

Illocutionary Acts Found in Novel *the Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to analyze types of illocutionary act found in novel *The Never Girls Bell: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe. This research used the descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research is the utterances of novel *The Never Girls Bell: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe published in 2016. The data is taken from chapter one, page one until seven. This data would be analyzed based on Searle's theory about classifications of illocutionary act. There are some types of illocutionary act in this paper; they are representative (informing, asserting, predicting, reporting); directive (asking, requesting, stating), commissive (promising); expressive (liking, complimenting), and declarative. The finding of the data has shown that in novel the highest is representative 28 data or about 50% and the highest representative type is informing. And the second is directive 21 data or about 37, 5% and the highest directive is asking. From the result of the study that the dominant type of illocutionary act is representative and the dominant sub-type of representative is informing.

Key words: Illocutionary Act, Novel, novel *The Never Girls Bell: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe

A. INTRODUCTION

Communication is the main function of language. Language is used to interaction each other by human being. The people use language not only to exchange sounds, words, or sentences, but also to bring meanings. When the meaning is conveyed through language, people used language to interact and to establish relation, to influence and to express their experience to the world.

Pragmatics is study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and the hearer. According to Jufrizal and Refnaldi (2008:135), pragmatics as meaning in interaction, since this takes account of the different contributions of both speaker and hearer as well as that of utterance and context to the making of meaning. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by listener (or reader). Pragmatics is the

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study of speaker's meaning. With pragmatics, people can talk people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speaks (Yule, 1996:4). All those speech acts include: locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary.

Illocutionary act is one of the pragmatic assessments that are usually used in daily conversation or writing, it depends on the situation and condition when the speaker (or writer) convey to hearer (or reader) and it means what the speaker (or writer) means that illocutionary act is closely related with the language that we use every day. In addition, illocutionary act is the act to doing something that is talking about the purpose, function, or power of speech that concerned. As well as to convey messages to the reader, if we as the writer. One of example is interaction between writer and reader in novel.

Novel is any relatively long narrative fiction works written normally, usually in prose, and usually published as a book. *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* is a novel by Kiki Thorpe. This book is ninth book of *The Never Girls* series. Previously there are eight books published by this series. This novel tells the story of the disappearance of the fairy from Pixie Hollow. This novel published in 2016 and has 77 pages. The writer is interested in finding the illocutionary act that is used in novel by Kiki Thorpe entitled *The Never Girls: Before the Bell*. The writer reads novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* and found many illocutionary act than other series of this novel.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in finding out the illocutionary act that is used in the novel by Kiki Thorpe entitled *The Never Girls: Before the Bell*. The writer found many utterances are frequently written by the authors of novel in the form illocutionary act. Furthermore, the writer thinks that not all of the readers understand the meaning of illocutionary act in the novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell*. based on previous studies, the previous researchers just do research illocutionary act in children movie, adult movie and adult novel. Therefore, the writer looks for and analyzes the speech act especially illocutionary act from the children novel '*The Never Girls: Before the Bell*'.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The writer used qualitative data in analyzing illocutionary acts found in novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe. Qualitative research was an explanation of the research by describing an analysis of illocutionary acts found in novel the never girls: before the bell by Kiki Thorpe. It is concluded that qualitative research was research that describe thing in detail by using the novel.

The data of this study were analyzed by using some steps. Firstly, the writer downloaded the novel. Then, identified data is done by read novel three times. Select utterances which consist of illocutionary acts. After that, the data analyzed based on Searle's theory about types of illocutionary acts. The writer determines the type of illocutionary act that usually used by *The Never Girls: Before the Bell*'s novel and which is most frequently used in the all utterances in chapter one, page one until seven. The findings of the research were finally reported by the writer.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Research Finding

The data were analyzed by using the theory which was delivered by Searle (1983). He divide the types of illocutionary act into 5 types : representative, directive, commissive, expressive, declarative. The writer found 56 data that used illocutionary acts found in novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe. It can be seen on the table below:

Table 1. **The Percentage of types of illocutionary acts in *the Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe**

No.	Types of Illocutionary Act	Number of data	Percentage
1.	Representative	28	50%
2.	Directive	21	37,5%
3.	Commissive	1	1,8%
4.	Expressive	6	10,7%
	Total	56	100%

According to the table, there are 56 data consist of illocutionary act that found in novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe. These data's involve four types of illocutionary act, there are: representative, directive, commissive, and expressive.

Table 2. **The percentage of representative types in the *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe.**

No.	Representative types	Number of data	Percentage
1.	Informing	14	50%
2.	Asserting	6	21%
3.	Predicting	1	4%
4.	Reporting	7	25%
	Total	28	100%

Table shows the percentage of representative types in the *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe. The writer found four types of representative; they are informing, asserting, predicting and reporting. From the findings, the writer found 14 data or about 50% in informing. Then, the writer found 6 data or about 21% in asserting. And then, in predicting, the writer found 1 datum or about 4% and the last the writer found 7 data or about 25% in reporting. So, the dominant type of representative is informing.

Table 3. **Table the percentage of directive types in the *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe**

No.	Directive types	Number of data	Percentage
1.	Asking	14	67%
2.	Requesting	2	9%
3.	Stating	5	24%
	Total	21	100%

Based on the table, first, the writer found three types of directive, they are: asking, requesting, and stating. From findings the writer found 14 data (67%) in asking. Second, the writer found 2 data (9%) in requesting. Last, 5 data (24%) in stating. So, the dominant type of Directive type is asking.

Table 4. The percentage of commissive types in the *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe

No.	Commissive types	Number of data	Percentage
1.	Promising	1	100%
	Total	1	100%

According to the table, there is one datum that consists of commissive type. And the writer found 1 datum or about 100% in promising.

Table 5. The percentage of expressive types in the *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe

No.	Expressive types	Number of data	Percentage
1.	Liking	2	33%
2.	Complimenting	4	67%
	Total	6	100%

Table shows the percentage of expressive types in the *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe. The writer found two types of expressive are liking and complimenting. First, the writer found 2 data (33%) in liking and 4 data (67%) in complimenting. So, the dominant type of expressive is complimenting.

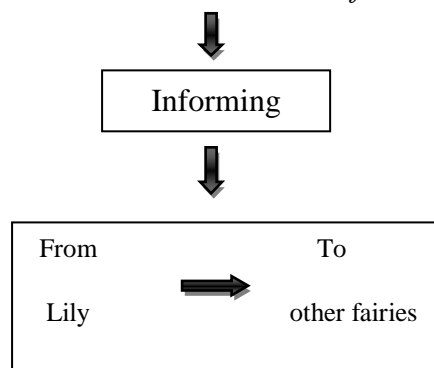
1. Representative

Representatives are which commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, such as concluding, asserting, informing, etc. (Levinson, 1983:240). In other word, representative is a speech act which is influenced by the speaker's belief. Representative's utterance involves the assertive. For example: "the world is flat". (Levinson, 1983:252). The illocutionary act is to be careful on the edge of the world or you will fall into the space. Representative is those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. (Yule, 1996:53).

For example:

Datum 4

"I've never taken a test before."



Context:

The utterance above is said by Lily who is the garden fairy. In the novel, Gabby Vasquez as teacher asks the fairies to get out their pencils, because they are take a test. And then Lily responds “I’ve never taken a test before”. Since the utterance of “I’ve never taken a test before” function to inform. It belongs to representative type in informing.

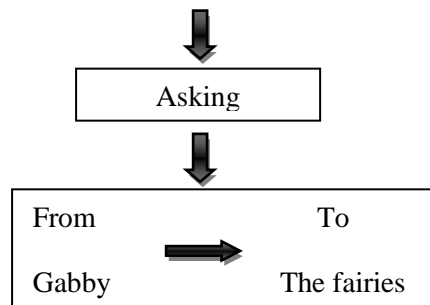
2. Directive

Directives are intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer, such as suggesting, advising, asking, requesting, forbidding, etc. (Levinson, 1983:240). Moreover, directive is a kind of speech act where the speaker wants the hearer to do or not to do something. For example: “please take it first”. The illocutionary act is to make the addressee to do something first. According to Yule (1996: 54), directives are the type of speech acts that speaker want someone else to do something.

For example:

Datum 1

“Okay, class. Get out your pencils. It’s time to take a test.”



Context:

This utterance was asked by Gabby who is the member of the never girls to the Fairies. In novel, Gabby as a teacher asked to the fairies to get out their pencils, because it’s time for them to take a test. Therefore, it belongs to Directive type in asking.

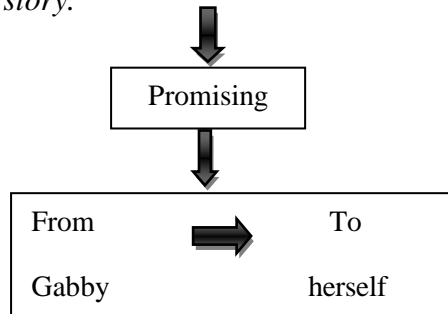
3. Commissive

Commissive is committing the speaker to greater degree to some future action, such as threatening, promising, praying, etc. (Levinson, 1983: 240). In other word, commissive is a kind of speech act which commits the speaker to do the action in the future. For example: “Do you want an ice cream?” the illocutionary act is to threat the hearer an ice cream. Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker). (Yule, 1996:54).

For example:

Datum 133

“Oh well, Maybe I’ll see him next time and he can tell me another story.”



Context:

This utterance was said by Gabby to herself. In novel, Gabby and her friends said good-bye to the fairies. Then Gabby turned to say good-bye to Spinner, but he had already disappeared. And then, Gabby promises to herself she’ll see him next time. Therefore, it belongs to Commissive type in promising.

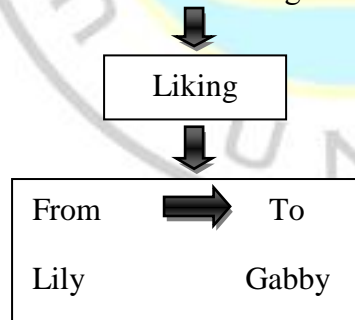
4. Expressive

Expressive is expression of a psychological state, such as apology, congratulating, welcoming, etc. (Levinson, 1983: 240). In other word, expression is a kind of speech act where the speaker expresses his feeling about an event. For example: “Thank you for coming”. The illocutionary act is the speaker expresses thanking to the listener. According to Yule (1996: 53), expressives are the type of speech act that state what the speaker feels.

For example:

Datum 3

“This is so exciting”



Context:

This utterance was said by Lily who is the garden fairy. In novel, Lily expresses her feel to take a first test to Gabby who is the member of the Never Girls. Because of that, it belongs to expressive type in liking

2. Discussion

Based on data findings above, there are 56 data which contain of illocutionary act that found in novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* by Kiki Thorpe that have been analyzed. The writer found four types of illocutionary acts found in the novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell*. They are representative,

directive, commissive, and expressive. First dominant type of illocutionary act that found in the novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* is representative, as many as 28 utterances used illocutionary act as representative or about 50 % and representative's dominant type is informing 14 data (50%). The second dominant type of illocutionary act that found in the novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* is directive; as many as 21 utterances used illocutionary act as directive or about 37, 5 % and directive's dominant type is asking 14 data (67%). The third dominant type of illocutionary act that found in the novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* is expressive; as many as 6 utterances used illocutionary act as expressive or about 10, 7 % and expressive's dominant type is complimenting 4 data (67%). Last dominant type of illocutionary act that found in the novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell* is commissive; as many as 1 utterance used illocutionary act as commissive or about 1, 8 %. From finding, it can be seen that the most dominant type of illocutionary act that the novel's writer used in utterance was representative and least dominant was commissive. It can be seen that the novel's writer, mostly used illocutionary act in the form representative to inform something and to provide the readers with a good sense of language.

Based on the final finding, the writer tries to compare her finding with Nindiyasari and Nugroho (2013) entitled "*An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act of Luther Character in the Novel 'Skipping Christmas' Translated into 'Absen Natal'*". In their finding, in the Novel "*'Skipping Christmas' Translated into 'Absen Natal'*" mostly used directive in asking. In contrast, Prasitha (2016) entitled "*Indirect Illocutionary Acts Used in Francine Pascal Novel 'Forbidden Love'*". In her research, the most illocutionary act types that used in novel '*Forbidden Love*' was declarative.

According to the explanation above, the result of both findings are totally different from recent research. There are two reasons why the writer had different findings. First, writer chose different novel. Second, writer was choosing different genre. The writer found that the most dominant types of illocutionary act that used in novel "*The Never Girls: Before the Bell*" was representative in informing. It is preferred used by the novel's author in novel *The Never Girls: Before the Bell*".

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The writer described the types of illocutionary act found in novel "*The Never Girls: Before the Bell*". In this research, the writer just found four types of illocutionary act; they are representative, directive, commissive and expressive. The first dominant type that the writer found in novel "*The Never Girls: Before the Bell*" is Representative which occurred 28 data or percentage 50% from all data. From 28 data there are 14 data categorized into informing, 6 data categorized into asserting, 1 datum categorized into predicting, 7 data categorized into reporting. The second dominant is directive which used 21 data or about 37, 5%. From 21 data there are 14 data categorized into asking, 2 data categorized into requesting, 5 data categorized into stating. The third is expressive that occurred 6 data or about 10, 7%. From 6 data there are 2 data categorized into liking and 4 data categorized into complimenting. And the last dominant type is commissive in promising that used 1 datum or about 1, 8%. While the other one type of

illocutionary act, declarative is not found in novel *“The Never Girls: Before the Bell”*.

In general, it can be concluded that illocutionary act was often used in novel *“The Never Girls: Before the Bell”* especially in form of representative in informing. It can be seen that the novel’s author frequently used illocutionary act in the form representative in informing to inform something to provide the readers with a good sense of language. As a result to give an impact of strong effect and interest.

In this research, the writer focuses the research on types of illocutionary act used in novel *“The Never Girls: Before the Bell”*. However, in previous research there are some authors did research on the type of illocutionary act in speech and advertisement. For the next researchers, the writer suggests that they are not only could describe types of illocutionary act but also the implied meaning or factors of illocutionary act. Then the writer also suggests other researchers that might be interested in analyzing about illocutionary act could continue this analysis from other aspects related to this topic. The writer hopes this study can be motivation for the next research as the references of the next analysis.

Note : This article is written based on Dolla Vania Petriandy’s paper under the supervision of Leni Marlina, S.S., M.A.

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