

Analysis of Speech Acts in the Short Story Laila by Putu Wijaya

Grace Ananda Togatorop¹ Intan Sari Ramdhani²

Indonesian Language and Literature Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training
and Education, Universitas Muhammadiyah Tangerang, Tangerang City, Banten Province,
Indonesia^{1,2}

Email: anandagrace81@gmail.com¹ intan.sariramdhani@gmail.com²

Abstract

Literary work is the result of a work or creation composed by a writer to express feelings, experiences, and thoughts. Literary work is an imaginative work that uses beautiful language and is made in written form and arranged in a form that has artistic value. Imagination in literary works is imagination based on reality that is imagined by other people to become a beautiful composition. Short stories or short stories are one of the types included in literary works. Short story is a type of prose. Every literary work can be analyzed and studied using its own study. In this study, the aim is to look at the speech acts used in the short story entitled Laila by Putu Wijaya using pragmatic studies, using qualitative research methods. Qualitative descriptive research method is a research method used to examine the condition of the object where the researcher is the key instrument. The results of the research analysis of the object used show that pragmatic speech acts are divided into 3 parts, namely: (1) locutionary speech acts; (2) illocutionary speech acts, and (3) perlocutionary speech acts in the short story.

Keywords: Speech Acts, Short Stories, Laila



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/)

INTRODUCTION

Etymologically, literature comes from Sanskrit, formed from the root word *śas* which means to mobilize, teach and give instructions. The ending *-tra* which means a tool for teaching, manual. Literally the word literature means letters, writing or composition. The word literature is then given the affix *su-* (from the Javanese language) which means good or beautiful, namely good content and beautiful language.

Literary works are creations that are conveyed communicatively about the author's intent for aesthetic purposes. Literary works are used to fulfill the spiritual satisfaction of writers and their readers. This form of satisfaction can be represented through the use of language which means pleasure, sadness, disappointment, or other expressions that have aesthetic value. Literary works are the result of human imagination that takes human life as a source of inspiration. Literary work is the media used by the author to convey his ideas, feelings, experiences and ideas as well as connect the author's thoughts. So, a literary work is a work created by the author to convey ideas and thoughts that are thought through imaginative depictions and set forth in a beautiful writing and can be enjoyed by readers.

Short story is one that is included in literary works. As a literary work, short stories have a useful value for their readers. The values contained in short stories are a form of life that occurs in society. Short stories are short stories that have less than 10,000 words so they tend to be short and concise. Short story is a type of literary work in the form of fictional/fictional narrative prose whose contents describe the story of a character along with all the conflicts and resolutions, which are written concisely and concisely and focus on only one character in one situation. A short story entitled "Laila" by Putu Wijaya raises several speech acts in it.

Speech act or speech act is the utterance of a sentence to state that a speaker's intent is known to the ear. Speech acts are part of speech events, and speech events are part of speech

situations. By saying an utterance, the speaker has a goal to be achieved from his speech partner. Speech act theory is a theory that tends to examine sentence structure. Speech is a main means of communication and has real meaning in communication, with forms of speech involving two parties under certain conditions (Chaer, 2010). Speech acts have their own purposes and objectives which refer to the influence or activity of oneself and other parties.

Austin (Haryani and Utomo, 2020) suggests that locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts are classification types of speech acts. Speech acts in a speech event are two symptoms that occur in a process, namely the process of communication. There are various types of utterances or speech acts, one of which is grouping based on the nature of the relationship in it including locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts.

According to (Rahardi, 2009), a locutionary speech act is an act of saying something that prioritizes the content of the utterance conveyed by the speaker. So, a locutionary speech act is an act that has a clear intention or informs something clearly, as it is, and in accordance with the meaning intended by the speaker. According to Sinaga (2013), an illocutionary speech act or also known as the act of doing something is a speech act in the form of speech which has the function of expressing and providing information in an action (Unzurna et al., 2022).

Illocutionary acts are classified into speaking activities into five forms of speech (Searle and Rahardi, 2009), namely: (a) assertive speech acts are speech acts related to the truth of what is said, (b) directive speech acts are speech acts intended so that the interlocutor does something, (c) commissive speech acts are bound speech acts between the speaker and an action that will be carried out in the future by doing everything mentioned in the speech, (d) expressive speech acts are speeches that are carried out so that the speech is interpreted as an evaluation, and (e) a declarative speech act is an utterance that has power in its utterance and with the intention of creating something new. So, illocutionary speech acts are speech acts to say or inform something and are used in carrying out some real action (Sariyati et al., 2022).

According to (Chaer, 2010) this perlocutionary speech act has an influence on the speech partner who listens to the speech. Perlocutionary acts are referred to as the act of affecting someone speech acts that can influence the speech partner or other party to do something.

RESEARCH METHODS

In this study, the research used was to directly analyze the contents of the short story *Laila* by Putu Wijaya in terms of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts by reading the text of the short story and noting which ones contain elements of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. Data analysis in this study was using reading techniques and note-taking techniques. The reading technique is done by reading the conversation in the speech process in a short story *Laila* by Putu Wijaya. The note-taking technique is used to record the speech acts conveyed by speakers and their friends in conversations contained in the short story *Laila* by Putu Wijaya. The author directly examines the speech acts in the short story and records conversations that contain elements of speech acts. In this study, the method used is descriptive method and uses a qualitative approach because this study observes the contents of the conversation contained in the short story text entitled *Laila* by Putu Wijaya.

RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Locutionary Speech Acts

Locutionary act is a speech act intended to express something. The point is the meaning that explains something clearly, as it is, and in accordance with the meaning intended by the

speaker or informs something clearly without any other purpose or meaning in it. From the fragment of the short story 'Laila' there is a locution. Here's an example:

1. Declarative. A declarative sentence is a sentence whose contents only ask the listener or hearer to pay attention, you don't need to do anything. A declarative sentence is a sentence that is used only to inform. "Since that incident, my house has been like a daycare. Neighboring mothers often leave their children at our house because of an urgent need. The children were happy and they even suggested that they leave him alone." The sentence above describes the house filled with entrusted children. The sentence contains information that the mothers of their neighbors leave their children at their home. "Those are the children of the maids next door." The sentence above also tells that it is true that the children of the maid from the next door neighbor.
2. Interrogative. Interrogative sentences are sentences whose contents ask the listener or the person who hears the sentence to give an answer orally. Interrogative sentences are sentences whose contents are not only attention, but also answers. "You really love Romeo to death, why? Don't think you've been hit by pellets!" "I just want to be devoted to my husband, sir!" A fragment of the sentence in the short story 'Laila' writes about the steps of her employer who asked the truth about Laila's husband. His employer asks questions and expects answers to the questions he has asked. Then the opponent said to respond by giving an answer limited to what was said.
3. Imperative. Imperative sentences are sentences whose contents ask the listener or those who listen to the sentence to provide a response in the form of the action or action requested. "No! Let Laila bring Arjuna here, so the work will be calm." In the above fragment, it is clear that there is a command sentence from the speaker so that the interlocutor takes the action that the speaker wants. Because her employer asked Laila to take her child to work.

Illocutionary Speech Acts

Illocutionary act is a speech act that has another hidden purpose and is meant to do something. Illocutionary is the meaning understood by the listener so that it will manifest an action, in this case the speaker does not only say something but is also influenced by the action.

1. Directive. Directive is a type of speech act used by a speaker to instruct another person to do something. This utterance includes: ordering (ordering), asking, suggesting, inviting, begging, recommending, demanding, and giving advice. "Laila, love is not blind. If your husband continues to obey, your head can be stepped on. An unemployed husband who threatens to buy a motorbike by his wife is not only stepping on it, but that is already exploitation de l'home par l'home you know?!" The above passage shows that the employer gave Laila advice about her husband asking his wife (Laila) to buy a motorbike.
2. Expressive. Expressive is a type of speech act that states something that is felt by the speaker. These speech acts are in the form of psychological statements and can be expressions of joy, criticism, hatred, pleasure, misery, thank you, congratulate, apologize, complain, criticize, praise, and express condolences. "I'm glad my salary was increased Mother, thank you, sir." "Why is that bastard taking care of his wife instead of his wife?" "That Romeo is impertinent!" In the three fragments above, there is an expressive form of the character 'Laila' as a domestic worker (Laila) who is happy because of a raise. Meanwhile, in the second and third sentences the employer character utters hate speech. The expressive attitude that he showed through the utterances he uttered because he felt annoyed at what Laila's husband had done.

Perlocutionary Speech Acts

Perlocutionary acts are speech acts uttered by speakers with influence to influence speech

partners. In other words, perlocutionary is an utterance that has an impact or has an influence in the form of the speaker's speech acts on the speech partner. The meaning of perlocutionary speech acts always influences the thoughts, feelings, and actions of the speaker from what is done by the interlocutor. "But he can't be kept late for work." In the speech sentence above that there is influence from the speech given. The wife said this to her husband so that Laila would not be late. The effect of this utterance is that the said partner will take action against the person referred to by the speaker.

Representative

Representative speech acts are speech acts that bind the speaker to the truth of what is said. This speech act is often called an assertive speech act. The utterances included in this speech act are declaring, demanding, admitting, reporting, showing, mentioning, giving, testimony, speculating. "Yes, sir, because now I will not be able to go to heaven." The sentence above states that Laila will not go to heaven because she does not respect her husband. The utterance above binds the speaker to the truth of his utterance. The truth of the story is obtained by proof that Leila will not go to heaven because she does not respect her husband.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results of data analysis of Laila's short story, it can be concluded that the short story actually contains several speech acts. The research that has been done by the researcher obtained the results of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary work in a short story entitled 'Laila' by Putu Wijaya. From the short story 'Laila' the researcher sees that there are several speech acts in the short story. The results of this study write that there are locutions of declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences. Illocution of directive and expressive sentences. Perlocutionary and representative as there are forms of action from an utterance that affect many thoughts and actions in the short story.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Chaer, Abdul. (2010). *Kesantunan Bahasa*. Jakarta. Rineka Cipta
- Haryani, Febri., Utomo, Asep Purwo Yudi.(2020). *Tindak Tutur Perlokusi Dalam Dialog Film "The Teacher"s Diary"* Dengan Subtitle Bahasa Indonesia. *Jurnal Skripta*, Vol 6(2): 16-27
- Rahardi, Kunjana. (2009). *Sosiopragmatik*. Yogyakarta: PT. Gelora Aksara Pratama Rordakarya.
- Sariyati, F., Ratnaningsih, A., & Pangestika, R. R. (2022). Development of Calistung E-Book with Flora and Fauna Character in Indonesian and Mathematics Learning Grade I Muhammadiyah Purworejo Elementary School. *Jurnal Pendidikan Amarta*, 1(2), 38–45.
- Sinaga, Mangatur. (2013). "Tindak Tutur dalam Dialog Indonesia Lawyers Club". *Jurnal Bahasa* 8(01) 15-24, 2013
- Unzurna, F., Darsinah, & Rohmah, W. (2022). Management of Biology Learning in Integrating 21 st Century Skills at Muhammadiyah High School Special Program Kottabarat Surakarta. *Jurnal Pendidikan Amarta*, 1(2), 24–31.
- Wijaya, Putu. 12 Oktober 09. "Lilai". *Kumpulan Cerpen Kompas*. Kompas, Jakarta. <https://cerpenkompas.wordpress.com/2009/11/08/laila/>