

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN *CRAZY RICH ASIANS* NOVEL BY KEVIN
KWAN: PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS**



A THESIS

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
as Partial Requirements to Obtain Bachelor Degree in
English Literature Study Program

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KWAN: PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS**

BY

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It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Thursday, January
20th, 2022 and is declared to have fulfilled the requirements.


Approved by

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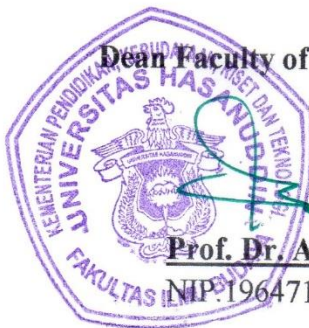
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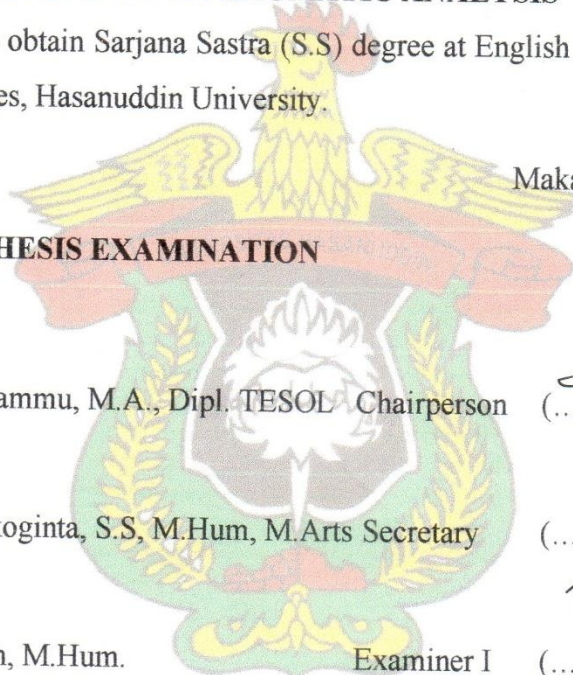
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Today, January 20th, 2022, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **ASMARANI PURNAMA LAILA** (Student Number: **F041171320**) entitled “**ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN *CRAZY RICH ASIANS* NOVEL BY KEVIN KWAN: PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS**” submitted as one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S) degree at English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

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DECLARATION

The thesis of **ASMARANI PURNAMA LAILA** (Student Number: **F041171320**) entitled “**ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN *CRAZY RICH ASIANS* NOVEL BY KEVIN KWAN: PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS**” has been revised as advised by the examiners on January 20th, 2022 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examination.

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

Makassar, 20 Januari 2022



Yang Menyatakan,
Asmarani Purnama Laila

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I hope this thesis would be useful for many people, not only for next researchers, but also for society. I also hope for next researchers to find and elaborate more the research and make it better than before.

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Maros, December 27th 2021

Asmarani Purnama Laila

TABLE OF CONTENTS

TITLE PAGE.....	i
APPROVAL FORM.....	ii
LEGITIMACY SHEET.....	iii
AGREEMENT SHEET.....	iv
DECLARATION SHEET.....	v
STATEMENT LETTER.....	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vii
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	viii
ABSTRAK.....	x
ABSTRACT.....	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background.....	1
B. Identification of the Problem.....	2
C. Scope of the Problem.....	2
D. Research Questions.....	2
E. Objective of the Research.....	2
F. Significance of the Research.....	2
CHAPTER II LITERATURE REVIEW	
A. Previous Study.....	3
B. Theoretical Background.....	3
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
A. Research Design.....	8
B. Data Resource.....	8

C. Data Collection.....	8
D. Data Analysis.....	8

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

A. Findings.....	10
B. Analysis.....	22

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion.....	66
B. Suggestion.....	66

LIST OF REFERENCES.....	67
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ABSTRAK

Asmarani Purnama Laila, 2022, *Tindak Ilokusi dalam Novel Crazy Rich Asians* oleh Kevin Kwan dibimbing oleh **Abidin Pammu** dan **Karmila Mokoginta**

Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mendeskripsikan: 1) jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam novel *Crazy Rich Asians*; dan 2) tindak ilokusi yang paling sering terjadi dalam novel.

Dalam analisis, penulis menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menemukan makna dan menganalisis data. Tindak ilokusi yang paling sering ditemukan dalam novel ditentukan dengan metode kuantitatif. Penulis membaca novel dan menandai ujarannya. Hasilnya disajikan dalam beberapa tabel sesuai dengan kategorinya.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa: 1) jenis tindak ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam novel adalah asertif (75), direktif (52), komisif (11), ekspresif (11), dan deklaratif (1); 2) dan tindak ilokusi asertif paling banyak digunakan dalam novel.

ABSTRACT

Asmarani Purnama Laila, 2022, *Illocutionary Act in Crazy Rich Asians Novel by Kevin Kwan*, supervised by **Abidin Pammu** and **Karmila Mokoginta**

This research is conducted to describe: (1) kinds of illocutionary act find in *Crazy Rich Asians* novel; and (2) the most frequent illocutionary act in the novel.

In the analysis, the writer used the qualitative method to found the meaning and analyze the data. The most frequent illocutionary acts in the novel were determined using the quantitative method. The writer read the novel and marked the utterances. The results were presented in some tables according to the category.

The findings of the research shows that: The kinds of illocutionary acts finds in the novel are assertive (75), directive (52), commissive (11), expressive (11), and declarative (1); and assertive illocutionary act is mostly use in the novel.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about background, identification of the problem, scope of the problem, research questions, objectives of the research, and significance of the research.

A. Background

Nowadays, reading novel is a great way to kill time and to develop imagination of the reader. It is one of great form of entertainment aside from reading comic or watching a film. There are many genres of the novel, one of them is romance genre. One of the famous title from this genre is *Crazy Rich Asians*.

Crazy Rich Asians is a novel written by Kevin Kwan and first time published by Doubleday on June 11th 2013 in United States. It is the first series from the Crazy Rich Trilogy. The story is mainly about love journey of Rachel Chu (Rachel) and Nicholas Young (Nick). But, it does not go smoothly when Nick brought Rachel to Singapore to meet his family. Rachel with her thought about humble family had to accept her boyfriend is from an Asian JetSet family and struggled to get approval from Eleanor Young, Nick's mother.

In this research, the writer identified illocutionary acts in the *Crazy Rich Asians* novel. There are meaning behind in some dialogues that writer found when reading the novel. The writer wants to find the meaning behind the dialogue to understand the story of the novel.

According to Austin (1962:12), speech act defined as "in say something, we do something". Austin distinguishes three kinds of speech act: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In this research, the writer use illocutionary act.

B. Identification of the Problem

In this research, the writer wants to find the kinds of illocutionary act in the *Crazy Rich Asians* novel. Also, the writer intended to find the kind of illocutionary act mostly used in the *Crazy Rich Asians* novel.

C. Scope of the Problem

The novel separated in three parts. The writer mainly focused on Part One of the novel, mainly on chapter 1 and chapter 2.

D. Research Questions

1. What kind of illocutionary acts are used in the *Crazy Rich Asians* novel?
2. What kind of illocutionary acts is mostly used in the *Crazy Rich Asians* novel?

E. Objectives of the Research

1. To find out what kind of illocutionary acts are used in the *Crazy Rich Asians* novel.
2. To find out what kind of illocutionary acts is mostly used in the *Crazy Rich Asians* novel.

F. Significance of the Research

The writer expects that this research can contribute to the development of studies about speech act. Also, the writer expects this research can be useful for people who read the novel to understand the meaning of the dialogues.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter discusses about previous study and theoretical background.

A. Previous Study

To support the research, the writer found some studies related to illocutionary act. These researches are presented below.

Lavenia Dianty (2017) conducted a research entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed by the Main Character in Divergent Movie by Neil Burger 2014*. In her research, the researcher found five types of illocutionary acts expressed by the main character, Tris. The most frequent illocutionary act used in the film by the main character, Tris, is illocutionary act of representative as it appeared ten times in her utterances.

Ani Fatat Zulfa (2018) conducted a research entitled *The Types of Illocutionary Acts on The Hackerman's Utterances in Cyberbully Movie*. In her research, the researcher found four types of illocutionary acts that found in the *Cyberbully* movie. The types are directives, expressives, assertives, and commissives. The most frequent illocutionary act used by the hackerman's utterance is directives type.

Noni Novyanti (2019) conducted a research entitled *Illocutionary Act in Song Lyrics of Ed Sheeran's Divide Album*. In her research, the researcher found four types of illocutionary acts found in the song lyrics of Ed Sheeran Divide Album. They are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Representatives are the most frequent category of illocutionary acts found in the lyrics.

B. Theoretical Background

1. Pragmatics

Yule (1996: 3) stated four definition of pragmatics, they are:

Pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of a relative distance.

Levinson (1983: 9) argues that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and context. Language and context are two inseparable things. Language is used in context, and context influences the language a speaker uses or the meaning of an utterance. This means that if a sentence is used in a different context or situation, its meaning will be different. As a result, listeners may have different interpretations of statements made in different contexts.

Leech (1983: 6) expresses that pragmatics is the investigation of implications according to discourse circumstance. Leech (1983: 36) states that pragmatics includes critical thinking both according to the speaker's perspective and according to the listener's perspective. The issue of speaker's perspective is the way to deliver an expression which will make the outcome.

Peccei (1999: 2) states that pragmatics focuses on those parts of implying that can't be anticipated by semantic information alone and considers information about physical and social world. Mey (1993: 42) considers pragmatics as the investigation of human language uses' condition, which has a cozy relationship with the setting of society.

2. Speech Act

Austin (1962: 12) stated that speech act is best defined as "in saying something, we do something". Speech act concerns how an act is performed by means of language.

Aitchison (2003: 106) characterizes discourse go about as various expression act fairly like activities. He likewise expresses that when an individual articulates a grouping of words the speaker is regularly attempting to accomplish a few impacts

with those words; an impact which may at times has been refined by an elective activity.

Searle (1975) says that the littlest unit in correspondence is discourse acts, like attesting, addressing, requesting, clarifying, saying 'sorry', saying thanks to, praising, and so forth. Yule (1996: 47), he expresses that discourse act is an activity performed by expressions. He additionally gives explicit names in English for it like statement of regret, protest, praise, greeting, guarantee or solicitation.

3. Types of Speech Act

Austin (as cited in Leech, 1996: 199) distinguishes three kinds of action within utterances:

a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the act of uttering a sentence with a certain meaning. Renkema (1993: 22) states that locutionary act is the physical act of producing an utterance. According to Austin, locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to 'meaning' in traditional sense. This act as the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the act performed in saying the locution. It contains the intention of the speaker when saying something. According to Austin, this act is what speaker is doing by uttering these words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc. The function of illocutionary act is not only to utter something, but also to do something.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the effect of illocutionary act, on the particular occasion of use, has on the hearer. According to Austin (1976: 108), it is what people bring about or achieve by saying something such as to get hearer to know, to get hearer

to do something, to get hearer to expect something, to get hearer to show pleasant feeling and to get hearer to praise.

4. Classification of Speech Act

Searle (1969: 23-24) starts with the notion that when a person speaks, he/she performs three different acts, i.e. utterance acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts. Utterance acts consist of simply of uttering strings of words. Propositional acts and illocutionary acts consist characteristically of uttering words in sentences in certain context, under certain condition, and with certain intention. He gives five classifications for illocutionary acts.

a. Representative or Assertive

Yule (1996: 53) said that this kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. It is the act that speaker believe such as claiming, stating, affirming, informing, etc. Example: "She is a barrista at a coffee shop." This utterance can be known as infroming. The speaker believe she is a barrista because she works at coffee shop.

b. Directives

Yule (1996: 54) states that speakers use to get someone else to something. They express what the speaker wants. It is the act that what speaker says, the hearer has to do it such as asking, commanding, begging, ordering, requesting, etc. Example: "Get out from my house!" This utterance can be known as commanding. The words have meaning to command someone get out from his or her house.

c. Commisives

Yule (1996: 54) states that in using commisive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker). It is the act that speaker to commits the future action such as vowing, promising, swearing, threatening, etc. Example: "I

will be back in a hour.” This utterance can be known as promising. The words have meaning that the speaker promises will be back in a hour

d. Expressives

Yule (1996: 53) says that expressives speech act state what the speaker feels. They can be caused by something the speaker or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker’s experience. It is the act that speaker says to express what he or she feels such as regretting, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, praising, etc. Example: “I’m sorry to broke your vase.” This utterance can be known as apologizing. The words have meaning that the speaker apologizing because he or she broke the vase.

e. Declaratives

Yule (1996: 53) states that declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterance. It is the act that speaker says to change the world by representing it has been changed by naming, appointing, sentencing, etc. Example: “From now on, mommy call you Rina, my little baby.” This utterance can be known as naming. The words have meaning that the speaker naming her new born baby.