# ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS OF UTTERANCES IN FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT'S DAY OF INFAMY SPEECH: A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

**A THESIS**

Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
as Partial Requirement to Obtain a Bachelor's Degree in
English Literature Study Program.
By:

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**ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM**

**FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES**

**HASANUDDIN UNIVERSITY**

**2024**

# LEGITIMATION

## THESIS
### ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS OF UTTERANCES IN FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT DAY OF INFAMY SPEECH: A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS

### BY

### MUH. FADEL DARMAWAN

Student ID Number: F041201061

It has been examined before the Board of Thesis Examination on Friday, August 02, 2024
and is declare to have fulfilled the requirements.

Approved By
Board of Supervisors

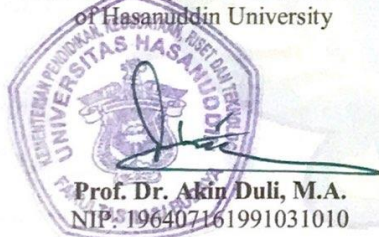Chairman                                          Secretary


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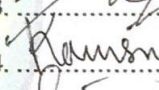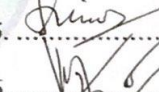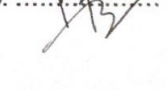NIP. 196407161991031010                  NIP. 196311031988112001

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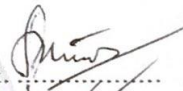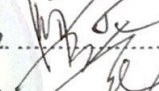
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**AGREEMENT**

On August 02, 2024 the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by Muh. Fadel Darmawan (F041201061) entitled *Illocutionary Acts of Utterances in Franklin D. Roosevelt's Day of Infamy Speech: A Pragmatic Analysis* submitted in fulfillment of one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Degree in English Literature Study Program, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, August 09, 2024

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**DECLARATION**

The thesis by Muh. Fadel Darmawan (F041201061) entitled *Illocutionary Acts of Utterances in Franklin D. Roosevelt's Day of Infamy Speech: A Pragmatic Analysis* has been revised as advised during the examination on August 02, 2024, and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examiners:

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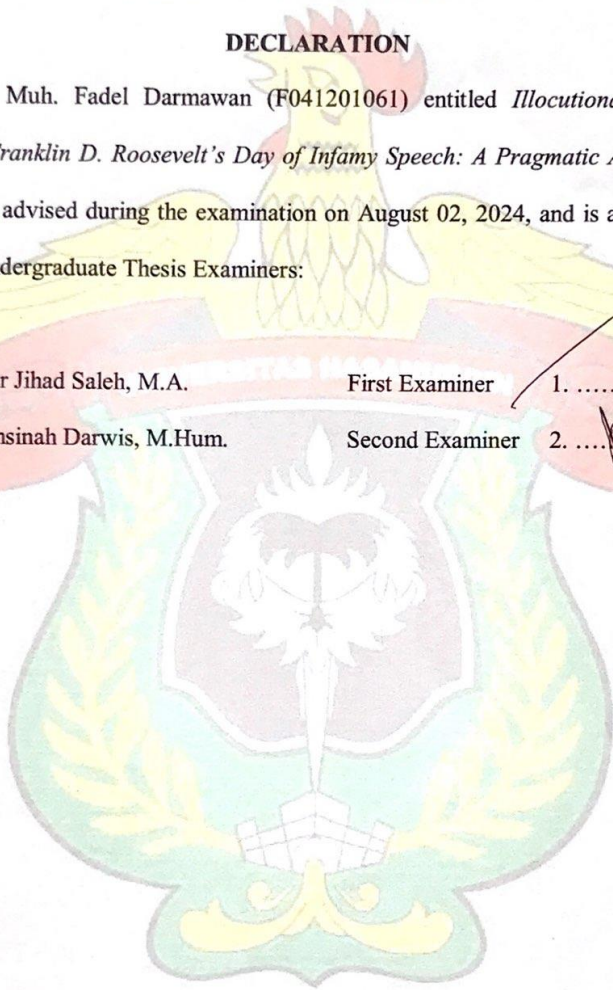
# STATEMENT LETTER

The undersigned,

Name                        : Muh. Fadel Darmawan

ID                          : F041201061

Title of Thesis             : Illocutionary Acts of Utterances in Franklin D. Roosevelt's *Day of Infamy* Speech: A Pragmatic Analysis

Department/Faculty          : English Literature Study Program/Cultural Sciences


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

Makassar, August 09, 2024

Muh. Fadel Darmawan

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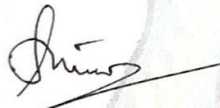
With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No. 1364/UN4.9.1/KEP/2023 regarding supervision, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Muh. Fadel Darmawan (F041201061) to be examined at the English Literature Study Program of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

Makassar, 24th June 2024

Approved by

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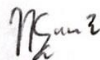Secondly, the writer would like to express his sincerest gratitude to **Drs. Simon Sitoto, M.A.** and **Dr. Karmila Mokoginta, S.S., M.Hum., M.Arts.,** the writer's supervisors, for their invaluable guidance and encouragement throughout the research project. It was a valuable experience to gain new insights from both supervisors in the process of finishing this study.

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Finally, the writer would apologize to all unnamed who helped the writer in various ways to accomplish this study.

Makassar, 17 July 2024

The writer,

Muh. Fadel Darmawan

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# ABSTRACT

**Muh. Fadel Darmawan.** *Illocutionary Acts of Utterances in Franklin D. Roosevelt's Day of Infamy Speech: A Pragmatic Analysis.* (Supervised by **Simon Sitoto** and **Karmila Mokoginta**).

This research aims to (1) classify the types of illocutionary acts used by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his speech entitled *Day of Infamy*, and (2) analyze the meanings of illocutionary acts used by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the speech. This study used a qualitative descriptive method. The data were obtained from the video of the speech with the help of the speech transcript. The types of illocutionary acts were classified based on the theory of John Searle, while the meanings of direct and indirect illocutionary act were analyzed based on the theory of James R. Hurford. The data analysis was conducted in several steps. First the writer reviewed the video, and identified the illocutionary acts of the selected utterances. After that, the writer determined the direct and indirect illocutionary acts of the utterances. Finally, the writer made conclusions after preparing the written report of the analysis. Based on the results of the analysis, four types of illocutionary acts were found in 22 selected utterances, including assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. There was no declarative illocutionary act found by the writer in the speech. Additionally, the direct illocutionary acts were found, including asserting, informing, promising, committing, regretting, and requesting, while the indirect illocutionary acts were condemning, warning, urging, ordering, committing, asserting, reassuring, justifying, and informing.

Keywords: speech, illocutionary acts, *Day of Infamy*

# ABSTRAK

**Muh. Fadel Darmawan.** *Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Dalam Pidato Day of Infamy Franklin D. Roosevelt: Analisis Pragmatis. (Dibimbing oleh **Simon Sitoto** dan **Karmila Mokoginta**).*

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk (1) mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Franklin D. Roosevelt dalam pidatonya yang berjudul *Day of Infamy*, dan (2) menganalisis makna tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Franklin D. Roosevelt dalam pidato tersebut. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data diperoleh dari video pidato dengan bantuan transkrip pidato. Jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi diklasifikasikan berdasarkan teori John Searle, sedangkan makna tindak ilokusi langsung dan tidak langsung dianalisis berdasarkan teori James R. Hurford. Analisis data dilakukan dalam beberapa langkah. Pertama penulis meninjau video, dan mengidentifikasi tindak ilokusi dari ujaran-ujaran dipilih. Setelah itu, penulis menentukan tindak ilokusi langsung dan tidak langsung dari ujaran-ujaran tersebut. Terakhir, penulis membuat kesimpulan setelah menyiapkan laporan tertulis dari analisis tersebut. Berdasarkan hasil analisis, ditemukan empat jenis tindak ilokusi dalam 22 tuturan yang dipilih, yaitu asertif, direktif, komisif, dan ekspresif. Tidak ada tindak ilokusi deklaratif yang ditemukan oleh penulis dalam tuturan tersebut. Selain itu, ditemukan juga tindak ilokusi langsung, yaitu menegaskan, menginformasikan, menjanjikan, berkomitmen, menyesali, dan meminta, sedangkan tindak ilokusi tidak langsung yaitu mengutuk, memperingatkan, mendesak, memerintah, berkomitmen, menegaskan, meyakinkan, membenarkan, dan menginformasikan.

Kata kunci: pidato, tindakan ilokusi, *Day of Infamy*

**CHAPTER I**

**INTRODUCTION**

**A. Background**

People use language to express ideas and feelings using signals, sounds, and gestures, and for a variety of purposes and reasons. It can also be used as a means of changing reality if it is performed by a powerful figure such as a president. The president utilizes the language as a political instrument to influence society in general. Political speech can be seen as a means of creating and maintaining social relationships, expressing feelings, selling ideas, policies and programs. Hence, presidential speech is interesting to analyze because of its massive impact on society.

According to Arsajad (2019), speech is an activity to express a description or opinion done by someone verbally about something or a problem by expressing a description of the problem using sentences that must be clear in front of the masses or many people at a certain time. The speech must be recognized by the listener so that the speaker's message can be conveyed effectively. Therefore, it is important to recognize the context of the conversation. When the language speakers produce speech in a certain context, they also perform actions like informing, ordering, or requesting. This action is known as speech act.

Speech act is one phenomenon of pragmatics. The words speech acts are derived from two words, namely speech and act. Speech is the utterance that occurs and act means action. There are three types of speech act according to Austin (1962) and Searle in Rahardi (2005), namely (1) locutionary act, (2) illocutionary act, and (3) perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the literal meaning of the utterance.

Illocutionary act refers to the extra meaning of the utterance that results from the origin of its literal meaning. Meanwhile, perlocutionary act is related to the influence of the utterance on listener, depending on certain condition. Specifically, Searle in Rahardi (2005) classifies the illocutionary speech acts into five forms, namely: (1) directive, (2) commissive, (3) representative, (4) declarative, and (5) expressive. Closely associated with the idea of illocutionary acts is the concept of illocutionary force, the communicative plan, or design behind a speaker's remark (Leech, 1983) which consist of accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing, and thanking.

In this study, the writer chose Franklin D. Roosevelt's Day of Infamy speech on December 8, 1941, because it was a significant event in U.S. history. In the speech, Franklin D. Roosevelt made a strong and emotive declaration that the events of Pearl Harbor were a deliberate attack by Japan, emphasizing the gravity of the situation and the need for action. His use of specific language, such as calling it "a date which will live in infamy," was a key illocutionary act that conveyed the seriousness and severity of the attack. By declaring war, Franklin D. Roosevelt was exercising his speech act capabilities as the President of the United States, indicating his intent for the nation to enter a state of war. The writer chose the speech as the object of research by considering several things. First, the combination of a great speech and an amazing public speaking skill by Franklin D. Roosevelt was inherently interesting to be analyzed in terms of illocutionary acts because it contains significant elements that are relevant to this linguistic concept. Second, the speech was strategically crafted to galvanize public opinion

and garner support for the forthcoming war effort. Franklin D. Roosevelt's words were aimed at not just informing Congress and the American people about the tragedy but also at rallying them behind a common cause. This aspect of rallying support through speech is another interesting angle to analyze in terms of illocutionary acts. In accordance with the uniqueness, the analysis of this speech is a great contribution in research and linguistics study. Third, people might face difficulties in understanding and investigating the meaning, because the language used in the political world is a persuasive limitation seeking to arouse emotive elements of listeners and readers. Moreover, euphemistic and hyperbolic languages that are often used in politics would eliminate the meaning that should be conveyed, while language in the political world is required to give accurate and clear meaning. Language in political speech also contains implicit meaning through utterances in speech. Sometimes people misunderstand the speech that a speaker gives and transform it into another meaning. Out-of-context comprehension frequently happens in political speech, making the utterance in the speech and people's thoughts not synchronized to each other.

The speech was analyzed under two theories. The first one is a speech act theory by prior language, philosophy Austin (1962). Austin divides the speech in three dimensions, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. To provide more comprehensive analysis, the illocutionary acts were further analyzed based on speech act theory by Searle (1979). A speech act is under the umbrella of pragmatics.

## B. Identification of the Problems

Based on the background above, the writer sums up these problems as follows:

1. People might not be habituated to a variety of illocutionary act used and intentional meaning behind it.

2. People might be unaware the meanings of the illocutionary act used in the speech.

3. People find difficulties in understanding the meaning used in a political world.

4. People have difficulties in understanding the implicit meaning through utterances in the speech.

## C. Scope of the Problems

Based on the identification of the problem above, the writer limited the problem of research by only focusing on the types of illocutionary acts, and the meanings of illocutionary acts used by Franklin D. Roosevelt in the speech.

## D. Research Questions

Based on the scope of the problems, the research questions are:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his *Day of Infamy* speech?

2. What are the meanings of illocutionary acts used by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his *Day of Infamy* speech?

## E. Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are summarized as follows:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts used by Franklin D. Roosevelt in his Day of Infamy speech.

2. To analyze the meanings of illocutionary acts used by

   Franklin D. Roosevelt in his Day of Infamy speech.

**F. Significance of the Research**

The writer carried out this research in the hopes that it will have theoretical and practical significances for all parties.

1. Theoretical significance: the research of speech act analysis in speech is anticipated to contribute to enrich the study in the field of linguistics, especially in pragmatics. It can provide a reference to learn, especially in relation to pragmatics and speech.

2. Practical significance: this research is expected to be worthwhile for the reader, especially for the future linguistic researchers willing to research about speech act.

## LITERATURE REVIEW

A. **Previous Studies**

1. **Muhammad Kiki Wardana, Sumita Roy & Juan Ariska (2019), "Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's Speech''**

In this research, the writers focused on analyzing the process of illocutionary act and the dominant sentence in the speech of President Rodrigo Duterte. The writer found types of the process of illocutionary act, they were 86 assertive, 57 directives, 18 expressive, 21 commissive, 0 declaration (the writer did not find any declaration in the speech of President Rodrigo Duterte). Then the most dominant sentence of illocutionary act in the speech is Assertive sentence included 71 stating, 9 suggesting, 0 boasting, 3 complaining, 3 claiming.

2. **Desinta Larasati, Arjulayana & Cut Novita Srikandi (2020), "An Analysis of the Illocutionary Acts on Donald Trump's Presidential Candidacy Speech"**

The aim of this research was to find the types of illocutionary acts and to identify how the utterances in Donald Trump's speeches are able to be included into certain types of illocutionary acts, based on Searle's theory. The finding of the research shows that the type of illocutionary acts found in the Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches were assertive, commissive, expressive, and directive. The research found that the types of illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's speeches were exactly the same, but they were different in the frequency of appearance. Donald Trump produced mostly assertive type of illocutionary acts and asserting category of

illocutionary type in both speeches. The declarative type of illocutionary acts did not appear at all in both of Donald Trump's speeches because declarative refers to an illocutionary act that brings into existence the situation of something new such as status, position, and circumstance. Since Donald Trump has not elected and became the president of America, so he couldn't make any declarations or declarative type of illocutionary acts in his utterance while doing speech.

3. **Winda Resti Ayu Maesaroh, Dias Andris Susanto & Laily Nur Affini (2021), "Illocutionary Acts Analysis in President Joko Widodo's Speech Dealing with Covid-19"**

The researcher has analyzed the types of illocutionary acts and the most frequently used by President Joko Widodo in the speech. The researcher analyzed the data using Pragmatics study especially speech acts, classification of illocutionary acts by Austin. The researcher found the types of illocutionary acts, they were: 1 verdictive (calculate), 27 Exercitives (6 orders, 8 commands, 1 direct, 1 entreat, 1 appoint, 5 warn, 5 proclaim), 4 behabitives (1 thank, 1 commiserate, 2 felicate) and the last 6 Expositive (5 identify and 1 concede). The researcher concluded that Exercitives most frequently illocutionary employed used by President Joko Widodo in his speech.

4. **Maghfirah Rit Atusaadah & Zuindra (2022), "Illocutionary Acts in President Joe Biden's Speech"**

This research aimed to determine the types of illocutionary acts and described the existence of illocutionary acts and their meaning in speech to find the results of the most dominant types of illocutionary acts in President

Joe Biden's speech. The research method used in completing this research was descriptive qualitative method. Based on the analysis, types of illocutionary act that are found in President Joe Biden's speech are 5 namely assertives, directives, commissive, expressives and declaratives. The existence of illocutionary acts in speech is indicated by indications such as example of assertive types about a truth, so that every speech must analyze the words that state the truth such as stating, affirming, and so on. Assertive is the most dominant type of illocutionary acts performed by President Joe Biden in his speech with 20 data included 5 stating, 1 announce, 3 reporting, 3 assertion, 1 claiming, 2 telling, 1 informing, 2 assuring, 1 complaining, and 1 concluding.

5. **Samuel Alaba Akinwotu (2013), "Speech Act Analysis of the Acceptance of Nomination Speeches of Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Chief Awolowo"**

This study investigated the role of language in communication and interpretation of intentions by examining selected political speeches as pieces of discourse with specific goals. the conclusion of the research shown that the study is based on insight from J.L. Austin (1962) speech act theory. Five categories of speech acts identified by Searle's (1969, 1976) are significant in the speeches. They include assertive acts (27.3%), expressive acts (22.70%), commissive acts (22.70%), directive acts (18.2%) and declarative acts which account for 9.1% of the total data. The study has revealed that the acceptance of nomination speeches are characterized by illocutionary acts that are used to achieve persuasion. Hence, the data are characterized by a preponderance of

assertive, expressive, and commissive acts that are mostly used as mobilization strategies, especially in political campaigns, where it is essential for candidates to persuade their listeners to win elections. The acts performed in the speeches examined are essentially similar; however, they were encoded more explicitly by Chief Abiola than Chief Awolowo.

6. **Rihab Abduljaleel Saeed Alattar (2014), "A Speech Act Analysis of American Presidential Speeches"**

This research sought to examine the ways politicians can influence their audiences by analyzing the specific types of utterances, or speech acts they use when delivering their speeches, therefore, it aimed at assessing the usefulness of Speech Act Theory as a framework for analyzing presidential speeches. The results of the research have provided evidence of the fact that socio-political events witnessed by the country have a great impact on the types of speech acts performed by the American presidents resulting in a presidential speech which can either be emotional, informative, persuasive, or motivational. It has been found that Reagan's speech which he delivered because of the unfortunate tragedy of the explosion of the Space Shuttle Challenger is laced with a preponderance of expressive speech acts which reflect sentiments about specific events or people, they account to 50% resulting in a speech which is typically emotion based. Assertive speech acts which Clinton employed to sway the audience to believe and support him to see the change in him become a reality are relatively more frequent than other subcategories in the construction of his persuasive speech which he delivered in the wake of his inappropriate relationship with Monica Lewinsky, they comprise 38.9% of the speech acts. Bush's speech is constructed primarily

with informative speech acts which stand at 64.4% of all speech acts produced confirming that it tended to reflect an informational goal to give every single detail of why the U.S. was going to war with Iraq. Finally, based on the most prevalent speech act category of advisories in Obama's speech with a frequency rate at (48.05%), it appears that the main goal of his speech was motivational to get the students to take some action and work hard for their future. To summarize, speech acts accomplish different functions simultaneously in that they do not only "do things with words" on the illocutionary level but they also count as interactional moves.

7. **Ahmad Zuhri Rosyidi, Mahyuni & Muhaimi (2019), "Illocutionary Speech Acts Use by Joko Widodo in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019"**

The objective of the study was to classify the types of illocutionary used by Joko Widodo in the first Indonesia presidential election debate 2019. A descriptive qualitative was employed, whereby the debate was observed and collected the data from it, with references to the linguistics of theories derived from related literature sources. The data in this study was in the form of a speech delivered by Joko Widodo during the 2019 Indonesian presidential election debate, which contained elements of illocutionary acts. The conclusion of the research shown that the speech contains 13 data of illocutionary acts. There are 6 assertive illocutionary speech act, 3 directive, 3 expressive, and 1 commissive speech act. There are 6 purposes of

illocutionary speech in the first stage of the 2019 presidential election debate, namely giving information, giving opinions, prohibited, apologetic, promising, and criticizing.

8. **Diah Nawang Wulan & Yulianto (2022), "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Joe Biden's Victory Speech as a President"**

This research examined the illocutionary acts in Joe Biden's victory speech as a president. The objective of this was to identify the types of illocutionary acts and identified the context in Joe Biden's victory speech as a president. The researcher used qualitative descriptive analysis method. The researcher gathered the data from the script, then categorized the types and describes contexts of illocutionary acts. The researcher has found and analyzed 52 data in the utterances of Joe Biden that classified as Illocutionary Acts theory by Jhon Searle, such as Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. From the data analysis, the researcher classified illocutionary Acts that occurs in Joe Biden's utterances in four types. They are Representative (stating, admitting, proposing, asserting, suggesting, announcing, telling, and notifying), Commissive (pledging, promising, and, wishing), Expressive (thanking, greeting, praising, and apologizing), Declarative (declaring), and there is no Directive found in the speech.

9. **Lasmaria Netty Kristina (2019), "Illocutionary Acts in President Obama's Election Night Speech"**

The researcher focused on analyzing the types and the function of illocutionary acts found in President Obama's Election Night Speech. The data were analyzed using the perspective of Searle's theory. The researcher

found four types of Searle's illocutionary acts; directive, commissive, representative, and expressive from the speech acts in transcript of President Obama's Election Night Speech. There were 24 data of illocutionary acts which consisted of 3 directives, 3 showed request, 7 data promising, 7 data representative, 7 data asserting, 7 data expressive, 6 data thanking, and 1 data apologizing.

10. **Irwandi, Muhammad Hudri & Wanda April (2018), "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Hillary Clinton's Concession Speech to Donald Trump in Presidential Election"**

The objective of this research was to analyze the types of illocutionary acts found in Hillary Clinton's concession speech to Donald Trump. Based on the conclusion, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research and analyzed the data based on Searle's categorization of speech acts which include assertives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives. The researcher found the types of illocutionary acts, they are assertives 13 types (36.1%), followed by directives, commissive, expressive and declaratives which occur 9 types (25%), 3 types (8,3%), 9 types (25%) and 2 types (5,6%) respectively. The types of assertives include assertion, claims and conclusions. The types of directives consist of requesting, commanding and suggesting. Commissive include promising and offering. The types of expressives are thanking, congratulating, apologizing and deplore. Finally, the type of declarative is declaring. So, the total of data were 36 types of illocutionary acts found in Hillary Clinton's concession speech to Donald Trump.

From the previous study above, it can be said that there are similarities among the researches. All the researches concern with the theory of speech act. All researches use political speeches as the object of the research. All researchers try to find out the types of illocutionary acts used, conclude the most dominant type of illocutionary act, and the functions of illocutionary speech acts used. In addition, some researches try to find the reasons why the most dominant type of illocutionary act used. However, the difference between the previous researches and the current research is the focus of analysis. The current research is not only focusing on analyzing the types and meanings of the illocutionary act, but also analyzing how the illocutionary acts in Franklin D. Roosevelt speech are presented, directly and indirectly.

## B. Theoretical Background

### 1. Pragmatics

According to Griffiths (2006:132), pragmatics as the study of how senders and addressees, in acts of communication, rely on context to elaborate on literal meaning. From that definition, it can be concluded that pragmatics focus its analysis on senders, addressees, context and word meaning. In communication, senders (speakers) transfer information via language for the addressee (hearer). The phenomena that can be seen is that every hearer might have a different interpretation toward this information. The interpretation of the words' meaning depends on the context situation and people's background knowledge. Pragmatics as a branch of linguistics tries to give a logical explanation why that phenomena can happen.

### a. Speech Acts

Austin in Cutting (2002:15) defines "speech acts as the action performed in saying something". In line with Austin, Yule (1969:47) also defines speech acts as actions performed via utterance. Further, he gives a more specific label such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, request etc. Both Austin and Yule analyze speech acts into three different analyses of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Three of them will be elaborated more in the next point. Every spoken utterance is not a meaningless set of words. There must be intention or purpose of saying the words. Consequently, some utterances can cause other people do something for the speaker. Some others also can change the surrounding condition by words. That is what speech acts theory means. It takes into account utterance more than what is said, butthe intention and impact after it is uttered. In conclusion, we can say that speech acts are actions performed after utterance being spoken.

### b. Classification of Speech Acts

#### 1) Austin's Classification of Speech Acts

Austin was one of the foremost linguists in the 20th century. His book *How to Do Things with Words* (1955), introduce the most influential view on analyzing utterance. Austin states two principles that contrast with the previous theory. First, Austin (1955:11) argues that sentences do not 'describe' or 'report' anything at all, are not 'true or false'. Thus, they have no truth-value. In other words, we cannot examine whether a sentence is true or false. Secondly, he argues that "The uttering of the sentence is, or is a part of, the doing of an action, which again would not normally be described as saying something." In

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conclusion, Austin makes his point that in appropriate circumstances, to utter sentences is not just say, but rather performs a certain kind of action.

Resuming those two concepts, Austin names it performative utterance, performative sentence or "a performative". It derives from the words "perform" (verb) and "action" (noun). It indicates that issuing an utterance is the performing of action, not normally saying anything. To make this concept understandable, takes the example of a woman saying "I do" in a marriage ceremony. It does not describe the marriage situation, or simply say random words. It performs her willingness to be someone's lawful wife.

It is in line with Rankema (2004:13), who states that defines all expressions of language must be viewed as acts. Later, Austin calls this performative sentence as speech acts, which divided into three major issues: locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

**A. Locutionary Act**

In accordance with Yule (1996: 48) locutionary act is a basic act of utterance or producing meaningful linguistics expression. Locutionary act is what Austin (1955:94) calls as the act of saying something. In other words, locutionary act is what people says. In producing a meaningful utterance, people should bear in mind about grammar, vocabulary and other linguistic features. Otherwise, the utterance will be meaningless. For example:

1. I want to have some tea, please.

2. She has the most expensive motorcycle in town.

## B. Illocutionary Act

People never states utterances without purpose. Analyzing this purpose is under the dimension of illocutionary act. Yule (1996:46), defines illocutionary act as function of utterance in people's mind. Illocutionary act is performed through the locutionary act. In other words, illocutionary act can also be defined as people's intended meaning. Based on Austin (1955:98), to determine what illocutionary act to perform, one must decide in what way locution is used, for instance asking or answering question, announcing, informing etc. It is commonly called illocutionary force. Illocutionary force is mostly analysed in speech acts because it will highly affect the next dimension, perlocutionary act.

## C. Types of Illocutionary Acts in Terms of Directness

Yule (1996: 54) analyses different approach on speech acts based on the relation between structural form and communicative function of the sentence. There are three basic types of sentences (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) and three general communicative functions (statement, question, command/request). Furthermore, Hurford et al. (2007: 289-291) also examines illocutionary acts based on this relation, then classifies it into direct and indirect illocutionary act.

### 1) Direct Illocutionary Acts

According to Hurford et al. (2007: 291), 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

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uttered. These are the speech acts where the illocutionary force matches the literal meaning of the utterance. In short, what is said is what is meant.

Examples:

1. Please close the window.

2. Pass me the sugar, please.

The illocutionary force (the intention behind the utterance) directly corresponds to the literal meaning of the words. The speaker intends to make a request, and that request is explicit in the sentence.

## 2) Indirect Illocutionary Acts

According to Hurford et al. (2007: 291), the indirect illocution of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have. These are the speech acts where the illocutionary force is indirect or implied, rather than directly stated. In this case, what is said may not fully convey the intended illocutionary force, and the listener needs to infer it based on contextual cues, societal norms, or the relationship between the interlocutors.

Examples:

1. It's cold in here.

2. I don't want to keep you, but it's getting late.

In the first example, if someone says, "It's cold in here", they may be indirectly implying a request for someone to close the window or turn up the heat. The illocutionary force (the implied intention) is not directly expressed but is understood based on the context.

In the second example, instead of directly asking someone to leave, a host might use indirect language like "I don't want to keep you, but it's getting late" to imply the request.

**D. Perlocutionary Act**

Yule (1996:48) states that creating an utterance with a function with intending it to have an effect is called a perlocutionary act. Similarly, Cutting (2002:64) also argues that the perlocutionary act is the effect of the speaker's words on the hearer. It is what is done by uttering the words, the result of the words. Depending on the circumstances, the speakers will utter on the assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect the speakers intended. This is known as the perlocutionary effect.

**2) Searle's Classification of Speech Acts**

Searle's classification of speech acts has originally broadened from illocutionary act theory by Austin. Searle (1979:1) expresses his idea to develop a reasoned classification of illocutionary act into certain basic categories of types. Searle (1976) later analyzes that illocutionary act is a minimal unit of human communication. In general, it consists of an illocutionary force (F) and a proportional content (P).

Example:

1. Two utterances: "You will leave the room" and "Leave the room!"

2. Both have same proportional content, namely "You will leave the room."

Yet, they infer different the illocutionary force. The first utterance has the illocutionary force of prediction, while the second utterance

indicates an order. Otherwise, there could be two sentences with similar illocutionary force, but similar proportional content. Thus, he tries to formalize the logical property of illocutionary act because Searle believes that every act performed in illocutionary is constituted by the rules of language. In Cutting (2002:16), he says that general illocutionary acts do not provide enough information within themselves because they mostly depend on context. Thus, Searle develops more detail speech acts in five classifications.

1) **Declarations**

   Declarations are those speech acts that change the world via their utterance. There is a significant difference before and after the utterance said.

   Example:

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

   2. Jury: We find the defendant guilty

2) **Assertive**

   Assertives are kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. It can be in the form of assertion, conclusion, or description. In using assertives, the speaker maker words fit the world or believe.

   Example:

   1. The earth is flat.

   2. Halliday is a great linguist.

3) **Expressive**

Expressives are those kinds of speech acts to express what speakers feel. It reflects peoples' psychological states such as pain, likes, dislikes, happiness, love, etc. In using expressives, the speaker makes the words fit their feeling. It can be in the forms of congratulating, praising, thanking, apologizing, and blaming.

Example:

1. Congratulation for your graduation.

2. I am glad to hear that.

4) **Directives**

Directives are kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. This is the expression of what the speakers want. It can be in the forms of commands, orders, suggestions etc.

Example:

1. Could you pass me the sugar, please?

2. Don't close the door.

5) **Commissive**

This is a kind of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. It can be in the forms of promising, pledging, offering, refusing, and threatening.

Example:

1. I promise to love you forever.

2. I will visit you next month.

Yule (1996:55) creates a summary of five general types of speech acts with the features as follows:

**Table 1. The five general types of speech acts (following Searle 1979)**

| Speech act types | Direction of fit | S = speaker X= situation |
|---|---|---|
| Declarations | Words change the word | S causes X |
| Assertive | Make words fit the world | S believes X |
| Commissive | Make the world fit words | S intends X |
| Directives | Make the world fit words | S wants X |
| Expressives | Make words fit the world | S feels X |