

## Directive and Commissive Speech in Roald Dahl Novel: The Umbrella Man

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### Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi, yaitu tindak direktif dan komisif dalam cerpen *The Umbrella Man* karya Roald Dahl. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori direktif dan komisif Searle (1979) yang membantu penulis untuk mengidentifikasi jenis tindak tutur direktif yang diucapkan oleh pembicara. Sebagai metode analisis data, penelitian ini menggunakan analisis transkrip percakapan yang mempertimbangkan tidak hanya ucapan tetapi juga tindakan yang terlibat di dalamnya. Hasil penelitian menemukan total 73 data direktif dan komisif. Ada 33 arahan, yaitu Memerintah 6 data (8,3%), Mengundang 2 data (2,7%), Melarang 1 data (1,3%), Meminta 2 data (2,7%), Menyarankan 2 data (2,7%), Mengizinkan 1 data (1,3%), Menanyakan 17 data (23,4%), Mengemis 2 data (2,7%). Sedangkan komisif terdapat 40 tuturan, yaitu Janji 3 data (4,2%), Tolak 5 data (6,9%), Ikrar 27 data (36,9%), Ancaman 3 data (4,2%), Tawarkan 2 data (2,7%). Jenis tindak ilokusi yang dominan dalam cerpen *The Umbrella Man* karya Roald Dahl adalah Commissive Pledge, yaitu sebanyak 27 data (36,9%). Ikrar komisif adalah tipe yang dominan karena dalam cerpen *The Umbrella Man* lebih banyak ungkapan untuk meyakinkan seseorang tentang sesuatu.

**Kata kunci:** *Tindak ilokusi, Direktif, Komisif*

### Abstract

This study aims to identify the types of illocutionary acts, namely directive and commissive acts in Roald Dahl's *The Umbrella Man* short story. The theory used is Searle's (1979) directive and commissive theory which helps the writer to identify the types of directive speech acts uttered by the speaker. As a data analysis method, this study uses conversational transcript analysis which considers not only the utterances but also the actions involved in them. The results of the study found a total of 73 directive and commissive data. There are 33 directives, namely Commanding 6 data (8.3%), Inviting 2 data (2.7%), Forbidding 1 data (1.3%), Requesting 2 data (2.7%), Suggesting 2 data (2.7%), Permitting 1 data (1.3%), Questioning 17 data (23.4%), Begging 2 data (2.7%). While commissive there are 40 utterances, namely Promise 3 data (4.2%), Refuse 5 data (6.9%), Pledge 27 data (36.9%), Threat 3 data (4.2%), Offer 2 data (2.7%). The dominant type of illocutionary acts in *The Umbrella Man* by Roald Dahl short story is Commissive Pledge, which is 27 data (36.9%). Commissive pledge is the dominant type because in the short story *The Umbrella Man* there are more expressions to convince someone about something.

**Keywords:** *Illocutionary acts, Directive, Commissive*

## INTRODUCTION

Language plays an important role in human life as it is the tool of human communication in Pragmatic. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that analyzes the use or meaning of words, phrases or even sentences based on a particular context. Context often takes the form of social factors that influence word usage and meaning. (Levinson,1983) argues that pragmatic linguistics science examines the relationship between language and speech context that is encrypted so that it cannot be contested at all from its linguistic structure. Pragmatics has been studied in a variety of ways, deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech acts and events, and others. But here, the writer focus only on speech acts. Speech Act is part of practical research. Speech is a unit of speech used to express meaning, an expression that expresses intent. An act of speech is usually an opinion, but it can be a word or a phrase, as long as the principles necessary to reach the intention are followed (Searle, 1979:30). This means that a speech act is an expression emanating from a speaker. The speech act itself can be divided into three parts section: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts are meaningful speech acts that express facts (Searle, 1979:33). There are two types of speech actions: statements where something unimportant is said or uttered, and special effects where specific mentions are made. When executing a vocabulary action, it also executes a type action. As: answer a question or question, provide information, assurance or warning, announce a judgment or intention to make a prayer, appoint, call or call or criticize. Illocutionary acts are actions performed by the power of communication. This act is also known as doing something by saying something. The most important level of behavior in speech behavior is illocutionary acts, as the style desired by the speaker determines its action. Illocutionary acts are speech acts designed to inform the listener and to expect them to act. The five basic kinds of illocutionary acts are: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Assertive are the speech acts in which the speaker asserts a proposition to be true, using such verbs as affirm, believe, conclude, report, deny, etc (Searle,1979). Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express speaker's intention. They are promises, threats, refusals, and pledges, and they can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. The directive act is a kind of speech act in which, by saying something, the speaker intends the listener to do something (Searle, 1979). Expressive act is a speech act in which the speaker expresses feeling and attitude about something such as, asking for an apology, thanking someone, and congratulating someone. Declaration speech act is the act that makes the propositional content corresponds with the reality. Perlocutionary acts are performed by saying something specific. This represents the changes that will be achieved each time in a particular context. Depending on the kind of perlocution, different conditions have to hold in order for it to be achieved. Perlocutionary act is the act of making someone do something by persuading, convincing, scaring, insulting or offending them, making them laugh (Searle, 1979).

Then the writer only focuses on illocutionaries, namely directives and commissives. The directive has several subtypes, namely commanding, inviting, forbidding, requesting, suggesting, permitting, questioning, and begging. A command is a kind of instruction in the form of an order in which the speaker asks the listener to perform a task. There is "duty" implied in the phrase, which means that it is also the duty of the listener to perform the task given to him. An invitation in a referential act represents

the speaker's attempt to involve the listener in a particular action. In order for the speaker to attempt to invite an auditor to engage in his invitation, the speaker must facilitate the circumstances in which the listener will take action. Forbidding is used when the speaker is trying to prohibit the listener from performing speech-focused actions. Request is to make the listener do something if the speaker believes the listener can do the action. A suggestion is an attempt by the speaker to suggest or give the listener another way to perform an action. In general, the speaker's implicit representation is a tactic to avoid misunderstandings that may offend the listener. Permitting means that the speaker allows the listener/recipient to do something. A question used to ask a question is to ask the listener to perform a future speech act that gives the native speaker the correct answer. And begging is the act of asking others for help, usually in the form of money. People who do this are called beggars. Beggars are usually seen in public places such as boulevards, city parks and markets.

Meanwhile, the subtypes of commissive are promise, refuse, pledge, threat, and offer. Promise is speakers typically use this verb to convince listeners that they need to do, arrange, or offer something useful to them. Refuse is used by the speaker to negotiate with the listener to do something. For example: I believe that genuine products should be worn for the rest of your life. Pledges are used by the speaker to bind someone to persuade the listener. For example: I promise I can handle it. Threat Use this verb to express the intention to take hostile action towards the listener in retaliation for something done or not done. The speaker's intention is to harm or bring no benefit to the listener. For example: You soiled the laundry that I washed. I will never forget what you did for me. An offer used by a speaker to offer or offer something to a listener to accept or reject as desired when the speaker offers something to the listener. for example: Could you bring me a chair?. Besides consisting of several types, directives also have several functions. There are four types of directive act functions such as, competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive (Searle, 1979). Competitiveness competes with social goals. This feature helps reduce the disharmony implied in the conflict between what the speaker wants to achieve and good behavior. Convivial goals coincide with social goals. Unlike the previous category, outgoing types are naturally polite. Collaborative has the purpose of this policy and allows you to connect speakers to the truth of what they say. The Conflict feature is used to offend or prohibit listening. Commissives also have several functions, namely: to promise, to guarantee, and to convince. The function of promise is to promise something. Usually the speaker makes a promise to the listener. The goal is to make the listener believe. To guarantee has the function of this commission to always tell the listener something that might hurt, offend, or offend the listener. The function of this convince is to make the listener believe that something is true.

People express their arguments differently. For example, some people prefer to talk directly about arguments, while others prefer to write short stories. A short story is a collection of linguistic stories developed into an interesting story. Short stories have their own appeal to readers. Short stories carry away certain meanings that make our emotions more sensitive, making readers cry, get angry, or laugh when they understand the meaning of what they read. Short stories have several elements namely themes, characterizations, plot, setting, figure of speech, point of view, and moral messages (Halpern, 1987). Short stories are the right object to be analyzed in the illocutionary acts because there are many conversations between each character. These conversations are important in the writer analysis. To analyze the illocutionary acts contained in the short story, the writer needs to involve all the

characters in the story, the setting for the delivery of the conversation, and also the storyline. In linguistics, these things are an indication of one of the branches of linguistics, namely illocutionary acts. When performing an illocutionary act, the speaker must say something to the listener in the intended sense, based on real-world situations and conditions. By studying illocutionary acts, we can improve our knowledge for understanding a speaker's speech in specific situations, such as short stories. The writers decided to analyze this topic because it helps people effectively understand the meaning of illocutionary acts when reading. As we already know, illocutionary acts cannot be separated from the language and society around us. The most notable is the short story "The Umbrella Man". Through short stories, people can better understand illocutionary acts. The function of the speech act is to enable the listener and speaker to understand the meaning of what the speaker is saying. In previous studies, most of the data came from songs and movies. This study uses short stories with meaning and life value that are very useful and motivating many people. An advantage of this study is that it uses up-to-date data from previous studies, making the data easily accessible to readers.

There were some previous studies used as the references in this study. Rahayu and Parmawati (2020) who examined language style and illocutionary acts in a teen-lit novel has similarities with this study, namely using qualitative descriptive to collect data. The dominant data in previous studies are directive and expressive; Petriandy and Marlina (2018) studied Illocutionary Acts Found in Novel the Never Girls: Before the Bell. The finding of the data has shown that in novel the highest is representative 28 data or about 50% and the highest representative type is informing. And the second is directive 21 data or about 37, 5% and the highest directive is asking; Octoberia (2012) investigated Types of Directive Speech Acts in Harry Potter-The Deathly Hallows and Bride Wars movie scripts. The findings that in Harry Potter-The Deathly Hallow film, 97 data of utterances 24 request (24,7 %), 20 suggestions (20,6 %), 48 commands (49,5 %), and 5 orders (5,2 %). Further, Bride Wars film used 86 data of utterances 30 request (35,3 %), 22 suggestions (25,9 %), 22 commands (25,9 %), and 11 orders (12,9 %).

Another research to be discussed belongs to Meyer (2015) studied Illocutionary acts in Breaking Down novel. The result of this research identified 481 illocutionary acts. It consists of 3 declarations, 128 representatives, 82 expressives, 180 directives and 84 commissives; Ratnasari and Edel (2017) research illocutionary acts in the novel and the mountains echoed. The findings of this research revealed that there were 42 utterances. There were 10 Assertives, 12 Directives, 6 Commisive, 13 Expressives and 1 Declarations of appointing; Sari and Utomo (2021) namely using qualitative descriptive methods in researching directive speech acts in president Joko Widodo's speech related to handling coronavirus in Indonesia. The purpose of this study is to describe the types, forms, and meanings or intentions of speech acts in the president's speech related to the handling of the coronavirus, especially with pragmatic studies.

Based on the previous study above, it can be concluded that they concentrate on examining the different kinds of illocutionary acts in short stories. The theory that will be applied in future study can be expanded and developed using results from earlier study. This study differs from other research in that it examines the function and impact of speech's illocutionary acts. The purpose of the illocutionary acts utilized in short stories and their impact on the overall meaning have been examined by the writer based on prior study. The writer then closes the gap by delving into the short story's illocutionary acts and discussing how they impacted the overall meaning. The writer analyses the data from Illocutionary

acts, namely directives and commissives. In this study, the writer will examine the kinds of illocutionary behaviors that appear in the short story's transcript.

## **METHOD**

### **Research Design**

The research design is the collection and interpretation of data by the writers invention to conduct a survey. Creswell (1997:293) argues that study design is the pattern followed by writers for data collection, analysis, and interpretation. In this study, we conducted research using primarily qualitative descriptive methods. Berg (2001) assumes that qualitative research deals with what people achieve or appear to achieve in real social situations. Qualitative research is descriptive in that the data collected is in the form of words or pictures rather than numbers. Present the results of your research using data in the form of written documents, field notes, interviews, or excerpts from videotapes, audiotapes, or electronic communications. Qualitative research will be used in this study. This is because it is the writers interest to explain the meaning and understanding constructed through words and images. Based on the above description, this study attempts to analyze the types of directive and commissive acts in Roald Dahl's short story The Umbrella Man using a qualitative approach.

### **The Source of Data**

The research data comes from a dialogue contained in Roald Dahl's short story titled The Umbrella Man. Data sources come from the Internet.

### **The Technique of Collecting Data**

The technique of data collection in this study are as follows: the writers downloaded the short story titled The Umbrella Man by Roald Dahl from the Internet in PDF format ([https://www.berkleymiddle.net/uploads/2/6/5/7/26570297/the\\_umbrella\\_man.pdf](https://www.berkleymiddle.net/uploads/2/6/5/7/26570297/the_umbrella_man.pdf)), next the writers produced a transcript of the dialogue contained in the short story The Umbrella Man, and the last the writer identified the directives and commissive act of illocutionary acts.

### **The Technique Analyzing Data**

The steps for analyzing the data are described in the discussion below. The purpose of this study is to clarify the directive and commissive acts used in Roald Dahl's short story The Umbrella Man. First, the writers classified imperatives and imperatives according to his Searle (1983:240). The writers analyzed the data and provided discussions and explanations. The writers then tabulated the results for directive and commissive acts. The writers described illocutionary acts found in Roald Dahl's short story The Umbrella Man. Finally, the writers present conclusions from the analysis results.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### Result

The transcript of the short story "The Umbrella Man" served as the source for all the utterances in this study that contained illocutionary behaviors. Focused on in the data is the category of illocutionary Act. The writer comes to the conclusion that there were 73 utterances illocutionary deeds in all in Roald Dahl's short story The Umbrella Man.

- We must get a taxi.
- Why don't we go back into the cafe and wait for it to stop?
- I wanted another of those banana splits.
- They were gorgeous.
- We must get home.
- I wish we had a car with a chauffeur.
- I do hope you will excuse me. I wonder if I could ask a small favour of you.
- It's only a very small favour.
- I've got myself into a bit of a scrape. I need some help.
- Not much I assure you.
- It's almost nothing, in fact, but I do need it.
- I beg you to believe, madam, that I am not in the habit of stopping ladies in the street and telling them my troubles.
- I've never forgotten it before.
- You've never forgotten what?
- I must have left it in my other jacket.
- Isn't that that silliest thing to do?
- Are you asking me to give you money?
- Oh, good gracious me, not! Heaven forbid I should ever do that!
- Then what are you asking?
- Do hurry up. We're getting soaked to the skin here.
- And that is why I'm offering you this umbrella of mine to protect you, and to keep forever.
- If only you would give me in return a pound for my taxi-fare just to get me home.
- If you had no money in the first place, then how did you get here?
- Every day I go for a lovely long walk and then I summon a taxi to get me home. I do it every day of the year.
- Why don't you walk home now?
- But I don't think I could manage it on these silly old legs of mine. I've gone too far already.
- It's a lovely umbrella.
- Then why don't you take it?
- It cost me over twenty pounds, I promise you.
- But now it's of no importance so long as I can get home and rest these old legs of mine.

- I don't think it's quite right that I should take an umbrella from you worth twenty pounds.
- I think I'd better just give you the taxi-fare and be don't with it.
- No, no, no. It's out of the question! I wouldn't dream of it!
- I would never accept money from you like that.
- Take the umbrella, dear lady.
- Keep the rain off your shoulders.
- Come under here and keep dry, darling.
- Aren't we lucky. I've never had a silk umbrella before.
- I couldn't afford it.
- Why were you so horrid to him in the beginning?
- I wanted to satisfy myself he wasn't a trickster.
- He was a gentleman. I'm very pleased I was able to help him.
- Wealthy, too, otherwise he wouldn't have had a silk umbrella. I shouldn't be surprised if he isn't a titled person. Sir Harry Goldsworthy or something like that.
- This will be very good lesson to you. Never rush things. Always take your time when you are summing someone up. Then you'll never make mistakes.
- Over there. He's crossing the street. Goodness, mummy, what a hurry he's in.
- He doesn't look very tired to me, does he to you, mummy?
- He doesn't look as though he's trying to get a taxi.
- I don't know. But I'm going to find out. Come with me.
- Can you see him?
- He's turning right down the next street.
- What is he up to?
- What if he turns round and sees us?
- I don't care if he does. He lied to us. He said he was too tired to walk any further and he's practically running us off our feet! He's barefaced liar! He's a crook!
- You mean he's not a titled gentleman?
- I'm not giving up now.
- He's disappeared. Where's he gone?
- He went in that door! I saw him! Into that house! Great Heavens, it's a pub!
- You're not going in are you, mummy?
- No, we'll watch from outside.
- That's my pound! By golly, he's got a nerve!
- What's in the glass?
- That must be a treble whisky.
- What' a treble?
- That's a jolly expensive drink.
- It's ridiculous!
- Fancy paying a pound for something to swallow in one go!
- It cost him more than a pound.

- It cost him a twenty pound silk umbrella
- He must be mad.
- So that's his little game!
- You see how clever he is! He never goes to the same pub twice.
- He could go on doing this all night.
- But I'll bet he prays like mad for rainy days.

The following are some examples and explanation of data analysis from directive act:

Example 1: We must get a taxi

Explanation: This data is a directive illocutionary act, namely commanding. This is stated in the sentence "We must get a taxi." which the mother command her daughter to get them to get a taxi before the rain started to get heavier. The purpose of this action is competitive because it will prevent the mother and daughter from heavy rain.

Example 2: Why don't we go back into the cafe and wait for it to stop?

Explanation: The sentence above is an illocutionary act because it is a speech act that contains the meaning and function of an illocutionary act. The sentence Why don't we go back into the cafe and wait for it to stop? Is a question sentence from a daughter to her mother who was standing on the sidewalk waiting for the rain to stop. The purpose of the daughter to ask this to her mother because she wanted to know what her mother's response to her wish was. The speaker uses the directive illocutionary acts, questioning because it functions to question something he wants to know in the future, namely to return to the cafe waiting for the rain to stop so that they don't get wet on the roadside.

The following are some examples of data analysis from commissive act:

Example 1: They were gorgeous.

Explanation: This data is an illocutionary act of commissive pledge. Where the daughter said this to convince her mother that the banana splits were very beautiful and delicious. The purpose of his utterance is to convince his mother and hope that her mother will give her what her daughter wants. So this utterance is included in the function to convince.

Example 2: It's only a very small favour.

Explanation: This utterance also includes a commissive illocutionary act, namely a pledge. The action was found in the words of an old man who was asking for help from a mother who was standing on the sidewalk. The old man tried to convince mother that he was only asking for a small favor. The old man's goal was to convince the mother that she would help him. So this utterance is included in the function to convince.

There are 33 directive utterances, namely commanding 6 data, inviting 2 data, forbidding 1 data, requesting 2 data, suggesting 2 data, permitting 1 data, questioning 17 data, and begging 2 data. Meanwhile, commissive 40 utterances, namely promise 3 data, refuse 5 data, pledge 27 data, threat 3 data, and offer 2 data. The percentage of the total data can be seen in the following table:



No	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Subtypes of Illocutionary Acts	Total	Percentage
1	Directive	Commanding	6	8,3 %
		Inviting	2	2,7 %
		Forbidding	1	1,3 %
		Requesting	2	2,7 %
		Suggesting	2	2,7 %
		Permitting	1	1,3 %
		Questioning	17	23,4 %
		Begging	2	2,7%
2	Commissive	Promise	3	4,2 %
		Refuse	5	6,9 %
		Pledge	27	36,9 %
		Threat	3	4,2 %
		Offer	2	2,7 %
<b>Total</b>			73	100 %

*Tabel 3.1 The percentage of the total data*

The dominant type of illocutionary acts in The Umbrella Man by Roald Dahl short story is Directive questioning 17 (23,4 %) dan Commissive Pledge, which is 27 data (36.9%). Commissive pledge is the dominant type because in the short story The Umbrella Man there are more expressions to convince someone about something.

## Discussion

In this study, the writer found that there are two varieties of illocutionary: performing on Searle's theory. they're Directives, and Commissive. First, within the character's conversation, the sort of illocutionary act. There are 33 directives, namely commanding 6 data, inviting 2 data, forbidding 1 data, requesting 2 data, suggesting 2 data, permitting 1 data, questioning 17 data, and begging 2 data. Then the other was found is many as 40 commissive utterances namely promise 3 data, refuse 5 data, pledge 27 data, threat 3 data, and offer 2 data. supported data analysis type Of the illocutionary acts found within the story The Umbrella Man, commissive is that the most appear frequently. Commissive pledge is that the dominant type because within the story The Umbrella Man there are more expressions to convince someone about something.

The results of this study have similarities and some differences with previous research that has been carried out by several researchers, namely: Petriandy and Marlina (2018) explored the illocutionary acts found in Novel the Never Girls: Before the Bell. The purpose of this article is to analyze the types of illocutionary acts found in Kiki Thorpe's novel The Never Girls Bell: Before the Bell. This

study used a descriptive qualitative method. The data for this study are utterances from Kiki Thorpe's novel *The Never Girls Bell: Before the Bell*, published in 2016. This data is analyzed based on Searle's classification theory of illocutionary acts. There are several types of illocutionary acts in this essay. they are representative (informing, asserting, predicting, reporting); directive (asking, requesting, stating), commissive (promising); expressive (liking, complementing), and declarative. Data determination shows that the best representative 28 in Roman is date or about 50%, and that the best representative type is informing. The second is the data for rule 21, which is about 37.5%, the highest rule required. It is clear from the results of the study that the dominant type of speech act is representative and the dominant subtype of representative is informing.

There are also Octoberia (2012) examined the types of directed speech acts in the scripts of *Harry Potter - The Deathly Hallows* and *Bride Wars*. This study analyzes the use of speech acts in the language of two of his film titles, *Harry Potter - The Deathly Hallows* and *The War of the Bride*. The study also tracks two of his films of the same type with different aims and compares the use of different guidelines prevalent in two of his films of different types. The findings that in *Harry Potter-The Deathly Hallow* film, 97 data of utterances 24 request (24,7 %), 20 suggestions (20,6 %), 48 commands (49,5 %), and 5 orders (5,2 %). Further, *Bride Wars* film used 86 data of utterances 30 request (35,3 %), 22 suggestions (25,9 %), 22 commands (25,9 %), and 11 orders (12,9 %). Researchers found that the use of directive speech acts, commands, or forms of command dominated over the use of other words in feature films. The findings show that the use of speech acts in the form of commands is more dominant in fictional genre films, and fictional films very clearly demonstrate the strength of each character. Then, Rahayu and Parmawati (2020) examined language styles and speech acts in the teen novel *The Perfect Husband*. This study describes the style of language and illocutionary act found in the youthful novel "The Perfect Husband" by Indah Riyana. The methodology used in this study is a descriptive qualitative method. Source of data from the novel *The Perfect Husband*. The procedure is that researchers read novels, collect and analyze sentences that consist of linguistic styles and speech acts, and draw conclusions based on data analysis. The linguistic styles found in this study are five styles, but because it is a novel for teens, it is a casual style, and the speech acts found consist of five categories, mostly directive and expressive is considered to be used. Ratnasari and Edel (2017) examined speech acts in the novel and echoed mountains. The purpose of this study is to describe types of illocutionary acts, find contexts that influence speech, and describe types of illocutionary acts discovered by pragmatic analysis. In this study, we collect and analyze data using qualitative methods from Searle's illocutionary act theory. The findings of this research revealed that there were 42 utterances. There were 10 Assertives, 12 Directives, 6 Commissive, 13 Expressives and 1 Declarations of appointing.

Meyer (2015) examined the illocutionary acts of the novel *Breaking Dawn*. The purpose of this research is to: (i) To clarify the structural forms of illocutionary acts in Stephanie Meyer's novel *Breaking Dawn*. (ii) Find the illocutionary act function of speech in Stephenie Meyer's novel *Breaking Dawn*. This study design is a qualitative study. This study used a descriptive qualitative method. The data are speech acts derived from *Breaking Dawn* Novels utterances, and the data source is *Breaking Dawn* Novels. The result of this research identified 481 illocutionary acts. It consist of 3 declarations, 128 representatives, 82 expressives, 180 directives and 84 commissives. And the last, Sari and Utomo (2020) examined a directive speech act in President Joko Widodo's speech on dealing with coronavirus in Indonesia. The

purpose of this study is to describe the types, forms, meanings, or intentions of speech acts in presidential speeches in relation to dealing with coronavirus, particularly practical research. The type of research used is qualitative research. The data source for this study is the video source included in your YouTube account uploads. All the data in this study are speech acts, which are directive speech acts. The data collection techniques used are recording, observation and note-taking. The results showed: first, the directive speech acts consist of speech acts by asking, inviting, pleading, ordering, and prohibiting. Second, the speech act is in the form of an oral form, an utterance uttered by the president in his speech regarding the coronavirus's handling, which tends to be qualitative. Third, the purpose of this directive speech act has several meanings, namely to influence, invite, something, tell or explain something, expect attention, forbid, praise, criticize, and as a form of channeling complaints.

The difference between this study and previous studies is the role and influence of illocutionary acts in language. Based on previous research, the writers analyzed the impact of illocutionary acts used in short stories on function and overall meaning. The writers then fills in the gaps by analyzing the speech acts used in the short story and explaining their impact on the overall meaning. The writers hopes that the reader will be able to easily understand the illocutionary acts of the short story.

## CONCLUSIONS

After considering the analysis and determination of illocutionary acts in the short story *The Umbrella Man* by Roald Dahl. The dominant data from all data commissive pledge of 27 data (36, 9%). Commissive pledge is dominant because in the short story *The Umbrella Man* there are more expressions to convince someone about something. From the results of the discussion, this study has some similarities and differences with previous study. One of them uses descriptive qualitative method to collect data. The difference found is the result of the study. The dominant data of this study is different from the dominant data of previous studies.

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