

THE ANALYSIS OF LOCUTIONARY, ILLOCUTIONARY, AND PERLOCUTIONARY OF SPEECH ACTS IN THE SHORT STORY “REMBULAN DALAM CAPPUCCINO” BY SENO GUMIRA AJIDARMA

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Abstract

The aims of this research are to analyze and to identify the forms of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts in “Rembulan dalam Cappuccino” short story by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. The locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts are the scope of Pragmatics where we know, one of the fields of linguistics that studies language along with its context is also called pragmatics. Basically, pragmatics is a scientific study that studies how a language is used in communication. In contrast to linguistics which studies and discusses the structure of language internally, pragmatic studies examine the meanings of external lingual units. The approach used in this research is qualitative approach with a pragmatic study. Then, the research method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. The data and data sources used in this study is “Rembulan dalam Cappuccino” short story by Seno Gumira Ajidarma, and other sources such as books, articles, journals, and previous research that related to the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts study. The data collection technique that writer used is library research, with data analysis technique in the form of identifying and classifying data, analyzing and presenting data, and conclusion or verification. The result showed that there were 15 dialogues that contain types of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts from a total of 25 dialogues in that short story. As many as 13 dialogues that containing the type of locutionary, 15 dialogues that containing the types of illocutionary, and 1 dialogue which is a type of perlocutionary of speech acts.

Keywords: Speech Acts, Locution, Illocution, Perlocution, Short story.

1. Introduction

When talking about the knowledge that exists and is studied by humans on this earth, then in essence that much knowledge can be grouped into three categories of knowledge, namely the first is the humanities, exact sciences, and social sciences. Tracing the three sciences, the humanities are science that studies language, literature, religion, and so on. Then, exact sciences study sciences such as mathematics, physics, and chemistry. Then, social sciences are science that studies social sciences such as sociology, law, politics, and so on. Basically, these three sciences have one common parent, namely philosophy. As we know, based on its origin, philosophy is a science that always tries to find out the truth (Darma,

2019:37). So, because of that, all the knowledge that exists and we study is always associated and never separated from the so-called philosophy of science.

Furthermore, the oldest of the three categories of knowledge above is the humanities which include studying human-related sciences, such as literature (Darma, 2019:38). According to Darma (2019: 1), literature has a scope that includes creative creativity, of course by focusing on the creativity of the author himself, with aesthetics as a responsibility.

Madasari (2019: 5) explains that what is presented in a literary work is a picture of life. Literary works can be a reflection of an event or phenomenon that occurs at a certain time, to some circles of society. In essence, literary works can never be separated from social reality, because literary works themselves are formed and influenced by the realities that exist in a society.

Defining a literary work itself requires several different approaches, because literary works are not only limited to the words "fictitious" and "imaginative", but a literary work is actually seen also through the use of language as a medium (Suarta & I Kadek, 2014: 5).

In addition, a literary work is never separated from language, because without language, a literary work will not be conveyed. A language in a literary work serves to convey any thoughts, ideas, imagination, and things that an author or writer wants to convey, whether in oral or written form, such as rhymes, poems, short stories, novels, and the like. Through the languages that exist in a literary work, the writer wants to see what pragmatic forms are in the literary work, especially in the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts.

So, based on the explanation that the author has described above, the author has found a literary work of short story "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino" by Seno Gumira Ajidarma, for later analysis using pragmatic studies.

The purpose of this research is to analyze and identify the forms of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts in the short story "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino" by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. The reason the author makes the short story "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino" by Seno Gumira Ajidarma as the object of his research, is because this short story is one part of a literary work that uses language in its delivery medium, besides that there are also quite a lot of conversations or dialogues which can be analyzed using pragmatic studies, to see the forms of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts.

The author also found three previous studies with the title "Variations of Speech Acts in the Short 'Pispot' by Hamsad Rangkuti" by Desy Anggraini, then the second "Analysis of Speech Acts of Perlocution in the Collection of Short Stories "Lips" by Bakdi Soemanto" by Ulfah S. Musyafir, and the last one is "Illocutionary speech acts in a collection of short stories, it is forbidden to love flowers by Kuntowijoyo" by Tantri SuryatiBohoko, DjeinniImbang, and Olga H.S. Karamoy.

The difference from each of the previous studies that the author listed above with the author's research lies in the object of study, although the three articles also use the object of the study of short stories, the title and author of the author's short story and the three studies that the author lists are different from one another to each other. Another difference lies in the studies used, where although the three previous studies that the author has listed also use pragmatic studies, two of the three researchers.

2. Literature Review

2.1 Pragmatic Study

Levinson (1983) explains that pragmatics is a study of the relationship or relationship between language and its context, which is the basis of a record or report on understanding language, or in other words, is a study of a person's ability speakers or language users in connecting sentences and contexts appropriately. Not only that, (Izar, 2021) states that as human being who is creature that always uses language in their lives not only that language, but also as a means of communication has an important role in life, especially in modern times.

Carnap (2021) who is a philosopher as well as a logician, states that pragmatics is the study of abstract concepts, which means that pragmatics is a science that examines the relationship between signs and their interpreters.

Meanwhile, according to (Purwa, 1990) is about all aspects of meaning that are not included or not in semantic theories, in which semantic science is broader in scope than pragmatics itself. Pragmatics is also more focused on the knowledge of a person's verbal behavior, in the overall situation both when giving and receiving meaning.

Yule (2000) mentions four simple definitions of pragmatics, which are as follows: (a) The field that examines the meaning of the speaker, (b) The field that studies meaning based on its context, (c) Fields that go beyond the study of the meaning of what is said, (d) The field that examines forms of expression based on social distance, which limits participants in a particular conversation.

In Addition, Surastina (2011:9-10) also mentions that pragmatics also develops on the basis of the following four tendencies and traditions, namely:

Antisyntactic Tendency

George Lakoff and Haji John Robert Ross are the two characters who started this first tendency, both of these characters reject the syntactic view put forward by Chomsky, where according to Lakoff and Ross syntactic neatness is not everything, because in a communication there are often forms of conversation of communication or sentences that are not well structured syntactically and even semantically, but can still run well.

Socio-Critical Tendency

Furthermore, this second trend grew in Europe, specifically in Britain, Germany, and Scandinavia which arose because of the need for socially relevant linguistics, not merely about the description of language itself.

Philosophical Tradition

Then, this third tradition was pioneered by several figures such as Bertrand Russell, Ludwig Wittgenstein, John L. Austin, and R. Searle, in which these four scholars studied language along with its use, and its relation to logic, which in this case Leech suggested that the influence of experts such as Austin, Searle, and Grice is even greater than the influence of Lakoff and Ross in the field of pragmatic scholarship.

Ethnomethodological Tradition

Then, this last tradition is a branch of sociology that examines the way speech communities classify and understand their own activities. Ethnomethodology in studying language is not based on its grammatical aspects, but based on how the participants interact and understand each other what they want and are saying. So, in other words, it can be concluded that the study of language in ethnomethodology places more emphasis on communication, not on grammar itself.

Based on several expert opinions that have been described above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is an important part of a language that interprets a sign, or also known as a science that studies external meaning, and examines speech both orally and in writing.

2.2 Speech Acts

Talking about pragmatics, according to Nuramila (2020:1-2) pragmatics has a very close relationship with speech acts. As we know, that in carrying out a communication, each speaker uses certain utterances or words to his interlocutor or what we call a speech partner, so that the intent and purpose of what he wants to convey can be understood by a speech partner.

According to Nuramila (2020:2), speech acts are one of several parts of pragmatic studies that refer to the use of language, which is based on context and pragmatics itself is part of the results. The selection of an utterance depends on several factors, which include "in what situation is the speech spoken

or spoken?", "to whom is the speech addressed or given?", "What kind of problem do you really want to say or say?", and other factors.

In simple terms, Yule (2006) defines speech acts as various actions that are displayed or represented in the form of speech or speech, both orally and in writing. Furthermore, speech acts as a phenomenon or individual symptom related to a person's psychology, and their continuity is determined by the speaker's own language ability in dealing with a certain situation. Speech acts are also more focused on the meaning and action in an utterance, (Chaer and Agustina, 2010; and Rizka, B., et.al., 2020).

Broadly speaking, Nuramila (2020:10) states that speech acts and pragmatics discuss the meaning of speech according to the context. Nuramila (2020) adds that speech acts are defined as all parts of the components of language and also those that are not part of the language itself, which includes the actions of the language itself as a whole, involving participants in the language itself. in a conversation, as well as forms of delivery such as the message, topic, and the context itself.

Therefore, it can be said that speech acts in English are also known as speech acts, which are a part of pragmatic studies related to the use of language based on its context. These speech acts are divided into two types, namely direct speech acts and indirect speech acts.

2.3 Locution, Illocution and Perlocution Activities

Austin in 1962 in his book entitled "How to Do Things with Words" distinguished speech acts into three types, namely as follows (Tarigan, 2021:100) Locutionary (activities to perform actions to say something), Illocutionary (activities to do something in saying something), and Perlocutionary (activities to do something by saying something).

According to Surastina (2011:179), speech acts or locutionary acts are related to whose name produces a meaningful utterance; he also quotes Austin's opinion about this locutionary act, which according to Austin himself locutionary acts are utterances composed of certain words which has a certain meaning and referent as well. Locutionary acts are also known as things like "what is said?", "forms of words that are said", and "the act of saying something". It is also lined with (Nasution, et.al., 2021) states that the illocutionary speech act is also a kind of speech act that contains hidden meanings or other meanings desired by the speaker.

Furthermore, Surastina (2011:179-180) explains that locution is an act of speaking, where the intention is the act of saying something with a word or sentence that is in accordance with the meaning of the word itself (according to what is in the dictionary) and the meaning of the sentence according to the syntax.

Then, illocutionary acts related to the speaker's intent, meaning what the speaker wants to convey or in his mind will be conveyed through an utterance, which may be in the form of certain intentions contained in the utterances he speaks, the function of the words spoken, what certain goals are in the mind of the speaker, and so on (Surastina, 2011: 180).

The last speech act is the perlocutionary speech act which is related to how the effect received by the listener in understanding the intent of the speaker, which is manifested or occurs in an action. Perlocutionary speech acts can be said to refer more to the effects that arise after an utterance is uttered by a speaker, which is simply the perlocutionary speech act is the effect of a speech act on its interlocutor (Surastina, 2011: 180).

So, locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary are part of direct speech acts. Locutionary speech acts are actions to do something (the act of saying something), so anyone who starts or opens a conversation or communication can be categorized.

3. Research Method

The approach that the author used in this is a qualitative approach with a pragmatic study, which according to Muhammad (2014: 19) in his book entitled "*Metode Penelitian Bahasa*", explains that qualitative research is research that develops an understanding of an individual and certain events by paying attention to the relevant context, as well as the orientation of the approach itself is inductive, subjective, and holistic. Meanwhile, the research method used by the author in this study is a qualitative

descriptive method, in which the purpose of this study is to analyze and identify the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts in the short story "RembulandalamCappuccino" by Seno Gumira Ajidarma.

Then, the data used in this research were primary data and secondary data, where the primary data is obtained directly from the short story "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino" by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. Meanwhile, the secondary data itself is obtained from various reading sources, in the form of books, articles, journals, and previous research related to pragmatic studies, especially in the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts. Meanwhile, the source of data from this author's research is a short story by Seno Gumira Ajidarma with the title "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino".

Then, referring to the opinion of Sugiyono (2007:308) regarding data collection techniques consisting of the most important steps in a study, this is because the purpose of the research itself is to obtain data. So, the data collection technique that the author used was a library research technique. Zed (2014:4-5) in his book states that there are at least four main characteristics in library research that must be considered, the researchers will deal directly with a script, in this case the text of the short story "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino" by Seno Gumira Ajidarma; Then, the library data used by the authors are 'ready to use', or can be used at any time; Meanwhile, library data are generally known as secondary sources; Finally, the condition of the library data itself should not be limited by space and time.

Data analysis is a process to find and organize data systematically based on various notes in the form of observations, interviews, and also documentation studies, the aim of which is of course to improve research on the case being studied by a researcher (Bogdan and Biklen in Rukajat, 2007). 2018:52). The data analysis techniques that the authors read the short story "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino" by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. Furthermore, the authors identify and also classify the data in the form of dialogues in the short story "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino" by Seno Gumira Ajidarma. Next, the writer describes the results of his research based on the analysis of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of speech acts grouped by Austin. Finally, the author draws conclusions from the findings he has found in the results and discussion sections.

4. Results and Discussion

Based on the results of the author's analysis of the dialogues contained in the short story "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino" by Seno Gumira Ajidarma, the authors found several types of speech acts, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary in the short story, which the authors grouped as follows, namely:

Table 1. The total score of pre-test and post-test of the control and experimental groups.

No	Speech Acts		
	Locutionary	Illocutionary	Perlocutionary
1	"Rembulandalam Cappuccino, satu!" (<i>"RembulandalamCappuccino, one!"</i>)	"Akhirnyatibajugapesananini," (<i>"Finally, this order has arrived,"</i>)	"Ah, pastidia! Dasar! Apasih yang tidakinginditelannyadar iduniaini? Apakahdiameterrembu lanitu?" (<i>"Oh, it must be him! Base! What he did not want to swallow from this</i>

			<i>world? Did he eat the moon?)</i>
2.	“Rembulandalam Cappuccino,” <i>(“Rembulandalam Cappuccino”)</i>	“akusudahbosanmelihatnya di daftar menu tanpapernahada yang pesan.” <i>(“I'm tired of seeing it on the menu without anyone ever ordering.”)</i>	–
3.	“Apakah Tuan tidakmemperhatikan, sudahtidakadarembulanlagidalamsemi ngguini?” <i>(“Didn't you notice, there hasn't been Rembulan this week?”)</i>	“Iyalah, turuninaja, sudahtidakadalagi yang membutuhkanrembulan.” <i>(“Yeah, just get it down, no one needs the moon anymore.”)</i>	–
4.	“Seorangperempuan? Istrisaya? Eh, maaf, bekasistrisaya?” <i>(“A girl? My wife? Uh, sorry, my ex-wife?”)</i>	“Oh, minumanitusudahtidaklagiada Tuan, seorangperempuantelahmemesann yaminggulalu.” <i>(“Oh, the drink is no longer available Sir, a woman ordered it last week.”)</i>	–
5.	“Ah, pastidia! Dasar! Apasih yang tidakinginditelannyadariduniaini? Apakahdiamakanrembulanitu?” <i>(“Oh, it must be him! Base! What he did not want to swallow from this world? Did he eat theRembulan?”)</i>	“Tidak Tuan...” <i>(“No sir...”)</i>	–
6.	“Rembulanitubelumhilang,” <i>(“Rembulan hasn't gone away,”)</i>	“Jadi?” <i>(“So?”)</i>	–
7.	“siapatahuperempuanitumengembalik annya.” <i>(“Who knows the woman will return it.”)</i>	“Kalaumemangperempuanitustris i Tuan...” <i>(“If that woman is Sir's wife...”)</i>	–
8.	“Kalaudiamuncullagi, tolongkatakansayajugamaurembulanit u.” <i>(“If he appears again, please tell me I want Rembulan too.”)</i>	“Bekas...” <i>(“ex”)</i>	–
9.	“Dan tolongjanganpanggilsaya Tuan,” <i>(“And please don't call me sir,”)</i>	“Maaf, bekasistri Tuan, mungkin Tuan	–

		masih bisamendapatkan rembulanitu .” ("Sorry, Master's ex-wife, maybe Master can still get the Rembulan.")	
10.	“seperti main drama saja.” ("Just like playing a drama.")	“Maksudmu?” ("What do you mean?")	—
11.	“Yang masih peduli hanyalah orang-orang romantis,” ("Those who still care are romantics,")	“Diatidakmemakannya Tuan, diamintarembulanitudibungkus.” ("He didn't eat it sir, he asked for the Rembulan to be wrapped.")	—
12.	“Ataupura-puraromantis,” ("Or pretend to be romantic,")	“Dibungkus?” (“Wrapped?”)	—
13.	“Sayakembalikan rembulan ini, bisadigantisoto Betawi?” ("I will return this Rembulan, can it be replaced with Betawi soup?")	“Ya Tuan, iatidakmenyentuhnyasamasekali, hanyamemandanginyasajaberjam- jam.” ("Yes sir, he didn't touch it at all, just stared at it for hours.")	—
14.	—	“Ya Tuan.” ("Yes sir.")	—
15.	—	“Tidak bisa Puan, kami tidak punya soto Betawi, inikan restoran Itali?” (“No, madam, we don't have Soto Betawi, this is an Italian restaurant right?”)	—

5. Conclusions

Thus, what the writer can conclude from the table in the results and discussion section above are as follows: 1) the short story "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino" by Seno Gumira Ajidarma, has a total of 25 dialogues, of which there are only 15. dialogue that contains the types of speech acts locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary; 2) then, the number of dialogues containing the type of locutionary speech act is 13 dialogues; 3) furthermore, the types of illocutionary speech acts contained in the short story dialogues are 15 dialogues; 4) then, the last is the type of perlocutionary speech act in the dialogues of the short story above, only 1 dialogue; 5) As for the number of perlocutionary speech acts, there is only 1 dialogue, this is because most of the perlocutionary forms in the short story "Rembulan dalam Cappuccino" by Seno Gumira Ajidarma are located in the narrative part, while the part that the writer analyzes and identifies is the dialogues in the short story.

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