A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF DIRECT UTTERANCES
ON SHORT STORY MR. KNOW ALL

PUBLICATION JOURNAL
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for Getting Bachelor Degree of Education
in English Department

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MUHAMMADIYAH UNIVERSITY OF SURAKARTA
2013
APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT
Direct utterance usually used in daily conversation. This research is aimed at (1) identifying the form of the direct sentences on short story entitled Mr. Know All, (2) describing the purposes of the direct utterances in short story entitled Mr. Know All, (3) show the kinds of speech act on direct utterances in short story Mr. Know All. The object used to be analyzed are direct utterances of short story Mr. Know All. In collecting the data, the writer uses observation method by selecting the direct utterances which can be found. Having analyzed the data, the writer find that (1) the form of direct sentences are divided into three; declarative sentence, interrogative sentences and imperative sentences; (2) related to the purpose of utterances, the writer finds that the purposes of utterances depends on the four factors; locution, illocution, perlocution and situational context; (3) related to the kinds of speech act, the writer finds 7 kinds of speech act, they are assertive utterances, performative utterances, verdictive utterances, expressive utterances, directive utterances, commissive utterances, and phatic utterances.

Keywords: speech act, direct utterance, locution, illocution, perlocution.

A. INTRODUCTION

Direct utterance is important in daily conversation. The direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered (Heasly, 1996:291). Direct utterance uses to talk directly. A communication will be successful when there is no misinterpretation. Knowing the form of direct utterance will be useful to make a good communication. When a person speaks to another, the speaker must be aware what is being talked. Kreidler states that the form of direct utterance is divided into three (Kreidler 1998:176). The form of direct utterance is declarative utterance, interrogative utterance and imperative utterance.

Some direct utterances are used in literary works. Short story is one kind of literary work that is attractive to be analyzed. Short story contains a story which occurs in environment. The story contains some notions which different with other literary works. Finding a notion in short story easier than other literary work. The readers of short story
will not feel bored if they read a short story. A short story is not too long to be read. So, when the readers do not feel bored, they will get the moral message easily from the short story.

Speech act refers to what is done when something is said (for example, warning, threatening, promising, requesting) (Toolan, 1997:250). In other hand, the meaning of speech act are these basic units of linguistic interaction such as give a warning to, greet, apply for, tell what, confirm an appointment (Griffiths, 2006:148). Furthermore, Kreidler (1998:183) said that there are seven basic kinds of speech acts. There are assertive utterances, performative utterances, verdictive utterances, expressive utterances, directive utterances, commissive utterances, phatic utterances.

Knowing the form of direct utterance, knowing purpose of direct utterance and knowing the kinds of direct utterance are important to make a good communication in daily activities. The researcher takes a short story in data source because a short story is one kind of literary works that attractive to be analyzed. A short story do not make the reader feel bored because it is not too long. Short story also has some moral messages that useful when applied in our daily activities.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The objective is to describe phenomena from the data analysis out of which a research conclusion will be drawn. Surakhmad (1994:147) states that descriptive method is a kind of research method using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing the conclusion. Meanwhile, a qualitative research is a type of research which does not include any calculation / enumeration (Moleong, 2000:32) because the data produced are in the form of words as stated by (Miles and Huberman, 1994:50) “….the data concerned appear in the words rather than in numbers”. The object of this study is the direct utterances used in short story “Mr. Know All”. The researcher takes this because there are many kinds of direct sentences in this story. In conducting this research, the researcher employs the film scripts as the data source. The data in this research are the dialogs spoken by the characters that support the occurrence of direct
utterances in short story “Mr. Know All”. The data can be seen the form of word, phrases, or sentence but they should be direct utterances. The writer collects the data by documentation. Several steps used to collect the data are as follows:

1. Reading short story “Mr. Know All”.
2. Identifying the utterances of direct speech in the paper by giving numbers to each direct speech.
3. Making notes of the context of situation and the context of the culture to the dialogs.
4. Classifying the data based on the related variable. Since there are two variables in the data, the form of utterances, the purposes of utterances and the kinds of utterances.

In analyzing the data, the writer refers to such theories, which are appropriate to answer the problem statements:

1. Identifying the forms of direct speech on short story.
2. Finding the purposes of the speaker using direct speech.
3. Finding the kinds of direct speech on short story.

C. RESEARCH FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This research aims at exploring the phenomena of direct utterances employed by the characters of the short story entitled Mr. Know All. It covers analysis of direct sentences forms used by the characters of the short story entitled Mr. Know All, the analysis of direct sentences, forms and purposes employed by the characters of the short story entitled Mr. Know All based on the theory of speech act as well as Charles W. Kreidler.

1. The Form of Direct Sentences on Short Story Mr. KNOW ALL

From the analyzing data of direct sentences on data source, the researcher concludes that the form of direct sentences are divided into three; declarative sentence, interrogative sentences and imperative sentences. Each of sentences are have different functions. Declarative sentence usually uses to inform another. Declarative sentences use the first speaker to inform the second speaker about something. The uses of declarative sentences found in data source. All of declarative
sentences has function to informing. The next forms is interrogative sentences. Interrogative sentences remarked with unique characteristic. It is clear distinction between declarative form and interrogative form. Interrogative sentences also use question mark. It is also different with the other form. The last form is imperative sentences. Some characters use imperative sentences in their utterances. They use imperative sentences to request action from addressee. Imperative sentences may use imperative mark or may not use imperative mark. The difference between the research finding and the previous study is focus on interrogative form. Previous study focuses on the one kind of sentence, but in this research focuses in three kinds of sentence.

2. The Purpose of Direct Utterances on Short Story Mr. KNOW ALL

From the analyzing data of direct utterances on data source, the researcher concludes that there are several purposes of using direct utterances on short story. The researcher uses Austin’s theory to know purposes of direct sentences. The analyzing data uses locution, illocution, and perlocution. This is the way to know the purpose of each utterance. Locution means what the speaker said. Illocution means what the purpose of speaker said. Perlocution means the effect that got by addressee. The purposes of utterances depends on the three factors; locution, illocution, perlocution. Some utterances have the same in locution, but different in illocution and perlocution. Some utterances have the same in locution and illocution, but different in perlocution. It means that the purpose of utterances also depend on situational context. Knowing situational context of the utterances is important to understand what the purpose of utterances. The difference between research finding and previous study is the purpose of utterance. The previous study focuses on the purpose of interrogative utterances and agreement utterances, but this research does not only focus on interrogative utterances and agreement utterances, but also in all the form of utterances, such as declarative utterances, interrogative utterances and imperative utterances. In this research paper founded a new agreement utterance. The new agreement utterance is “done”.
3. **The Kinds of Speech Act on Short Story *Mr. KNOW ALL***

According to Kreidler, there are seven kinds of speech act; assertive utterances, performative utterances, verdictive utterances, expressive utterances, directive utterances, commisive utterances, and phatic utterances. One of important factor in determining kinds of speech act is knowing the purpose of utterances. It connects with locution, illocution and perlocution. Without knowing the purpose of utterances, it seems difficult to determine the kinds of speech act. According to the researcher, knowing the situational context of each utterance is important in determine the purpose of utterances. When the purpose of utterance was recorded, it is easy to decide the kinds of speech act according to Kreidler’s theory. The agglomeration kinds of speech act is according to the characteristic of speech act. When the purpose of direct utterances was known, the last step is correct the purpose of direct utterances with the characteristic of kind of speech act according to Kreidler’s theory. The correction purposes to search the suitable purpose of utterances with the suitable kinds of speech act according to Kreidler theory. In this section, the difference between research finding and previous study is very clear. The previous study does not analyze the kinds of speech act, but in this research paper analyze the kinds of speech act according to Kreidler’s theory. There are seven kinds of speech act which deal with real or potential facts, prospective or retrospective, in the role of speaker or addressee in his facts, and of course in felicity conditions. The differences between previous study and this research paper is the kind of speech act which is founded in the data analysis. The previous study are founded five kinds of speech act. There are declarations, representatives, expressives, commisives, and directives. In this research paper are founded seven kinds of speech act. There are assertive utterance, performative utterance, verdictive utterance, expressive utterance, directive utterance, commisive utterance, and phatic utterance.

**D. CONCLUSION**

From the research results, the researcher can mention and describe some conclusion. The conclusion of discussion results are as follows; (1) the form of sentences
is divided into three. They are declarative sentences, imperative sentences and interrogative sentences. Declarative sentences are used to inform the addressee, imperative sentences are used to request action from addressee and interrogative sentences are used to ask the addressee. (2) The purpose of utterances depends locution, illocution, perlocution and situational context. Every utterance has different situational context. When the situational context of each utterance was determined, the audience can get the purpose easily. Knowing situational context of each utterance is very important to know the purpose of utterance. (3) The seven kinds of speech act can be determined easily when knowing the purpose of utterance. The seven kinds of speech act use to make a clear distinction between one utterance with other utterance. Without seven kinds of speech act proposed by Kreidler, it seems difficult to the audience makes a classification of the utterances according to their purposes.


