

## **Analysis of Speech Acts in Literary Novels by Tenderlova**

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### **Abstract**

This study analyzes the speech acts in the novel entitled Literary Writing. This study aims to describe the types of speech acts found in the novel entitled Literary Writing. This research uses descriptive analysis method. The data of this research is sourced from the dialogue of the contents of the novel contained in literary novels. The data analysis technique used in this study is the reading technique and the note taking technique. The results of the analysis of this study can be seen from the objects used, namely the existence of 3 pragmatic speech acts, including: 1) locutionary speech acts, 2) illocutionary speech acts, 3) perlocutionary speech acts contained in the novel.

**Keywords:** Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Novel



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### **INTRODUCTION**

Literary work is a work that is imaginative in nature to express the experiences, thoughts and even feelings of a writer. Literary work from the past until now is a reference in reading in the form of a book so that it can attract readers. Literary works also do not just convey information, but also have beauty, such as choosing diction that has meaning. Not only can readers be entertained by the results of a literary work, but they can also take a lesson from the reading. The types of literary works are poetry, prose. One of the literary works in the form of prose is the novel. According to Nurgiantoro (2012) that the novel is a fictional composition of an imaginative picture of life and is built from intrinsic elements. The novel entitled "Literary Writing" by Tenderlova contains several speech acts in it. In communicating, speech acts have a role as a form of speech that is carried out by the speaker to the speech partner in conveying information. The speech acts conveyed have meaning and the utterances must be considered by speakers to be understood and well received by the speech partners. This was conveyed by Chaer (2010) that a speech act is a speech originating from someone who is psychological in nature and can be seen the meaning of an action from the speaker (Saputra et al., 2022).

This speech act aims to perform an utterance that can adjust the wishes of the speaker to be conveyed to the speech partner so that the intent of the speech can be understood. The use of good language in speaking can have an influence on the speech partner. The thing that needs to be considered in communicating is to pay attention to the words or actions of the speech. a good and true words, will produce a speech that is good and easy to understand so that communication goes well (Tiponah et al., 2022). There are three classifications of types of speech acts, namely locutionary speech acts, illocutionary speech acts, and perlocutionary speech acts. A locutionary speech act is a speech act that conveys an utterance that has the meaning of the form of the utterance. an illocutionary speech act is a speech act that provides information so that the speech partner can do something conveyed by the speaker. A perlocutionary speech act is a speech act conveyed by a speaker to a speech partner and has the impact or influence of that utterance (Violina et al., 2022).

## RESEARCH METHODS

In this research, The research used is to analyze the contents of Tenderlova's literary novel in terms of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts. Data analysis in this study was using note-taking techniques and reading techniques. The note-taking technique is done by recording the contents of the conversation in the process of the occurrence of the utterances contained in a novel. The reading technique is done by reading the contents of the conversation that occurs in the speech process in the novel. research method using descriptive analysis method. The data collected can come from notes, interviews, photos, and personal documents (Risna et al., 2022) (Kesya et al., 2022).

## RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Locutionary Speech Acts

Locutionary act is a speech act that states something. The meaning of the speech conveyed is a fact or actual situation. This speech act conveys information that actually occurs without any hidden meaning behind the speech so that certain actions or effects do not occur from the speech partner. The purpose of the speech act is to provide information with a situation that occurs without any other meaning so that the speech partner can understand the information conveyed by the speaker. There are several locutionary speech acts in literary novels, including:

#### Declarative

A declarative sentence is a sentence expressing content that only provides information without the need for reciprocity from the speech partner.

**Table 1. Declarative Sentences**

*"You can be spoiled with your brothers, after all you are their sister. But Literature, you are the arbiter. If your brothers or sisters are fighting, you have to be a balance between them. Never take sides, your brothers and sisters have their own way to shine. You also". (p. 15).*

The sentence above provides information that Sastra may indulge himself towards his older brother and sister, but Sastra must also mediate between his brother and sister when they fight.

#### Interrogative

Interrogative sentences are sentences that contain questions so that the hearer can hear them.

**Table 2. Interrogative Sentences 1**

*"You really want to be an artist?"  
"yes no stupid! Don't believe me." (pg 48)*

The sentence fragment above asks about the truth of his figure who will have a career in the entertainment world.

**Table 2. Interrogative Sentences 2**

*"What if you get a ticket later?"  
"It's easy, it's literary motor. He's the one paying the fine." (p. 60)*

The sentence above tells about the figure of a younger sibling from Literature who is afraid of getting a ticket, but his brother makes it easy because it's not the vehicle that belongs to the two of them.

### Imperatives

An imperative sentence is a sentence that contains an action required or an imperative sentence.

**Table 4. Imperative Sentences**

<i>"eat ra..". (pg 302)</i> <i>"Take care of the house. Please take good care of it..." (page 327)</i>
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In the sentence above there is an action command sentence. The first sentence contains an action requested by Laras for Sahara to eat food. The second sentence is an imperative sentence from a literary figure.

### Illocutionary Speech Acts

Illocutionary acts are speech acts that contain other meanings or have hidden meanings conveyed by the speaker to the speech partner. This speech act contains an information that contains the intention to be uttered by the speaker. This action can be explained as an action to provide information and can do it. The action in this case makes the speaker not only provide information, but will also influence his actions. There are several types of illocutionary speech acts, including:

#### Expressive

This speech act serves to show the speaker's psychological attitude towards a situation, for example apologizing, congratulating, thanking, praising, blaming, and condolences..

**Table 5. Expressive Sentences**

<i>"literature, I'm sorry..." (pg 45)</i> <i>"Wow, cutie!! This is campus! The two of you are probably having a blast here. HEY! I SAID ALREADY! Aren't you both ashamed to be seen by a lot of people?!" (pg 107)</i>
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In the above fragment there are forms of expressive speech acts from several characters in the novel. The first sentence states that Sahara regrets what she did. The second sentence states that Luke blames Jeff and Sastra because they cannot be separated.

#### Directive

Speech acts carried out by speakers with the intention that the interlocutor performs an action that is expressed. For example orders, suggestions, begging, demanding, and giving advice.

**Table 6. Directive Sentences**

<i>"Sis Ros!!"</i> <i>"Shut up!"</i>
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The sentence above contains an imperative sentence. This can be seen from the figure of Sastra who was ordered to be silent by Kak Ros.

#### Commissive

Speech act that expresses a promise. For example swearing, promising, and offering something.

**Table 7. Commissive Sentences**

<i>"Mama take you home okay? You can't be here alone."</i> <i>"No dad, miss. Sahara wants to go home alone later in the afternoon."</i>
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In the above conversation, Laras and Sahara said that Laras would take Sahara home. and Laras refused because he wanted to go home alone.

### **Perlocutionary Speech Acts**

Perlocutionary act is a speech act that creates an effect or influence that occurs on the speech partner. This speech act can be said to be successful if the speech partner does something related to the speaker's speech. Therefore, this perlocutionary speech act is more concerned with results. Because a speech conveyed by a speaker can have an effect or influence on those who listen to it.

**Table 8. Perlocutionary Sentences**

<i>"Cetta was attacked by Baron and his friends, ma'am. Behind the mosque". (pg 52)</i>
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The sentence above states that Cetta is being attacked by the Baron. and the speech above binds the speaker from the truth of his speech. The truth was proven by Mrs. Nia who immediately approached Cetta and Baron behind the prayer room.

### **CONCLUSION**

Based on the results of the analysis of the researched data from literary novels, it can be concluded that the novel contains several speech acts. The researcher obtained the results of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in the novel. The results of this study are locutionary analysis of declarative sentences and interrogative sentences. Illusion from the analysis of expressive sentences, commissive sentences, and directive sentences. As well as perlocutionary.

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