HALAMAN PENGESAHAN

A THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN THE NEW TESTAMENT OF THE BOOK OF EPHESIANS

Diajukan Oleh:

Nama	: Yudistira Daeli
NPM	: 20120001
Program Studi	: Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Jenjang	: Strata Satu (S-1)

Dinyatakan memenuhi syarat dengan hasil A dan dengan ini pula yang bersangkutan memperoleh gelar SARJANA PENDIDIKAN (S.Pd.)

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Panitia Ujian Akhir
Meja Hijau

Dosen Penguji I   Dosen Penguji II

(Dr. Nenni Triana Sinaga, S.S., M.Pd.)   (Harpen Silitonga, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dekan FKIP UHN Medan   Ketua Program Studi

(Dr. Mula Sigiro, M.Si., Ph.D.)   (Dr. Nenni Triana Sinaga, S.S., M.Pd.)

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Linguistics is often called the science of language that involves analyzing language form and meaning. Linguistics can also be referred to as a discipline that studies language broadly and generally. Broadly means studying all elements of language, from the smallest to the largest, such as sounds, morphemes, words, clauses, sentences, and discourse. In general, it is to study all languages in the world, ranging from languages spread domestically such as Indonesian to languages spread abroad such as English, Australian, Korean, and others.

In Linguistics, several problems often occur when analyzing language. Problems that occur such as translation problems, where a translator translates meaning from one language to another, especially when there are cultural differences and concepts that are difficult to translate. In addition, language research also often faces difficulties in determining whether language structures are universal or specific to a particular language.

English is an international language used to communicate around the world. Since ancient Roman times, one language is needed that can be understood by many people, so that people from various countries can understand when communicating this is called "Lingua Franca", as for the language used at that time until now is English. In Indonesia, English is a foreign language or often referred to as EFL.

Usually English is widely used in the context of education, technology, business, and media.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and its context of use in communication (Yule, 1996:3). Speakers can use language to state, greet, respond, ask, and so on. In the discussion of pragmatics, language functions are studied in speech acts (McCarthy, 1991: 9-10). Pragmatics is also closely related to speech acts. Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the science of language that examines meaning based on its context or pragmatics examines the function and meaning of an utterance spoken by the speaker.

The application of pragmatics in English is often problematic, it also involves understanding the context and use of language in a given situation. One example of a pragmatic issue is the use of the word "could you" in questions. Although it literally means "could you", in the context of English-speaking culture, this word is often considered more polite and is expected to express the request better than simply using "could you". This incorrect usage can lead to social misunderstanding in speech acts.

Speech acts are language or utterances that have the meaning of speech conveyed by speakers to speech partners both orally and in writing. The concept of speech acts was first coined by Austin in 1962. In his book entitled How To Do Things With Words. Austin argues that speech activity is not only limited to saying something, but doing something about the speech. Austin's opinion is also supported by Searle

(2009:74) by saying that the smallest unit of communication is not a sentence but rather performing certain actions, such as commands, requests, or questions. Based on the opinions of the experts above, it can be concluded that speech acts are expressions made by speakers to speech partners both orally or writing and are not limited to expressions but actions on these expressions.

Speech acts refer to what is done when something is said. According to Austin (1962:148), the classification of speech acts is divided into three, the fisrt is locutionary, that is what is said, the second is illocutionary, that is what is intended, and the third is perlocutionary, that is what happens as a result. Of the three speech acts, the researcher only focuses on illocutionary acts because the researcher wants to find the types and functions of illocutionary acts in the Bible content of Paul's Letter to the Ephesians.

Illocutionary acts are speech acts that contain meaning and function. An utterance serves to say or inform, and can also be used to do something. Illocutionary acts are also called "acts of doing something". For example, "Would you like this juice?". When the speaker conveys the utterance to the speech partner, he not only asks but also performs an action that is offering. According to Austin's theory developed by Searle, there are 5 types of illocutionary acts, the first is assertive for example, the earth is flat (stating facts), the second is directive for example, do not touch my phone (prohibiting), the third is commissive for example, I will come back again (promising), the fourth is expressive for example, congratulations on your

graduation (congratulating), the fifth is declarative for example, her mother named her 'Citra' (giving a name).

In speech acts, some problems often occur between speakers and speech partners, when the expression is not done correctly. Examples include the use of impolite language, ambiguous communication, and a mismatch between words and expressions when expressing something. In order for this not to happen, speakers and speech partners must be careful in communicating, so that speech acts do not give confusion or misunderstanding between speakers and speech partners.

Speech acts have a specific purpose depending on what the speaker reveals to the speech partner. For example, Paul's letter to the Ephesians contains advice, commands, and invitations to live in Christ. In this case Paul has a purpose to the Ephesians so that they live in love and do every advice and commandment that has been written. Austin (in Tsui, 1994:4) explains that speech acts are actions produced by speech partners on what is heard from speakers. In line with this, Yule (1996:47) states that speech acts are actions performed through speech.

All of God's words are speech acts in the Bible. When you read and understand the text, it has the ability to change your life. It's not like a novel or a comic that only provides momentary entertainment when you read it. When studying speech acts in the Bible, it is not just about analyzing the intent or function of the text, but also applying the advice or commands from the content of the words. In this study, the researcher analyzes the illocutionary acts of the Bible of Ephesians in the New

Testament. Ephesians discusses aspects of the Christian faith, including redemption through Jesus Christ, the love of God, living according to normal standards, and the role of the church in the plan of salvation. Ephesians consists of 6 chapters and 155 verses. A common problem in daily life is that some people can read the Bible but not everyone can understand the illocutionary meaning in the Bible.

Based on the explanation above, researcher interested in classifying the types of speech acts and analyzing the function of illocutionary speech acts in the letter of Ephesians, because not everyone knows the meaning of illocution contained in the Bible, the contents of the letter contain illocutionary meaning that builds spiritual souls and there are still few researchers who analyze illocutionary speech acts in the Bible.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problem formulation of this study are as follows:

1. What types of illocutionary speech acts are found in the New Testament book of Ephesians?
2. What are the functions of illocutionary acts in the New Testament book of Ephesians?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To determine the illocutionary acts found in the New Testament Book of Ephesians;

2. To describe the function of illocutionary acts in the New Testament book of Ephesians.

1.4 The Significances of the Study

This research can provide theoretical and practical benefits:

1. Theoretically, this research can contribute to the field of linguistics, especially in the field of pragmatics and especially in illocutionary speech acts;

2. Practically, this research contributes to readers and teachers, especially English students and teachers in understanding illocutionary acts and their functions in the Book of Ephesians in the New Testament.

1.5 The Scope of the Study

The researcher only focuses on the discussion of illocutionary acts, that is classifying the types of speech acts and describing the functions of illocutionary acts in the New Testament Bible in Ephesians, that is chapter 1 to chapter 2 consisting of 45 verses. This research uses Searle's theory (1979) that illocutionary acts are divided into five categories, that is representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech acts.

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Framework

Review of the theoretical framework is related to this research. The theory at the core of this research is speech act theory. Some theories related to the research topic will be discussed in this chapter.

2.1.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a linguistic science that studies language based on language structure and context. According to Yule (2014:3), pragmatics is the study of the meaning conveyed by speakers or interlocutors. Pragmatics is a linguistic science that studies language commonly used by humans (Ordinary Language). In this case it can be explained that pragmatics is often associated with other studies that have similarities in studying the meaning of sentences in an utterance. These studies are similar to semantics but actually have differences. Semantics examines the meaning of sentences while pragmatics examines the meaning of speech according to Wiryotinoyo (2010:13).

Leech (1983:6) also argues that pragmatics is the study of meaning in the same rules as the teaching situation. The teaching situation referred to in pragmatics is in the form of elements, including the addresser, the context being discussed, the purpose, the illocutionary act, and the speech. In addition, the elements of time and place are also included in the speech situation. From this explanation, it can be

concluded that the basic aspect of pragmatics studies is not only studying meaning but the situation in a communication that has another purpose. Levinson (in Rahardi, 2005:48) states that pragmatics is a linguistic study that studies the relationship between language and context. Bloomer (2005:78) states that pragmatics focuses on how speakers or writers use their knowledge to express a meaning.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language, context, meaning, and situation. In this case it can be mentioned that when someone is conveying something. That is, the expression has the meaning of speech in it so that the listener can understand and respond to what he hears.

2.1.3 Context

The context factor is an important point in the study of speech acts related to discourse in pragmatics studies (Zamzani, 2007:16). In other words, it can be said that speech acts are context dependent because context also affects the illocutionary function. According to Nadar (2009:4), context is an environmental situation that allows speakers and speech partners to interact, and makes the utterance understandable. Without the context that accompanies the utterance, we will not know the meaning of the utterance. According to Idamaningati (2013:17), context is the unity of discourse by considering words broadly, and will be influenced by the situation.

From this statement, context is simply defined as the surrounding circumstances or situations that influence speech. Therefore, context can support to find clarity of meaning in utterances. It is an important factor in the interpretation of utterances and expressions.

2.1.4 Speech Act

Speech act is an element of pragmatics that involves speakers and speech partners as well as what is discussed in terms of meaning and how the relationship between speech and action. Speech acts have their own purposes and objectives, which refer to the influence or activity on oneself and others. According to Fromkin et al. (2003:593), speech acts are actions or purposes performed by speakers when using language in situations that are understood by the listeners.

In speech acts, words are used not only to say something but to do something according to John L. Austin who introduced speech act theory in 1959. Austin's opinion is supported by Searle (2009:74) by saying that the smallest unit of communication is not a sentence, but certain actions, such as making statements, questions, orders, and requests. Searle (in Rusminto, 2009:74) also argues that speech act is a theory that tries to examine the meaning of language based on the relationship between speech and actions performed by speakers.

From these expert opinions, it can be concluded that speech is the main means of communication and speech has meaning if it is realized in real acts of communication. For example, making statements, questions, and requests. Thus,

speech acts are things that involve speakers and speech partners and what is discussed.

2.1.5 Type of Speech Act

Based on Austin (1962:148), the classification of speech acts is divided into three types, that is locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. The following an explanation of speech acts:

1. Locutionary acts are speech acts to stated something that is informative. This speech act is called as the act of saying something.

Examples:

a. And you he made alive, who were dead in trespasses and sins (*Ephesians 2:1*).

b. In which you once walked according to the course of this world, according to the prince of the power of the air , the spirit who now works in the sons of disobedience (*Ephesians 2:2*).

The two verses above were written by Paul to state and told the people in Ephesus that they were physically alive but spiritually dead. Which means living only for pleasure, idolatry, selfishness, without any love in it.

2. Illocutionary action is the act of doing something that has meaning or intention. This leads to the type of function that the speaker wants to achieve in producing an utterance. According to Austin, illocutionary is the intentional meaning of a language that is expressed both orally and in writing. The effect of the listener's speech is called perlocutionary action. Illocutionary acts function to state or inform something and are used to perform actions.

Examples:

a. Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, to the saints who are in Ephesus, and faithful in Christ Jesus (*Ephesians 1:1*).

This verse is meant to informing the people in Ephesus that Paul, who was known as the apostle of Christ Jesus, wrote a letter containing the word of God to the people in Ephesus.

b. Grace to you and peace from God our Father and the Lord Jesus Christ (*Ephesians 1:2*).

This verse of scripture is meant to tell the church in Ephesus that God the Father gives grace, peace, and the Lord Jesus Christ is with you. The meaning of you here is for everyone who believes in Christ.

3. Perlocutionary action is a speech act whose utterance can influence speech partners so as to achieve certain consequences such as reminding, persuading, convincing, obstructing and telling someone to do something. Perlocutionary is an action illocutionary gives influence to speech partners. From this explanation, it can be concluded that perlocutionary is the result of the speech partner's action.

2.1.6 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that function to state or give information to speech partners to perform an action. According to Austin (1962:151), speech acts are speech acts that have the intention of coercion to influence speech partners. The first linguist who defines the type of illocutionary speech act is Austin. According to Austin, there are 5 types of illocutionary speech acts, that is:

1. Verdictives are illocutionary acts in which the result of an evaluation or decision is communicated based on certain reasons or facts. Examples of verbs in such acts are evaluate, analyze, calculate, predict, etc.

2. Exercitives are decisions that support or oppose actions or support. For example, dismissing, nominating, ordering, requesting, etc.

3. Commisives are actions that bind the speaker to a certain action. Examples include promise, oath, contract, guarantee, etc.

4. Behabitives are expressions of speakers reactions to people's attitudes and behaviors, both past, present, and future. For example, such as sorry, thank you, congratulations, etc.

5. Expositives are acts of exposition that involve outlining views, and presenting arguments. Examples include denying, elaborating, admitting, etc.

From the types of speech acts that have been made by Austin then Searle, one of Austin's students, develops the types of illocutionary speech acts on the grounds that the previous types of speech acts are only based on lexicography and the boundaries between the five types of illocutionary acts are still overlapping, unclear, and not

definitive. However, with the changes made by Searle related to the types of illocutionary acts, researchers will find it easier to understand in identifying illocutionary acts because Searle provides boundaries in the types of speech acts. The types of speech acts made by Searle (1979:12-17) that is :

1. Representatives are utterances that associate the speaker with the truth of the sentence uttered, such as stating, acknowledging, affirming, convincing, confirming, reporting, asserting, and concluding. Example:

a. Ephesians, 1:1 that is Paul, an apostle of Jesus Christ by the will of God, to the saints who are in Ephesus in Christ Jesus (Informing)

2. Directives are attempts to get the interlocutor to act in accordance with the speaker's speech. For example, asking, praying, inviting, insisting, suggesting, ordering, questioning, advising, and prohibid. Example:

a. Ephesians, 3:13 that is therefore i ask that you do not lose heart at my tribulations for you. (Asking)

3. Commisives are actions that require speakers to commit to doing something in the future. Examples are swearing, promising, threatening, and refusing. Example:

a. I promise I will come back again (Promising)

4. Expressives are expressive attitudes and feelings towards a situation or reactions to people's attitudes and actions. Examples of congratulations, thank you, regret, complain, apologize, accuse, wish, criticize, and flatter. Example:

a. I'm sorry because I made a mistake (Apologize)

5. Declaratives are actions to change the status or object associated with the speaker. Declarations can make instantaneous changes in some circumstances. examples are baptize, name, decide, cancel and fire. Example:

a. The pastor baptized 3 children in the church (Baptize)

2.1.7 Types of Illocutionary Act Functions

Pragmatics is one part of linguistics that studies the relationship between language, context and speech situations. Here are some examples of illocutionary functions, that is asserting, commanding, stating, promising, begging, guaranteeing, swearing, congratulating, informing and suggesting. Searle (1969:12-17) expands Austin's idea of illocutionary acts, stating that identifying illocutionary acts is more difficult than analyzing locutionary and perlocutionary acts because illocutionary acts must consider both the speaker and the partner. Therefore, Searle (1969) divides illocutionary acts into five functions, that is representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. According to Searle, there are 5 types of illocutionary acts along with their functions. Yule reinforces this view in the book Pragmatics published in 1996. The five functions of illocutionary acts are explained as follows:

1. Representative Function

Representative is a speech act whose expression is based on truth. According to Apriastuti (2017:38-47), the function of representative speech acts is to convey something related to the truth related to the statement expressed. Representative speech acts include:

a. Stating means the act of conveying or expressing something, such as an idea, opinion, feeling, or fact;

b. Acknowledging means the act of recognizing or validating something, often related to acknowledging a mistake, achievement, or existence;

c. Convincing is a persuasive skill that involves using arguments and effective communication to win the support or belief of others for an idea, view, or action;

d. Reporting is the act of conveying information or data systematically and clearly;

e. Affirming is the act of giving emphasis or clarity to a statement or concept, often with the aim of strengthening or making something clear and more certain;

f. Summarizing involves summarizing or drawing the main conclusions from the information that has been given or collected;

g. Informing is an illocutionary act in which the speaker provides information to the listener or readers. It involves conveying facts, data, or details to increase the listener's knowledge or understanding of a particular topic.

2. Directive Function

Directive is a speech act that shows the desire for the speech partner to do something. Directive speech acts can also be called impositive speech acts because impositive utterances are used to express orders. Directive speech acts include:

a. Requesting is the act of asking for something by begging or requesting permission, assistance, or information;

b. Inviting is the act of influencing someone to do something conveyed by the speaker;

c. Suggesting is the act of giving someone else a goal or opinion about something;

d. Telling is the act of giving orders or instructions to someone to do something;

e. Advising is the act of giving advice or suggestions to someone regarding direction, insight, or views in making a decision or coping with a situation;

f. Asking is an utterance function used to communicate with speech partners in order to obtain information related to what is asked;

g. Praying is the act or activity of praying. In the christian context, prayer is an expression of trust, gratitude, request, and a personal relationship with God.

3. Commissive Function

    Commissive is a speech act where the speaker encourages the speech partner to do something in the future. This type of speech act is expressed by the speaker to do something. Commissive speech acts include:

a. Swearing is a sacred act with some words that indicate the seriousness of what is being said and involves a spiritual or religious emphasis;

b. Promising is the act of making a statement to assure someone that something will definitely happen or be done. It involves making a statement in which a person declares their intention or obligation to fulfill something expected;

c. Threatening is the act of stating an intention to do something harmful to someone or stating negative consequences if a certain wish is not fulfilled;

d. Expressing ability is the act of someone stating that they are able or willing to do something;

e. Offering is the act of offering or presenting something to another person.

4. Expressive Function

Expressive is a speech act where the speaker expresses something by using expressions on himself. This type of speech act serves to express an utterance or action based on the feelings experienced such as joy, sadness, anger, etc. Expressive speech acts include:

a. Saying thank you is an expression of gratitude to someone for the help or kindness that has been given;

b. Complaining is the act of expressing dissatisfaction, disappointment, or grievance with something;

c. Congratulating is an expression of conveying happiness, joy, or success to someone in a particular situation;

d. Flattering is the act of giving praise or flattery to someone;

e. Praising is an expression used to express approval or admiration;

f. Blaming is the act of placing blame on someone about a problem that has occurred;

g. Criticizing is the act of giving a critical evaluation or assessment of something such as an idea or someone's behavior. Criticism can be constructive (providing suggestions for improvement) or critical without providing solutions;

h. Accusing is the act of blaming or accusing someone of an action or mistake without clear or basic evidence;

i. Forgiving is the act of letting go of feelings of pain, anger, or dissatisfaction towards someone who has hurt;

j. Wishing is the act of expressing a desire or hope for something to happen or be true. It often involves wanting a particular situation or out come to occur.

5. Declarative

Declarative is a speech act where the speaker expresses something with the intention of creating something new. This type of speech act functions to influence and change the state of the event. Usually this type of speech is used by institutions, agencies or companies. Declarative speech acts include:

a. Baptizing is the act of administering a religious rite or sacrament that involves dousing or immersing one's head in water as a spiritual symbol;

b. Firing is the act of ending an employment relationship or removing someone from a position;

c. Allowing is the act of giving someone the approval or right to do something;

d. Naming is the act of giving a name or identity to an object, person, or place;

e. Cancel is the act of stopping or revoking a decision, agreement, or plan;

f. Deciding is the act of making a decision or determination on something;

g. Forgiving is the act of letting go of feelings of resentment or hatred towards someone who has done wrong;

h. Punishing is the act of providing sanctions or negative consequences in response to actions or behaviors that are considered to violate norms, rules, or law.

2.1.8 Bible

The Bible is the Word of God which is absolute and objective truth. It is also the powerful Word of God because the Holy Spirit guided each of its authors in

writing their respective books. The Bible consists of 73 books. The Bible is divided into two parts, the Old Testament and the New Testament. The Old Testament consists of 46 books and the New Testament consists of 27 books. The Bible in Latin is biblia, in English is Bible, and in Indonesian is Bible. One example of the new testament is the book of Ephesians.

Ephesians is one of the letters written by Paul. This letter was not written to answer problems that arose in the local church like some other letters. At the time of writing this letter Paul was in prison for Christ (Ephesians 3:1, 4:1, 6:20). The letter to the Ephesians is divided into two parts. The first (Ephesians 1-3) contains teaching, especially regarding the redemption of believers, while the second (Ephesians 4:1-6) contains practical instruction regarding the life of believers. Paul's purpose in writing Ephesians was for his readers to know God correctly, through the spirit of God-given wisdom and revelation.

2.2 Previous Related Studies

Research related to speech acts is not the first time this has been done, previously there have been researchers who have examined the Illocutionary Act. Relevant research in this study the first is Sihombing et al. (2021: 1772-1783), examined the Illocutionary Act in "How To Train Your Dragon 2" Movie. This research used qualitative methods. It aim's to analyze the types and interpret the dominant types of illocution in the film "How To Train Your Dragon 2". The researchers used Searle's theory in answering the problem formulation. The research subject is a movie entitled Incredible 2 Movie. The research data is the script of

Incredible 2 Movie. The results of this study are 5 types of illocutionary acts according to Searle's Theory in Incredible 2 Movie, that is Directive which consists of 8 data (32%), Assertive consists of 7 data (28%), Expressive consists of 7 data (28%), Commisive consists of 2 data (8%), and Declaration consists of 1 data (4%). The similarity between the research entitled An Analysis Of Illocutionary Act In "How To Train Your Dragon 2" Movie and this research is that both analyze illocutionary acts and use Searle's Theory. There are also differences in the research and this study, that is the purpose of the research in which the research aims to analyze and interpret illocutionary acts in Incredible 2 Movie while this study aims to determine and describe the function of illocutionary acts in the New Testament Book of Ephesians.

The second, Haucsa, et al. (2020:11-19) examined illocutionary acts in Tom Cruise's interview. This research used a qualitative method with a descriptive analysis design. It aims to describe the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts performed by interviewers and interviewees. This research analyzes the data using Austin's Theory (1962), and Searle (1969). The research data is the transcript written by the researcher when listening to the interview dialog taken from Youtube. The object is the dialog used by Tom Cruise in the interview. The result of this study is that the researchers found 4 types of illocutionary speech acts in Tom Cruise's interview, that is Representative (48.7%), Directive (5.1%), Commisive (7.7%), Expressive (38.5%), Declarative (0%). Here Representative speech acts are most widely used in Tom Cruise's speech interviews. The equation between the research that used the title "Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis In Tom Cruise's Interview" with this research is that both used qualitative methods and have the same goal of

describing the function of illocutionary acts. The difference between the research and this research is that the object of the research is the speech/dialogue interview by Tom Cruise's and the interviewee, while this research is the object of the contents of the New Testament Book of Ephesians. Furthermore, the difference is in the research objectives where the research aims to describe the types of illocutionary acts while this research aims to classify the types of illocutionary acts contained there in.

The third, a thesis made by Safitri (2021) examined Illocutionary act on song lyrics of bruno Mars's Doo - Woops & Hooligans album. This research used qualitative descriptive method. It is aim to describe the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts contained in the lyrics of the song Doo - Woops & Hooligans Album. The researcher analyzes the data using Austin & Leech's theory. The research data are song lyrics from Bruno Mars's Doo - Woops & Hooligans. The object of research is song lyrics from Bruno Mars's Doo - Woops & Hooligans. The results of this study are the first types of illocutionary speech acts contained in the lyrics of the song Doo - Woops & Hooligan Album, Representative with 108 data (62%), Directive with 29 data (38.2%), Commissive as much as 20 data (11.5%), Expressive as much as 16 data (9.8%) and Declarative with 1 data (0.6%), it can be concluded that the lyrics of the song DooWops & Hooligans Album by Bruno Mars mostly use Representation. Second, the function of illocutionary acts contained in the lyrics of Doo-Wops & Hooligans Album is Collaborative with 15 data (39.5%), Convivial with 14 data (36.8%), Competitive with 6 data (15.8%), and Conflictive with 3 data (7.9%), it can be concluded that the lyrics of Doo-Wops & Hooligans Album by Bruno Mars use most of the functions of Collaborative Illocutionary Acts.

The similarity between the research that used the title An Analysis Of Illocutionary Act On Song Lyrics Of Bruno Mars's Doo - Woops & Hooligans Album with this research is that the purpose is to know the function of Illocutionary Act and the method used is the same, that is using Qualitative Descriptive Method. While the difference lies in the first goal, that is that the researcher describes the types of illocutionary speech acts while this researcher classifies the types of illocutionary speech acts. The researcher used Austin's theory in describing the types of illocutionary speech acts and Leech's theory to find out the function of illocutionary acts, while this researcher only used Searle's theory in answering the problem formulation that has been made. The researcher's object is a collection of song lyrics from Bruno Mars's Doo - Woops & Hooligans while this researcher's object is the contents of the New Testament Book of Ephesians.

The fourth Yunanda et al. (2022:136-144) examined the types of illocutionary act found in the pirate fairy movie. The research used qualitative descriptive method. It is aim to determine the types of illocutionary speech acts and analyze contextual situations. Searle's theory is used in determining the types of illocutionary speech acts and Halliday and Hasan 1985 theory to analyze contextual situations. The pirate fairy movie is the object of the research. The result of this study is that the researchers found 5 types of illocutionary speech acts. That is assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The most dominant is directive speech acts and the least is declarative speech acts. The similarity between researchers who used the title "The Types of Illocutionary Act Found in The Pirate Fairy Movie" and this research is that

both used qualitative methods and used Searle's theory in classifying types of illocutionary speech acts. While the differences that is the object. It research object is The Pirate Fairy Movie, while this research object is the New Testament book of Ephesians. Then, the difference is that the second problem formulation is that the researchers analyzed contextual situations using Halliday's theory, while this research analyze the function of illocutionary speech acts using Searle's theory.

The fifth Khalish et al. (2024:76-86) examined speech act used in pacific rim 2013 movie. It research used descriptive qualitative method. It is aim to analyze type of speech act and classification of illocutionary act used in the main character in Pacific Rim movie. The Pacific Rim 2013 Movie is the object of the research. The result of this study is that the researchers found 4 types of illocutionary speech acts. That is assertive, directive commisive, and expressive. The most dominant is directive speech acts and the least is commisive. The similarity between researchers who used the title The Pacific Rim 2013 Movie and this research is that both used qualitative method. While the differences that is the object. It researchers object is the Pacific Rim 2013 Movie, while this research object is the New Testament book of Ephesians.

The sixth Manalu et al. (2023:888-900) examined an analysis of the illocutionary speech act in hua mulan movie by disney. The research used descriptive qualitative method. It aims to identify the types of illocutionary acts in Niki Caro's Mulan and explain the most dominant illocutionary acts. Searle's theory is used to identify the types of illocutionary acts in Hua Mulan movie and explain the most
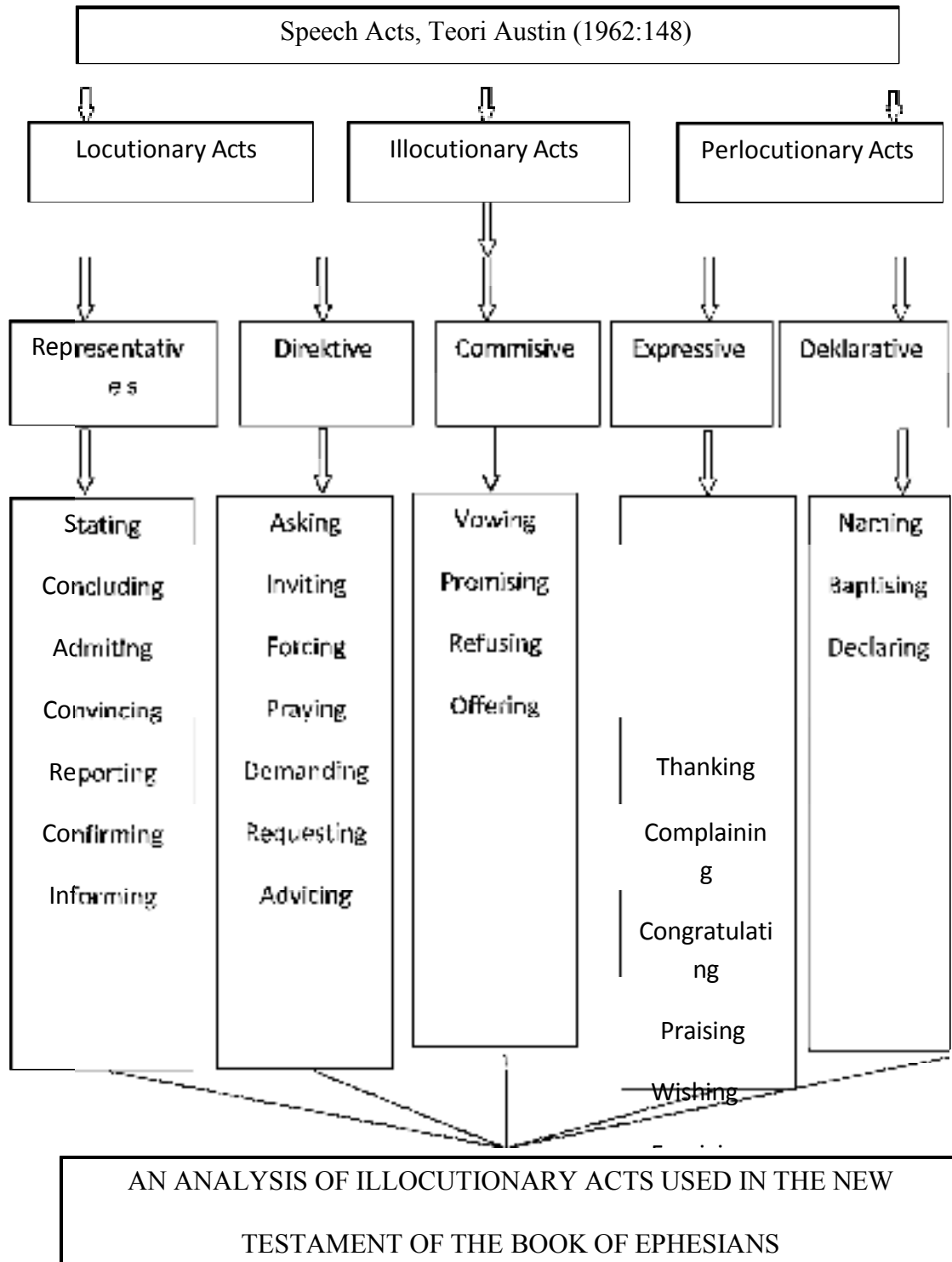
dominant illocutionary acts. Disney's Hua Mulan movie is the object of this research. The result of this study is that the researcher found 5 types of illocutionary speech acts. They are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The most dominant is assertive speech act and the least is declarative and commissive. The similarity between researchers who use the title "An Analysis of The Illocutionary Act in Hua Mulan movie by Disney" with this research is both using qualitative methods and using Searle's theory in this study. While the difference is the object. The object of the research is the movie Hua Mulan by Disney, while the object of this research is the book of Ephesians in the New Testament.

The seventh Mariani et al. (2023:53-62) examined an analysis of illocutionary acts used in akeelah and the bee movie. It research used descriptive qualitative method. It aims to classify the types of illocutionary speech acts, find the most dominant type of speech acts and identify the types of indirect speech act sentences to represent the 5 types of illocutionary acts. Akeelah and The Bee movie is the object of the research. Yule's theory is used in this research. The results of this study is that the researcher found 4 types of illocutionary speech acts. They are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. The most dominant are representative and expressive. The last result is that indirect speech is dominated by interrogative sentences. The similarity between researchers who use the title "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used in Akeelah and The Bee Movie" and this research is that both use qualitative methods. While the difference is the object and purpose.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

      The conceptual framework is a form of thinking framework that can be used as an approach in solving problems. In this diagram, speech act approaches that use Austin's theory (1962: 148), are used by researchers to describe the types of speech acts. The types of speech acts are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. In this study, the types of illocutionary speech acts will be classified using Searle's theory (1979: 12-17), the function of illocutionary acts will be analysed using Searle's theory (1969), and will be supported by Yule in a pragmatics book published in 1996. The book of the new testament of Ephesus is the object of the study. The following is a sceme of the researcher's conceptual framework.

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┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│            Speech Acts, Teori Austin (1962:148)             │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
        ⇩                    ⇩                    ⇩
┌──────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐  ┌──────────────────┐
│ Locutionary Acts │  │ Illocutionary Acts│  │Perlocutionary Acts│
└──────────────────┘  └──────────────────┘  └──────────────────┘
```

Representativ es	Direktive	Commisive	Expressive	Deklarative
Stating	Asking	Vowing		Naming
Concluding	Inviting	Promising		Baptising
Admiting	Forcing	Refusing		Declaring
Convincing	Praying	Offering		
Reporting	Demanding		Thanking	
Confirming	Requesting		Complaining	
Informing	Advicing		Congratulating	
			Praising	
			Wishing	

```
┌─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│   AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN THE NEW         │
│                                                             │
│      TESTAMENT OF THE BOOK OF EPHESIANS                     │
└─────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┘
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Sceme 2.3 The Conceptual Framework in the research entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used in the New Testament of the Book of Ephesians"

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

The research design is a framework for collecting data. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative method. According to Moleong (2005: 4) Descriptive qualitative is a research approach where the data collected is in the form of words, pictures and not numbers. These data can be obtained from interviews, notes, photos, videos, personal documentation, notes, or memos and other documentation. Sugiyono (2010: 4) also states that qualitative research is descriptive. This means that the data collected is in the form of words, not numbers. This method will be used in classifying the types and analyzing the functions of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory (1969) in the New Testament Book of Ephesians.

3.2 Data and Data Source

Qualitative descriptive research does not involve non-numerical data but numerical data. The data in this study are illocutionary speech acts contained in the the New Testament Book of Ephesians chapter 1 to chapter 2.

The data source in this research is the type and function of illocutionary contained in the New Testament Book of Ephesians. The data source is taken from google then downloaded in pdf form and the Holy Bible in English translation using the New King James Version. Researcher will analyze the data from chapter 1 to chapter 2 which consists of 45 verses.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

According to Arikunto (2000: 134), data collection instruments are tools selected and used by researcher in their collection activities so that these activities become systematic and facilitated by them. In this study, the researcher used the observation method. Data collection is done by making observations. The researcher reads and understands the illocutionary speech acts in the bible of Ephesus.

3.4 The Technique of Collecting Data

The data collection technique used by researcher to collect data on illocutionary acts contained in the New Testament book of Ephesians is based on the english translation using the New King James Version. Researcher created 2 data collection techniques according to the research problem to make it more specific. The following are data collection techniques to solve the first problem:

1. The researcher searched the Holy Bible English translation using New Kings James Version pdf form in the Ephesians Bible. The Word verse in the Ephesians Bible will be the data in this research;

2. Reading and understanding the content of the Ephesians Bible;

3. Determining and rewriting the Word Verses that have Illocutionary Acts in the Ephesian Bible;

4. Classifying the verse based on the types of illocutionary speech acts.
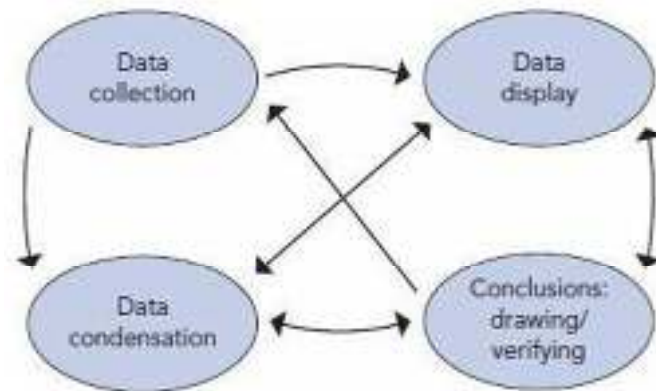
The following is the data collection technique to solve the second problem:

1. The researcher searched the English translation of the Holy Bible using the New Kings James Version pdf form in the Ephesians Bible;

2. Reading and understanding the content of the Ephesians Bible;

3. Determining and rewriting the Word Verses that have Illocutionary Acts in the Ephesian Bible;

4. Describing the functions of illocutionary speech acts found in the Ephesian Bible.

3.5 The Techniques of Analyzing Data

After collecting all the data, the researcher then began to analyze the data as a whole. The book of Ephesians chapters 1 and 2 were used for analysis which were then classified into types of illocution and analyzed. To achieve this goal, the researcher used the interactive data analysis approach described by Miles, Huberman and Saldaña (2014: 31-32) which describes this research into three stages of activity, that is data condensation, data display, and conclusion drawing or verification, which will answer the first and second questions of the problem formulation previously presented and based on Searle's theory. By using this approach, the researcher aims to solve the research problem which includes classifying the types of illocutionary speech acts and analyzing the illocutionary functions contained in the book of Ephesians chapters 1 and 2. In this study, the theory of Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña is used with the following framework.

Figure 3.5 Technique Analyzing Data by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014: 31-32).

3.5.1 Data Condensation

In the process of data condensation is the selection, focus, simplification, abstraction, and transformation or change of data. The main purpose is to help the researcher categorize and organize the data properly. The researcher used this stage to answer the first and second questions in the problem formulation. The data condensation process consists of:

1.   Selecting, after collecting data, the researcher selects data based on the book of Ephesians which consists of 6 chapters. In this study, the researcher chose chapters 1 and 2 as the object of research. After that, the researcher read and observed the verses of Ephesians 1 and 2;

2.   Focusing, the researcher focuses on the verses that contain the meaning of illocution in the book of Ephesians chapters 1 and 2;

3.   Simplifying, researcher used the simplification method to simplify the data into the category of illocutionary acts in the book of Ephesians chapters 1 and 2;

4.   Abstracting, in the abstracting process, researcher evaluate the verses included in the types of illocutionary acts in the book of Ephesians chapters 1 and 2;

5.   Transforming, after the data is collected then transformed. Such as focusing on each verse that falls into the category of illocutionary speech act types. Then classifying each verse into 5 types of illocutionary speech acts such as representative, directive, commissive, and expressive.

3.5.2 Data display

Once the data has been summarized, the next step in the research process is data display. This involves presenting the data that has been summarized and organized in a way that facilitates completion and verification. In order for the facts analyzed to be more easily understood by the readers, the researcher tries to present them in an easy-to-understand format, such as a table. The data presented is based on the types of illocutionary speech acts for the analysis of the book of Ephesians chapters 1 and 2 in this study.

3.5.3 Conclusion Drawing and Verification

The last in the process of analyzing this research is conclusion drawing and verification where this stage includes all steps from the beginning of the process to the end of the analysis process and the ultimate goal is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the research questions or problems found and investigated during the analysis process. At this stage the researcher also provides an interpretation of the book of Ephesians chapters 1 and 2 which have been analyzed for illocutionary acts and explains the meaning and function in the book of Ephesians.

Then to find the percentage of illocutionary types and functions in the book of Ephesians. Researcher look for dominant using a formula based on Hancock et al. (2009: 24):

$$N = \frac{f^{(x)}}{n} \times 100\%$$

More details:

N: Percentage of types and functions;

f(x): Total types and functions frequency of the sub category;

n: Total types and functions of all categories.