

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN NOVEL THE OLD MAN AND THE
SEA BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY**



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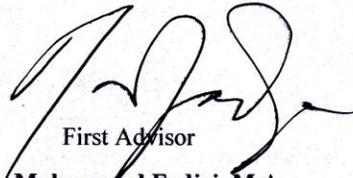
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An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts In Novel The Old Man And The Sea By Ernest Hemingway

ABSTRACT

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In the study of language , what people do by saying something is called speech act, Speech acts is not only found in everyday life but also in the novel. This research concern with speech acts produced by the main characters in the old man and the sea. The aims of this research are to describe and analyze the types of illocutionary acts produced by the main characters. Besides, the aim of this study is also to know and describe the purpose of the main characters to use speech acts. Austin's (1962) theory of speech acts is applied in this research as the major theory. The types of methods in this research are qualitative method . qualitative method is used to analyze and describe the types of illocutionary acts of the main character use in the novel. The result of this study shows that the four types of speech acts produced by the main characters are representative, directives, expressive and commissives. The analysis shows that the purpose of the main characters using speech acts are various according to what types of speech acts he produces. It also relates to the story in novel. This analysis shows that the types of speech acts determine the reasons of the main characters uses speech acts in his utterances.

Keywords: speech acts, illocutionary act, pragmatic, language study, movie.

ABSTRAK

Dalam pembelajaran bahasa, apa yang orang kerap lakukan melalui perkataannya di namakan dengan tindak tutur. Tindak tutur tidak hanya ditemukan dalam kehidupan sehari-hari , namun juga di dalam novel. Penelitian ini berfokus pada tindak tutur yang di ucapkan oleh para

pemeran utama dalam novel *The Old Man And The Sea* . tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan dan menganalisa jenis-jenis tindak tutur ilokusi yang di ucapkan oleh para pemeran utama. Selain itu, tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui dan mendeskripsikan tujuan dari para pemeran utama menggunakan tindak tutur. Yeor Austin (1962) mengenai tindak tutur digunakan dalam penelitian ini sebagai teori secara umum .Jenis metode yang di gunakan adalah kualitatif . Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukkan ada empat macam tindak tutur ilokusi yang di gunakan oleh para pemeran utama, yaitu representatif, direktif, ekspresif dan komisif. Analisa menunjukkan bahwa tujuan para pemeran utama menggunakan tindak tutur adalah beragam berdasarkan jenis tindak tutur yang mereka gunakan. Hal ini juga berhubungan dengan cerita yang ada di dalam novel. Analisa ini menunjukkan bahwa jenis tindak tutur mempengaruhi alasan para pemeran utama menggunakan tindak tutur di dalam percakapan mereka.

Kata kunci: tindak tutur, ilokusi, pragmatik, pembelajaran bahasa, novel.

1. Introduction

A speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. A speech act might contain just one word, as in “sorry!” to perform an apology, or several words or sentences: “I’m very sorry that I caused her to faint”. Speech act include real life interactions and require not only knowledge of the language but also appropriate use of that language within a given culture.

2. Research Question

Based on the background above, this study would like to answer the following problems:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are used by the main characters in *The Old Man And The Sea* ?

2. What are the purposes of using illocutionary acts ?

3. Purpose Of the Study

This study would hopefully be useful to :

1. To identify and describe the types of illocutionary act employed by the main character in *The Old Man And The Sea*.
2. To identify and describe the purposes of the main characters to use illocutionary acts.

This is elaborated through the social context of the speech event.

4.Review of related literature

As Holmes (1992) states that people in society may speak some varieties of language in accordance to different social climates they meet. It is true that people should know whether they are in an informal or formal situation. When people speak, they should understand well about the situation around. It is important in choosing appropriate language that will be used, formal style or informal.

Hartley (1982:11) states that language is a means of communication. To communicate by speaking is not a gratuitous act; it is purposeful, and thus language has an instrument aspect. In this context, it means that when we use language to communicate, we also has purpose behind our utterances. Communication can only take place successfully if the means of communication is agreed by its users, and thus language has a conventional aspect. Pei (1996) as quoted in Yasin (2008:6) states that language is a system of communication by sound operating through the organ of speech and hearing, among members a given community, and using vocal symbols possessing arbitrary conventional meaning.

5. Previous studies

The first researcher discussed the similar topic was TiraNuRFitria (2015) from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta. In her study, she tries to analyze the kinds of speech acts in the dialogues of the main character that occur in *Doraemon 'stand by Me'* movie. Her study focuses on investigating kind of speech acts which are produced by the main character and its function, she used speech acts classification based on Austin and Searle's five categorized off illocution act point for analyzing each utterance. In this study, it is also found that the most dominant illocutionary act is representative.

Beside the thesis above, there's a journal concerning on speech act. One of the journals are taken from a student of Jember University, Sukardi(2013) entitled '*The Illocutionary Acts in Osama Bin Laden's Speech*'. In this journal, the writer analyze the illocutionary acts using the theory of Searle's classification of illocutionary act and the theory of function of illocutionary act proposed by Leech.

6. Research design

This study will use descriptive qualitative methods. The descriptive methods is used to describe the speech acts produced by the main character in *The Old Man And The Sea* by applying the theory of illocutionary acts proposed by Austin (1962). After that, the method is used to interpret the purpose of the main character using speech acts according to Searle's (1976).

7. Discussion

The data findings show that four kinds of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle are performed by the main characters. They are representative, directive, expressive and

commissive. Each of the findings of illocutionary acts discussed in the following detailed analysis.

7.1 representative

Representatives are speech acts in which the words state what the speaker believes to be the case, such as believing, stating, asserting, describing, and so on (Searle, 1976). The utterances made by the speaker report facts that are verifiable as true or false. The findings of illocutionary types performed by the main character are believing, denying, asserting, describing and stating. Each type of representative acts is explained in the following.

- Believing

Santiago	:	“I think so. And there are many tricks.” (Page: 3)
Manolin	:	Let us take the stuff home,” the boy said. “So I can get the cast net and go after the sardines.

The utterance of Santiago performs representative of believing. Santiago believes that there are many tricks to catch the fish as the Old man wants to catch.

7.2 directive

Directive is Illocutionary acts that are to cause the hearer to take a particular action. Yule (1996:54) says that directives are those kinds of speech acts that the speakers use to act someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders,

requests, suggestions and they can be positive or negative. Moreover, Leech (1983: 06) states that directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer, like ordering, commanding, requesting and asking.

- Asking

Santiago	:	You loved him when he was alive and you loved him after. If you love him, it is not a sin to kill him. Or is it more?
Manolin	:	“You think too much, old man,” he said aloud. (page: 30)

The utterance of The Old Man performs directive of asking. The Old Man asks Manolin that he loved her when he was alive and he loved him after. If you love him, it is not a sin to kill him.

7.3 commissive

Commissive is Illocutionary acts that commit a speaker to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges. They can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speakers as a member of a group. It means that the speaker expresses an utterance to commit something in the next. It is used in promising, threatening, offering, and vowing. Leech (1983:106), and Yule (1996:54)

- Promising

Promising is a commissive act since the speaker commits himself to some future action. promising something is to make a promise that one will definitely do or not do something (Searle, 1976).

Santiago	:	“You ought to go to bed now so that you will be fresh in the morning.
Manolin	:	“I will take the things back to the Terrace.” (page: 5)

The utterance of the boy performs commissive of promising. The boy promises the Old man that he will take the things back to the Terrace.

7.4 Expressive

Expressive is Illocutionary acts that express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. It means that an utterance relates to the sense of the speaker or the speaker expresses happiness, sadness, and etc, thus it can be apologizing, thanking, welcoming, and congratulating. (Levinson, 1983: 240).

- Apologizing

Apologizing is to say sorry, especially for having done something wrong (Searle, 1976)

Santiago	:	“Come on,” the old man said aloud. “Make another turn. Just smell them. Aren’t they lovely? “Come on,” the old man said aloud. “Make another turn. Just smell them. Aren’t they lovely?”
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Manolin	:	Eat them good now and then there is the tuna. Hard and cold and lovely. Don't be shy, fish. Eat them." (page: 12)
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The utterance of the boy performs expressive of apologizing. The boy apologizing to the old man that Eat them good now and then there is the tuna. Hard and cold and lovely. *Don't be shy, fish. Eat them.*