

A SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF DIRECT UTTERANCES ON SHORT STORY *THE ENCHANCTED FISH*

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Abstract

Direct utterance is usually used in daily conversation. This research is aimed at (1) identifying the mode of the direct sentences on short story entitled the Enchanted Fish, (2) describing the purposes of the direct utterances in short story entitled the Enchanted Fish. The object used to be analyzed are direct utterances of short story the Enchanted Fish. In collecting the data, the writer uses observation method by selecting the direct utterances which can be found. Having analyzed the data, the writer found that (1) the mode of direct sentences are divided into three; declarative sentence, interrogative sentences and imperative sentences; (2) related to the purpose of utterances, the writer finds that the purposes of utterances depends on the locution, illocution, and perlocution. Related to maxims, the writer found that there is violation on relevance based on unequal status of interlocutors (3). Different culture has different perceptions and interpretations of appropriateness and politeness.

Key words: direct utterance, locution, illocution, perlocution

INTRODUCTION

Learning to communicate in a language needs more than grammar and vocabulary. Communication function relies on the knowledge of social convention and specific knowledge of local context of utterances (Hurford, James R., Brendan Heasley, and Michael B. Smith. 2007). A communication will be successful when there is no misinterpretation. Austin (1962) concluded that what is said as the utterance can be called as the locution. What the speaker intends to communicate to the addressee is the illocution. The message that the addressee gets of what the speaker says is the perlocution. If the communication is successful, the illocution and the perlocution is nearly alike or alike. This theory well known for the term of speech acts, classified the sentences according to their general purpose—though a single utterance may have overlapping purposes.

Another expert-Kreidler (1998) also stated that sentences are conventionally nominated declarative if they tell something, interrogative if they ask, or imperative if they ask for action, but this classification is based on the forms of sentences. Actual utterances can have various functions that are independent of form. It can be found in daily conversation that somebody asked a rhetorical question when he didn't truly seeking information for example by asking "Did you really like that bad-looking doll?" Somebody made a statement that is intended as a request by saying "It's hot here". Another example is that someone said a command that is not meant to elicit action from the addressee by saying "Have a good time". Actual utterances can have various

functions that are independent of form. For that reason, knowing the form of direct utterance will be useful to make a good communication.

When a person speaks to another, the speaker must be aware what is being talked. Direct utterance is important in daily conversation. The direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered (Heasley, 1996:291). Direct utterance is used to talk directly. Some direct utterances are used in literary works such as short story and novel. However, finding a notion in short story is easier than other literary work. The readers of short story will not feel bored if they read a short story. A short story is not too long to be read. Besides, short story is kind of literary work that demonstrates stunning use of direct utterance to be analyzed. By employing dialogs between the characters, short story demonstrates to the students how individuals use direct utterance in interacting with each other in different contexts in order to express their own intention. It may be assumed that without considering the context and position, verbal expression may lead to misunderstandings and thus misused. Communicative competence includes the ability to use the appropriate language for circumstances.

This research is aimed at identifying the mode of the direct sentences on short story entitled the *Enchanted Fish* and describing the purposes of the direct utterances in short story entitled the *Enchanted Fish*. The researcher takes a short story in data source because a short story is one kind of literary works that is common to be found in must-read English books for senior high school students. The length of the story is not too long so that it is attractive and easier for the students to comprehend. The dialogue found showed types of direct utterances and its implication to the real life discussion. The students are able to view different ways in conveying request in special context.

RESEACRH METHOD

This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The objective is to describe phenomena from the data analysis out of which a research conclusion will be drawn. Surakhmad (1994:147) states that descriptive method is a kind of research method using technique of searching, collecting, classifying, analyzing the data, interpreting them and finally drawing the conclusion. Meanwhile, a qualitative research is a type of research which does not include any calculation / enumeration (Moleong, 2000:32) because the data produced are in the form of words as stated by (Miles and Huberman, 1994:50) "...the data concerned appear in the words rather than in numbers". The object of this study is the direct utterances used in short story "The Enchanted Fish". The researcher takes this because there are many kinds of direct sentences in this story. In conducting this research, the researcher employs the short story as the data source. The data in this research are the dialogs spoken by the characters that support the occurrence of direct utterances in short story "The Enchanted Fish". The data can be seen the form of word, phrases, or sentence but they should be direct utterances. The writer collects the data by documentation. Several steps used to collect the data are as follows:

1. Reading short story "The Enchanted Fish".
2. Identifying the utterances of direct utterance in the paper by giving numbers to each direct speech.
3. Making notes of the context of situation and the context of the culture to the dialogs.

4. Classifying the data based on the related variable.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research aims at exploring the phenomena of direct utterances employed by the characters of the short story entitled *The Enchanted Fish*. It covers analysis of direct sentences forms used by the characters of the short story entitled *The Enchanted Fish*, the analysis of direct sentences, forms and purposes employed by the characters of the short story entitled *The Enchanted Fish* based on the theory of speech act proposed by Kreidler (2002).

The Mode of Direct Sentences on Short Story *The Enchanted Fish*

Based on data of direct sentences, the researcher concludes that the mode of direct sentences are divided into three; declarative sentence, interrogative sentences and imperative sentences while the purpose is to get the addressee to perform some act from performing an act. Thus a directive utterance has the pronoun *you* as actor, whether that word is actually present in the utterance or not: propose an asking for something. The following table is an intersection of utterances based on its mode, function, meaning and context.

Table 1

No	Utterance	Mode	Di	In	L	N L	Maxi ms foun d
1.	Fish : "Pray, let me live! I am not a real fish; I am an enchanted prince. Put me in the water again, and let me go! Have mercy o' kind fisherman."	I	√		√		N O
	Fisherman : "I don't want to hurt a talking fish. Go on! Go where you came from."	1. D	√		√		O
2.	Wife : "Didn't you ask it for anything?"	2. I	√		√		N O
	Fisherman : " No, I didn't. What should I have asked for?"						
	Wife : "I am surprised you don't realize what you should have asked for. We live verywretchedly here, in this nasty dirty hut. We are poor and I am so miserable. You should have asked for a nice cozy cottage.(1) Now go back and ask the fish that we want a snug little cottage.(2)"	1. I	√		√		N O
		2. D					N O
3.	Fisherman : " O enchanted beautiful fish! Hear my plea!(1). My wife wants not what I want, and she won't give up till she has her own will (2), so come forth and help me!"	3. A	√		√		N O
				√		√	
	Fish : "Well, what is her will? How can I help your wife?"(3)	4. D	√		√		N O
		5. I	√		√		N O

	<p>Fisherman : “ Ah! She says that when I had caught you, I ought to have asked you for something before I let you go. She does not like living in our little hut, and wants a snug little cottage.”(4)</p> <p>Fish : “Go home, then.(5) She is already in the cottage!”</p>						
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Note:

D : Declarative sentence, I: Imperative sentence, A: Affirmative sentence

Di : Direct Sentence , In : Indirect Sentence

L : Literal sentence, NL : Non-literal sentence

Maxim Found : O : Obervant N O : Non Observant

In this analysis, there are three modes of direct utterances that can be recognized in form of declarative sentence, interrogative sentences and imperative. The first mode is declarative sentence which can be found in dialog 2(1); 3(2); and 3(4). Declarative sentence is employed by the first speaker who intended to inform the second speaker about something. The next form is interrogative sentences which can be found in dialog 3(3). Interrogative sentence is remarked with question mark which makes clear distinction between declarative form and interrogative form. It is used to ask for new information. The last form is imperative sentences which can be found in dialog 1(1); 2(2); 3(1); and 3(5).

The Purpose of Direct Utterances on Short Story *The Enchanted Fish*

The researcher uses Austin's theory to know purposes of direct sentences. In every speech act we can distinguish three things, following Austin (1962). What is said, the utterance, can be called the *locution*. What the speaker intends to communicate to the addressee is the

illocution. The message that the addressee gets, his interpretation of what the speaker says, is the *perlocution*. If communication is successful, the illocution and the perlocution are alike or nearly alike. The analyzing data uses locution, illocution, and perlocution. This is the way to know the purpose of each utterance. The purposes of utterances depends on the three factors; locution, illocution, perlocution.

From the analyzing data of direct utterances on data source, the researcher concludes that there are several purposes of using direct utterances on short story. Direct utterance happens when a sentence is used to state about something, to ask someone to do something, and to propose an idea to the second speaker. On the other hand, indirect utterance happens when the utterance used does not directly have a direct message to the second speaker. The utterance stated cannot directly be responded but it should be done according to the meaning implied in that utterance.

Direct utterances in dialog 1 and 3 show that there is an imperative mode to convey a request which has expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or

refrain from doing. A request does not assume the speaker's control over the person addressed (Kreidler, 1998). The expression in dialog 1 "*Have a mercy o 'kind fisherman*" reflects that the speaker is not in authority so the fish as the speaker communicated his request by using this expression. What is interesting is that later on in dialog 3 the fisherman also put himself not in authority as the expression "Hear my plea" is reflecting his request back to the fish. The two speakers tried to convey the meaning without making a position one is higher than another.

In dialog 2 the wife uses declarative mode to express the request to give opinion as to what fisherman should do. The wife's direct utterance "You should have asked for a nice cozy cottage" expresses her request to the fisherman. Speaker expresses an opinion about addressee's choice of performance (Kreidler, 1998). This has implied meaning that the first speaker (the wife) strongly advised the fisherman to do this.

What is further stated by the wife was in form of imperative mode to express the strong request of what the fisherman should do. The direct utterance "*Now go back and ask for the fish that we want a snug little cottage*" means a strong request is effective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee.

It may be assumed that the responds to the requests above also show that there is a different status of interlocutors. It can be seen when the fisherman just states a direct respond to the fish by saying "*I don't want to hurt a talking fish. Go on. Go where you came from.*" This kind of expression indicates that the fisherman doesn't try to make a social distance even though he has an authority to do so because the fish's life depends on what he wants to do. On the contrary, the fish respond "*Well, What is her will? How can I help her?*" show that the fish has a power to grant the request.

Communication is guided by four rational principles which Grice(1975, 1978) called maxims: the maxims of quantity, relevance, manner and quality. As speakers and hearers we are aware of these maxims and of the necessity for them though we do not explicitly recognize their existence.

Based on the data found, the maxim of relevance was violated in dialog 3 because the fish's respond "*Well, What is her will? How can I help her?*" broke maxim of relevance. The fish did not reply to the direct utterance "*Hear my plea*" according to the discourse going on and the contexts in which it occurs. Correspondingly, as addressees-the fisherman) is assumed to expect that what the fish responded had such relevance. However in the process of conveying message, the speaker will often have different understanding of message. The types of utterance also do not employ the principle of good communication that is courtesy, therefore there has been different interpretation caught by the listener. Then different respond will be given by the listener. The characters involved in the dialogue rely on their understanding to the utterance said. This condition can run smoothly when the two persons understand each other. However misunderstanding may happen when they don't meet the same context, situation and time. There will be a problem if both speakers have different interpretation. This may lead the speakers into low use of courtesy which brings negative impact of social relationship.

Different Appropriateness and Politeness from Indonesian Context

Some characters use imperative sentences in their utterances. They use imperative sentences to request action from addressee. Imperative sentences may use imperative mark or may not use imperative mark. Previous study have shown that most

speech act study focuses on direct speech act in non native speaker environment of English show that indirect utterance was mostly used to ask for something (Bikmen & Marti, 2013, Kulhka; Altikriti, 2011). However, in this short story, direct utterance is the mode mostly used by the characters to ask another character to perform some act. Since this short story is in native speaker context, there might be different appropriateness and politeness from Indonesian context. A culture is a complex set of shared beliefs, values and concepts enabling a group to make sense of its life and providing it direction for how to live. Different culture has different perceptions and interpretations of appropriateness and politeness (Fay, 1996: 132), therefore cross-cultural communication posits inherent risks of communication failure if it is not clarified. In short story, different way of asking employed by characters in native speaker context will enable students to see different way of appropriateness and politeness from Indonesian culture. This is in line with hypothesis that different language systems shape different thought patterns or worldviews proposed by Whorf (1940).

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

From the research results, the researcher can mention and describe some conclusion. The conclusion of discussion results are as follows; (1) the mode of direct utterances sentences is divided into three. They are declarative sentences, imperative sentences and interrogative sentences. Declarative sentences are used to inform the addressee, imperative sentences are used to request action from addressee and interrogative sentences are used to ask the addressee. (2) The purpose of utterances depends locution, illocution, and perlocution found. Every utterance has different situational context. When the situational context of each utterance was determined, the audience can get the purpose easily. However misunderstanding may happen when they don't meet the same context, situation and time. Knowing situational context of each utterance is very important to know the purpose of utterance. (3) Different culture has different perceptions and interpretations of appropriateness and politeness. In short story, different way of asking employed by characters in native speaker context will enable students to see different way of appropriateness and politeness from Indonesian culture.

Based on the direct utterances in dialog, it is suggested that teachers use the dialogs to develop cultural awareness of the students. Therefore, further explanation of context and situation in a speech act will be a great contribution to pragmatic competence development.

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