

**THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES  
INDONESIA HAS A PAPUA PROBLEM BY EKA KURNIAWAN:  
A PRAGMATICS STUDY**



**A THESIS**

*Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences of Hasanuddin University  
in partial fulfillment to requirements to obtain the A Sarjana Degree in  
English Literature Study Program*

**By**

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## MOTTO

*“But perhaps you hate a thing and it is good for you,*

*And perhaps you love a thing and it is bad for you.*

*Allah knows, while ye know not.”*

**~ QS. Al-Baqarah:216**

*“Allah does not burden a soul beyond that it can bear”*

**~ QS. Al-Baqarah:286**

## DEDICATION

*This thesis dedicated to,*

*My Father Budirman*

*My Mother Rahmatan*

*My brother Muhammad Yunus Dzulhaj*

*My sister Tri Yunianti Rahma*

*Everyone me accomplished the thesis.*

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A PRAGMATICS STUDY**

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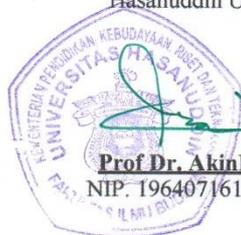


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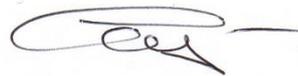
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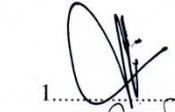
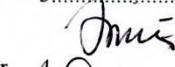
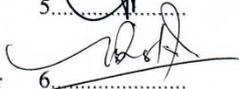
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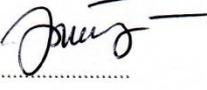
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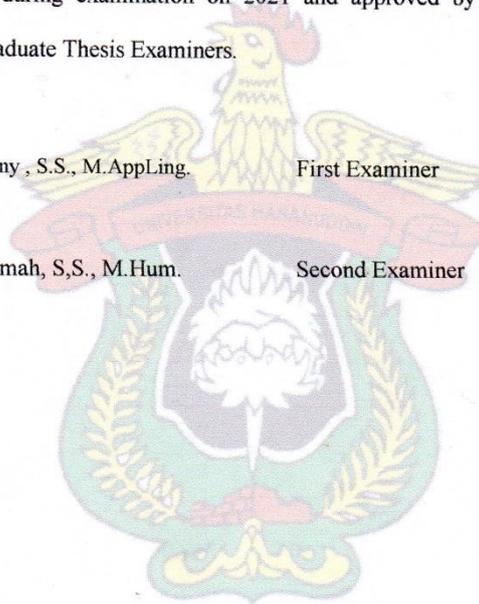
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The thesis by FITRI RAMADHANI (Student Number: F21116536) entitled, **THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED IN THE NEW YORK TIMES INDONESIA HAS A PAPUA PROBLEM BY EKA KURNIAWAN: A PRAGMATICS STUDY**, has been revised as advised during examination on 2021 and approved by the board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners.

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**APPROVAL FORM**

With reference to the letter of the Dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 363/UN4.9.1/KEP/2020 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by FITRI RAMADHANI (F21116536) to be examined at the English Department of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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## STATEMENT OF WORK'S ORIGINALITY

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Hereby, the writer declares that this thesis is written by herself. This thesis does not contain any materials which have published by other people, and it does not cite other people's ideas except the quotations and references.

Makassar, September 17, 2021

The writer



Fitri Ramadhani

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Makassar, August 10<sup>th</sup>, 2021

The Writer

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## ABSTRACT

**FITRI RAMADHANI.** 2021. *The Illocutionary Acts Used in The New York Times Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan : A Pragmatics Study, supervised by **Sukmawaty** and **Marleiny Radjuni**.

The purpose of the study was to identify the types of illocutionary acts used in the opinion column of *The New York Times Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* written by Eka Kurniawan and to analyze the function of illocutionary acts used in the opinion column of *The New York Times Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan.

The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive design. The data used in this study is the opinion of Eka Kurniawan entitled *Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* published by *The New York Times* on September 26, 2019.

The results showed that there were three types of illocutionary acts out of five types according to Searle's theory, namely assertive, directive, and expressive with the most informing utterances. While two of them, commissive and declaration were not found in this study. Meanwhile, the function/intention of the speech act in the opinion written by Eka Kurniawan contains the meaning of affirmation as well as criticism of the Indonesian government in dealing with the Papua issue.

*Keywords: Illocutionary Acts, Papua, Opinion, The New York Times*

## ABSTRAK

**FITRI RAMADHANI.** 2021. *The Illocutionary Acts Used in The New York Times Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan : A Pragmatics Study, dibimbing oleh **Sukmawaty** dan **Marleiny Radjuni**.

Tujuan penelitian adalah untuk mengidentifikasi tipe-tipe tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam kolom opini *The New York Times Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* yang ditulis oleh Eka Kurniawan dan menganalisis fungsi tindak ilokusi yang digunakan dalam kolom opini *The New York Times Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* oleh Eka Kurniawan.

Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah desain deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah opini dari Eka Kurniawan berjudul *Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* yang dipublikasikan oleh *The New York Times* pada 26 September 2019.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan ada tiga tipe tindak ilokusi dari lima tipe menurut teori Searle, yaitu *assertive*, *directive*, and *expressive* dengan tuturan informing yang paling banyak. Sedangkan dua di antaranya, *commissive* dan *declaration* tidak ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Sementara itu, fungsi/maksud tindak tutur dalam opini yang ditulis Eka Kurniawan ini mengandung makna penegasan juga kritik terhadap pemerintahan Indonesia dalam menangani isu Papua.

*Kata kunci: Illocutionary Acts, Papua, Opinion, The New York Times*

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. Background**

In society, humans need language in communicating and interacting with one another. Communication can be in the form of verbal and nonverbal communication. Verbal communication includes spoken and written language, examples of speech (oral) and media discourse (written). Meanwhile, nonverbal communication is commonly known as body language, for example hand movements, eye movements, facial expressions and so on. So, language is very important to use in everyday life.

Language is a tool used by humans to communicate. Humans express ideas that are in the mind using language. The hope is that the message can be conveyed properly by the recipient of the message. However, to understand the message in question, context is needed to avoid misunderstandings in understanding a message. Therefore, there is a study called pragmatics which it works to explain language in context and studies the meaning of utterances.

In daily life, humans often use an utterance not only for statements but also has an intention behind the speech in the form of action. That is called speech acts. Austin (1962), divided the three kinds of speech acts into, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is to say something, that is the message content of the speech itself. Illocutionary act is the

act of saying something. Perlocutionary act is the act that produces effects or results..

Illocutionary acts are interesting to study in discourse. The reason is, to find out the message from a discourse, the recipient of the message must understand the context of the discourse. The illocutionary act can help and make it easier for the recipient of the message to understand the meaning of the discourse. Therefore, in this research, the researcher chose analyze illocutionary in discourse.

Discourse is one of the pragmatics studies in linguistics. The discourse is also closely related to communication. The mass media serves as a means of communication between writers and readers. Newspapers are an example of a form of discourse written in the media. Along with its development, newspapers that were originally printed can now be distributed online, which means that its readership is broader. In addition to being a source of information, newspapers also consist of several rubrics, one of which is an opinion rubric. The opinion rubric is a place to express anxiety or opinion about an event / phenomenon.

The New York Times is a daily newspaper published in New York by Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr. which now has online media. The New York Times also received opinions not only from America, but also abroad, including Indonesia. For example, Eka Kurniawan is an Indonesian novelist. His entitled article "Indonesia Has a Papua Problem" was published in September 2019 in the online media The New York Times. This article was published a month after the racist incident that occurred in Surabaya which caused riots in Papua, Indonesia.

The issue of Papua is important and interesting for research material. Reporting from the online site [cnnindonesia.com](http://cnnindonesia.com), on August 18, 2020, Papuan students commemorated a year of racist incidents they experienced in Surabaya. It started when an irresponsible person was suspected of destroying the red and white flag that was thrown into the ditch of the Papuan Student Dormitory at Kalasan Street, Surabaya, a year ago. At that time, 43 students were surrounded by local residents / officials and were able to say animal words. At that time, news related to Papuan students went viral in all media, both tv and online. As a result, Internet restrictions in Papua are limited. Reported by [Suara.com](http://Suara.com), the Ministry of Communication and Information of the Republic of Indonesia decided on the internet network to temporarily block telecommunication data services in Papua and West Papua since Wednesday (21/08/2019). He continued, the blocking was carried out until the atmosphere in Papua returned to normal and conducive. Apart from that, the Ministry of Communication and Information has also slowed down (throttling) internet network access in several areas of Papua when there was a mass demonstration on Monday (19/8/2019).

Based on the description above, the researcher is interested in researching media discourse, especially the opinion rubric written by Eka Kurniawan on the issue of Papua. The researcher wants to know about the types of illocutionary acts in Opinion rubric. In this research, the writer chooses Opinion rubric in The New York Times newspaper to be analyzed because of some reasons. First, The New York Times is a daily newspaper published in New York by Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Jr. and distributed internationally. Opinion rubric also is part of The

New York Times newspaper which is one of columns which contains some opinions from writers around the world. Second, the Opinion rubric deals with the study about the illocutionary act. Third, the Opinion rubric has many illocutionary acts which are expressed in many utterances. Those are the reason why the researcher wants to analyze this object to find out the implied meaning conveyed by Eka Kurniawan through his writing using qualitative research methods. So, the researcher wants to do a research entitled: **The Illocutionary Acts Used in The New York Times *Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan : A Pragmatics Study.**

#### **B. Identification of Problem**

Based on statements of the background, the researcher identify several problems that occur in his research those are :

1. It is difficult to decide the appropriate illocutionary act in The New York Times *Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan.
2. An obstacle to find the significances of illocutionary act in The New York Times *Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* to the reader.
3. It is hard classify illocutionary act in The New York Times *Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan.
4. It is difficult to find out the meaning imply in The New York Time *Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan.

### **C. Scope of Problem**

Based on the identification of problem, the researcher is interested in researching the illocutionary acts used in *The New York Times Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan. In analyzing in the illocutionary acts, the researcher focuses more on analyzing the five types of illocutionary acts by Searle's theory and knowing the meaning/function using the six components of the illocutionary force by Vandereken's theory.

### **D. Research Questions**

Based on the background above, the research question are :

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used in *The New York Times Indonesian Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan?
2. What are the function of illocutionary acts used in *The New York Times Indonesian Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan?

### **E. Objectives of The Study**

Based on the research questions, the researcher wants to get the target below :

1. To identify the types of illocutionary acts used in *The New York Times* opinion column *Indonesian Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan.

2. To analyze the illocutionary act function used in the opinion column of The New York Times *Indonesian Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan.

#### **F. Significances of The Study**

1. Theoretically

The result of this study is expected to contribute on the development of Pragmatics study, especially on how to discourse analysis using illocutionary acts by Searle's theory.

2. Practically

This research aims to serve as a reference source for readers or future researchers who are interested in media discourse. Also, the results of this research help readers or future researchers to understand the meaning or purpose of media discourse, especially "opinions" in illocutionary acts studies.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Previous Studies

There are several researches that already conducted which related to researcher's study.

First, research conducted by Meliana Mustofa (2017) entitled *Illocutionary Acts in The Headlines and Slogans of Beauty Product Advertisements*. This research employed pragmatics and discourse as its underpinning theories which become the basis of the data analysis. It was conducted by using a qualitative method. The data were taken from headlines and slogans of beauty product advertisements issued in *Elle* March 2016. Next, the data were organized and analyzed based on Searle's theory of illocutionary acts. This research tries to examine the types of illocutionary acts and discursive context in the beauty product advertising headline and slogan in the digital version of *Elle* issues in March 2016.

Second, research conducted by Ika Aprilia (2017) entitled *Analysis of Illocutionary Speech at Readers' Posts in the January 2017 Edition of Solopos Newspaper and implemented as Indonesian Language Teaching Materials in Senior High School*. This research examines the illocutionary speech acts at the reader's post contained in the January 2017 issue of Solopos Newspaper. Aims to describe the form and meaning of illocutionary speech acts in the reader's post inside Solopos newspaper. The types and strategies in this research are descriptive qualitative. Method which used in this research is a qualitative descriptive

method. Method data collection in this study is the observation method. Results of this research is the data in the form of illocutionary speech acts at the posts of the inner readers Solopos Newspaper January 2017. From this data, then classified according to the form and meaning of the illocutionary speech act in the reader's post. Based on the results of this analysis, it can be concluded that the post the reader has a form of illocutionary speech act and the meaning of the speech. Implemented in Indonesian language learning in class XII SMA contained in the KTSP curriculum in Basic Competencies. 12.1 Writing ideas to support an opinion in the form of argumentative paragraphs. Students asked to write down ideas to support an opinion in the form argumentative paragraph by using the reader's post as an inner reference learning.

Third, research conducted by Rani Herning Puspita and Sunarti (2019) entitled *The Usage of Vanderveken Theory to Analyze Illocutionary Acs on The "Opinion" Column of The Jakarta Post Edition 1st - 5th of September 2018*. The results of the study show that everyone have different ways of giving their opinion about a news or topic. It can be complaints, approvals and requests. All expressiveness can be analyzed using illocution or speech acts.

Fourth, research conducted by Faisal (2017) entitled *Illocutionary Acts in Hillary Clinton's Speech : A Discourse Analysis*. This research aimed at disclosing in detail about grouping the types of illocutionary act, the direct and indirect illocutions in Hillary Clinton's speech held after presidential election and elaborating the illocutionary acts which are the dominant occurrences in the speech. The method used in this research was the descriptive qualitative method

and quantitative method in totaling the types, direct, and indirect illocutionary acts to obtain in the most dominant of them.

Last, research conducted by Meliana B. (2019) entitled *The Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speech in World Economic Forum : A Pragmatics Approach*. This research discusses illocutionary acts used by the Indonesian President while addressing the 2018 World Economic Forum, Hai Noi, Vietnam. The researcher analyzed the types of illocutionary acts used in Jokowi's speech and the meaning of the speech. This research used qualitative descriptive method. Furthermore, the researcher classified the types of illocutionary used in Jokowi's speech based on Searle's (1979) theory and interpreted the meaning of the speech.

Based on the description above, research on illocutionary acts has been done before. The research equation of *The Illocutionary Acts use in The New York Times Indonesia Has a Papua Problem by Eka Kurniawan: A Pragmatics Study* with previous research is trying to develop existing theories in the study of speech acts, especially in the study of the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts. Therefore, a different research was carried out from previous studies. This is indicated by the selection of different research data sources. The data source of this research is the media discourse from America, namely The New York Times written by Eka Kurniawan, a novelist from Indonesia entitled *Indonesia Has a Papua Problem*. This research needs to be done because the incident that occurred in Surabaya related to Papuan students had heated up in Indonesia and the speech that was conveyed by Eka Kurniawan in his article was a form of expression / viewpoint on the Indonesian government.

## **B. Theoretical Background**

Theoretical background is a theory of structure that can lead and support this research. The theoretical background introduces and explains the theory that related to the research. It explains why the problem under the research exists.

### **1. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a branch of language that studies meaning. Some linguists have a variety of definitions each. According to Yule (1996: 3), he mentioned several pragmatic definitions. First, "Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning." Yule also explained, Pragmatik is concerned with the study of meaning as communicatd by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what theword or phrases in the those utterances might mean by themselves.

The second, Yule (1996:3) stated, "Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning." He explained that, this type of the study necessarily onvolves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the contex influences what is said. It require a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they're talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances.

Then, Yule (1996:3) stated, "Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said." This approach also necessarily explores how to listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an

interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated.

Furthermore, the last Pragmatics definition according to Yule (1996:3) :

“This perspective raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and the unsaid. The basic answer is tied to the notion of distance. Closeness, whether it is physical, social, or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.”

According to Parker (1986:11), “Pragmatics is distinct from grammar, which is the study of the internal structure of language. Pragmatics is the study of how language is used in communication.” In other words, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of language externally. Based on this definition, language and communication are interconnected.

Then, another linguist, according to Verhaar (1996: 14), “Pragmatics is a branch of science linguistics which deals with what constitutes the structure of language as a means of communication between speakers and listeners, and as reference to language signs in "extralingual" terms discussed.”

In addition, Leech (1983:6) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations. Further he explains that pragmatics can be seen as a way to solve problems which can arise, both from the perspective of a speaker and a hearer. For example from the speaker's point of view, the problem is the planning about how to produce an utterance. On the other hand, from

hearer's point of view, the problem is related to the interpretation, which forces the hearer to be able to interpret the possible reason that makes the speaker saying the utterance.

Meanwhile, Mey (1993:42) considers pragmatics as the study of human language uses' condition, which has a close relationship with the context of society. Similarly, Levinson (1983:5) stated that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication. In this study, people try to see relation between language and context. With regard to it, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics studying hidden meaning, which can be understood if we know the context of utterance.

## **2. Discourse**

Discourse is one of the studies in pragmatics. According to Van Dijk in Aris Badara (2013: 17) suggests that discourse is actually an abstract theoretical structure. Furthermore, Hoed in Aris Badara (2013: 17) also argues that discourse cannot be seen as a physical manifestation of language. The embodiment of language is text.

According to Cook (1997 cited in Faisal 2017:12) says that "discourse analysis is perceived to be meaningful, unified, and purposive. Moreover, Cook (1997) stated that discourse analysis has been divided into two major categories, they are: spoken discourse and written discourse. Then, Halliday and Hasan (1985:58 cited in Faisal 2017:13) says that "in written discourse the address tends to see the text as finished product."

### 3. Context

Studying Pragmatics would not be completed without context. According to Huang Y, (2007: 13):

“Context is one of those notions which are used vary widely in the linguistics literature, but to which it is difficult to give a precise definition. From a relatively theory neutral point of view, however, the context may in a broader sense be defined as referring to any relevant features of the dynamic setting or environment in which linguistic unit is systematically used. ”

Based on Huang Y, the researcher concludes that in order to understand Linguistics, especially Pragmatics, context is necessary to define the situation in which language is used.

### 4. Speech Acts

According to Yule, G (1996: 47) “speech act is actions performed via utterances. Searle, Kiefer, and Bierwisch in Mursyid et.al (2004: 331) further said that the theory of speech acts starts with the assumption that the minimal unit of human communication is not a sentence or other expression, but rather that performance of certain kinds of acts, such making statements, asking, questions, giving orders, describing explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc. Fromkin et al (2003: 593) explains:

“Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplish when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. (example, *there is a bear behind you*) may be intended as a warning in

certain context, or may in other context merely be statement of fact."

Austin differs the kind of speech act in three kinds, while Searle differs it into five kinds of speech act. Austin divides the kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In other sides, Searle divides the kind of speech acts into representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

The following are the explanation of kinds of speech act according to Austin. The kinds of speech act of Searle will be explained in the next point of this chapter.

a. Locutionary Acts

A locutionary acts is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. When the user uses his / her organ of speech to produce utterance, then, indirectly there is the locutionary act in his / her utterance. In other word, locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using his / her organ of speech to produce utterances. For example, "I promise to give you some money", the moment when the utterance is being said by the speaker by using the organ of speech is called locutionary act.

b. Illocutionary Acts

In every utterance, there must be a function in it. The function or meaning which is found in the utterance is called illocutionary act. For utterance, "I promise to give you some money", the utterance is not only a statement, but

also binds the speaker to what s / he has just said. This is because that utterance intention is the fact that the speaker will do something in the future or we can say, the speaker promising something. Therefore, the illocutionary acts of an utterance above is the act of promising.

Another example, "I am hungry". The utterance when someone speaks to the other person at lunch time, he not only states that he is hungry, but has other meanings, such as wanting to invite the other person to eat together. The meaning can also be different, if it is said to someone who has just graduated, the speaker gently asks the hearer to treat him to a meal. The utterance is not only a statement, but the speaker hopes or wants the hearer to do something.

c. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts is the effect of the utterance which the speaker said to the hearer. The example "I promise to give you some money", the effect of that utterance can be a happy one. This is a result of the fact that the hearer really needs some money. But, it can also give the opposite effect to the hearer. If the hearer is a very rich person who does not need any money from the speaker, s / he (the hearer) may feel angry because of the utterance. The hearer will feel as if s / he is being mocked.

## 5. The Types of Illocutionary Acts

Searle (1999: 12-16) classifies five basic kinds of illocutionary acts. The first category is **assertive**. This type of illocutionary act is intended to tell people how things are. Assertive shows an actual state of affairs. The function of assertive is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the

expressed proposition (Searle, 1999: 12). Assertive has the words-to-world direction of fit. This means that the speaker is attempting to get words to match the world. The psychological state expressed by the speaker in assertive is a belief, that the speaker believes the propositional content of his utterances. The degrees of belief could vary from the weak case such as hypothesizing something to the strong one such as solemnly swearing something. Assertive has the value true or false. Thus, the examples of assertive include statements of fact, assertion, conclusion, claim, and description representing the world as the speaker believes it is. Some English verbs of this category are assert, claim, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue, rebut, inform, notify, remind, object, predict, report, 13 retrodict, suggest, insist, conjecture, hypothesize, guess, swear, testify, admit, confess, accuse, blame, criticize, praise, complain, boast, and lament (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 182). Here are some examples of assertive sentences.

1) *The earth is flat.*

2) *Chomsky didn't write about peanut.*

3) *It was a warm sunny day.*

(Yule, 1996: 53)

In conclusion, by saying assertive, the speaker makes the words fit the world (belief).

The second category is **directive**. The function of this category is intended by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. The directive has world-to-word direction of fit. This means that the speaker is attempting to alter the world in line with words. The propositional content of this type is always that the hearer does

some future action. The examples of directive include ordering, requesting, commanding, questioning, and entreating. Verbs denoting directive are direct, request, ask, urge, tell, require, demand, command, order, forbid, prohibit, enjoin, permit, suggest, insist, warn, advise, recommend, beg, supplicate, entreat, beseech, implore, and pray (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 198). The examples of directive sentences are presented as follows.

- 1) *Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black.*
- 2) *Could you lend me a pen, please?*
- 3) *Don't touch that.*

(Yule, 1996: 54).

The third category is **commissive**. Commissive refers to the act that the speaker uses to commit himself to do things. The function of this category is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. The psychological state of commissive is intention. Commissive has world-to-word direction of fit which is similar to directive, but they differ in the sense of who takes the action that will alter the world. In directive, it is the hearer who does the future action such as command. Meanwhile, in commissive the speaker is the one who takes future actions to fulfill his own intention such as promising. The English verbs of commissive are commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept, refuse, offer, bid, assure, guarantee, contract, covenant, and bet (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 192). The examples of commissive are presented as follows.

- 1) *I'll be back.*
- 2) *I'm going to get it right the next time.*

3) *We will not do that.*

(Yule, 1996: 54)

The fourth category is **expressive**. Expressive is the act to express the speaker's feelings and attitudes. The illocutionary function of this category is to express the psychological state about the conditions represented in the propositional content. In other words, acts of this kind show the speaker's own feelings. Expressive has no direction of fit. This means that the speaker does not need to get the word to match the world or vice versa in performing an expressive. Expressive shows the truth of expressed proposition. The members of expressive may be statements of pleasure, apologize, thank, praise, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. Searle and Vanderveken (1985: 211) state the English verbs of expressive such as apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and greet. Examples of expressive are presented as follows.

1) *I'm really sorry!*

2) *Congratulations!*

3) *Oh, yes, great, mmmm, ssahh.*

(Yule, 1996: 53)

The last category is **declaration**. Declaration refers to an act used by the speaker to change the world through words. Thus, the point of this category is to bring about the change in the world by saying so. The characteristic of this category is the successful performance of the utterance to match the propositional

content and reality. For example, the Priest pronounces a man and woman as husband and wife, then they are married. The successful performance of this act is due to the fact that the speaker has an authority to do so. The uniqueness of the member of declaration is that there is no surface syntactical distinction between the illocutionary force and its propositional content. This kind of feature distinguishes declaration from the other categories. Searle and Vanderveken, (1985: 205) assign the English declarative words such as declare, resign, adjourn, appoint, nominate, approve, confirm, disapprove, endorse, renounce, disclaim, denounce, repudiate, bless, curse, excommunicate, consecrate, christen, abbreviate, name, and call. The examples of declaration are presented as follows.

1) *Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.*

2) *Referee: You're out!*

3) *Jury Foreman: We find the defendant guilty*

(Yule, 1996: 53)

## **6. Illocutionary Force**

Vanderveken divided illocutionary force into six (6) components, in which these components used to show if the illocutionary force is accepted or not. The components are:

### 1) Illocutionary Force / Illocutionary Point

The speaker always connects the contents of his propositions to the circumstances when he speaks

2) A Mode of Achievement

The conditions for fulfilling illocutionary force are components of the force that show how illocutionary point can be achieved in accordance with the content of the context / proposition successfully which can show an action that is appropriate to that force.

3) Propositional Content Condition

This component has the purpose of expressing an assessment, opinion, or problem that is connected to each other. The contents of the proposition can express the state of the past, present and future conditions.

4) Preparatory Condition

This preparation component deals with the most important conditions for the success of the illocutionary power. The speaker can not be responsible for his speech in carrying out an action without assuming that he can do it.

5) Sincerity Condition

This condition of sincerity refers to the expression of the speaker's psychological behavior that he truly does illocutionary acts.

6) Degree of Strength

A speaker can express the level of seriousness of his actions with different illocutionary powers, depending on his strength.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The appropriate methodology is greatly required in order to further analyze the data and solve the problems. Type of research that will be explained in this chapter are research design, instrument of research, data collecting, and data analysis.

#### **A. Research Design**

This research is about *The Illocutionary Acts Used in The New York Times Indonesia Has a Papua Problem* by Eka Kurniawan : A Pragmatics Study. The research is used a descriptive qualitative method design. Qualitative method design is used in language research because this method is more sensitive and is more adaptable to a lot of sharpening the joint influence and to the value patterns faced (Moleong: 2000). According to Creswell (2014:236) qualitative design focus on data collection, analysis, and writing, but they originate out of disciplines and flow throughout the process of research (e.g., types of problems, ethical issues of importance).

#### **B. Instrument of Research**

Instrument of research is very important to obtain the data of research since it a set of method which is used to collect data. In this research, the researcher use research instrument as follows :

- 1) The printed article

The researchers print articles that are used as research data to make it easier for researchers to identify the types of illocutionary acts contained in the article.

- 2) Note-taking

Note-taking is used to help the author understand the important parts of the article to be classified and analyzed.

### **C. Data Collecting**

The data were analysed using descriptive qualitative method. The analysis was conducted after collecting the data and then it was formulated as the following steps:

- 1) Searching

The researcher looks for issues about Papua in foreign online media articles, namely The New York Time. Then, the researcher found an opinion rubric entitled Indonesia Has a Papua Problem published on 26 September 2019.

- 2) Download

The researcher downloaded the article, Indonesia Has a Papua Problem by Eka Kurniawan on the website, then the article was printed.