

THE INTERPERSONAL MEANING ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTION IN THE ENGLISH TRANSLATION OF NOVEL *DASAMUKA*

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Abstract

This research is concerned with illocution found in novel *Dasamuka*. The aims of this research are to identify the types of illocution and interpersonal meaning found in novel *Dasamuka*. This research belongs to descriptive qualitative research. The data source of this thesis is the novel *Dasamuka*. The instrument of the research was the researcher. The result of this research shows that there are 1093 utterances containing illocutionary acts. They are 518 utterances (47.39%) containing representatives, 454 utterances (41.54%) containing directives, 77 utterances (7.05%) containing commissives, 43 utterances (3.93%) containing expressives, 1 utterance (0.09%) containing declarations and three components of interpersonal meaning used in the analysis. There are the speaker/writer persona (positive attitude or negative attitude), social status (high status or low status), and social distance (intimate or distant).

Keyword: Interpersonal meaning, Illocution, Novel *Dasamuka*

INTRODUCTION

People do communication to exchange information from one to another. As a media to communicate with each other, people use language. By using language people can explain everything, share their knowledge, give the advice and express their opinions to others. In order to communicate with other people from different country people in this world use English as the universal language.

Interpersonal meaning is part of discourse analysis because it is a text which has relationship between providers of information and recipients of information in the spoken or written text. Therefore, people know the meaning and content of the text such as poetry, poem, poetic and etc.

Writing is one of four-language skill that is considered as an important part in the English language teaching. Writing is a process, it is not something that happens all at once. This is not only to the need to generate and organize ideas using an appropriate choice of vocabulary, sentence, and paragraph organization but also to turn such ideas into a readable text. In order to improve the writing skills students can learn from many source, one of them is literary.

In communicate with each other people perform a speech act. Speech act is an action perform in saying something. Speech act consist of three related acts. There are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Locution is what the

speaker says, illocution is the purpose of what speaker says, and perlocution is the effect of what the speaker says. Illocution is act defined as a performance or a real action of saying or uttering something. It is like greeting, accosting, accusing, admiring, admitting, deploring, naming, mocking etc.

Novel is a reflection of phenomena in society inspired by many real problems that happened and faced by the people then applied as a story in imaginative and fictitious way. In a novel people can find illocutionary act which can be applied to improve their writing. *Dasamuka* novel is a kind of literary which is very interesting to be used as a source in learning illocutionary act.

Based on the explanation above, the writers interested to find out and analyze the illocution find in the novel *Dasamuka* specifically “*The Interpersonal Meaning Analysis of Illocution in the English Translation of Novel Dasamuka*”.

In conducting the research, the researcher took theories which are used as foundation to run the research in sequence. Those theories are related to illocution. The details of the literature are as follows:

1. Interpersonal Meaning

According to Halliday (2002: 175), the interpersonal meaning is concerned with the interaction between speaker or writer and listener or reader. There are three components of interpersonal meaning, the speaker/ writer persona (attitude), social distance, and relative social status. According to Martin and White (2005:73), attitude is discuss about the way people use their feeling more or less instance and amplified. It explores feeling into two realizations namely the positive attitude and the negative attitude. Moreover, according to Holmes Janet (2013:9) there are two scale in social distance: intimate and distant. This scale is useful in emphasising that how well we know someone is a relevant factor in linguistic choice. Then, in relative social status there are two scales to show the social status: high status and low status.

2. Illocution

According to Huang (2007;102), stated that illocutionary act is an act accomplished in speaking. An illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance. It is an act defined within a system of social conventions. In short, it is an act accomplished in speaking. Moreover, Horn and Ward (2006; 54), stated that illocutionary acts (Austin’s central innovation) are acts done in speaking (hence illocutionary), including and especially that sort of act that is the apparent purpose for using a performative sentence: christening, marrying, and so forth.

3. Types of Illocution

According to Huang (2007; 102) illocutionary act is divided into five categories. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

a. Representatives

Representatives are kinds of acts which commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth-value.. Paradigmatic cases include asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, and stating.

1. Asserting is “assert”, which names the illocutionary force of assertion. Example of asserting: “ *It is raining* ”
2. Claiming is the same as asserting if it is seen to the notion that is notion of speaker right which means claiming is asserting something based on the speaker claim. For example: “ *This position demands a lot of personal sacrifice.* ”
3. Concluding is drawing a conclusion from evidence or from premises, by argument. Example of conclude: “ *The observers concluded that the climate was slowly changing* ”
4. Reporting is to assert with the propositional content condition that the propositional content is about the past with the respect to the time of the utterance. Example of reporting: “ *Jim reported that no one had arrived* ”
5. Stating something is connected to the notion of setting something forth or representing something normally for the benefit or edification of the hearer. For example: “ *the picture on the board is a boat* ”

b. Directives

Directives are those kinds of speech act that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. Paradigmatic cases include advise, commands, orders, questions, and requests.

1. Advice, is suggesting or asking someone to do something, while implying that it would be good for them. Example of advice: “ *I suggest you should arrive early.* ”
2. Command is telling someone to do something. The issuance of command requires that the speaker be in a position of authority over the hearer. Example of command: “ *I command you to stand at attention.* ”
3. Order is telling someone to do something. When one issues an order, one invokes a position of power or authority over the hearer but do not require an institutional structure of authority. Example of order: “ *I order you to leave.* ”
4. Question is the act of asking somebody about something. Example of question: “ *Where are you from?* ”
5. Request is a directive illocution that allows for the possibility of refusal. A request can be granted or refused by the hearer. Example of request: “ *can I have a day return ticket to Oxford, please?* ”

c. Commissives

Commissives are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express the speaker’s intention to do something. Paradigmatic cases include offers, pledges, promises, refusals, and threats.

1. An offer is a promise that is conditional on the hearer's acceptance, roughly speaking the logical form of an offer is; this speech act commits me to perform a certain course of action if it is accepted by the hearer. Example of offer: *I'm going to make a coffee. Do you want some?*
2. Pledges is a strong commitment to a future course of action. Example of pledge: *"I pledge allegiance to the country."*
3. A Promise is always made to a hearer to do something for his benefit. Example of promise: *"I'll be back in five minutes."*
4. Refusal is the negative counterparts to acceptances and consentings. Example of refusal: *"I refused the invitation"*
5. Threat differ from promising, first, in that the undertaking is not to do something for the benefit of the hearer but rather to his detriment and, secondly, in that no obligation, involved in threatening. Example of threat: *"I'll kill you."*

d. Expressives

Expressives are those kinds of speech act that express a psychological attitude or state in the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and likes/dislikes. Paradigmatic cases include apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, and thanking.

1. Apologizing is to express sorrow or regret for some state of affairs that the speaker is responsible for. Example of apologizing: *"I'm really sorry!"*
2. Blaming is to assert to someone with the propositional content condition that the propositional content predicates responsibility to some individual for the existence of a state of affairs and with the preparatory condition that this state of affairs is bad. Example of blaming: *"It's your fault"*
3. Congratulating is expresses pleasure with the preparatory condition that the thing in question is beneficial or good for the hearer. Example of congratulating: *"I congratulate you on winning the race"*
4. Praising is to express approbation. It therefore presupposes that the thing praised is good. Example of praising: *"Well done Elizabeth"*
5. Thanking is to express gratitude. The preparatory conditions are that the thing in question benefits or is good for the speaker and the hearer is responsible for it. Example of thanking: *"I thank you for paying me the money"*

e. Declarations

Declarations are those kinds of speech act that effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs. The paradigmatic cases include bidding in bridge, declaring war, excommunicating, firing from employment, and nominating a candidate.

1. Bidding in bridge, as for example when one bids at an auction, is a highly specialized and structured form of an offer. In this sense bid is derived from offer by the addition of preparatory conditions. Example of bidding in bridge: *"500 dollars"*

2. Declaring war is announce one's intent to suppress or eradicate something or someone. Example of declaring war: "*I declare a state of national emergency.*"
3. Excommunicating, when someone excommunicates ones exclude the hearer from the community. Example of excommunicating: "*I excommunicate you.*"
4. Firing from employment, is to perform a declaration to the effect that one hereby terminates one's tenure of a position. Example of firing from employment: "*your employment is terminated.*"
5. Nominating candidate, is formally suggest someone for an position or status. Example of nominating candidate: "*I hereby nominate you as a chairman*"

METHOD

The writers used descriptive qualitative research in this study. This research uses descriptive qualitative research because the data is collected in the form of word and written language rather than number.

The data, which is collected in this research, are types of illocution found in novel *Dasamuka*. This novel consist of ten chapter and 291 pages. The researcher will collect the data of typer of illocution and then applied in teaching writing. In collecting the data, the researcher took some steps: reading novel *Dasamuka* by Setiyono, finding the illocution in novel *Dasamuka* and writing down the data.

In analysing the data, the writers took some steps: identifying the types of illocution, finding the types of illocution, counting the data, explaining the interpersonal meaning, applying the illocution in novel *Dasamuka* in teaching writing, and drawing conclusion and suggestion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Finding

The data about illocution found in novel *Dasamuka* were identified and classified based on Huang's theory. There are: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declarations. The kind of illocution is shown in the following table.

Table 1. Data finding of Illocution in novel *Dasamuka*

No.	Types of illocution	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Representatives	518	47.39%
2.	Directives	454	41.54%
3.	Commissives	77	7.05%
4.	Expressives	43	3.93%
5.	Declarations	1	0.09%

Total

1093

100%

The most dominant type of illocution is representative of asserting. It is because the novel tell about Kaplers Willem jo writers urney to write about bronjong. In his journey Kaplers Willem meet a lot of people who give him information about bronjong. The people Kaplers Willem meet tell him about bronjong based on their believes, which is mean that the utterances is an assertion.

Discussion

Based on the finding, the writers are going to discuss about the interpersonal meaning and illocution found in the novel *Dasamuka*. In analysis, the writers give some example of discussion.

a. Representatives

Den Rara : *"I am afraid of being alone. You left me and went quite far away."*

Ki Sena : *"Before coming here, I checked the sorroundings of our camp, It's safe. Nothing will harm you."*

(122/KS/R/CLA/P037/L10)

The type illocutionary perform by Ki Sena in this dialogue is representative. By utterance *"It's safe. Nothing will harm you."* Ki Sena is claiming that it is safe at the camp, nothing will harm Den Rara. The attitude of the speaker is positive. It can be seen from the word 'it safe,' 'nothing will harm you'. The social distant between Ki Sena and Den Rara is distance, since both Den Rara and Ki Sena use *you* to refer to each other. The relative social status of Ki Sena is high and Den Rara is high, since Ki Sena uses 'you' to address to Den Rara.

b. Directives

Resident Crawford :*" I suggest you keep your job with the goverment. Rejawinangun will still be within your reach. Your safety will be ensured if you're a goverment official instead of merely an independent writer. I can write a letter of recommendation for you"*

Kaplers Willem :*"Thank you, sir. I will definitely consider your advice"*

(023/RC/DI/ADV/P140/L01)

The illocutionary act perform by Resident Crawford is directives. Resident Crawford give Kaplers Willem an advice to keep his job at the goverment. The attitude of the speaker is positive. It can be seen from the sentence *I suggest you, your safety will be ensure*. The social distant between

Leyden and Kappler is intimate it can be seen from the word *I suggest you*. The relative social status of Resident Crawford is high and Kaplers Willem is low, by the use of word *Sir* by Kaplers Willem to refer to Resident Crawford.

c. Commissives

Ki Sena : “*While I’m gone, don’t leave Reja and Semi by themselves.*”

Nyi Wuli : “*I will make sure to keep Semi next to me in your absence,*”

(072/NW/C/PRO/P025/L23)

The type of illocutionary act perform by Nyi Wuli is Commissive. Nyi Wuli is promise that she will keep Semi next to her when Ki Sena goes. The attitudes of the speakers are positive. It can be seen from the word *keep, next to me, in your absence*. The social distance between Nyi Wuli and Ki Sena is intimate, by the use informal vocabulary such as *will, make sure, next to me, absence*. The relative social status of Nyi Wuli is low and Ki Sena is low, since there is no word that referred to high status.

d. Expressives

Prince Diponegoro II : “*Do you feel better now, sir?*”

Kaplers Willem : “*Yes, I do. Thank you for everything.*”

(518/W/E/THA/P138/L08)

The type of illocutionary act perform by Kapler Kaplers Willem is Expressive. Kaplers Willem is expressing his thanking to Prince Diponegoro II for everything. The attitudes of the speakers are positive. It can be seen from the word *thank you for everything*. The social distant between Den Wahyana and Kaplers Willem is distance, by the use formal vocabulary *sir*. The relative social status of Kaplers Willem is high and prince Diponegoro II is high, since Prince Diponegoro use ‘*you*’, and *Sir* to refer to Kaplers Willem.

e. Declarations

Danar : “*It looks like they’re ready to shoot us anytime.*”

Den Wahyana : “*Once they open fire, we’ll shoot back. I’ll take the ones coming from the left; the right ones are yours*”

(828/DW/DE/DEC/P209/L13)

The type of illocutionary act perform by Den Wahyana is declarative. Den Wahyana is declaring that he will shoot the rider back when they shoot them. The attitudes of the speakers are negative. Den Wahyana stated that they will shoot when the rider shoot them, which is a bad feeling. The social distant between Den Wahyana and Kaplers Willem is intimate, by the use informal vocabulary such as *shoot and yours*. The relative social status of

Danar is high and Den Wahyana is high, since either Danar or Den Wahyana didn't use addressee term to refer each other.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on analysis of the data and the previous data, the writers can draw conclusions which can be presented as follows.

1. There are 518 utterances (47.39%) containing representatives, 454 utterances (41.54%) containing directives, 77 utterances (7.05%) containing commissives, 43 utterances (3.93%) containing expressives, and 1 utterances (0.09%) containing declarative.
2. Three components of interpersonal meaning used in the analysis, there are the speaker/writer persona (positive attitude or negative attitude), social status (high to high, low to low, high to low and low to high), and social distance (intimate or distant).

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