An Analysis of The Speech Acts in Anthology of Short Stories "*9 dari Nadira*" by Leila S. Chudori

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Abstract— **The study of meaning in context is the core of pragmatics. In fact, the context of the language of any literary work may be felt in the text but not all the time, since understanding literary works may be dependent on cultural contexts that are not found in the text. Hence the paralinguistic and extra linguistic clues of relating meaning to the context have to do with the attempt to get at the intended meaning of an utterance. The purpose of this paper is to analyze types of illocutionary and perlocutionary act found in an anthology of short stories "9 dari Nadira" by Leila S. Chudori. This is the first edition that was published in Jakarta by Kelompok Pustaka Gramedia in 2009. This research used the descriptive qualitative method. The data are taken from subtitle "Mencari Seikat Seruni" and "Nina dan Nadira". The data would be analyzed based on Searle's theory about the classifications of the illocutionary act. This study uses a qualitative approach. The type of research used is descriptive research. Data collection is carried out by documentation techniques, while data analysis techniques are carried out with qualitative descriptive and pragmatic analysis. From theoretical and experimental perspectives, there were several studies concerning speech act theory as one of the basic elements for studying pragmatics. Literary texts, novels, and drama have received quite good pragmatic attention, but not much has been paid to short stories. As such, the present study was carried out with the aim of examining four short stories and analyzes them pragmatically. It has come to the findings that the use of speech acts fluctuate both in quantity and type from one writer and from one theme to another. The results showed that the meanings contained in the locus speech act. Based on the results, all of the studies of pragmatics are found in an anthology of short stories 9 dari Nadira which is written by Leila S. Chudori.**

Keywords: pragmatics, illocutionary, perlocutionary, context, anthology of short stories

I. INTRODUCTION

Leila S. Chudori is an Indonesian writer who has produced various short stories, novels, and television drama scenarios. Aside from being a writer, Leila is a senior editor of Tempo magazine, which has won numerous awards, namely Screenwriters of Prominent Television Drama (2006, Dunia Tanpa Kata), Indonesian Language Literature Award (2011; 9 dari Nadira), and Khatulistiwa Literary Award (2013; Go home). Leila S. Chudori was born in Jakarta, December 12, 1962. She was elected to represent Indonesia to get an education scholarship at Lester B. Pearson College of the Pacific (United World Colleges) in Victoria, Canada and graduated from Political Science and Comparative Development Studies from Trent University, Canada. In writing his work, Leila often shows characters who have deep awareness and free spirit desires. This is caused by the influence of reading books relating to human existence and the struggle of human freedom from classical foreign authors (Sari, Effendy, & Wartiningsih, n.d.).

Anthology of short stories *9 dari Nadira* was chosen as the object of research because of one main character, namely Nadira. The flow is interesting and provokes the curiosity of the reader. The viewpoint used in storytelling allows the reader to see Nadira's characters from various sides. People who have strong character and are considered to fulfill the requirements for further investigation. Collection of short stories 9 from Nadira consists of chapters that are not too long and reveal the facts in the story little by little so that it continues to be able to attract the attention of the reader. A fairly strong view of feminism from the author is presented in Nadira's life story. Anthology of short stories *9 dari Nadira* is rich in general knowledge that will add to the reader's insight.

This study aims to speech act analysis in antology of 9 short stories from Nadira by Leila S. Chudori. The speech act is a language activity carried out by speakers to communicate meaning and purpose of speech to opponents. The meaning and purpose of a speech act can be understood by opponents of speech based on the context of speech. Sudaryanto argues that context is the situation or setting of communication. Context can be considered as the cause and reason for a conversation / dialogue. Speech act can be found in prose literary works. One of them is a short story (Musyafir, 2015).

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

A. The Speech Act Theory of Austin

The Speech Act Theory was developed by Searle, after Austin proposed it in 1950s. The theory of Austin made people know a new method to study utterances from speech act perspectives and now gradually become some of the core contents in modern pragmatics (Jiahong, 2017). Further Austin divides his linguistic act into three different categories. They are: (1) Locutionary act – This is the act of saying something. It has a meaning and it creates an understandable utterly to convey or express. (2) Illocutionary act – It is performed as an act of saying something or as an act of opposed to saying something. The illocutionary utterance has a certain force of it. It well well-versed with certain tones, attitudes, feelings, or emotions. There will be an intention of the speaker or others in illocutionary utterance. It is often used as a tone of warning in day today life. (3) Perlocutionary act – It normally creates a sense of consequential effects on the audiences. The effects may be in the form of thoughts, imaginations, feelings or emotions. The effect upon the addressee is the main charactership of perlocutionary utterances.

Yule points out "Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request". In general, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. For example, a statement expresses a belief, a request expresses a desire, and an apology expresses a regrets. As an act of communication, a speech act succeeds if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude being expressed (Salter & Mutlu, 2013)

According to Austin's theory, what we say has three kinds of meaning: 1. Locutionary meaning ; the literal meaning of what is said (1) It's hot in here 2. illocutionary meaning ; the social function of what is said (2) 'It's hot in here' could be: - an indirect request for someone to open the window -an indirect refusal to close the window because is cold- a complaint implying that someone should know better than to keep the windows closed (express emphatically) 3. Perlocutionary meaning; the effect of what is said 'It's hot in here' could result in someone opening the windows. According to Trask the definition of speech acts are an attempt at doing something purely by speaking. Moreover, with speech acts we can do many purpose such as make a promise, plans, ask a question, order or request somebody to do something, give advice and suggestion, make a threat, give commands (Santoso, Tuckyta, Sujatna, & Mahdi, 2014).

In speech, speakers not only say something, but also do something. This refers to the opinion expressed by Austin that "in which to say something is something that we do something we also do something." Yule defines speech acts as actions displayed through speech. Searle classifies illocutionary acts into five types, namely: (1) assertive, (2) directive, (3) commissive, (4) expressive, and (5) declaration. In the five types of illocutionary speech acts, there is the intention of speakers (Salter & Mutlu, 2013). Assertive illocutionary speech acts are illocutionary speech acts that bind speakers to the truth of the propositions expressed, for example stating, proposing, boasting, complaining, expressing opinions, and reporting. Meanwhile, directive illocutionary speech acts are illocutionary speeches that aim to produce an effect in the form of actions taken by speakers, for example ordering, ordering, begging, demanding, giving advice, inviting, and recommending. Expressive illocutionary speech acts are illocutionary speech acts that function to express or show the psychological attitude of the speaker to a situation, such as saying thank you, congratulating, forgiving, criticizing, praising, expressing condolences, and so on. In addition, commissive illocutionary acts are illocutionary speech acts that bind speakers to an action in the future. This form of commissive speech acts to express promises or offers, such as promising, swearing, and offering something, and vows. Ilocutionary declaration speech acts are speech acts that connect the content of speech with reality, for example resigning, giving away, dismissing, baptizing, naming, raising (employe), ostracizing, and punishing. The purpose of the speaker's speech has an effect or influence on the opponent's speech. The effect or influence that is caused by the opponent's speech from the utterances expressed by speakers is also called the perlocution speech act. This refers to Wijana's explanation that "a speech expressed by a person often has a perlocutionary force or an effect on those who hear it." (Sholeh, 2014)

2. Review of Related Literature

The current research on short stories/novels examined from the aspect of pragmatics, especially the analysis of speech act characters, has been carried out by researchers from Indonesia, namely (Sholeh, 2014), (Mudzakir, 2013), (Musyafir, 2015), (Santoso et al., 2014), and (Fitriah & Fitriani, 2017), while other researchers are (Jiahong, 2017) and (Altikriti, 2011). Previous researchers who have analyzed a collection of 9 short stories from Nadira are Ratna Susanti who analyzes the sociological aspects of literature. The results of the analysis, some conclusions are drawn as follow: (1) the socio-cultural backgrounds of the short story antology of 9 dari Nadira are religion system, people organization system, knowledge system, languages, art, livelihood system, and technology system; (2) the short story antology writer's views in her short story entitled 9 dari Nadira in general are sophisticated and intellectually high, and contain high social economy; (3) the educational values that the short story antology of 9 dari Nadira contains include: (a) religions value, education related to relation between God and human beings, (b) moral value, education related to good and bad attitudes and behaviors of human beings, (c) custom and tradition value, education related to custom and traditions, (d) social value, education related to interrelation among human beings, and (e) character value, education related to persons and attitude (Susanti, 2012).

Altikitri in his research entitled "Speech Analysis Act for Short Stories" concluded that short stories can be analyzed pragmatically similarly to other texts of drama and novel. That the distribution of speech acts is random, there is no significant pattern that embraces the three selected texts. It has also been concluded that the frequency of the illocutionary forces within each speech act is varied from one text to another. In sum, narrative discourse is amenable to speech act analysis regardless of the different style between novels and short stories (Altikriti, 2011). Another study, Jiahong, examined the novel by Ernest Miller Hemingway entitled Hills Like White Elephants. The conclusion of the research has the novel is an intriguing short novel and the simple language creates the story successfully. The biggest character of the novel is the white elephant, which symbolizes the baby, as well as the white elephant also implies the lovers' attitude and solution to the problem (Jiahong, 2017).

III.   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 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 (Mudzakir, 2013). The object of this study is the utterances used in antology of short stories "9 dari Nadira". The writer takes this because there are many kinds of direct sentences in this stories. The writer collects the data by documentation. Several steps used to collect the data are as follows: (1) reading antology of short stories "9 dari Nadira", (2) identifying the utterances of speech act in the paper by giving numbers, (3) making notes of the context of situation and the context of the dialogues, (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 speech act on antology of short stories and (2) finding the purposes of the speaker using speech act.

IV.   RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. The Analysis of "Mencari Seikat Seruni"

This short story entitled "Mencari Seikat Seruni" is in the first place in an anthology of short stories titled *9 of Nadira*. This short story is on pages 1-33. In this short story tells the story of a meeting between Kemala (Nadira's mother) and Bramantyo (Nadira's father) when they were in Amsterdam, when both of them became students at Vrije Universiteit and Gemeentelijke Universiteit. Their story in living life as students and college students to decide to get married is written in a diary. The diary was found by Nadira in the warehouse. From the story in this diary Nadira learned that Nadira's mother favorite flower was seruni. In fact, when Kemala (Nadira's mother) died of suicide, Nadira was willing to look for a bunch of flowers seruni to West Java.

In this short story there are interfaith speech acts that can be classified into the following types of actions.

1.   Asertive/representative

Through the analysis of the text "Mencari Seikat Seruni", it is the representative speech act utterances as follow.

Nadira	*: "Aku akan mencari bunga seruni untuk Ibu."*
	("I will look for crysanthyum flowers for mother.")
Yu Nina	*: "Bunga seruni?"*
	"Crysanthyum flower?"
Nadira	*: "Ya. Aku akan mencari bunga seruni untuk Ibu."*
	"Yes. I will look for crysanthyum flowers for mother. "
Yu Nina	*: "Nadira."*
Nadira	*: "Aku akan mencari bunga seruni untuk Ibu!"* *(ucapnya dengan tekanan yang yakin)*
	"I will look for crysanthyum flowers for mother!" *(She said with sure)*
Kakek Suwandi	*: "Biarkan Nadira mencari bunga kesukaan ibumu."*
	"Let Nadira look for your mother's favorite flower."

Based on the dialogues of the three characters above (Nadira, Yu Nina, and Grandfather Suwandi), the types of speech acts that appear are representative speech acts with illocutinary forces are confirmation by Nadira's utterances and invite by grandfather Suwandi's utterance.

2.   Directive

The directive speech act in the text is consider the following examples utterances.

Suwandi (Nadira's grandfather): "Kuliah apa di Belanda?"
"What school in the Netherlands?"

The utterance of the above question is told by Suwandi (Bramantyo's father or Nadira's grandfather) when Bramantyo invited Kemala to return to Jakarta. Previously, Bramantyo and Kemala were married in the Netherlands when they attended college.

3. Expressive

The realization of expressive speech act is shown in utterances this below.

> *Tara: "Saya ikut berduka cita."*
> *"I'm sorry, deep condolence."*
> *Nadira: "Terima kasih."*
> *"Thank you."*

Tara attended the funeral ceremony of Kemala (Nadira's mother) who died of suicide and said condolences to Nadira.

The expressive speech act of praising is also uttered by the character of Bea and Johana. Both of them are college friends of Kemala (Nadira's mother) in Amsterdam.

> *Bea : "O, Kemala, ini indah sekali."*
> *"O, Kemala, this is so beautiful."*

Bea praised the beauty of a turquoise stone necklace worn by Kemala when she married Bramantyo in Amsterdam. Besides Bea, Johana's character also gives praise to Kemala in the following utterance.

> *Johana: "Kamu akan menjadi pengantin paling cantik di Amsterdam."*
> *"You will be the most beautiful bride in Amsterdam."*

The utterance above is Johana praised Kemala's beauty when wearing a bridal gown decorated with white seruni flowers. The speech act analysis of the short story "Mencari Seikat Seruni" can be classified in table 1 below.

Table 1. Breakdown of Speech Act (SA) and Illocutionary Force (IF)

SA	Representative	Commisive	Expressive
IF	1. Confirmation 2. Inivite	1. Question 2. Response question 3. Ordering	1. Condolence 2. Thank you 3. Praising

B. The Analysis of "Nina dan Nadira"

Nina and Nadira are sisters and younger sisters. They do often fight since childhood. It starts when Nina accuses Nadira of stealing money, while Nina is not willing to apologize to Nadira. Since then, Nadira and Nina have always been at loggerheads. One day Nina decided to marry a choreographer named Gilang Sukma, Nadira showed unlike. In this short story there are interfaith speech acts that can be classified into the following types of actions.

1. Directive

In the case of directive speech act has been realized commanding, explaning, and as well as illocutionary forces. For example:

Kemala : "Bacalah."
> *"Read it."*

The context of the speech above is an order from Kemala (Nadira's mother) to Nina (Nadira's sister) to read an children's short story entitled "Journey to the Blue Land". The short story was written by Nadira.

2. Expressive

As a result of data analysis, the expressive speech act occurs in utterances. Within this speech act two illocutionary forces (apologizing, accusing, and praising). The following is an example of many others where Raisa's character apologizes.

Nadira : "Mbak Raisa."
> *"Raisa."*
Raisa : "Aduh, maaf sekali, Nadira. Pak Gilang masih di dalam, saya tak berani mengganggu. Atau mau kembali lagi besok?"
> *"Oh, sorry, Nadira. Mr. Gilang is still inside, I dare not interfere. Do you want to come back tomorrow?"*

Gilang Sukma is Nadira's brother -in-law. He has a secretary named Raisa. While Raisa was present at Gilang's office to meet, she was prevented by Raisa because Gilang was meeting a female guest. Finally, Raisa apologized to Nadira for not daring to convey to Gilang.

3. Commissive

Through data analysis, it is noticed that commissive speech acts has reference in the text. This is shown when Nina accuses Nadira of stealing the money.

Nina : "Uang siapa? Itu uang siapa? Kamu curi dari mana?"
> *"Whose money? Whose money is that? Where did you steal?"*
Nadira : "Uangku, Yu! Uangku."
> *"My money, Sister! My money. "*

Nina : *"Mana mungkin kamu punya uang sebanyak itu. Ibu tak pernah memberi uang saki sebanyak itu. Bohong! Bohong!"*
"How could you have that much money. The mother never gave that much money. Lie! Lie!"

4. Declaration

Declaration speech act has been realized in this utterance below.

Nadira : *"Tak apa Mbak, saya tunggu."*
"No, Miss. I'm waiting."

The speech act analysis of the short story "Nina dan Nadira" can be classified in table 2 below.

Table 2. Breakdown of Speech Act (SA) and Illocutionary Force (IF)

SA	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	Declaration
IF	1. Commanding 2. Explaining 3. Deciding	accusing	forgiving	confirmating

Based on table 1 and table 2 above, it can be seen that the short story "Mencari Seikat Seruni" has three types of speech acts, namely representative, commissive, and expressinve. A short story titled "Nina and Nadira" has four types of speech acts, namely directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

V. CONCLUSION

To be a successful communicator, individuals need to understand how different forms of utterances are different communicative intentions. Among the things that need to be mastered by a communicator to map speech correctly to the intended interpretation at least are as follows: first, the linguistic resources needed to establish syntactic and semantic structures for speech; second, sophisticated representational devices that deal with attribution of mental states; third, a social concept system that involves status and authority. Finally, a set of high-level representations that determine how language forms are used appropriately in certain contexts. It has been concluded that short stories can be analyzed pragmatically. That the distribution of speech acts is random, there is no significant pattern that includes the three selected texts. It has also been concluded that the frequency of illocutionary strength in each speech act varies from one text to another. In short, narrative discourse agrees to speech act analysis regardless of the short story. Based on the data above, classification system list five types of general function performed by speech acts declarations, representatives, expressive, directives, commissives more likely to use; directive, expressive, commissives when they are making short stories.

Acknowledgment

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