

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Novel is the way of communication. In a novel, the author presents the reality of human life neatly wrapped in language. A writer could communicate their feeling through a novel. A writer could create the reader imagination through the language used the novel. Because of that language is the most important thing in terms of communication. Communication is an important role in the daily life of people. After engaging in communication, people utilize language to share information with one another and express their thoughts and ideas.

There are several methods for communicating. Sometimes misunderstanding between the speaker and the listener prevent a discussion from succeeding. (Azis, Rum, & Mahmudah, 2023) “Communication is a way of delivering messages from the messenger (speaker/writer) to the recipient (listener/reader)”. According to Mario (2018) “Language is also a tool of communication that expresses mind, ideas, feeling, emotion and etc.

Through symbol of communication such as; words, voice, gesture, and sign”. Generally speaking, it serves as both an aim of utterances and a sign of communication. In other words, every sentences or utterances which are spoken by the speaker contains the meaning and the purpose according to the situation or the context when the speaker delivers the utterance or the speech.

The ability to communicate effectively is demonstrated when the addressee comprehends the speaker's goals. In this case, the researcher analyzes linguistics in the pragmatics part in the novel Franz Kafka *Metamorphosis*. Linguistics is proposed (Lyons 1968) propounded that communication is a scientific study of language. Based on Richard and Schmidt (2002) defined linguistics is the study of language as a system of human communication.

They further stated that linguistics includes many different approaches to the study of language and many different areas of investigation, they are, sound system (phonetics phonology), sentence structure (syntax), relationships between language and cognition (cognitive linguistics) meaning system (semantics, pragmatics function of language), as well as language and social factors (sociolinguistics). In this case, the researcher analyzes about the meaning of the utterance in the novel which is related to the pragmatics.

According to Yule (2014:125) propounded that understanding what speakers mean by their utterances is just as important to communication as understanding the meaning of the words used in a speech. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, or what speakers mean. In simple words, knowing the meaning the utterance or the sentences is essential for the listener to know about the context.

Among the other branches of linguistics, pragmatics is the most closely related in everyday human life, this is because human in their lives could not be separated from language and communication. Therefore it can be conclude pragmatics is the study of structure of language. Pragmatics can be useful defined as the study how utterances have meaning in situation.

The academic field of linguistics includes pragmatics as one of component, since pragmatics is the study of human language. The study of meaning is focus of pragmatics 'meaning context' is its focus. However, you will encounter definition ranging from the more casual it focuses on what people intend rather than what they say to the more exact it addresses meaning I usage rather than liberal meaning when learn about the topic. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning (Yule, 1996:3).

Related to the sentence above, communication is essential to human society. The task of human-agent communication in a collaborative virtual environment, where the human and the agent must work together to accomplish a common goal, is especially difficult because the communication must be goal-driven, real-time, and interleaved with both verbal and nonverbal cues. According to Hendriyani & Pratiwy (2024) "communication is understood as the conveying of messages by exchanging thoughts or information via speech, visuals, signals, writing or behavior".

Related to the sentence above, the speech is pragmatics component that incorporates the topic discussion as well as the speaker, listener, or reader. Several disciplines use speech action in their application. On the authority of Febriana & Fajariah (2018) assert that individual speaking behaviors have emotional and cognitive. Repercussion determined by the speaker's ability to use language to address different situation.

The study of the performative role of language and communication is the focus of the well-known speech act theory in the subject of philosophy of language.

Speech acts is linguistics forms of communication. Speech acts is the result of speech under specific circumstances and a component of language communication that establishes the sentence's meaning.

According to Yule (1996) defines speech acts as activities carried out through utterances. Put differently, when individuals communicate, they not only generate words but also carry out the activity. An interaction between the speaker and the interlocutor in the form of utterances involving two or more participants under certain time, location, and context condition is called a speech act.

Context can affect whether a speech act is effective or unsuccessful after it is pronounced. The speaker has certain objectives in mind for the listener. There are actions occur once in a speaking act, including; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Based on Rismayanti, Hilda & Anggraeni (2021) the first type is locutionary act. Locutionary act is the fundamental act of making a meaningful language phrase. the illocutionary act is the second. The illocutionary act is the communicative power of an utterance is used to carry out. To put it another way, an illocutionary act is any meaning that the speaker intends or forces on the listener, such as a warning, a promise, a declaration of purpose, and so on.

Based on Searle (1979) there are five general categories of illocutionary act; (assertives) to inform others how things are, (directives) to attempt to persuade them to do something, (commissives) to commit to something, (expressives) to convey our attitudes and feelings, and (declarations) to alter the world. This research focuses on written speech, that is a novel. Novel is a literary work that tells stories of how

people interact with one another and their surroundings. The researcher utilizes Franz Kafka's novel "*metamorphosis*" in this literary work to gather information for analysis speech act. Additionally, the novel delivers readers insight and lesson regarding relationship with family members, or closest people, describes the pressure a person's life, when a person is only valued for what that person gives.

Additionally, *metamorphosis* has had a profound influence on modern literature and has given rise to many interpretations from researchers and analyses. *Metamorphosis* is often considered to be the crowning representation of Kafka's unique and distinctive writing style that depict the absurdity of life. The reason why the author chose illocutionary act as the main subject in this research because illocutionary act is the most important that talks about the purpose of the sentence or the speech.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the explanation above, the researcher concludes there are two main problems are explained in this research, as for the problems are:

1. What is the meaning of illocutionary acts focuses on the Searle's theory?
2. What is the types of illocutionary acts found in the novel by Franz Kafka *metamorphosis*?

1.3 Objective of the Study

According to the statement above, so the objectives of the study are:

1. To find out what is the dominant type of illocutionary acts in the novel *Metamorphosis* by Franz Kafka based on Searle's Theory.

2. Categorizing the illocutionary acts that exist in the utterance of the characters in the novel.

1.4 Scope of the Problem

The scope of the research focuses on speech act which is exactly Illocutionary act. There are types of Illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979) directives, commissives, expressives, assertives, and declarations, all the types of Illocutionary acts are analyzed in this research. This research also discussing about the dominant type of illocutionary acts which is in the novel *Metamorphosis* by Franz Kafka. This research is limited only on the utterance of the characters in the Franz Kafka's novel *Metamorphosis*.

1.5 Significance of the Problem

The findings of the study are expected to have significances theoretically and practically as follows

1. Theoretically

This study hopefully can:

- a. Enrich the findings in pragmatics and illocutionary acts.
- b. Contribute to student of English literature as a valuable source of reference.

2. Practically

This study is expected to give:

- a. A good understanding to the students about Illocutionary act in speech act.

- b. The scientific knowledge for the teachers on pragmatics study, especially in the area of Illocutionary acts.
- c. A useful reference for other researcher when they are interested in doing similar research in the future.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatics

The purpose of this literature review study is to offer a theoretical framework for examining Franz Kafka's novel *metamorphosis* in illocutionary act. The review's objective is to synthesize the body of knowledge on speech act theory, with an emphasis on illocutionary acts in particular, and to pinpoint areas that require more research within the framework of the novel.

in order to provide an overview of the main ideas, theories, and earlier studies on speech acts in literature, this section will compile pertinent facts and emphasize the importance for comprehending character interactions and emotional expression. In this research, the researcher analyzed illocutionary act that exist in the writing or utterances contained in the novel conveyed by the characters in it.

Language is a system, meaning it is composed of a number of consistently patterned components. The idea of language is a means of expressing your idea. Language serves as tool for interaction and communication, meaning it may be used to express idea, concept, feelings, and thought (Santoso, Tuckyta, & Mahdi, 2014). According to Yule (1996) "pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those form". Yule also added that pragmatics is the

study that can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumption, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions.

Pragmatics based on Leech (1983) defined pragmatics as the study of meaning and speech pattern in many contexts, taking into account elements of speaking in a situational setting. Pragmatics is not only interpreted the meaning in the sentence, but also the hidden meaning that the speaker wants to convey (Hendriyani & pratiwy, 2024). It can be understood that pragmatics reveals unspoken aspects, depending on the speaker who wants to convey a message to the listener or the reader in the particular situation. Therefore, it can be concluded that in pragmatics to find out the meaning of a particular utterance or sentence must analyze many aspects that can give the effects of the meaning.

Through pragmatics the listener or reader(s) can analyze the meaning that can help find out the purpose and meaning of the speech or the sentence conveyed by the speaker. Pragmatics is a major study of linguistics that defines the hidden meanings of a writer and speaker towards the conjoining effort of linguistics form. Every other meaning of the given context is referred to by the speaker and writer who wished to express anything, and contextual meaning is typically given more wight in pragmatics (Siddiqui, 2018). As a result, pragmatics aid in addressing the speaker's intended meaning.

2.2 Speech acts

Speech act theory was initially offered by two philosophers. The first was explained by Austin in (Reiland, 2024), who articulate the idea of speech act and the connection between speech and action. And the second philosopher, (Searle, 1979) was interpreted that linguistics activity is a necessary component of all linguistics communication. As stated by Searle (1969) “speech act is the basic or minimal units of linguistics communications”.

He also added that linguistics activities are a part of any language communication. “The unit of linguistics communication is not, as has generally been supposed, the symbol, word or sentence, or even the token of the symbol, word, and sentence, but rather the production or issuance of the symbol, word, or sentence in the performance of speech act”. Searle explained that performance or action that occur through language are called “speech act” simply put, speaker(s) can convey physical action to the listener(s) or reader(s) only through the word. According to Searle (1969) “all linguistics communication involves linguistics acts”. Austin’s assertion that symbols, words, or sentences are component of communication called speech acts, in contrast to Searle clarifies that activities events that take place through language are speech acts.

More precisely, he underlined that speech act is the fundamental and smallest unit of linguistics and communication that the creation or delivery of a phrase under specified circumstance is a speech act. Speech act theory examines how statements serve a pragmatics purpose. The notion is predicated on the idea that actions are

carried out through words. This is, the relationship among language, meaning, and behavior or action.

According to Miller, J.H (2001) Speech acts are uttered within literary works, such as promises, lies, excuse, declarations, imprecations, requests, forgiveness, apologies, pardons, and the like said or written by the characters or by the narrator in a novel. It can be concluded that the utterances in a sentence or part of the implementation of an action that does not “just say something” but has a meaning that cannot only be interpreted through words alone but must pay attention to other objects, such as the situation, the background of the speaker, and so on. Speech acts are divided into three types, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. In this research, illocutionary acts is the subject matter that will be discussed.

2.3 Types of Illocutionary Acts

According to Searle (1979) illocutionary acts is action of performing something, in simple word, illocutionary is attempt to listener(s) to do something, there are five classes of illocutionary acts

2.3.1 Assertives

To inform others how things are. As stated by Searle (1979) assertives is to commit the speaker (to differing degrees) believe that something is true or that the notion being said is true. It is crucial to emphasize that terms like “belief” and “commitment” are meant to indicate dimensions; in other words, they are determinables rather than determinates. According to Searle (1979) the following

English asserives are: stating, informing, proposing, complaining, expressing, opinion, affirming, reporting, reminding.

2.3.2 Directives

To persuade the speaker(s) to do something. “Directives is the illocutionary point of these consists in the fact that they are speaker to get the hearer to do something. They may be very modest “attempts” as when I invite you to do it or suggest that you do it, or they may be very fierce attempts as when I insist that you do it” (Searle, 1979).

2.3.3 Commissives

To commit something in the future. based on Searle (1979) illocutionary acts that commit the speaker(s) to do something in the future is known as commissives. It is important to emphasize the terms “shall”, “intend” and “favor”.

2.3.4 Expressives

To convey our attitudes and feelings. According to Searle (1979) “expressives is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the prepositional content”. The paradigms of expressives verbs are “thank”, “congratulate”, “apologize”, “condole”, “welcome”.

2.3.5 Declarations

On the authority of Searle (1979) “It is the defining characteristic of this class that the successful performance of one of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, successful performance guarantees that the propositional content corresponds to the world”. In short, only because the declaration has been successfully executed does it result in change the state or condition of the object or object in question.

Various research has been carried out to examine illocutionary act as the focus of the study. Some of them are Hendriyani & Pratiwy 2024, Wahyuningtyas & Sirniawati 2023, Salsabila & Suprijadi 2021. There was found the result of the types of illocutionary act. There are similarities between these researches namely the research methods used, what distinguishes this research from previous studies is the research time and data sources studied. In the research conducted by Hendriyani & Pratiwy (2024) the data source used the dialog of the characters in the novel *Malibu Rising* by Taylor Jenkins Reid. In Wahyuningtyas & Sirniawati's research (2023) the data source used is the the film "the king's speech".

Then, in the research conducted by (Salsabila & Suprijadi, 2021) the data source used is the dialog on the TRANS 7 Mata Najwa program. Meanwhile, in this study, researches discussed illocutionary acts using literary data source, namely the novel *metamorphosis* by Franz Kafka, which is contains varieties meaning of life. This is analysis of illocutionary act is the novel *metamorphosis* by Franz Kafka. *Metamorphosis* is a novella by Franz Kafka and the first published in 1915.

One of Kafka's best-known works, the *metamorphosis* tells a story about salesman Gregor Samsa, who wakes one morning to find himself inexplicably transformed into a huge insect and subsequently struggles to adjust to this new condition. The novella has been widely discussed among literary critics, who have offered varied interpretations. In popular culture and adaptations of the novella, the

insect is commonly depicted as a cockroach. To know what moral message is conveyed to Franz Kafka as the author, the reader should know exactly what the meaning of each sentence and utterance in the novel is.