

Directives are utterances uttered by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (paradigm cases: requesting, questioning, commanding, ordering, suggestion, inviting, forbidding).

For instance:

(1) Better remain silent and be thought a fool, then open your mouth and remove all possible doubt.

(2) Could you lend me a pen, please!

(3) Don't touch that!

In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).

D.2.5. Commissives

Commissives commit the speaker to do something (paradigm cases: promising, threatening, offering, refusing, vowing, voluntaring).

For example:

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

(1) I'll be back

(2) I'm going to get it right next time

(3) We will not do that

From the example above, shows that they can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a matter of a group. In using commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker)

E. Short Story

A short story refers to a work of fiction that is usually written in prose, usually in narrative form. This form or medium tends to be more pointed than other works of fiction, such as novellas (in the 20th and 21st century sense) and novels or books[22].

A short story is work of fiction that develops a single idea. It can be read in one sitting. Because the story is brief, each detail counts. Some short stories are concerned with adventures, the works of people's minds, and some are closer to reality than the others[23].

---

[22] Short_story.en.wikipedia.org/wiki. (Retrieved on Thursday, April 09, 2009. 10.40am)

[23] Retno Mareta Hartari, *An Analysis On Dialogue in Terms of Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts Hello Magazine's short Stories in 2007*, (thesis, (Jombang: Library of STKIP PGRI JOMBANG, 2008), p. 19. Unpublished thesis.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

F. Previous Study

As guidance the writer would like to present three studies that were closely related to study she is conducting. First, a research of pragmatic study of speech acts used by Ma'ruf Islamudin in speech (preach) that was written by I'ma Chusnul Chotimah. She conducted research about speech act used in Ma'ruf Islamudin's preach.

In collecting data, she used a qualitative approach. She got the data by listening the utterances spoken by Ma'ruf on VCD cassettes under the title Mengatasi Persoalan Hidup. After that she made transcription of the words or the utterances used by Ma"ruf in his preach. And then she observed the utterances spoken by Ma"ruf in preach related to the kinds of speech acts.

The second is a study of speech act of president and vice president candidates in the general election 2004 that was written by Luluk Humaidah. She conducted a research about speech act used by president and vice president especially on promising act.

The third study that was closely related to this study is a study of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in Hello Magazine's short stories 2007 that was written by Retno Mareta Hartari.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Similar with the first, in collecting data, all those studies applied a qualitative approach; they read several editions of newspaper and magazine as their source of data. For the second study, she read newspaper started from 1 Juny 2004 - 5 July 2004 to look for promising act in the SBY-Kalla statement in the general election 2004.

For the third, she read Hello Magazine for seven months started from January until July. She read carefully to found the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts and also she identified the intended meaning.

Thus, the writer also conducted the similar study on the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. The difference was that she identified and classified the illocutionary act in Hello Magazine's short stories published in November 2008-March 2009.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

In this study, the writer will use the descriptive qualitative method. It describes the data qualitatively. This study is intended to analyze the dialogues in Hello Magazine's short stories, especially in the point of view of speech acts that related with work in pragmatic.

Creswell states that in a qualitative research, the author will describe a research problem that can best be understood by exploring a concept or phenomenon[24]. He suggested that qualitative research is explanatory and researchers use it to explore a topic when the variables and theory base are unknown. Morse states that there are several characteristic of a qualitative research, they are[25]:

> (a) The concept is "immature" due to a conspicuous lack of theory and previous research, (b) A notion that the available theory may be inaccurate, inappropriate, incorrect, or biased, (c) A need exists to explore and describe the phenomena and to develop theory, (d) the nature of the phenomenon may not be suited to quantitative measures. (p. 120)

[24] Creswell, *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches* .(USA: Sage Publication, 2003) p. 74.
[25] Ibid, p. 75.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Ary states that qualitative researches seek to understand a phenomena by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables. The goal is a holistic picture and depth of understanding, rather than a numeric analysis of data. There are many different types of qualitative research: ethnography, case studies, document analysis, naturalistic observation, focused interviews, phenomenology studies, grounded theory, and historical studies[26].

The writer will employ a qualitative research and the technique of analysis is descriptive research design. The writer will choose descriptive qualitative method because the data are in the form of words or utterances of the dialogues and she attempts to describe the natural phenomena of speech acts used on the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories.

B. Source of Data

In this research the writer uses the short stories in Hello Magazine as the source of the data. The writer uses them by reading and analyzing several editions.

Ary states that content analysis focuses on analyzing or interpreting recorded material within its own context. The material may be public records, textbooks, letters, films, tapes, diaries, themes, reports, and so on. When using

[26] Donald Ary, et. All. *Introduction to Research in Education*, .(USA: Sage Publication, 2003) p. 25.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

such a documentary source, the writer must establish the authenticity of the document itself, as well as the validity of its content[27].

C. Research Instrument

The instrument used by the writer in this study is content analysis. The writer uses those kinds of instrument or technique of collecting data because, this study is concerned with the text analysis, for which the elements of text such as: words, utterances, or dialogues are to be analyzed.

D. Data collection technique

The writer reads carefully each of the utterances on the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories and analyzes the type of speech acts used. In order to find the types of speech acts on the dialogues of Hello magazine's short stories, then the writer identifies the types of speech act by looking at the deep structure of these sentences and analyzes them, then classifies them based on the types of speech act.

[27] Ibid, p. 27.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

E. Data Analysis

To analyze the data the researcher uses a descriptive qualitative interpretative analysis. First step, the researcher read the data, then the writer classifies the data based on the kinds of illocutionary acts.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer presented the findings of the data and discussion of the results. The findings and the discussions are based on the statements of the problems. It presented the writer's interpretation, which is derived from analyses of the data that relates with the theory mentioned in the previous chapter.

In presenting the findings and the discussions of the data, the writer classified and discussed based on the statement of the problems. It is about the kinds of illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts on the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories. This discussion is based on the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories published in November 2008 – March 2009.

The first story is entitled *Capsized* edition 275, November 2008, told about a guy who could not forget his first love. Until he decided to go to Jogja to look for his first love before he got married with a girl that he never loves. And his decision supported by his friends. Then, he went to Jogja with Edgar beside him. But, their search was failed; they could not find that girl. They only met her sister and she told that Liliana lives in Singapore now. After that they came back to Jakarta and Sebastian tried to face the reality and tried to love Prita, a girl who will be his wife. And when the wedding almost closer, he met Liliana, his first love as Prita's best friend.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

The second is *Between Love Songs, Romantic and Betrayal* edition 276, December 2008, told about a girl who has betrayed by her darling. He has a big mistake that she never could to forgive. Even though she has too much memories of sweet moment with him and romantic songs about them, but she must to be a strong girl who could survive. Even though she could forgive his mistake but she could not accept him back, because she did not want to live with a liar like him.

The third is *Life's Intersection* edition 277, January 2009; told about a doctor who has to choose two too difficult options. She tended to save the rape victim over the rapist, beside that she has to be a professional doctor who helped all patients regardless of the social status. She was confused of that situation. Finally, she helped the patient who came first, he is the rapist. After that she helped the rape victim. Unfortunately, she could not save her life; she was died when Celia came to the Room. She could not accept it. She thought that all are her fault; she was causing the rape victim died.

The fourth is *The Worst Kind of Deception* edition 278, February 2009; told about the couple of husband and wife who did not get a baby yet after a few years they are together. They have visited some doctors but they said that there was a scar in his wife's womb. That was why she could not deliver a baby. In fact, the scar was related to his wife's past. She never told to her husband because she was afraid of him. And when she told how the scars are in her womb, the husband could not

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

receive her explanation. It was kind of the worst of deception for him. Then, he decided to leave the home and divorce with his wife.

The last is *The Road Unexplored* edition 279, March 2009; told about a woman who was dreaming met her old friend that she ever loved. She wanted to explore the trip as their dreaming when they were kids. But, her friend did not want to invite her to go with him. He said that we would always be together somewhere in the air. When she woke up, she realized that she was dreaming. Then, she opened her mail, how surprisingly she was, when she read an email from the brother of her friend, which reported that he has died a year ago.

From those stories, the writer classified kinds of illocutionary acts based on Searle[28] that there are five basic kinds of illocutionary acts; they are declaratives, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives.

A. Illocutionary Act

From the five short stories in Hello Magazine that the writer analyzed, the writer found kinds of illocutionary acts in each them, then she classified as follows:

[28] Joan Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse,* (Roudledge: London and New York, 2002), p16.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

A.1. Representatives

Started from the first short story entitled *Capsized* which told about Sebastian who could not forget his first love, until he would get married in less a week he decided to seek his lost love. But he was not succeeding to find the girl.

When he realized that his true love is Prita and ready to live with her, he met his first love Liliana. From this short story the writer found the dialogues that include of representatives.

'I just...,' Sebastian paused to down his drink, and Edgar could see that it was certainly not soda. 'I just couldn't stop thinking of Liliana.' 'Prita Tian. You're marrying Prita, not Liliana' Edgar said. (C. 2008: 24), the dialogues have illocutionary acts as **informing** and **insisting.** The first speaker stated firmly that he could not forget the girl whose name is Liliana, she was his first love. The speaker informed the hearer that he always remember of Liliana, that was why he could not feel happy in his party. While, the second speaker stated that Liliana was his past. The speaker looked like try to remain the hearer that he would marry Prita not Liliana. Those two illocutions are relating to representatives illocutionary.

From the first utterance, *'I just...I just couldn't stop thinking of Liliana'* which have representative illocutionary act as **informing** caused the hearer

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

knows the fact. Sebastian as a speaker intended to inform the hearer that he could not forget Liliana. So, Edgar as the hearer knew the fact that his best friend never could forget the girl, even though he would marry Prita.

Next utterance have representative illocutionary act of **insisting** *'Prita Tian. You're marrying Prita, not Liliana'*. Here, Edgar as a speaker stated firmly tried to remain the hearer that the girl was his past, and now he would marry Prita, his future. It made the hearer realized that he must forget Liliana.

In the second short story, by the titled *Between Love Songs, Romantic, and Betrayal* which told about a woman who had betrayed by her darling then she could not accept him back, because she never could live with someone who could not keep a relationship, there also dialogue that has representative illocutionary.

'I ended a week ago because I realized that our wedding is looming and I want to concentrate on you, on the great life that we will share together. She's nothing compared to you, but at that time you were busy with your works and the wedding preparation, and I was...well...I was lonely, I was weak.' (BLSRB 2008: 31) The utterance has illocutionary act as **stating**. The speaker intended to inform the hearer what he felt. As an act of affirming, it could be said that a speaker might bring an act of **stating** in uttering the utterances. Particularly, this act meant to give new information to hearer which might be a firm perception or

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

opinion of the speaker himself. Thus, the hearer would know a phenomenon or even what speaker argues about something. However, an act of stating also be defined as representatives illocutionary act.

The utterance above is told about a guy who has done a big mistake that broke his relationship with his darling. He tried to tell about the reason why he made a relationship with other girl. He realized that he was mistaken. From that utterance the speaker tried to tell the hearer what he felt. Here, Niko as a speaker tried to tell why he did that mistake. It caused the hearer knows his reason and by this utterance Niko hope the hearer would forgive him.

The representative illocutionary act in the third story by the titled Life's Intersection which told about a doctor who faced by the two too difficult options, where she has to save two lives at the same time found in this dialogue*: Celia checked the ER personnel's log for Bambang's cell number, and started dialing. He answered on the third ring, his voice sounded stressed and harried. 'Doc! I was just about to call you! We've got a rape victim here, a 15-year old girl, badly battered.'* (LI 2009: 24) The utterance has representative illocutionary act as **describing.** The speaker intended to give description to the hearer about what happened at that time.

The same kind of representative illocutionary as **describing** found on dialogue in the fourth short story; *She couldn't even see his expression at this*

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

point her eyes were filled with blinding tears. 'The procedure seemed simple enough, it was done in his so-called 'examination room', a small, stuffy room that had a dusty atmosphere enveloping it. Had I been lucid, I wouldn't even want to touch anything in that room, let alone have a surgical procedure in there. But, I wasn't in my right mind. And when it was all over, she couldn't even see his expression at this point her eyes were filled with blinding tears. 'The procedure seemed simple enough, it was done in his so-called 'examination room', a small, stuffy room that had a dusty atmosphere enveloping it. Had I been lucid, I wouldn't even want to touch anything in that room, let alone I went home and everything seemed okay until the day after, when I came down with a high fever and experienced this severe pain in my abdomen.'

'I tried to keep it quite, I didn't want my parents to find out what I've been up to, but when I passed out in the bathroom four days later, with blood running down along my legs, my parents rushed me to the hospital where I was directly put into the ICU'

'I almost died from the infection, but it turned out that my parents got help right in the nick of time. I survived, but was left with numerous scars I had to live with for the rest of my life, both physically and emotionally.' (WKD 2009: 24).

The perlocutionary acts of the utterances which have representative illocutionary act of **describing** are made the hearer knows and understand about the condition or what happened. As an utterance in the *Life's Intersection* (2009:

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

24) above. When Celia did not know about what happened until the hospital send out two ambulances to one place, then she called Bambang. And from the place where the accident happens Bambang described the condition there. By this utterance, Celia understood and she knew what she must do when the ambulance is coming.

While, an utterance in *The Worst Kind of Deception* as above, Rasti as the speaker described to her husband how she got the scars. From this utterance, the hearer knew and understood more than before why his wife could not get deliver a baby.

The other representative illocutionary act found in the sentence: *Celia shucked in her breath. That was news she never wanted to hear. 'But why did we have to send out two ambulances?' 'Because they've caught the rapist, beaten him almost to death. I'd want to say he deserves it, but I guess it's our job to save his life, right? We'll be there in ten minutes.'* (LI 2009: 24) the utterance has representative illocutionary act as **explaining.** An act of explaining has the most same effect with affirming. By this utterance the hearer knew and understood more about the speaker's statement.

Here, Bambang explained to Celia why the hospital sent out two ambulances. The explanation from Bambang made Celia as the hearer

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

understood and could prepare the tools and needs to save the rape victim and the rapist.

It also could be found in the dialogue of the fourth short story: *'No, Ari, there's something you've got to know. The scars...the infection...it was my fault.'*
She raised her eyes fearfully to search his face. He frowned uncomprehendingly.
'What do you meant it was your fault?'
She sat up straight on the bed, gathering the pillows in front of her chest as some kind of armor. 'You see...when I was eighteen, I was in love with this older guy, well, not that much older actually, he was twenty five at that time, but you're eighteen, twenty five seems like decades away.'
His attention was on her, and he nodded to urge her to continue. 'Eighteen is such a young age, and lots of people make the biggest mistake of their lives at that age. I certainly did. My biggest mistake was to be so much in love that it blinded my sense to everything. After six months of being with him, I found out that he was actually married with a child'
Ari gasped, squeezing his wife's hand gently. 'Oh. Baby, I'm so sorry.'
She gestured with her hand, letting him know that the worst was yet to come. 'I broke up with him soon after that, naturally, but a month after that I realized that I haven't been getting my monthly periods like usual.'
He shot up to his feet, his expression was a mixture of fear and disbelief. She looked up at him, beseeching for his understanding. 'I was eighteen, I was

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

stupid, and I made the worst decision I could have ever made. By the time I realized I was pregnant, I was too far gone that no doctors would take the risk to abort it. So, I went to this guy – people said he was some kind of a witch doctor who could perform miracles and he agreed to help me getting rid of the baby.' (WKD 2009: 24), and also in the fifth short story: *He laughed, running his fingers through what was left of his previously lush hair. 'Well, when you live in the jungle, there's not much choice in hair styles', he shrugged.* (RU 2009: 30).

The perlocutionary effect of that utterance is make the hearer understands more. Rasti explained to her husband about her past. From Rasti's explanation Ari knew the cause of his wife's scars and how it could be happen to her.

The other kind of representative illocutionary found on the dialogue in the third short story; *'I thought you're carrying a 15-year old rape victim?' The paramedic shook his head. 'No, doc, she is in the other ambulance. They got held in traffic. Should be here any minute, though.'* (LI 2009: 25) the dialogue has representative illocutionary act of **answering.** A speaker intended to replay what the other speaker asked. According to Searle, an illocutionary act of answering include in representatives.

The perlocutionary act of the utterance is causing the hearer gets what she looked for. By this utterance, Celia got the answer why the ambulance brought the rapist.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

A representative illocutionary act of **insisting** also found in the dialogue: *'It's not ten minutes, it's only been seven, and we'll carry on as long as we need to. I'm not about to lose this girl. God, she's too young die, can't you see that??!'* (LI 2009: 26) the speaker stated firmly that she would never give up to save her patient.

The perlocutionary effect of the utterance is ensuring the hearer. From this utterance, the speaker tried to ensure the hearer that she wanted the patient alive, because the patient is too young to died. It made the hearer be sure that Celia could help the patient.

In another dialogue, the writer found a representative illocutionary act of **affirming;** *'Celia listen to me,' Alan said. 'You've done nothing wrong, the guy arrived first. You couldn't neglect him as you wait for her arrival...that would be wrong.' 'Yes, but he's the crook! I've favored the criminal over the victim! She wept.* (LI 2009: 27) it could be seen that the speaker stated firmly about her feeling, she wanted the hearer knows what she felt.

The perlocutionary act made the hearer understood more. From this utterance Celia told that it was her fault, because she could not saves her patient. By this utterance the hearer knew what she felt as a doctor who has failed to help a patient.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

In the fourth short story which told about a wife's deception. The writer found representatives illocutionary acts of **stating, reporting** and **asserting.** The dialogue that include of representative illocutionary of stating is *'Ah, honey, doctors are also only humans. They make mistakes and error in judgment'* (WKD 2009: 23) the speaker stated that nobody is perfect in the world, and so is a doctor. The speaker tried to ensure the hearer to believe that there was other way to solve their problem.

Look, I've been reading up, and I found out that for a disease to cause such an irreparable damage, it has to be severe enough to also cause some kind of symptoms that would alert the sufferer that there's something wrong in her body. The fact you didn't, might mean that there's still hope for us. I've got the names of the most obstetricians in the country who might help us.' (WKD 2009: 23) the utterance has illocutionary act of **reporting.** The speaker wanted to report the result of his search about some names of the doctor that could heal the speaker's wife.

Here, Ari reported to his wife about a result of his search about some doctors that could help his wife. It made Rasti as the hearer knew if there are still doctors that could help her.

'It's not about that anymore. I can live without children, but I can't live with someone who has falsely led me to believe that she's something she's not,

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

who had lied to me the whole time I've been married to her, even for sometime before, who had roped me into a marriage under false pretense.' He turned to her, and fixed his cold, unwavering eyes on her teary face. (WKD 2009: 24) the utterance has illocutionary act of **asserting.** The speaker stated firmly that he never could forgive someone who has lied to him. For the perlocutionary act of the utterance which have representative illocutionary act of **asserting** is causing the hearer knew what the speaker felt.

From the utterance above, the hearer knew how the speaker could not accept any kinds of deception in his life. He could not forgive her, even though she has apologized to him.

The utterance that has an illocutionary act of **predicting,** found in the fifth short story; *'The last time we talked, you were with Nanette. Are you still with her?' 'Oh, gosh…' he gushed, 'Nanette was a million years ago! How long since we last talked, anyway?' 'I don't know…' I silently counted the time in my head. 'I think fifteen years?'* (RU 2009: 31).

Those are kinds of act that include of representative illocutionary that writer found in the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories. And also the perlocutionary acts from the utterances which have representative illocutionary. Mostly, the perlocutionary acts from those utterances made the hearer knew and

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

understood more about phenomenon, about what happened, or about the situation.

A.2. Expressives

In this point, the writer found that there are some utterances in the dialogues are belonging to expressives illocutionary acts. Where expressives is utterances are express a psychological state e.g. congratulating, thanking, deploring, condoling, welcoming, and apologizing.

Some utterances which express **thanking,** found in almost all the short story, they are: *'Thanks. Anyway, there I was one night, singing on the stage of some café in Kuta, when in walked the most beautiful girl I've ever seen in my life'* (C 2008: 24); *'Thank you for the juice. How could you know that melon is my favorite juice?'* (BLSRB 2008: 29); *'Thanks, Al. that's so nice of you,'* (LI 2009: 24); *'Doc, thank God you're here! We need you! We're loosing her!'* (LI 2009: 25); *'Doc, I just want to thank you for everything you've done'* (LI 2009: 27); *'Okay. Thank you so much, doctor'* (WKD 2009: 22). All those are utterances express **thanking.**

A simple action to make the hearers feel regarded is by thanking them. And this action is simply defined as the word uttered by speaker, it is '*thank you'*

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

or some utterances above. And however, an illocution act of thanking is categorized by Searle as expressive.

The other kind of expressive illocution is praising shown in utterances *'Well, You do have a very nice voice'* (C 2008: 24) and *'You look beautiful'* (RU 2009: 30). However, an illocution act of praising is categorized by Searle as expressive.

One of kinds of expressive illocution that writer found is **regretting,** as shown in this utterances *'I should have tended to her as soon as she was brought in,' she blubbered, gripping Alan's arms for strength. 'It's my fault she died. It's all my faults!* (LI 2009: 26); *'You know, what I regret the most is that had you told me this all those years ago before he we got married, I'm sure I'd be able to deal with it and accept you just the way you are. That's how much I love you. I'd be happy considering options like adoption or simply living without any children.'* (WKD 2009: 24). The writer was easily considering those utterances as expressive illocution of regretting because those utterances have mean regret. And an illocution of regretting belongs to expressive illocutionary act.

Then, the other kind of expressive illocution is **apologizing,** as shown in this utterances *'Sorry, dude. But at least now you chalk it up to fate and wouldn't took back and regret that you didn't give it a try'* (C 2008: 27); *'I'm sorry; I'd really like to help such a young couple like you both, but based on the clinical*

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

findings that I've acquired, there's no possible way that we can reverse Rasti's reproductive organ to a condition where she can conceive and deliver a baby.'; *'I'm sorry,' she said, her voice barely audible.* (WKD 2009: 23).

Those kinds of expressive illocution which have discussed above show what the speaker feels. And those kinds are belonging in expressive illocutionary act.

In the utterances which have expressive illocutionary act, the perlocutionary effect made the hearer feels glad, regarded, or sad. As examples of the utterances discussed above, the perlocutionary act of the utterances which have expressive illocutionary of **thanking** made the hearer feels regarded.

The perlocutionary act of the utterance which has expressive illocutionary act of **praising** would make the hearer feels glad; as examples of the utterances above, we know if there is someone praises us, we will feel glad and we will give a positive respond to the speaker such as say thank you or even just smiling.

For the utterances which have expressive illocutionary act of **regretting,** the perlocutionary effect caused the hearer understands what the speaker feels.

The last, the perlocutionary act of the utterances which has expressive illocutionary act of **apologizing** would make the hearer feels disappointment, regret or sad.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

A.3. Directives

Directives are utterances uttered by the speaker to get the addressee to do something e.g. requesting, questioning, commanding, ordering, suggestion, inviting, forbidding.

Some utterances which have directive illocution as **command**, are: *Sebastian threw him a dirty look. 'Shut up. You know what I'm talking about'*; *'No, my friend, that's Prita. Keep up this mysterious girl's name is Liliana'* (C 2008: 24, 25); *'Up the drop to 30. And call the blood bank; tell them we need blood for transfusion. Take his blood type first. And while you're at it, don't forget to run the necessary blood work. Let's go, people!'; 'Adrenaline, please, now!!', 'Push the whole vial into the IV line', 'Let's go,' 'another dose of adrenaline, please!', 'Celia, give it up. She's gone.'; 'Look at how much blood she lost. Even if you keep this up, she's not going to make it in the end,'; 'Celia, listen to me,'* (LI 2009: 25, 26, 27), those utterances show an act of **command**, which caused the hearer would do something as the speaker said.

The perlocutionary act for the utterances which have directives illocutionary would cause the hearer would do something as the speaker said. As in the *Capsized* (2008: 24) above, Edgar directly stopped talking when Sebastian asked him to shut up his mouth.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

In *Capsized* (2008: 25) above, the perlocutionary act is keep Sebastian's secret. It means that Sebastian did not want if everybody knows his past. And as best friends, they did what Sebastian asked.

For the *Life's Intersection* (2009: 25, 26, 27) here, the perlocutionary acts of the utterances above are the nurses did all what Celia commanded to them. They moved quickly as Celia asked them to help her in operating the patient.

Those are kinds of directives illocutionary act of **commanding.** When the speaker uttered all those utterances as above, the responds of the hearers would do an act as when the speaker commanded to them.

Requesting is also one kind of illocutionary act. And it was found in some utterances in the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories; they are: *'May we have her phone number?'* (C 2008: 26); this utterance has directives illocutionary act of **requesting**. It is occurred when Sebastian and Edgar looked for Lilian to Jogja, a town where she lives. But, they did not meet her. They only met her sister. Then, Edgar tried to get her cell phone number by asking to her sister. But her sister replied that she still uses her old number. The answer from her sister is the perlocutinary act from that utterance.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

'Will you marry me?' (BLSRB 2008: 30) this utterance has directives illocutionary act of **requesting.** The perlocutionary act of this utterance shown in a positive respond from the girl by answering '*Yes, yes, oh yes, I'll marry you'*. It shows that Mia as the hearer accept Niko's request to marry him.

'Please, give me a second chance to prove myself' (BLSRB 2008: 31) this utterance has directives illocutionary act of **requesting**; from this utterance we knew that Niko asked Mia to give him a second chance. By this utterance the hearer wanted to give him a chance as the perlocutionary act from the utterance.

'People we're getting two critical patients. Please make sure everything is ready. And call doctor Alan, please, tell him to be ready to help out. I might need his help later.' 'Okay, first we need to stop the bleeding. Tell me his vital signs.' 'It's okay. We'll do it now. Prepare the needle and catgut, please.' 'Can you take over?', 'I need the ambubag, please!!', 'Come on Lina. Don't give up on me, please!' (LI 2009: 25); those utterances have directives illocutionary act of **requesting;** in those utterances Celia asked all the nurses to help her in saving someone's life, and for the perlocutionary act the nurses did all what Celia ask to them.

'Please, let me clean her up,' (C 2009: 26) this utterance has directives illocutionary act of **requesting**; Celia was regret because she could not

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

save the rape victim, for the last thing she could do she wanted to clean the rape victim from the blood, that was why she replaced two attendants were cleaning up the girl's body for the release process. And they allowed her to do it. It was the perlocutionary act of the utterance.

'Listen Rasti, I'm not giving up. We shouldn't give up.' (WKD 2009: 23) this utterance has directives illocutionary act of **requesting.** Here, Ari asked Rasti not to give up, he wanted she keeps struggle with him to heal the scars in order to they could get a baby as they want, and it is the speaker wants as the perlocutionary act.

'Don't leave me. Please don't leave.' (WKD 2009: 24) this utterance has directives illocutionary act of **requesting.** Here, Rasti asked to Ari not to leave her, and as the perlocutionary act from this utterance she wanted he keeps stay beside her.

All the utterances above have directive illocution as **requesting,** because they used requesting words.

Suggestion is one kind of directive illocution also found in some utterances, they are: '*But just in case, you have my cell number, right? Just give me a call if it's really an emergency.'* This is kind of utterance which have directive illocutionary act of **suggestion.** Alan suggested if Celia needs some

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

helps, she could call him. And the perlocutionary act of this utterance is performed when Celia needed his help. She asked her assistant to call him.

'You can call Bambang, he's in the first ambulance and he's got cell.' (LI 2009: 24) this utterance has directive illocution as **suggestion**. When Celia asked why the hospital sent two ambulances to one place, the other nurse suggested her to call Bambang. After that she dialled Bambang's cell phone number to know what happened. It could be seen in this statement *'Celia checked the ER personnal's log for Bambang's cell number, and started dialing.'*

'Doc. The rape victim has arrived, and she's in a critical condition. I think you've got to take a look at her now.' (LI 2009: 25) this utterance has directive illocution as **suggestion**; in this situation, Celia confused what she has to do, the nurse suggested her to look at the rape victim, but she was operating the rapist who is a patient that come first. The nurse hopes she would help the rape victim as soon as possible as the perlocutionary act. Finally, she went to another Emergency Room to help the girl, but she was late.

'Look I will not force you to simply accept this as your fate. Instead, I advice you to get a second opinion', 'I urge you to go and see him to seek his advice.' (WKD 2009: 22) this utterance has directive illocutionary as **suggestion**. The doctor suggested to looking for another doctor's advice about Rasti's scars.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Then, they went to the doctor who recommended to them in the fifth day after they visit their doctor as the perlocutionary act.

'Ari, I think we need to start accepting the fact that perhaps we aren't meant to have children,' (WKD 2009: 23) this utterance has directive illocutionary as **suggestion.** Here, Rasti suggested to Ari to accept the fact that she could not deliver a baby and she could not have a baby. Rasti also suggested him to adopt a baby as an alternative for them, it shown in this utterance *'You still can,' she cried. 'We can adopt a lovely daughter or a handsome boy.'* (WKD 2009: 23, 24) Rasti hopes that her husband would accept her suggestion as the perlocutionary act from her utterances and he would do what she has suggested.

'Well, I think it's better that we explore this thing now, because back then it wouldn't have work out' (RU 2009: 31), those utterances bringing an act of **suggesting**, the writer considered that there is sense of advising from the speaker which suggested the hearer to do something as the speaker said.

In this point, the writer found only three kinds of directive illocution in the utterances which occurred on the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories, they are requesting, command and suggesting. And the perlocutionary act for the utterances which have directives illocutionary would cause the hearer would do something as the speaker said.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

A.4. Commissives

Commissives commit the speaker to do something e.g. promising, threatening, offering, refusing, vowing, voluntaring.

Vowing as one kind of commissive illocutionary act shown in the utterance, *'I swear to you, Mia, if you forgive me and give a second chance; I will never do anything like this again. Even now I wish I haven't done this. I regret it to bits!'* (BLSRB 2008: 31), this utterance has commissive illocutionary act of **vowing**, it could be seen from the word *swear*, so the writer considered that this utterance belongs to commissives illocutionary act.

By this utterance the speaker tried to make the hearer believed on what he said. It made the hearer believed and affected.

The other kind of commissive illocutionary that the writer found is **refusing,** the utterances which have commissive illocutionary act of refusing are: *Celia looked at her patient's open wounds. 'I can't leave him now. He came first.' 'Celia shook her head violently, wiping the sweat on her check with her sleeve, unheeding of the trace of brownish dirt tarnishing her pristine, starched white coat.' 'No, I'm not gonna cave! 'No!' she cried, pumping furiously on the girl's chest. 'No, no, no.'* (LI 2009: 25, 26) those utterances have commissive illocutionary act as **refusing**. Those utterances shown that Celia did not want to give up, she wanted to save her patient. That was why she keeps trying to make

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

the rape victim alive even though she knew that she has died. It made the hearer deplores of those conditions, but they could do nothing to save her life.

'Ari, I'm tired of all those doctors and the painful tests and the needles...isn't this enough? And just think of how much it will cost us.' 'I can't deal with it now. I have to go and clear my head' (WKD 2009: 22) this utterance describes of Rasti's rejection to visit another doctor, she was sick of those situations. It made the hearer Ari tried to pursue his wife to visit the doctor.

'I can't deal with it now. I have to go and clear my head' (WKD 2009: 24), when Ari knew the truth, he could not accept his wife's explanation, even he could not forgive her. He decided to go and leave his wife. The perlocutionary act of this utterance is made the hearer deplores all that happened to her.

The writer considered that those utterances show a refusing statement because there are words '*No*' in those utterances. Which is that word shows a negative statement or rejection.

The writer also found some utterances which have commissive illocutionary act of **offering;** they are: *'This doctor is the best in this field; he is an obstetrician who possesses an exceptional expertise in surgical treatments. I urge you to go and see him to seek his advice.' 'Ari was still silent even after they arrived home and Rasti didn't even dare to break the ice. They ate their dinner in*

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

icy stillness, then climbed into bed without as much as a word spoken between them. This utterance has commissive illocutionary act as **offering.** Here, the doctor offered Ari to visit the other doctor to seek his advice. Here, Ari knew that he should visit another doctor to help him.

'I think we should go to see this doctor.' 'Rasti was almost asleep when her husband's statement penetrated into her dozing brain. 'Wh...what?' she stammered woozily. He turned to face her, his face dead serious. His eyes were lucid, there was not a single trace of sleepiness in them. 'This other doctor that our doctor recommended. I think we should go see him, give it a shot. We'll only blame ourselves if we don't.' (WKD 2009: 22, 23) this utterance has commissive illocutionary act as **offering.** From this utterance, Ari wanted to ask his wife to visit the doctor as their doctor said. And it made the hearer shocked. But, she finally wanted, and she did it for her husband.

From those utterances the writer considered that they are including of commissive illocutionary act of **offering.** The speaker offered a chance and affected the hearer.

A.5. Declaratives

For this point, the writer did not find utterances that have declarative illocutionary in the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Based on the findings above, we could see that not all the utterances which occurred in the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories have five types of illocutionary acts which consist of representative, expressive, directives, commissive and declaratives. Some of them have three kinds of illocutionary acts, and some of them have four kinds of illocutionary acts.

The writer also has discussed the perlocutionary act of the utterances which have illocutionary acts that consist of kinds of illocutionary act, they are representatives, expressives, directives, commissives, above.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion of an analysis on dialogues in term of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts Hello Magazine's short stories published in November 2008-March 2009.

A. Conclusion

After describing and presenting the data analysis, and then understanding the result of the discussion above, the writer could conclude that speech act used in Hello Magazine's short stories published in November 2008-March 2009, are: representative, expressive, directive, and commissive.

Representative Illocutionary is concerning a locution bringing an act such as claiming, affirming, asserting, describing, predicting, and telling. Simply, all those action defined as representative illocutionary because they bring a perlocutionary effect to make the hearer gets more information and understanding about what the speaker uttered, or even the hearer gets new views about something from the speaker's utterance.

In the Hello Magazine's short stories that the writer analyzed, the writer found ten types of representative illocutionary, they are: informing, insisting, stating, describing, explaining, answering, affirming, reporting,

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

asserting, and predicting. Which is they are belongs to representative illocutionary.

Directive illocutionary is concerning a locution bringing perlocution effect to hearer would do what the speaker asks. The actions of the locution are such as command, requesting, inviting, and suggesting. In this kind of illocution, the writer found three types of directive illocution, they are: commanding, requesting, and suggesting.

Expressive illocutionary is concerning a locution which brings an act of expressing speaker's psychological state; it can be feeling of attitude about something. The action usually give effect to hearer feels regarded or glad. They are usually actions of thanking, praising, regretting, and deploring.

The types of expressive illocution that the writer found in the Hello Magazine's short stories are: thanking, praising, regretting, and apologizing.

Commissive illocutionary is concerning a locution which gives effect to the hearer to believe, sometimes it can be an effect that makes the hearer affected with what speaker utters. The actions brought by the utterance or locution such as swearing, vowing, promising, and offering.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

The last types of illocution that the writer found in the Hello Magazine's short stories are: vowing, refusing, and offering. Those are belongs to commissive illocutionary according to Searle.

Those are the findings of this study of speech acts, a conclusion that writer can define from the result of analysis is that most utterances produced in the dialogues of Hello Magazine's short stories published in November 2008 – March 2009.

B. Suggestion

After drawing the conclusion of this study, the writer can give suggestions for future researchers. The first, the result of this study hopefully will help the reader t understand the types of speech act category that express in the dialogues of short stories, and analyze what the meaning of the words and the message of the author.

The second, the result of this study can be used as a reference for the students who want to study linguistics, which describes a pragmatic study, especially about speech acts. In this study, the writer limits the problems only five short stories from five editions of Hello Magazine, whereas there are other English magazines or novels that we can study. If further researcher would like to do that, it will enrich the linguistic study of English especially the speech acts.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ary, Donald et all. 2002. *Introduction to Research in Education*. USA

Creswell, John W. 2003. *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches.* USA: Sage Publication.

Cutting, Joan. 2002. *Pragmatics and Discourse*. Roudledge: London and New York.

Chusnul Chotimah, Ima. 2009. *A Pragmatic Study of Speech Acts Used by Ma'ruf Islamuddin in Speech (Preach).* An unpublished thesis. Jombang: STKIP PGRI Jombang.

Dictionary.reference.com. Retrieved on Friday, July 02nd, 2009. 02.01pm.

En.wikipedia.org/wiki/dialogue. Retrieved on Friday, July 02nd, 2009. 02.01pm.

Heny. 2008. *Pragmatical Analysis on Eugene O' Neil's Desire Under The Elms Drama.*

Humaidah, Luluk. 2005. *A Study of Speech Actof President and Vice President Candidates in the General Election.* An unpublished thesis. Surabaya: IAIN Sunan Ampel.

Leech, Geoffrey . 1983. *Principle of Pragmatics*. London and New York: Longman.

Levinson, Stephen C. 1995. *Pragmatics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Mareta Hartari, Retno. 2008. *An Analysis On Dialogue in Terms of Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts Hello Magazine's short Stories in 2007*. An Unpublished thesis. Jombang: STKIP PGRI Jombang.

OXFORD Dictionary, Oxford University Press.

Short_story.en.wikipedia.org/wiki. Retrieved on Thursday, April 09, 2009. 10.40am.

Soekemi, Kem. 2000. *Semantics A Work Book*. Unesa University Press.

Speech act component and function. *www.utexas.edu*. Retrieved on Tuesday, October 28, 2008. 12:34pm

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

Speech Act. *www.en.wikipedia.org/wiki/speech_act*. Retrieved on Tuesday, October 28, 2008. 12:34pm

Utterence. en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Utterance. retrieved on 28 Oktober 2008 at 11.15 am.

www.online.sfsu.edu Retrieved on Tuesday, October 28, 2008. 12:34pm

What is speech act?. *www.sil.org*. Retrieved on Tuesday, October 28, 2008. 12:34pm

Yule, George. 1996. *Pragmatics*, Oxford. University Press: New York

Yule, George. *The Study of Language.* Cambridge University Press.

Yuliana. 200 . *Introduction to Communication*. Jakarta: Grasindo.

digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id