

ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN THE NOVEL *THE LAST LEAVES FALLING* BY SARAH BENWELL

Astuti Gultom

Reg. No. 2015060166

ABSTRACT

This study aims to classify and explain the functions of illocutionary act used in the novel entitled *The Last Leaves Falling* by Sarah Benwell. After being collected, the data is analyzed based on the theory of illocutionary act by George Yule (1996). The object of this study is the novel itself. This study uses a qualitative method with descriptive analysis. Based on the result, there are 68 items found in the novel, there are 21 directives, with the function such as suggesting, commanding, and requesting, 16 representatives, with the function such as stating, concluding, and describing, 16 expressive, with the function such as a statement of joy, anger, like, dislike, 8 commissive, with the function such as promising and refusing and 7 declarations, with the function declaring. The most dominant type of illocutionary act that is found is directives with 21 items or 30,88%, while the least type is declaration with 7 items or 10,29%. The directive act became the most dominant act in the last leaves falling novel due the main character is a teen who was diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.

Keywords: *Pragmatics, Speech act, Illocutionary acts, Qualitative method.*

ABSTRAK

Studi ini bertujuan untuk mengklasifikasikan dan menjelaskan fungsi tindak tutur ilokusi yang digunakan dalam novel yang berjudul *The Last Leaves Falling* oleh Sarah Benwell. Setelah dikumpulkan, data dianalisis berdasarkan teori tindak tutur ilokusi oleh George Yule (1996). Objek penelitian ini adalah novel itu sendiri. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dengan analisis deskriptif. Berdasarkan hasil, ada 68 item yang ditemukan dalam novel, ada 21 direktif, dengan fungsi seperti menyarankan, memerintah, dan meminta, 16 representatif, dengan fungsi seperti menyatakan, menyimpulkan, dan menggambarkan, 16 ekspresif, dengan fungsi seperti pernyataan sukacita, kemarahan, seperti, tidak menyukai, 8 komisif, dengan fungsi seperti menjanjikan dan menolak dan 7 deklaratif, dengan fungsi seperti menyatakan, dan menolak. Tipe illocutionary act yang paling dominan digunakan oleh karakter-karakter adalah direktif dengan 21 ujaran atau 30,88% dan yang paling sedikit adalah deklaratif dengan 7 ujaran atau 10,29%. Directive act menjadi Tindakan yang paling dominan dalam novel *The last leaves falling* karna karakter utama adalah seorang remaja yang di diagnosis Sklerosis Lateral amiotrofi.

Kata kunci: *Pragmatik, Tindak tutur, Tindak tutur ilokusi, Metode kualitatif*

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is a way of living things to connect to each other in order to share or exchange information. Communication can take many forms, using language is one of them. When people use language to communicate, there are specific intentions and messages that are expected to be transferred and understood by the recipient. People do speech acts when they use language. Thus, when a person uses a language, the main question is what speech acts he or she wants to do. Therefore, speech act theory will be further discussed.

Speech act theory tries to explain how the speakers use language to accomplish the intended actions and how the listeners infer the intended meaning of what is being said. When the speaker says something, the hearers may grasp the meaning produced by the speaker. It can even cause misunderstanding when the hearers fail to process the intended meanings of the speaker. Furthermore, there was something in the speaker's mind that they hoped the listeners would do, but in some cases, the speaker's hope was not the same as what the listeners had been able to understand. Speech acts try to discuss how utterances are produced by the speaker so that they have a meaning that listeners should understand not only explicitly but also implicitly. Moreover, the intended meaning influences listeners to react, act, and do things. The domain of speech acts is then focused on the illocutionary acts.

The concept of an illocutionary act is the center of the concept speech act. Illocutionary is performed in saying things and includes acts such as betting, promising, denying, stating, apologizing, threatening, foretelling, ordering, and asking. Some of the verbs used to label illocutionary action can be used performatively. An Illocutionary act is the act that has the intended meaning. When analyzing a word,

it involves not only what the sentence means but also what kind of action a speaker performs in speaking a sentence. Illocutionary acts are the force or the intent behind the words spoken by the speaker. It shows the speaker's purpose in saying something. The speaker's phrase may include Suggestions, offers, promises, and so forth. The interpretation of the illocutionary act is concerned with force. Example: "I'm going to the office at 8 a.m." In this speech, the speaker has made of action "promise" actions through the language to go to the office at 8 a.m.

Moreover, Searle (1969) claims that an illocutionary act is an act of saying something. Therefore, illocutionary acts are often found in our spoken language or our everyday conversation. But the illocutionary act also acts to express the intent behind the speaker's words which indicates the speaker's purpose in saying something, whether to propose, recommend, offer, promise, etc. This means that illocutionary acts can also be found in written language as written language also contains the intent or purpose of the writer to say to the reader. As part of written language, literature such as drama, movie, short story, and novel can also be analyzed using illocutionary act theory.

Novel is a work of prose fiction written in the form of a story. Basically, literary work like novel is a form and creative work which basically uses language to express human life. It generally consists of the problems surrounding human life written in the same written form and of words that can direct readers to pictures of the realities of life through stories contained in the novel. Based on this review, the writer wants to examine utterances used in a fiction novel.

Along with its development, illocutionary speech acts can be found in various kinds of speech, and here the writer chooses to analyze the written speech. The writer analyzed the novel entitled *The Last Leaves Falling*. The illocutionary act is also

performed by the characters in the novel. Analyzing illocutionary acts in the novel makes sense because the novel is known as the description and portrayal of human activities and its surrounding; this novel also involves so many utterances of illocutionary acts as a study that concerns in pragmatics. The writer is interested in analyzing illocutionary acts from *The Last Leaves falling* novel. The writer believes that studying the illocutionary acts of this novel is still essential to understand better the intention and purpose of speech used in novels. So that, through reading this novel as a reader we can understand better what the writer of this novel wants to share or convey with us as the reader. This novel tells about a young man who was diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis.

1.2 Statements of the Problem

The statements of the problem to be analyzed in this study are formulated as follows:

1. What are categories of illocutionary acts found in *The Last Leaves Falling* novel?
2. What are the functions of the illocutionary act in *The Last Leaves Falling* novel?

1.3 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is about Linguistics focus on pragmatics. Moreover, the limitation of this study is Illocutionary acts with analyzing the categories and the function of illocutionary act in *The Last Leaves Falling* novel using George Yule's perspective in pragmatics.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The object of this study is:

1. To classify illocutionary acts found in *The Last Leaves Falling* novel.
2. To explain the function illocutionary act in the last leaves falling novel.

1.5 Functions of the Study

The functions of this study are:

1. The result of the study can be used as additional and deeper materials for other writers.
2. To share information and enhance the illocutionary acts of knowledge with other students and readers.
3. To develop the writer's knowledge skills to analyze speech acts.
4. As a reference for students who study in the English Department.

1.6 Systematical Presentation

This thesis divided into five chapters, they are:

Chapter 1 is an introduction that consists of the background of the study, statement of the problem, scope and limitation, goals of the study, functions of the study, and systematical presentation.

Chapter 2 tells about related studies, review of literature and theoretical framework. Related studies consist of other people's works that are similar to this study and have a sub-chapter describing object studies. Theoretical framework consists of the theory that the writer used in analyzing the study.

Chapter 3 will explain about research methodology. It consists of the approach of the study, data sources, data collections, and method of data analysis. To conduct a study, the right approach needs to be chosen. It is described in the approach of the study. Data sources describe the object of this study. In data collection, there are the steps of collecting data explaining how to collect the data that will be present in data finding

and analysis, while in the method of data analysis, the way of presenting and analyzing data will be explained.

Chapter 4 is finding and analysis where the data are taken from *the last leave falling* novel by Sarah Benwell that suits the issue.

Chapter 5 is conclusion and suggestion where the writer gives a brief analysis to the reader so they will understand about the analysis and gives suggestions for the readers who have interest about the same study.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1.7 Approach of the Study

The writer used a qualitative approach by using descriptive analysis in this study. The qualitative approach is applied to find the evidence to prove the theory. Moreover, it is because the data was taken directly from the novel as well. In the analysis, the writer explained that the dialogues in the novel contain the types of speech acts. Perreault and McCarthy (2006) explain that qualitative research is a type of research that aims to explore information deeply and openly on various responses. This research tries to get people to share their thoughts on a topic without giving them much guidance or direction.

According to Hancock, Ockleford, and Windridge (2009), qualitative data is research that focuses on interpreting phenomena in our society so that we can have a deeper understanding to answer the question about social issues in our surroundings.

Hence, the analysis of this study is explained in sentences and paragraphs. The purpose of the qualitative method is to collect data of the procedure primarily last open, not using data numbers that are finally analyzed and not also using statistical methods.

1.8 Data source

In this study, the writer analyzed and retrieved the utterances as data source from

The Last Leaves Falling Novel. The object of the study is the Novel of Sarah Benwell's shortlists for the highgate wooden book award. The data took from the utterances of the characters in the Novel. Many utterances can be analyzed in the Novel. Therefore, the writer decided to analyze The Last Leaves Falling Novel. The writer is interested in the story in the Novel. This story tells of the most touching love and the life struggle of a character who fights with ALS. This novel was written by Sarah Benwell and published in 2015 in Great Britain by Random House Children's Publishers UK.

1.9 Data Collection

In collecting the data, the first step is the writer read the whole novel from the beginning to the end. Then, reading repeatedly tries to understand the novel deeper and the next step is to underline the sentences and dialog related to the taken issue. After that, the writer marked, highlighted, and took note of the part of the dialog carefully. Finally, the writer identified the illocutionary act by reading the dialogue in the novel according to the writer's understanding and finding relevant references to the study and the data.

1.10 Data Analysis

In this study, the writer explained some steps to analyze the data. The first is the data taken from the novel and classified into illocutionary acts. The data were represented in the form of a table to be analyzed quickly and easily. The second is understanding the theory from Yule (1996) that was used in this study and looking to relate the theory and the data, and made it in a short essay.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

1.11 The function of illocutionary act

Here, the writer showed the explanation for the function of illocutionary act. The theory that is going to be used by the writer is a theory from George Yule that showed the utterances in this novel indicated as the types of illocutionary act.

The parts that will be analyzed are going to be, by the order, declaration, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissive.

1. Declaration

The following utterances taken from the dialogues in the novel are representing the declaration classification of illocutionary acts. Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterances (Yule:1996). In using-declaration, what is being said by the speaker can change the situation of the world that they live in.

1. Datum 1 (Chapter 1, Page 3, line 4)

Doctor Kobayashi: "The good news is we have a diagnosis, amyotrophic lateral sclerosis."

Doctor Kobayashi said this utterance. When Sora and his mother talked with the doctor about his symptoms, they wanted to know what happened with Sora in a white room. Then the doctor explained that he had found the answer and finally he knew what was wrong with Sora. Sora was diagnosed with Amyotrophic Lateral

Sclerosis. After the speaker uttered this, Sora and his mother were so sad to receive this bad news, and their thoughts were interrupted by despair. This utterance is considered a declaration because what the speaker utters changes the situation. Sora used to be a normal kid, but now he will be a dependent child because of his pain. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is declaring.

2. Datum 1 (Chapter 17, Page 77, Line 22)

Sora's mother: "just the park."

Sora's mother said this utterance. She told Sora that Sora had to go out with

her to the park. Firstly, Sora did not want to go anywhere else. He hated leaving their apartment because there were people, but after her mother uttered that, he became calm and felt that he should be glad of the reminder that there is life out there; the company and fresh air. This utterance is considered a declaration because what was uttered by the speaker (Sora's mother) changes what Sora's think. Finally, Sora agreed that he should go out to the park with her mother. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is declaring.

3. Datum 1 (Chapter 17, page 79, Line 17)

Sora: "Seven!"

Sora said this utterance. When the protagonist, Sora, uttered this, he declared that there were seven fish. Earlier arrived at the bridge Sora and his mother begun to count the fish that they only saw one fish there and kept count of the fish until he declared seven fish there. The utterance above is considered a declaration because the speaker (Sora) declared seven fish in the serene waters. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is declaring.

2. Representative

The following utterances taken from the novel's dialogues represent the representatives' classification of illocutionary acts. As Yule (1996) states that representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In other words, what is uttered by a person, no matter what it is, the speaker believes that what she or he says is a fact. The functions of these illocutionary acts are stating, describing,informing, and concluding.

1. Datum 2 (Chapter 1, page 8, Line 14)

Tomo: "Anyway. He sent me to tell you and invite you to the last game of the season. He thought you might do a speech. To motivate others,"

Tomo said this utterance as Sora's friend. In this case, Sora's friends visited him in his apartment. Tomo told him that their coach dedicated the season to him. Their coach sent Tomo to inform and invite him to the last game of the season. This utterance is considered representative because the speaker (Tomo) stated information from their coach. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is informing.

2. Datum 3 (Chapter 2, Page 11, Line 15)

Sora's mother: "They seemed nice."

This utterance was said by Sora's mother. In this case, Sora's friends visited Sora in their apartment. This utterance is considered representative because the speaker concludes the fact about Sora's friend that just visited Sora. Sora's mother told Sora that Sora's friends seemed nice and Sora should invite them again for a meal. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is concluding something.

3. Datum 3 (chapter 21, Page 101, Line 4)

Sora's mother: "What were you thinking, sora? Of all the stupid, dangerous things!"

Sora's mother said this utterance. She told Sora that he should not try to cook dinner for them; he shouldn't hurt himself with did anything that he could not do in the kitchen by himself. This utterance is considered representative because the speaker (Sora's mother) concludes something she already believes. In this case, Sora's mother told Sora about his situation now; he could not harm himself. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is concluding about the fact.

4. Datum 3 (Chapter 12, Page 52, Line 20)

Sora's mother: "you're so like him, you know."

Sora's mother said this utterance. In this case, Sora argued with his mother. Sora's mother told Sora that he shouldn't have emailed his grandfather and listened to his mother. Instead, sora denied it and said that his grandfather would write him letters rather than talk over the phone. Then Sora's mother told him that sora was like his grandfather. This utterance is considered representative because the speaker (Sora's mother) states something she already believes in. She believes that Sora likes her father that has the same likes and thoughts. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is concluding.

5. Datum 4 (Chapter 37, Page 171, Line 26)

Sora's grandfather: "About as cold as your grandmother's electric refrigerator, I should think."

Sora's grandfather said this utterance. One night, Sora and his grandfather spend hours together on the porch. They talked together. Sora's grandfather told Sora that it was as cold as grandma's refrigerator. This utterance is considered representative because the speaker (Sora's grandfather) states the fact about something. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is describing the truth.

6. Datum 4 (Chapter 9, Page 39, line 14)

Sora: "They were beautiful."

Sora said this utterance. Sora told this utterance when he met doctor Kobayashi in the hospital. Sora Told doctor Kobayashi when doctor Kobayashi asked him about the book that Sora borrowed from her. This utterance is considered representative because the speaker (Sora) states something he already believes in. He told the doctor that the book he had read was lovely. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is described.

7. Datum 5 (Chapter 5, Page 19, line 23)

Doctor Kobayashi: "Life is full of mysteries."

Doctor Kobayashi said this utterance. She told Sora that she could not tell Sora what it would be like and what would happen to him. This utterance is considered representative because the speaker (Doctor Kobayashi) describes the fact of life that she already believes in. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is stating the fact of something.

8. Datum 5 (Chapter 9, Page 39, Line 20)

Doctor Kobayashi: "Everyone. Some people sooner than others, and that isn't fair, but it's a fact of life."

Doctor Kobayashi said this utterance. He tells this to Sora when they talk about death. Doctor Kobayashi told Sora that everything dies and some people are faster than others, no matter young or old, that is unfair, but it is about the fact of life. This utterance is considered representative because the speaker (doctor Kobayashi) states about the reality of life. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is stating.

3. Expressives

The following utterances taken from the dialogues in the novel represent the expressive classification of illocutionary acts. Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological conditions and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, and sorrow.

1. Datum 6 (Chapter 1, Page 9, Line 1)

Sora: "I'm sorry, I am very tired."

This utterance was said by Sora. When sora's friends visited him in his apartment and entered Sora's bedroom they

explained their intention that their coach dedicated the season to him. This utterance is considered expressive because Sora wanted his friends to leave him soon. He needed his room back and he felt there was not enough air in his bedroom for him and his friends; he also tried not to sound desperate. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is a statement about anger. Sora could not join the last game of the season because of his situation. He felt that he was nothing, but the sick boy and his friends knew it. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is a statement about his dislike of something. Sora with the situation smothered anger and tried not to despair he swallowed hard and told his friend to go out soon from his bedroom.

2. Datum 7 (Chapter 16, Page 71, Line 1)

Sora: "Thank you, Mama, this looks delicious."

This utterance was said by Sora. He uttered this to her mother when his mother was already serving him food on the table. He told that he like the sweetness of the rice and the saltiness of soy and onions, together with the fresh scent of white bream. The utterance above is considered expressive because the speaker (Sora) states about his like. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is a statement of pleasure. Sora loved the food his mother served him.

3. Datum 7 (Chapter 7, Page 23, Line 9)

Sora: "This is delicious"

This utterance was said by sora. He told her mother at dinner when she fed him. He slurped down the last of the salty prawn broth happily. This utterance is considered expressive because (Sora) as speaker stating about his like. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is a statement of like.

4. Datum 8 (Chapter 21, Page 101, Line 11)

Sora: "I'm sorry."

Sora said this utterance. After leaving work and arriving at the apartment, Sora's mother was surprised to see Sora in the kitchen doing something her mother had never thought of. Sora told his mother when his mother told him not to do the silly thing by cooking alone without his mother. Saddened, Sora apologized to her mother. He was apologizing for what he had done by making his mother worry about him. The utterance above is considered expressive because the speaker (Sora) is apologizing. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is a statement of apologizing.

5. Datum 9 (Chapter 34, Page 156, Line 16)

Sora's grandmother: "oh! Azami! Sora! You're here!"

Sora's grandmother said this utterance. This was uttered when Sora and her mother reached home in their village. Sora's grandmother was amazed and happy that they had come. The utterance above is considered expressive because the speaker (Sora's grandmother) stated his pleasure. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is a statement of pleasure.

6. Datum 9 (Chapter 34, Page 157, Line 15)

Sora's grandfather: "I'm glad you're here, Sora."

Sora's grandfather said this utterance. He told Sora when he wheeled out Sora onto the porch and pulled out him to the boys' club. This utterance is considered expressive because the speaker (Sora's grandfather) stated his pleasure about Sora's attendance in their home and visiting them in their village. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is a statement about happiness.

4. Directives

The following utterances taken from the dialogues in the novel are representing the

directives classification of illocutionary acts. Directives according to Yule (1996) are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone to do something. To put it differently, directives express what the speaker wants the hearer to do for him or her.

1. Datum 10 (Chapter 1, Page 5, Line 21)

Sora's mother: "Sora, your friends are here. Can we come in?"

Sora's mother said this utterance. Sora's mother said that because Sora's friends came to visit him. In this case, Sora's mother asked him if she and Sora's friends could come into his room. This utterance is considered directive because the speaker (Sora's mother) wants the hearer to do something for her. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is requesting.

2. Datum 10 (Chapter 12, Page 77, Line 13)

Sora: "Just the park, Mama, please. I don't want to go anywhere else."

Sora said this utterance. Sora said that because her mother wanted to make him go out to the park. She felt not good for his son only inside their apartment all day. This utterance is considered as a directive because the speaker (Sora) asked her mother (hearer) that he only wanted to go out to the park. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is requesting.

3. Datum 10 (Chapter 2, Page 12, Line 16)

Sora: "Great. If I write you a list, could you pick me up a couple of books? I can study on my own, Mama. You don't need to worry."

Sora said this utterance. In this case, when Sora's mom was leaving for her office. His mother asked Sora if he passed through the library yesterday, but Sora changed the

subject and asked his mother to pick him a couple of books from the library. This utterance is considered a directive because the speaker (Sora) asks his mother to take him a couple of books. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is requesting.

4. Datum 10 (Chapter 52, Page 214, Line 3)

Sora: "Please, Mama"

Sora said this utterance. He told her mother that He wanted suggestions from his mother about his friend's problem. But his mother rejected him because she knew that Sora had trouble enough without taking on somebody else's. But Sora tried very hard to ask her mother again for advice on his friend's problem. This utterance is considered as a directive because the speaker (Sora) wanted suggestions from his mother. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is requesting.

5. Datum 10 (Chapter 14, Page 62, Line 22)

Sora: "Please? I need---I need to know."

Sora said this utterance. Sora asked doctor Kobayashi to inform him about how long does he have. This utterance is considered directive because the speaker (Sora) asked his doctor to predict how long he would live. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is requesting.

6. Datum 10 (Chapter 16, Page 71, Line 12)

Sora's mother: "will you come with me next time?"

Sora's mother said this utterance. Sora's mother told her son (Sora) that she wanted to go to the library together next time. She wanted to come with sora to read an interesting book there. This utterance is considered as directive because the speaker (Sora's mother) gave a suggest to Sora to

go to the library together. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is suggesting

7. Datum 10 (Chapter 21, Page 101, Line 24)

Sora's mother: "Please don't do that again. You might fall or cut yourself. That knife on the floor ----- you can't do these things."

Sora's mother said this utterance. She told Sora to avoid doing things he could not do independently and endanger himself. She uttered this when she saw Sora trying to cook dinner by himself in their kitchen. This utterance is considered directive because the speaker (Sora's mother) asked Sora to listen to what she had to say. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is requesting.

8. Datum 10 (Chapter 53, Page 217, Line 9)

Sora: "Please. I need to know. Please."

Sora said this utterance. He told a hospital clerk that he wanted to know about Mister Yamada's illness. This was uttered by Sora when Sora and his mother asked a hospital clerk to see the patient in bed one, Yamada-san. Then a hospital clerk informed them that Mister Yamada-san had passed away. This utterance is considered as a directive because the speaker (Sora) asked a hospital clerk to tell him about Mister Yamada-san's illness. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is requesting.

9. Datum 10 Chapter 28, Page 133, Line 16)

Sora's mother: "Please, sit."

Sora's mother said this utterance. Sora's mother told his friends to take a seat. This was uttered by Sora's mother when their guests (Sora's friends) arrived at their apartment; Sora's mother took them all down the hall into the kitchen and made Sora's friends have a sit. This utterance is

considered directive because the speaker (Sora's mother) asked Sora's friends to do what she had to say. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is requesting.

10. Datum 11 (Chapter 21, Page 102, Line 10)

Sora's mother: "I don't mean that you can't cook at all. Just not by yourself, okay? Maybe we can cook together?"

Sora's mother said this utterance. She said that because Sora tried to surprise her and cook dinner for them by himself. This utterance is considered a directive because the speaker (Sora's mother) suggested to the hearer (Sora) to cook together without injuring himself. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is suggesting.

11. Datum 11 (Chapter 1, Page 6, Line 22)

Sora: "come in, make yourselves at home."

Sora said this utterance. In this case, Sora's friends came to visit him. Sora let his friends into his bedroom and told them to feel as if they were home. This utterance is considered a directive because the speaker (Sora) suggests his friend treat his home as their own. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is suggesting.

12. Datum 11 (Chapter 2, Page 12, Line 5)

Sora's mother: "Perhaps we should apply to that other school."

Sora's mother said this utterance. After visiting his friends, Sora's mother felt Sora looking sad that she tried to comfort Sora. She told Sora that Sora should apply to another school that is a place for children who have disabilities or special students. This utterance is considered directive because the speaker (Sora's mother) suggests something to Sora. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is suggesting.

13. Datum 11 (Chapter 5, Page 20, Line 20)

Doctor Kobayashi: "I want you to borrow this."

Doctor Kobayashi said this utterance. In this case, Doctor Kobayashi suggests Sora borrow and read the book. This is because Sora would not talk to her, Sora only asked her what would happen with his symptoms. This utterance is considered a directive because the speaker (doctor Kobayashi) suggests Sora borrow and read the book she gave. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is suggesting.

14. Datum 11 (Chapter 34, Page 156, Line 1)

Sora's grandfather: "Careful, careful."

Sora's grandfather said this utterance. He told Sora to be careful when Sora up the steps. In this case, Sora felt confused with his condition by being in a wheelchair. Meanwhile, his grandfather invited him to get inside. Sora did not know how to get inside with the four wide steps leading up to the front door. But as it turned out, his grandfather had prepared something for him; his grandfather knew about Sora's condition. So that before Sora arrived at their home, his grandfather built something to hold on to. This utterance is considered as a directive because the speaker (Sora's grandfather) asked Sora to be careful when Sora up the steps through the thing flat that Sora's grandfather laid. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is requesting.

15. Datum 11 (Chapter 9, Page 40, Line 6)

Doctor Kobayashi: "Keep it for a while longer. You might find a need for them again."

Doctor Kobayashi said this utterance. He gave Sora advice to save the book for a bit longer. This utterance is considered directive because the speaker (doctor Kobayashi) suggested Sora a bit of advice.

This was his advice so that Sora could find the answer to what Sora wants with his life. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is suggesting.

16. Datum 11 (Chapter 9, Page 41, Line 10)

Doctor Kobayashi: "Of course. Talk it over with your mother."

Doctor Kobayashi said this utterance. He told Sora that Sora should talk to his mother about his final wishes. This utterance is considered a directive because the speaker (doctor Kobayashi) suggested Sora and advised him to talk about his final wishes with her mother. This was a doctor's way of providing encouragement and support to Sora so that Sora can find the answer to what he wants in life with his current condition. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is suggesting.

17. Datum 11 (Chapter 48, Page 203, Line 18)

Mai: "Shall I order you something?"

Mai said this utterance. She asked Sora if she should order food for him. When they met together at the café and talked about what had happened to Sora. This utterance is considered a directive because the speaker (Mai) suggested Sora order food for him. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is suggesting.

5. Commissive

The following utterances taken from the dialogues in the novel represent the commissive classification of illocutionary acts. Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that the speakers use to commit themselves to some future action (Yule: 1996). To put it differently, the utterance can be considered as commissive when the speakers are promising, threatening, refusing, guaranteeing, and pledging.

1. Datum 13 (Chapter 14, Page 73, Line 17)

Sora: "No, thanks."

Sora said this utterance. Sora told this to her mother when Sora's mother wanted to help him and picked up Sora's pajamas. This utterance is considered commissive because the speaker (Sora) refused the hearer (Sora's mother) offered help. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is rejecting.

2. Datum 13 (Chapter 21, Page 102, Line 24)

Sora: "It's okay. I know you have to work."

Sora said this utterance. In this case, Sora's mother felt both need to spend time together; go somewhere; spend time in the city, go to the museum. This utterance is considered commissive because the speaker (Sora) rejected the hearer (Sora's mother). The illocutionary function used in this utterance is rejecting. Honestly, Sora did not want to be watched all day, so that he uttered the utterance above.

3. Datum 14 (Chapter 24, page 121, Line 20)

Sora: "Read the journal. Talk to my friends. It's okay, Mama, I promise."

Sora said this utterance. He told this to her mother because her mother asked him about what things he had done while online all day. Her mother tried to ensure that online all day is safe for her son. Then Sora uttered the utterance above to reassure her mother. This utterance is considered commissive because the speaker (Sora) promised to the hearer (Sora's mother) that online all day is safe. The illocutionary function used in this utterance is promising.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

1.12 Conclusion

From the data analysis, there are several points that can be conducted. Regarding from the novel, which discuss about illocutionary act that used by the characters. It also indicated the classification of illocutionary acts. In the analysis, it is found the type of illocutionary acts, such as declaration, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive in the novel.

Then, the writer found the reason why the utterances indicated as the types of illocutionary act in the novel. Using George Yule theory, the reason answered based on the utterances that were uttered by characters and supported by the circumstances such as situation, relation, when, where, and others that exist in the novel.

1.13 Suggestion

The writer would like to give some suggestions to other researchers to conduct further studies on this topic. Future research may investigate the same topic, but with different data.

First, for the reader, the writer suggests to get a better understanding of learning illocutionary acts, it is important to learn more about pragmatics. By understanding illocutionary acts better and knowing the intent and purpose behind what the speaker says, people can avoid miscommunication and misunderstandings that usually happen in daily life conversations.

Second, for the next writer who is interested in exploring more about illocutionary acts in people's conversation, therefore, this study could hopefully be an example. After that, the writer also suggests analyzing the illocutionary acts from the novel and the other forms of literary works.

REFERENCES

- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to do things with words*. Oxford University Press.
- Benwell, S. (2015). *The Last leave falling*. Great Britain: Random House Children's publishers UK.
- Birner, B. J. (2013). *Introduction to Pragmatics*. Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Buck, R., & Arthur, V. C. (2002). Verbal and Nonverbal Communication: Distinguishing Symbolic, Spontaneous, and Pseudo - Spontaneous Nonverbal Behavior. *Journal of Communication*, 522–528.
- Cresswell, J. W. (1998). *Research Design: Qualitative & Quantitative Approach*. Sage Publications.
- Fauziah, M. (2020). *Speech acts analysis of Habiburrahman el shirazhy's novel ayat-ayat cinta*. Medan: Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.
- Hidayat, A. (2016). Speech Acts: Force Behind Words. *Jurnal Tadris Bahasa Inggris*, 9, 1–12.
- Hancock, B., Ockleford, E., & Windridge, K. (2009). *An Introduction to Qualitative Research*. Nottingham: The NHR Research Design Service.
- Marlina, D. R. (2018). The analysis of types illocutionary acts in “Tangled” movie. *English Language and Literature online journal*, 28-34. doi:<https://doi.org/10.24036/ell.v7i1.18800>
- Moleong, L. J. (2017). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. PT. Remaja Rosdakarya Offset.
- Perreault, W. D., & McCarthy, E. J. (2006). *Essentials of Marketing: A Global-*

Managerial Approach, Tenth Edition. McGraw-Hill.

- Rohmadi, M. (2004). *Pragmatik: Teori dan Analisis*. Lingkar Media.
- Setiawan, S., & Djajanegara, F. (2020). Illocutionary act and perlocutionary act in the novel the book of lost thing by John connoly. *Journal of Eenglish language and teaching*, 1.
- Siti Sarah Fitriani, D. A. (2020). An analysis of illocutionary acts in a fantasy movie. *SIELE journal*, 170-180.
<https://doi.org/10.24815/siele.v7i1.13635>
- Simatupang, E. N. (2019). The Illocutionary Acts in The Movie The Death Cure: Pragmatics Study. *Journal Sampurasun: Interdisciplinary Studies For Cultural Heritage*, 81.
- Suhaidi, A. (2014). *Pengertian Sumber Data, Jenis – jenis Data dan Metode Pengumpulan Data*.
<https://achmadsuhaidi.wordpress.com/2014/02/26/pengertian-sumber-data-jenis-jenis-data-dan-metode-pengumpulan-data/>
- Yule, George. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford University Press.