LAPORAN HASIL PENELITIAN

**Pragmatics Analysis on Illocutionary Acts in Novel
The Adventures of Tom Sawyers**

Oleh :

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1. IDENTITAS PENELITIAN

A. JUDUL PENELITIAN

Pragmatics Analysis on Illocutionary Acts in Novel The Adventures of Tom Sawyers.

B. BIDANG, TEMA, TOPIK, DAN RUMPUN BIDANG ILMU

Bidang Fokus	Tema	Topik (jika ada)	Rumpun Bidang Ilmu
Bahasa	Translation, Pragmatics	-	Bahasa

C. KATEGORI, SKEMA, SBK, TARGET TKT DAN LAMA PENELITIAN

Kategori	Skema Penelitian	Strata	SBK	Target Akhir TKT	Lama Penelitian (Tahun)
Penelitian Internal	-	-	-	Reposito ri Universit as	4 bulan

2. IDENTITAS PENELITI

Nama (Peran)	Fakultas	Program Studi	Bidang Tugas	ID Sinta	H-Index
Waskito Aji, S.Pd., M.Hum	Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan	PGSD	Membuat Proposal, mempresentasikan proposal di depan *reviewer* dan memimpin penelitian		3

3. MITRA KERJASAMA PENELITIAN (JIKA ADA)

Pelaksanaan penelitian dapat melihbatkan mitra kerjasama, yaitu mitra kerjasama dalam melaksanakan mitra sebgai calon pengguna hasil penelitian, atau mitra investor.

Mitra	Nama Mitra
-	-

4. LUARAN DAN TARGET CAPAIAN

Luaran Wajib

Tahun Luaran	Jenis Luaran	Status target capaian *accepted, published, terdaftar atau granted*, atau status lainnya)	Keterangan (url dan nama penerbit, url paten, keterangan sejenis lainnya)	Tautan / link yang lansung ke artikel yang bersangkutan
1	Repository Universitas	*Published*	**Repository UNDARIS**	

Luaran Tambahan

Tahun Luaran	Jenis Luaran	Status target capaian *accepted, published, terdaftar atau granted*, atau status lainnya)	Keterangan (url dan nama penerbit, url paten, keterangan sejenis lainnya)	Tautan / link yang lansung ke artikel yang bersangkutan
1	-	-	-	-

5. ANGGARAN

Jumlah anggaran dalam penelitian ini yaitu Rp. 3.500.000,00

6. LAPORAN PENELITIAN

A. Ringkasan/ Abstrak

This research aims to analyze and describe the types of illocutionary act and the most dominant. The method used in this research is qualitative and descriptive method. The data used were taken from novel the adventures of Tom Sawyers. This is research about pragmatics study. The theoretical basis used in identifying

types of illocutionary act is Searle. The result of this study show that there are three types of illocutionary act, they are assertive, directive, commissive. The result showed that out of 85 data that have been analyzed, the illocutionary acts types were obtained namely 30 data assertive act, 35 data directive act, 20 data commissive act.

B. Kata Kunci Pragmatic, speech acts, types Illocutionary

C. HASIL PELAKSANAAN PENELITIAN

Communication is the most important aspects of a human being. Every utterance told generally has a hidden meaning or a particular objective for the hearers. Including individual's utterance in communication constantly an action in accordance with the communications objective. According to Goldstein in Fitriani et at., (2020:85) language is a communication tool used by humans to express their feeling, thoughts, ideas, and experiences through or symbols. According to Austin in Isanabiah & Fitrawati (2022). Locutionary act is the fundamental action of talking. The speaker conveys their utterance with the actual meaning of the utterances themselves. In the other hand illocutionary act is the action performed by uttering something. It is the act of saying something to hearer which contains an action to reach the speaker's certain purpose. The last one, the defined the perlocutionary act as a type of speech act that concerns on the effect of the speaker's utterance to the hearer. Additionally, the analysis of illocutionary acts is essential in the study of discourse analysis and understanding the social and cultural aspects of language use. Different cultures and communities may have specific norms and conventions regarding illocutionary acts, researcher can gain insight into the underlying social dynamics and power structures at interactions

The researcher chose the novel as a data source because the novel contains a lot of conversation and expression. This research is about analysing each function of illocutionary act utterances, the data is needed in the form of an utterance and supported by the context of the situation. In this research, the writer selected novel The Adventures of Tom Sawyers, to be analysed specifically the utterance in The Adventures of Tom Sawyers.

REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

Pragmatics Pragmatics is the study of meaning in context between by a speaker and hearer. According to Levinson in Dianita (2023) pragmatics is the study of language use. According Yule in Simatupang et., al (2021) that pragmatics is

study related to meaning spoken by speaker and interpreted by listener. According to Yule in Swarniti (2023), pragmatics can also be defined as the study of how linguistic structures interact with their users. The speaker can be utilizing the language for several purpose, including stating, requesting, responding, greeting, thanking and so on. Simatupang (2021) concludes that pragmatics clarifies how dialect client are able to overcome clear uncertainly since meaning depends on the way, put and time of an expression.

Speech Acts According to Searle in Fitriani et., al (2020). Speech act is basic analysis in pragmatics. This opinion is related to pragmatics, which focuses on speaking acts in communication. Speech acts are more than just expressing words they have meaning behind them. Speech acts activities include speaking anything. Speech act is one of the pragmatic components. According to Austin in Sugiantini et., al (2021) speech acts refer to the actions involved in producing an utterance. A speech act occurs when a speaker produces an utterance. Austin in Fitriani (2022) stated that researchers can analyse a language's speech act utterances to gain insight into communicator's actions. The analysis of speech acts provides avenues for additional investigation into the speaker's language use. There are three main types of speech act which have been identified as common those are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. This theory along with Yule in Hariati (2020) identifies three categories of acts in conversation locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. They provide the following explanations:

Locutionary Act

Locutionary Act Locutionary is an act of speaking that reveals something or expresses something. Rahardi in Manggeni (2023) stated that locutionary speech is the act prioritizes the substance of an utterance. The locutionary act refers to the speaker's delivery of information. Locutionary acts focus on conveying information rather than context

Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is a part of speech acts that discuss about an action carried out by saying something that has a specific purpose. According to Austin in Fitriani et., al (2020) defined an illocutionary act as an utterance with power. Illocutionary acts include statements, promises, thanks, congratulations, apologies, threats, orders, and requests. Yule in Fitriani et., al (2020) the illocutionary act involves using an utterance to communicate. Most people do not create well-formed utterances without a goal. A

speech is usually created with purpose in mind. Typically, this is how people use words. According to Searle in Hariati (2020), illocutionary acts are classified as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative

Perlocutionary Act

The act of perlocution has influence speech partners who listen to the speaker, such as intimidating, embarrassing persuading, and so on as stated in Chear in Manggeni (2023). Perlocutionary act refer to the influence of a speaker's words on the listener. According to Fala et., al in Dewi (2021) this act involves affecting another person. A perlocutionary act involves saying one sentence in a specific context. This act outlines the changes that take place within that environment. This act is an extension of communication, such as explaining something

Types of Illocutionary Act The illocutionary act in speech act, is classified into five categories. According to Searle in Hariati (2020), illocutionary acts are classified as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Assertive

Assertive speech act holds truth value as it binds the speaker to the truth of the assertion. Communicates the speaker's point of view. The function of assertive are stating, claiming, describing, informing, asserting, concluding, predicting, and reporting. In this style, the speaker depicts the word as they perceive it to be, resulting in terms like "fit" or "believe". Also, according to Searle in Budiatini (2024), an assertive act occurs when the speaker articulates a statement that is grounded in truth and factual accuracy. Example: Stating: "The earth revolves around the sun" Informing: "The meeting starts at 11 AM tomorrow" Describing: "The room was dimly lit and smelled of lavender"

Directive

Directive is an illocutionary act type which is used to make the hearer to do something in future in other words, these acts attempt to encourage the listener to take certain action. This kind of the illocutionary act has world to words direction on fit, Seale in Budiantini (2024). For example, warning, commanding, ordering, request, forbidding, beg, and suggesting. Example: Commanding: "Close the door" Prohibiting: "Do not enter he restricted area" Suggesting: "Why don't we go for a walk?

Commissive

Commissive is an illocutionary act type which is used to state the future action of the speaker. It expresses the speaker's intention to act in a specific manner. Offer,

pledges, promises, refusals, and threats are the commissive. Commissive use words that are suited to the speaker. According to Searle in Budianiti (2024), commissive illocutionary act can be described as the speaker's commitment threat or a promis

Expressive

Expressive is an illocutionary act type which is used express the speaker's feeling such as attitudes towards the proposition. Apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, and thanking are all possible responses in this situation. The speakers communicate their feelings while executing the expressive act. According to Searle in Budianiti (2024), an expressive illocutionary act occurs when speaker articulate their emotions or mental state, encompassing action like expressing gratitude, offering apologies, welcoming, and thanking.

Declarative

Declarative is an illocutionary act type used to change to world by uttering some utterances to the hearer. Widiastuti (2020) stated that declarative illocutionary speech acts occur when the speaker successfully guides the audience to transition the correspondence from meaning to reality. Within the dataset, certain information was identified as declarative.

METHODOLOGY

The research applied qualitative and descriptive method. According to Sudaryanto in Swartniti (2023) descriptive research is based on the fact or phenomena of the speaker's speech in one area. In this research, the data were utterances of illocutionary acts used. In addition, qualitative research can be considered a useful method for formulating questions, collecting and interpreting large amounts of data. Information with detailed descriptions and analyses.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Based on the result of the analysis, it was found three types of illocutionary act. The three types of illocutionary act are assertive, directive, commissive

1. Assertive

    This conversation take place on a beach where Tom and Huck are looking for the pirates crown before the Intergang soldier find it first. Inside the cave, The utterance articulated by Samir above is included in illocutionary act with the type of assertive since the utterance can be found another meaning rather than the literal meaning. The type of illocutionary act above can be classified into assertive namely stating.

2. Directive

   a. The utterance used by Huck when Tom wanted to approach the pirates, who was lying on the ground after being hit by a canon made by them, which made pirates look like lighting containing electricity. Tom was detained by Huck because it was very dangerous, and Tom realized this. The sentence "Don't kill him" is a warning illocutionary act because it communicates a directive aimed preventing the listener from taking action (touching the person), couple with a reason or justification (the person being made of lightning) to support the directive. It serves the purpose of influencing the listener's behaviour avoid potential harm or danger

   .b. The utterance, Tom forbids Huck to join the search for Pirate crown because it too dangerous. But Tom assures her friend's intention to help will come at the right time. This category is expressive involves the speaker's intention to influence the listener's thoughts or feelings. The sentence "Go home, do your homework. Your time will come day, but not to day, son" son here adds an emotional layer, showing care and empathy. It reassures the listener that their efforts are noticed and appreciated. It combines elements of reassurance about future success with advice about the current situation.

3. Commissive

   a. In novel stated that Tom tried to persuade Huck that he was allowed to came and wanted to help defeat the pirates. However, Tom did not allow it because it was too dangerous. This category commissive involves the speaker committing to a future course of action. It includes promises. The purpose of this sentence is to commit the speaker to a future action (helping the listener), making it a clear example of a commissive illocutionary act. The sentence "I want to help you beat those pirates" is an offering or committing illocutionary act because it expresses the speaker's intention to assist the listener, committing to a future course of action. This demonstrates the speaker's willingness and promise to help.

   b. Tom woke up and explained that the pirates had tread his wound, but it was actually healed. Huck was amazed at them had done and thought they could each other with their powers to confront the Intergang. HoweverTom ignored him and told Huck to move. The sentence above is certainly included in the assertive sentence part of suggesting. "I was thinking" this phrase introduces

the idea softly, indicating that Amon is suggesting rather than imposing. By the framing the utterance as a thought, Amon shows a willingness to collaborate engage in a dialog. "We could each help other" this part of the sentence implies a reciprocal arrangement. Both parties are expected to contribute and benefit from each other. The use of "could" suggests potential future actions rather than immediate or past actions, making it an utterance for ongoing or future cooperation.

CONCLUSION

Based on this research, found 85 utterances containing types of illocutionary acts, such as: assertive, directive, commissive. Assertive is the most utterances deliver by the main character in the novel. The frequency of assertive are 30 data assertive, 35 data directive act, 20 data commissive. In the novel The Adventures of Tom Sawyers, assertive illocutionary acts dominate the dialogue, providing critical information about the plot, characters.