CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background Of The Study

Language plays an important role in human life because language is an instrument of human communication in everyday life. With language, we can add ideas, thoughts, feelings of others, both orally and written. It is also used in most human activities. Without language, human cannot impose their feelings, provide request, advise and opinions, also in the degree of thinking related to the language. The higher the level of championship its language, the better it will be the use of the language to communicate. People express their discussion differently, some prefer to speak directly about it, and also prefers it by writing for example is short stories.

From a long time ago, short stories have been loved by many people. Short stories are stories with language that are summarized and developed into an interesting story. Many of the young and adults spend their free time reading short stories. They may spend several hours reading their favorite short story or downloading free short stories from online sites or they may buy their favorite short stories in bookstores. The short story has its own charm for the reader. Short stories have certain meanings that can make our feelings more sensitive, carried away, which makes the reader cry, get angry, or laugh when they understand the meaning of what they have read.

Short stories are the right object to be analyzed in the illocutionary acts because they have many implied meanings, some of which are taken from

someone's true story, which makes the reader more lost in the thoughts of the storyline. However, in general, short stories are just fictional stories made to entertain their readers. In addition, in the short story there are many conversations between each character. These conversations are important in the writer analysis. To analyze the illocutionary acts contained in the short story, the writer needs to involve all the characters in the story, the setting for the delivery of the conversation, and also the storyline. In linguistics, these things are an indication of one of the branches of linguistics, namely illocutionary acts.

In performing illocutionary acts, the speaker must say something with the intended meaning to the listener based on real situations and conditions. Searle (1979) classifies the types of illocutionary acts into five, namely assertive, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. By studying illocutionary acts, it can help us to know more knowledge in understanding the speaker's speech in certain situations, for example short stories.

The writer decided to analyze this topic because it helps people understand the meaning of illocutionary acts effectively when reading something. As we already know that illocutionary acts cannot be separated from the language and society around us. Especially in the short story "The Umbrella Man". People can get a better understanding of the illocutionary acts through short stories. The function of the illocutionary acts is to help the listener and speaker understand the meaning of what the speaker is saying. In previous studies, most of the data came from songs and movies. This study uses short stories that have meaning and life values that are very useful and motivate many people. The advantage of this study

is that it uses the latest data from previous studies so that the data is easily accessible to reader.

The data is taken from the short story The Umbrella Man. The Umbrella Man is a short story by Roald Dahl. This short story is very interesting to read. The more important reason is because this short story contains many illocutionary acts which have implicit meaning in the words of their characters when they speak. Therefore, illocutionary acts will be analyzed in this short story to show clear verbal indications as connecting features and conversational contexts. Then the writer read the short story The Umbrella Man and is very interested in analyzing this short story because it has a moral message for its readers, namely don't trust someone too much, no matter how good that person is to us. Because with the kindness they show can trick us into getting what they want. In addition, this short story is suitable for learning because the words are simple and easy to understand. Apart from being entertainment, short stories also convey messages. Linguistic analysis uses a pragmatic approach that focuses on illocutionary acts in short stories.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested in conducting a research about illocutionary acts. The writer would like to write the thesis entitled **An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts In Roald Dahl "The Umbrella Man" Short Story.**

1.2 The Problems of Study

Based on the background of study, the writer concludes several problems these statements are as follows:

1. What types of Illocutionary Acts are found in the Short Story *The Umbrella Man* by Roald Dahl?

2. How are Illocutionary Acts realized found in the Short Story *The Umbrella Man* by Roald Dahl?

1.3   The Objectives of Study

Based on the research question above, the purpose of this study as the following:

1. To describe the types of Illocutionary Acts in found in "The Umbrella Man" Short Story

2. To describe the realization of each type of Illocutionary Acts in the short story "The Umbrella Man"

1.4   The Scope of Study

To avoid things that are not important, the writer make limitations in this study. Here the writer only focuses on analyzing the types of directive and commissive acts of Illocutionary Acts in Roald Dahl's short story The Umbrella Man, as well as the function of each type of directive and commissive acts in the short story using a pragmatic approach.

1.5   The Significances of The Study

In this study, the writer hopes to deepen the reader's knowledge, give theoretical and practical meaning in studying Illocutionary Acts, especially directive act and commissive act, for prospective students who have an interest in this kind of analysis. The results of this study are expected to be useful theoretically   and   practically.

1.5.1 Theoretically

1. This research can be used as a reference for further writers who are interested in discussing Illocutionary Acts, especially directive and commissive acts.

2. The results of this study are expected to be useful and enrich information for readers to better understand Illocutionary Acts, especially directive and commissive acts.

1.5.2 Practically

1. For Writers

   This study is useful for the writer because it can add insight to the writer about illocutionary acts, especially directive and commissive acts.

2. For English Department students

   This learning can help students develop their communicative abilities in Illocutionary Acts, especially directive and commissive acts in short stories.

3. For lecturers

   For lecturers, this research is expected to inspire them in teaching illocutionary acts, especially directive and commissive acts.

4. For readers

   Especially for other, writers hopes that Illocutionary Acts can be expanded, especially in directive and commissive acts. It will provide more information about Illocutionary Acts and be a reference especially in directive and commisive acts.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Pragmatics

In simple terms, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that analyzes the use or meaning of words, phrases, and even sentences based on specific contexts. Context often takes the form of social factors that affect the use and meaning of a word. (Levinson,1983) argues that pragmatic linguistics science examines the relationship between language and speech context that is encrypted so that it cannot be contested at all from its linguistic structure.

According to Tarigan (1985:34), pragmatics is a general study of how context affects how one interprets a sentence. Another view was put forward by Leech (1989:1) that a person cannot understand the nature of language if he does not understand pragmatics,that is how language is used in communication. This statement proves that Pragmatics cannot be separated from the use of language.

From the above understanding, it can be determined what it is Pragmatic studies are those that use language to compose sentences and context. But connected situations or contexts outside the language are considered a resource trade or participation in society. Language is not only seen as something individual, but also as a language social information. One of the most important topics in pragmatic speech acts is action. Pragmatic and speech acts are at hand. Usually related to speech and practical terms, contextual meaning of speech.

2.2   Speech Acts

The Speech Act is part of a pragmatic study. The right of speech is a language unit used to express the importance, expression that express theintention. Usually, the speech act is opinion, but this can be a word or phrase, as long as the principles needed to achieve inten (Searle, 1979: 30). This means that speech act is an expression that occurs from the speaker.

2.3 Types of Speech Acts

In Terms of types speech act, there are Locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts (Searle, 1979:30).

2.3.1   Locutionary Acts

Locutionary acts are acts of making meaningful speech, which state a fact (Searle, 1979:33). Two types of locutionary acts are statements, where something is said or a sound is made and what is not important and special effects in which a certain reference is made. When performing locutionary acts, we will also carry out an act of type. Like: Questions or Answer a question, give you some information or warranty or warning that announce a judgment or intention to pronounce a prayer, an appointment or appeal, or a vocation or criticism. Like Austin, but in contrast to Searle, Bach and hardening argue for the concept of authority acts: actions of the use of prayers with "a more or less definitively" and a more or less specific "reference" in the words of Austin. They are explicitly as austin and argue that they determine what someone said (exercise), and pronounce a   prayer   is   equivalent   to   determine.

2.3.2 Locutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts are actions performed through communicative power. This action is also called the act of doing something in saying something. The most significant level of action in Speech acts are illocutionary acts because of the style desired by the speaker, determines this action. Illocutionary Acts are speech acts that function to inform something and expect action from the listener. In illocutionary act, there are some rules in each classification, as indicated by Searle (1979:34) adopting an appropriate proposal, responding to certain preparatory conditions, being honest and having a "count as" It is necessary for a specific law (for example, a commitment obligation for promises; request for information for a question). The five basic kinds of illocutionary acts are: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

Assertive are the speech acts in which the speaker asserts a proposition to be true, using such verbs as affirm, believe, conclude, report, deny, etc (Searle,1979). In another word assertive is a kind of speech act that commits the speaker to state his/her belief about something. Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express speaker's intention. They are promises, threats, refusals, and pledges, and they can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. The directive act is a kind of speech act in which, by saying something, the speaker intends the listener to do something (Searle, 1979). Expressive act is a speech act in which the speaker expresses feeling and attitude about something such as, asking for an apology, thanking someone, and congratulating someone. Declaration speech act is the act that makes the propositional content corresponds

with the reality. This type of speech act is the same as Austin's performative sentence. Commissives speech acts are the act of commiting to future actions.

2.3.3 Perlocutionary acts

Perlocutionary acts are acts performed by saying something specific. This represents the changes that will be achieved each time in a particular context. Depending on the kind of perlocution, different conditions have to hold in order for it to be achieved. Perlocutionary act is the act of making someone do something by persuading, convincing, scaring, insulting or offending them, making them laugh (Searle, 1979). Perlocutionary act have an agenda, an agenda that is addressed to other people.

Example: I assure you to sign this contract as per our agreement.

2.4 Directive Act

Directive act is a kind of speech act in which, by saying something, the speaker intends the listener to do something (Searle, 1979:13). Directive act is a part of illocutionary acts that uttered by the speaker in everyday life aspects. This type is uttered by the speaker who is aiming to get the listener to do some action on the part of the speaker's utterances. When using instructions, the speaker must be sure during the conversation to avoid misunderstandings. Directive Act is a speech act designed to get the addressee to do or do something. Action as what is meant by the speaker for the addressee. When using directives the speaker tries to make the world fit the words. It means that the speaker is trying make the addressee   what   are   the   words   that   he   pronounces.

2.4.1 Types of Directive Act

There are types of directive speech acts such as commanding, inviting, forbidding, requesting, permitting, questioning and suggesting (Searle, 1979:14):

1) Commanding

The command is a type of directive in the form of an order in which a task is from the speaker to the listener. There is a "task" that is implicit in the expression means that it is also the obligation to finish the task specified for the listener.

As the instance: Get rid of that trash!

2) Inviting

The invitation in directive acts expresses a speaker attempt to obtain an listener involved in given an action. To try a speaker attempt to invite the auditor involved in their invitation, the speaker must facilitate the circumstance in which the listener will perform the action.

For Example: Let's go now!

3) Forbidding

Forbidding is used when the speaker attempts to forbid the hearer from carrying out an action in which the speaker puts emphasis on his or her utterance.

Example: No Smoking.

4) Requesting

Request has the purpose to get the hearer to do something in circumstances that the speaker believes the hearer will be able to perform the action.

For Example: can i ask you to clean the house?

5) Suggesting

Suggestion is the speaker's attempt in providing or giving an alternate option for the hearer in carrying out an action. In general, the speaker implicit expression is in a tactical way to avoid misunderstandings that can insult the sense of the listener. For Example: it would be better if you have breakfast first before continuoing to do your homework

6) Permitting

It means that the speaker permits the hearer/addressee to do an act. Permissive performatives include: agree to, allow, authorize, bless, consent to, dismiss, excuse, exempt, forgive, grant leave or permission, license, pardon, permit, release, sanction. For example: I agree you join our organization.

7) Questioning

That is, when someone as a speaker asks the listener/speaker as a proposition. The question used to ask a question is to ask listener to perform a future speech act that will give the native speaker a correct answer for him. For example: do you still expect it to come back to you?

8) Begging

Begging is an act of begging others for help, usually in the form of money. People who do this are called beggars. Beggars are usually found in public places such as transportation routes, city parks, and markets. For example: have mercy on me, I'm starving I haven't eaten all day. Please give me some of your money.

2.4.2   The Function of Directive Act

There are four types of directive act functions such as, competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive (Searle,1979). The form types of directive act functions are described below:

1. Competitive

This directive goal competes with the social goal. This function to reduce the discord implicit in the competition between what the speaker wants to achieve and what is 'good manner'. The examples of this goal are requesting, questioning, begging and commanding.

2. Convivial

This directive goal coincides with the social goal. On the contrary with the previous category, the convivial type is intrinsically courteous. The examples of this goal are inviting and permitting.

3. Collaborative

The purpose of this directive tie the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed. An example of this goal is suggesting.

4. Conflictive

This directive function is used to offend or prohibit hear. Examples of conflict functions is forbidding.

2.5   Commisive Act

Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They are promises, threats, refusals, and pledges, and they can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member   of   a   group   (Searle,   1979:   14).

2.5.1 Types of Commisive Act

Acording to Searle (1979:14), there are five types of commisive act. They are promise, refuse, pledge, threat, and offer.

1) **Promise**

The speakers usually use this verb to convince listeners that they will must do, arrange, or provide something useful for the listener. For example: I''ll be back.

2) **Refuse**

This verb is used by speakers to negotiate with listeners in doing something. For example: I think all your life you should wear real products.

3) **Pledge**

This verb is used by the speaker to bind someone in order to convince the listener. For example: promise you, I can handle this.

4) **Threat**

The speakers use this verb to state one intention to take hostile action against the listeners in retribution for something done or not done. There is an intention from the speaker to give harm or gives no benefit to the hearer. For example: You soiled the clothes I had washed. I will never forget what you did for the rest of my life

5) **Offer**

This verb used by the speakers to present or proffer something for the listeners to accept or reject as so desired. When the speaker offer something to the hearer. For example: Do you want me to get you a chair?

2.5.2 The Function of Commissive Act

Searle (1979) has propose a commissive act based on its function. There are four types of commissive act functions, namely to promise, to guarantee, and to convince. The forms of the commissive act function are explained as follows:

1. To promise

The function of this commissive is to promise something. Usually the speaker makes a promise to the listener. The goal is to make listeners believe. An example of this function is promises.

2. To Guarantee

The function of this commissive is to state something to the listener constantly that can hurt, offend or insult the listener. An example of this function is threat.

3. To Convince

The function of this commissive is to make the listener believe that something is true. An example of this commissive is refuse, pledge and offer.

2.6 Short Story

Short story is a literary work whose contents are not real events and are only made up with the aim of entertaining the reader. Short stories are one of the oldest types of literature and have existed in the form of legends, fairy tales, folklore, and anecdotes in ancient communities around the world. Short stories have several elements, namely themes, characterizations, plot, setting, figure of speech, point of view, and moral messages (Halpern,1987).

The theme is the basic idea behind the entire content of the short story. Many themes are taken from the surrounding environment, a person's personal

story, history, and others. Characterization is the author's way of describing and developing the characters in the story. The characterization of the characters in the story is usually divided into three characters, namely the protagonist, antagonist, and tritagonist. Plot is the path of the development pattern or series of events that occur in the story. The setting or setting in the short story includes place, time, and events. The use of language style is a way of expressing feelings or thoughts with the aim of giving effect to the readers. Point of view is the strategy used by the author in telling the story. The point of view consists of first, second, and third person. And the last is the moral message is the message the author wants to convey to his readers.

The Umbrella Man is a short story by Roald Dahl. Roald Dahl was a British novelist, short story writer and screenwriter of Norwegian descent, who rose to prominence in the 1940's with works for both children and adults, and became one of the world's bestselling authors. The story tells mother and daughter. They go to the dentist. They decided to go to the cafe before going home. When they get up to leave the coffee, it starts rain. They have a taxi conversion plan. They are on the sidewalk in the rain. Then a little senior man arrives. For the first time, the mother is very suspicious for him, but her daughter has different opinions with her mother. He thinks that a man is a gentleman. A little old man says he forgets his wallet. Then the mother thinks that Sturuszek wants to ask for money. An old old man explains the goal of him to stop them. I want to offer him silk umbrella, if they want to give a book as a taxi refund to take him home. The mother of her is always suspicious.

The mother thinks she will be better, giving him a taxi. But a little man ignores him. Then the mother pulls a sterling note from her handbag. A little man takes money and pocket. The mother feels very happy to help him. Then the girl sees an old man. The road crosses quickly. It's going very fast. The mother decides to learn and follow him with her daughter. Then the old man enters the ad. Order a glass of whiskey. A little man pays his mother's pound. A little man begins to drink. After slowly, it moves away with the bar and puts a hat and a coat. He raises one of the many suspicious umbrellas there and he goes. The mother and the girl follow him to the main road, where they met him. And they look at him when they treat his new umbrella for another book. After completing the transaction, a small man goes to the opposite direction. It never goes to the same pub twice.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

Linguistics is divided into five branches of science, namely phonology, syntax, sociolinguistics, semantics and pragmatics. In this study, the writer departs from pragmatic theory in the analysis of illocutionary acts, especially directive and commissive acts. According to Searle (1979) states that there are several types of directive acts, namely commanding, inviting, forbidding, requesting, begging and suggesting. The same as commissive act also has 5 types, namely promise, refuse, pledge, threat, and offer. The data is "The Umbrella Man" Short Story. Qualitative research will be used in this study. All data will be analyze based on the theory of John R. Searle and then classified by type.

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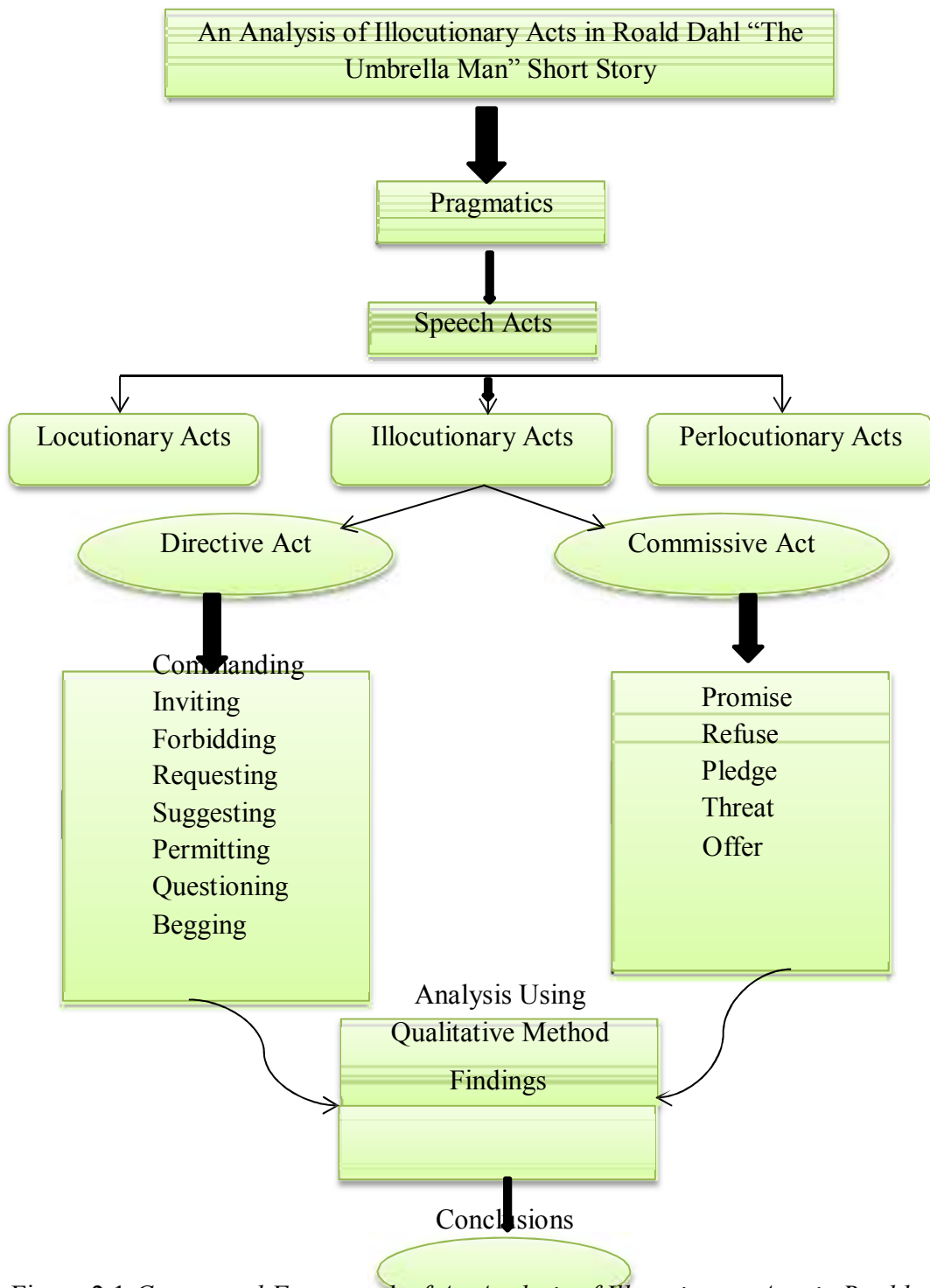The concept of the study can be described using the following conceptual framework.

Figure 2.1 *Conceptual Framework of An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Roald Dahl "The Umbrella Man" Short Story.*

2.8   The Previous Research

There were some previous studies used as the references in this study. Della and Sembiring (2018) investigated Directives Speech Act in Sleeping Beauty Movie script. They found that types of directive speech acts were Command, request, permission, prohibition and question. The types of directive speech acts that were most frequently used were command type. In terms of types, command is in the highest rank (51 utterances) and prohibition (2 utterances)) is in the lowest rank. In terms of reason, the command type (51 utterances) is the most frequently used, because it usually shows the strength of each character very clearly. And also the movie genre also influences the use of its directive speech acts itself.

Biatrik, at all2020) studied functions of directive speech acts of maleficent character in maleficent movie.This study was to identify the types of directive speech acts and functions of language that existed in Maleficent's utterances. There were two theories used in order to fulfill the two objectives of this study. Searle's (1979) types of directives helped the writer to identify types of directives speech acts uttered by Maleficent. While Jakobson's (1960) functions of language helped to identify functions of language that existed in each directive of Maleficent. This study was qualitative research due to the fact of using words as its data taken from Maleficent movie script. As the method in analyzing data, this study used conversation analysis in which taking account not only the utterances of Maleficent, but also the actions involved within. As the results, there were five types of directive speech acts and three functions of language found in the utterances of Maleficent in Maleficent movie script. The five types of directive

speech acts were commanding, inviting, forbidding, requesting, and suggesting. Of all these five types, commanding was the most uttered and effective type by Maleficent regarding her role as the Moors' protector who gave her the authority to command other people. Meanwhile, the three functions of language in Maleficent's directives were expressive, conative, and referential.

Petriandy and Marlina (2018) studied Illocutionary Acts Found in Novel the Never Girls: Before the Bell. The purpose of this paper is to analyze types of illocutionary acts found in the novel The Never Girls Bell: Before the Bell by Kiki Thorpe. This research used the descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research is the utterances of the novel The Never Girls Bell: Before the Bell by Kiki Thorpe published in 2016. This data would be analyzed based on Searle"s theory about classifications of illocutionary acts. There are some types of illocutionary acts in this paper; they are representative (informing, asserting, predicting, reporting); directive (asking, requesting, stating), commissive (promising); expressive (liking, complementing), and declarative. The finding of the data has shown that in novel the highest is representative 28 data or about 50% and the highest representative type is informing. And the second is directive 21 data or about 37, 5% and the highest directive is asking. From the result of the study that the dominant type of illocutionary act is representative and the dominant sub-type of representative is informing.

Anwar (2018) studied Illocutionary Acts in Kung Fu Panda 3 Movie. This research used descriptive qualitative method in revealing data. The researcher found five categories of illocutionary acts based on Searle's category (1979: 12-17) the researcher found 33 data from all types of illocutionary acts in Kung Fu

Panda 3 movie. They were: eight data of assertive, consists of six informing in extract1, extract 2, extract 3, extract 5, extract 7, and extract 8, two asserting in extract 4 and extract 6, nine data of directive, consists of one entreating in extract 9, two inviting in extract 10 and extract 15, five commanding in extract 11, extract 12, extract 13, extract 14 and extract 17, one asking in extract 16, six data of commissive, consists of six promising in extract 18, extract 19, extract 20, extract 21, extract 22 and extract 23, eight data of expressive, consists of five praising in extract 24, extract 26, extract 28, extract 29 and extract 30, three thanking in extract 25, extract 27 and extract 31,two data of declaration, consists of one appointing in extract 32 and one announcing in extract 33.

Umar, et al (2018) investigated Pragmatics in Conjuring Movie. The objectives of this research are describing the types of presupposition and interpreting the implied meaning of the presupposition through characters' utterance in the movie entitled The Conjuring. This research was a qualitative study. The data of this research were taken from the conversation between the character's utterances in the movie and the data analysis was conducted by classifying and analyzing according to Yule's theory.

The findings of the research were as follows: all Yule's types of presupposition were found in this research. Those were 23 data of presupposition that consisted of 6 data existential presupposition, 3 data of factive presupposition, 2 data non-factive presupposition, 9 data of lexical presupposition, 2 data of structural presupposition and 1 datum of counterfactual presupposition.

Agustawan (2021) investigated Directive Illocutionary Acts in novel New Moon. The aim of this research is to determine the translation procedures of

directive illocutionary acts 'order' found in the novel New Moon translated into Indonesian. The method in collecting the data using several steps, such as: note-taking, identifying the data, arranging the data, and classifying the data in the form of a table. The analysis uses the theory of translation procedures proposed by Vinay and Darbelnet in Venuti (2000) and the theory of directive illocutionary acts that are proposed by Searle (1969). Finding of his research is that there are directive illocutionary acts that 'suggest' are found in the novel "New Moon." type of translation procedures found in the novel only two out of seven procedures obtained from the novel, namely; literal translation, and transposition.

Octoberia (2012) investigated Types of Directive Speech Acts in Harry Potter-The Deathly Hallows and Bride Wars movie scripts. This study analyzes the use of speech acts in the language of the two film titles, namely Harry Potter-The Deathly Hallow and Bride war. This research also takes two films of the same type different aims to compare the use of different directives dominate in two films of different types. The findings that in Harry Potter-The Deathly Hallow film, 97 data of utterances 24 request (24,7 %), 20 suggestions (20,6 %),48 commands (49,5 %), and 5 orders (5,2 %).

Further, Bride Wars film used 86 data of utterances 30 request (35,3 %), 22 suggestions (25,9 %), 22 commands (25,9 %), and 11 orders (12,9 %). Researcher found that the use of directive speech acts command or the form of the command dominates over the use of follow other words in fiction films. From the results of research in fiction genre films using speech acts in the form of command is more domineering, this is because fiction films shows the strength of each character very   well   clear.

Sari and Utomo (2021) studied Directive speech acts in President Joko Widodo's speech related to handling coronavirus in Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to describe the types, forms, and meanings or intentions of speech acts in the president's speech related to the handling of the coronavirus, especially with pragmatic studies. The type of research used is qualitative research. This study's data source is the video source contained in the upload of an account on Youtube. The data in this study are all speech acts, which are directive speech acts. The data collection techniques used are recording, observation, and note-taking. The results showed: first, the directive speech acts consist of speech acts by asking, inviting, pleading, ordering, and prohibiting. Second, the speech act is in the form of an oral form, an utterance uttered by the president in his speech regarding the coronavirus's handling, which tends to be qualitative. Third, the purpose of this directive speech act has several meanings, namely to influence, invite, something, tell or explain something, expect attention, forbid, praise, criticize, and as a form of channeling complaints.

Meyer (2015) studied Illocutionary acts in Breaking Down novel. The objectives of this research are as follows (i) To find out the structural forms of illocutionary acts in the novel "Breaking Dawn" by Stephenie Meyer. (ii) To find out the functions of illocutionary acts of the utterances in the novel "Breaking Dawn" by Stephenie Meyer. This design of this research is qualitative research. This research used descriptive qualitative method. The data is illocutionary acts taken from the utterance of breaking dawn novel and the data source is breaking dawn novel. The result of this research identified 481 illocutionary acts. It consist

of 3 declarations, 128 representatives, 82 expressives, 180 directives and 84 commissives.

Ratnasari and Edel (2017) research illocutionary acts in the novel *and the mountains echoed*. The objectives of this research are expressed to describe the types of illocutionary acts, to find out the context that influence in the utterances and to describe the types of illocutionary acts that found in pragmatics analysis. This research collets and analyzes data by using qualitative method by Searle's theory of Illocutionary act and Leech's theory of context. The findings of this research revealed that there were 42 utterances. There were 10 Assertives, 12 Directives, 6 Commisive, 13 Expressives and 1 Declarations of appointing.

Rahayu and Parmawati (2020) investigated of language style and the illocutionary act in teen lit novel the perfect husband. In this study described of the Language Style and Illocutionary Act that found in a teen-lit novel "The perfect Husband" Written By Indah Riyana. The methodology that used in this study is Descriptive Qualitative Method. Source of data gained from novel "The Perfect Husband". The steps are: The researchers read the novel, Collecting and analyzing the sentences that consist of language style and the illocutionary act, Draw the conclusion finding based on the data analysis.
In this study, the Language Style found are five style but it concern to casual style because that is a teen lit novel, and the illocutionarry act that found are five categories but mostly is used of derective and expressive.

Nurhayati and Yuwartatik (2016) explore illocutionary and perlocutionary acts on main characters dialogues in john milne's novel: "the black cat". This article describes the types of illocutionary acts and the impact of perlocutionary

acts on main characters' dialogues in John Milne's Novel: The Black Cat". This study used descrpitive qualitative design. Data of this study were dialogues in the "The Black Novel". The study revealed that the dialogue prosses five types of illocutionary acts namely declaratives, assertives, expressive, directives, commissives and the impact of perlocutionary act.

Nourzad and Jabbari (2015) investigated Commissives and Directives in Of Mice and Men. The present study targeted at exploration of translation equivalences (formal vs. dynamic), directness shifts (between vs. within) and their justifiability. Employing Searle's (1975) speech act theory on the English novel, 120 commissive and directive speech act utterances were randomly selected. Then, they were analyzed based on Nida's (1964) concept of equivalence and Zamani's (2013) notion of directness shifts. Next, the aggregated translations were qualitatively assessed based on Zamani's framework, and Rahimi's (2004) translation theory. Finally, the results of the study indicated that with respect to the translation equivalence, dynamic equivalents outnumbered the formal ones, while regarding the directness shifts, the category of between shifts outnumbered within shifts. The findings of the study further indicated that about 58.5 percent of the translation equivalents were located in the third level of translation quality, successful translation, while with respect to the directness shifts about 74.5 percent of the two notions were justifiable.

Sakulpimolrat (2019) studied Translation Techniques and Translation Quality of Directives Speech Act in The Little Prince Novel. This research deployed translation of directive speech acts with the descriptive qualitative method. Its objective was to describe the translation technique of the directive

speech acts and to evaluate the quality of the translation based on accuracy, acceptability, and readability. It employed document analysis and focus group discussion for data collection. It was concluded words, phrases, clauses, sentences, and contained one type of directive speech act. Data were collected through content analysis and validated by rate through focus group discussion. The result shows that are 14 techniques which are applied in directives speech act translating, those are established equivalence, variation, modulation, implication, explication, discursive creation, transposition, paraphrase, compensation, addition, reduction, borrowing, literal, and generalization. The research result concludes that the deployment of appropriate translation techniques produces a good transition. The translation techniques affect the translation quality.

Novitasari (2018) studied Directives Speech acts in novel our mutual friend. This study aims to determine the types of speech acts direction by characters named John Rokesmith and Bella Wilfer,explain the meaning or interpretation made by the character John Rokesmithand Bella Wilfer in Charles Dickens' novel Our Mutual Friend. This research method is descriptive qualitative, the method used to describe the types of directive speech acts and to explain the meaning or interpretation of the directive speech act performed by the main character named John Rokesmith and Bella Wilfer. The source of research data is taken from the novel Our Mutual Friend by Charles Dickens. The results of the study show that there are four types of directive speech acts which consists of speech acts ordered to 4 data, speech acts collecting 17 data, speech acts prohibiting doing 4 data, and speech acts ask open 9 data. In addition, the results of the study also show two different interpretations of the directive speech acts

performed by John Rokesmith and Bella Wilfer. Some speech partners react by doing action according to the purpose of the narrative. While some speech partners do not act according to what the utterance says. But the most Many found are partners who react according to the utterances of the narrative.

Based on the previous research above, it can be said that they focus on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts in movies and novels. All previous research is a reference for the writer to conduct research. Previous research is useful to expand and deepen the theory that will be used in future research. These previous studies can also be a source of inspiration to help the writer in conduct the research. In addition, the writer can use previous research to examine the advantages and disadvantages of developing and producing new research results.

The difference between this study and previous research is the role and influence of illocutionary acts used in speech. Based on previous research, writer has analyzed the function of the illocutionary acts used in short stories and their effect on the overall meaning. The writer then fills in the gap by analyzing the illocutionary acts used in the short story and explaining the influence of the illocutionary acts on the overall meaning. The writer hopes to help readers easily understand the illocutionary acts in short stories.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The research design is the acquisition and interpretation of the data in accordance with the invention of the writer to carry out the investigation. Creswell (1997 : 293) argues that the research design is a pattern that followed the writer for the collection, analysis and interpretation of the data.

The study mainly used a qualitative descriptive method for research. Berg (2001) assume that qualitative research is concerned with what they seem, or are achieved by people in living social situations. Qualitative research is descriptive that the data collected in the form of words or images instead of numbers. Data in the form of documents, field notes, and interviews or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications are used to present the results of the study. In this study, qualitative research used because it is the interest of the writer to describe the meaning, understanding, which had been assembled by words or images.

Based on the explanation above, this study attempts to analyze the types of directive and commissive act in the short story The Umbrella Man by Roald Dahl using qualitative approach, because the description of the analysis is in the form of research words.

3.2 The Source of Data

The research data is taken from the conversations contained in Roald Dahl's short story entitled The Umbrella Man which contains types of directives and commissive act of illocutionary acts. The data source is taken from the internet.

The research data is taken from the conversations contained in Roald Dahl's short story entitled The Umbrella Man which contains types of directives and commissive act of illocutionary acts. The data source is taken from the internet.

3.3   The Technique of Collecting Data

The technique of collecting data in this study are as follow:

1) the writer downloads a short story by Roald Dahl entitled The Umbrella Man from the internet in PDF format

(https://www.berkleymiddle.net/uploads/2/6/5/7/26570297/the_umbrella_man.pdf)

2) the writer made a transcript of the conversation contained in the short story The Umbrella Man

3) the writer identified the directives and commissive act of illocutionary acts.

3.4   The Technique Analyzing Data

The steps for analyzing data are described in the explanation below. The purpose of this research is to find out the directive act and commissive act of illocutionary acts used in a short story by Roald Dahl entitled *The Umbrella Man.*

1) First, the writer classified the directive and commissive words according to Searle (1983 : 240).

2) Writer analyzed the data and give argument and explanation

3) Then, the writer made the findings of the illocutionary acts into a table

4) The writer made a discussions about the illocutionary acts found in the short story The Umbrella Man by Roald Dahl.

 5) The last, provides the conclusions from the results of the analysis.