Analysis of Speech Acts in the Short Story "Real Men" By Putu Wijaya

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Abstract: Speech acts are a theory that discusses the meaning of language which is motivated by the relationship between speech and the actions or activities carried out by speakers. The author conducted research on the short story "Laki-laki Sejati" by Putu Wijaya related to locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary speech acts in speeches in events. The research was conducted using a qualitative descriptive method using referential techniques and pragmatic techniques. The aims of this study were (1) to describe the locutionary acts performed on the short story "Laki-laki Sejati" by Putu Wijaya (2) to describe the illocutionary acts performed on the short story "Laki-laki Sejati" by Putu Wijaya (3) to describe the perlocutionary acts on the short story "Laki-laki Sejati" by Putu Wijaya.

Keywords: Speech acts, analysis, pragmatics, heuristics.

Abstrak: *Tindak tutur merupakan teori yang di dalamnya mengkaji maksud tuturan bahasa atau makna bahasa yang dilaterbelakangi oleh relasi setiap ucapan maupun tindakan yang dilakukan si penutur. Penulis melakukan penelitian terhadap cerpen "Laki-laki Sejati" karya Putu Wijaya metode deskripitif kualitatif dengan dengan teknik referensial dan teknik pragmatik. Dilakukannya analisis ini bertujuan untuk (1) Menggambarkan tindak lokusi yang pada cerpen "Laki-laki Sejati" karya Putu Wijaya (2) Mendeskripsikan tindak ilokusi yang dilakukan pada cerpen "Laki-laki Sejati" karya Putu Wijaya (3) Mendeskripsikan tindak Perlokusi pada cerpen "Laki-laki Sejati" karya Putu Wijaya.*

Kata kunci: tindak tutur, analisis, pragmatik, heurestik.

▪ **INTRODUCTION**

Humans are often called social creatures. It must be based on something. The reason why humans are often called social creatures is that humans cannot live alone. Humans always need other people to live their lives. Even though we often hear that there are humans who can do any activity and work themselves, this does not mean that there is no participation of other humans in their lives. Why is it like that, this is of course related to communication. Humans are social creatures who definitely communicate every day. In communicating, humans need a means of transmitting messages so that the messages communicated can be conveyed to other humans. The communication tool needed by humans to communicate is language. Devitt & Hanley (in Noermanzah, 2019:308) expressed an opinion which states that language is a form of message conveyed through expressions or expressions which functions as a means of communication at certain times or situations in various activities. Meanwhile, according to Pateda (in Noermanzah, 2019: 308), language is a series of sounds or sounds that are patterned as a tool (instrument) used by each individual as a result of cooperation between the two.

Based on the two opinions explained previously, it can be concluded that language is a patterned form or form of sound and functions as a substitute for the speaker's role in conveying a message or idea which then creates a cooperative effect because of the

response that arises so that communication is established. Talking about communication certainly cannot be separated from speech acts and speech events. According to Chaer (in Afrianne, 2016; 3) he stated that the meaning of a speech event is the ongoing language communication of one or more forms of speech that connects two parties, namely the speaker and the speech partner, with one main speech material, at certain times.

Searle (in Rusminto, 2020; 53) believes that speech acts are a theory that examines the meaning of language based on the relationship between the listener and the speech partner. This study is motivated by two things, namely, (1) speech is the main means or medium of communication and (2) if it is manifested in real communication activities, for example activities such as asking, issuing statements, ordering, or requesting, then the speech can only be said has meaning. Therefore, action is a characteristic or characteristic of communication.

In this era where everything is digital-based, it can be called a form of communication media. Digital and electronic-based media can be said to be secondary media or means between speakers and speech partners. By using these media, the speaker and speech partner do not need to meet to carry out communication, just by sending a message or calling via a registered number using a device, messages can be conveyed to the speech partner. In the short story there is dialogue that describes the communication process between characters. In this dialogue there are several utterances that have their own classification.

The author will analyze the short story "Sejati Men" by Putu Wijaya because the short story contains speech that states something and speech that can influence the speaker. Thus, the author wants to analyze the locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts in the utterances that occur in the short story "Sejati Men" by Putu Wijaya.

▪ **METHOD**

The author in this article uses a qualitative descriptive research method because this research explains the results of the analysis and the results are in the form of sentences or words, not numbers. The author uses referential techniques and also pragmatic techniques in analyzing the speech acts in the short story "Sejati Men" by Putu Wijaya to explain and describe the dialogue used by the characters in the short story which includes locution, illocution, and perlocution as well as the meaning of what the speaker says, So the author uses pragmatic techniques. The data used in this analysis are the speeches in the short story "Sejati Men" by Putu Wijaya.

▪ **RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

After observing and observing the data, the writer found several speech acts used in the short story "Sejati Men" by Putu Wijaya. These speech acts are detailed as follows.

Locutionary Speech Acts

The form of a locutionary speech act consists of utterances that contain statements or simply information about something. Leech (in Rusminto, 2020:53) said that speech cannot be equated with other speech which contains meaning and benchmarks, in other words, this speech lacks true meaning.

The locutionary speech act in the dialogue of the short story "Sejati Men" by Putu Wijaya can be seen as follows.

A real man is someone who sees what is worth seeing, hears what is worth hearing, feels what is worth feeling, thinks what is worth thinking, reads what is worth reading, and does what is worth making, therefore he thinks what is worth thinking, behaves worth do it and live a life that deserves to be lived.

Context: There is a conversation between the mother and child characters. The mother figure tells what a real man is like.

Analysis: This speech is a locutionary speech because it is intended solely to provide information about a real male figure. There is no reaction from the speech partner after the speaker says the speech. There was only a stunned response from the interlocutor after the speaker said this

Illocutionary Speech Acts

Speech acts that can cause someone to carry out an action according to the speech that has been spoken by the speaker and speech partner are called illocutions. Examples of locutionary speech are promises, offers, or statements expressed through speech (Rusminto, 2020; 53).

Where can I get acquainted with him? For what?

Context: The child character asks where he can find the real man described by the mother character.

Analysis: Utterance (1) is said to be an illocutionary speech act because this utterance provides an influence to carry out an action, not only directly providing information. Story (1) is intended to find out where the child character can find the real man described by the mother character. This aims to ensure that the child character can find the figure of a real man.

Perlocutionary Speech Acts

Perlocutionary speech acts are a form of influence or effect that arises as a result of the speech spoken by the speaker by the speech partner, so that this has an impact on the speech partner to carry out an action. Austin (in Afrianne, 2016: 7) believes that speech acts that create causes or risks for the speech partner are called perlocutions. However, not only in the form of speech, this perlocution can have an influence on a text which has an impact on the reader.

(1) That's why it's out. Get out now!
(2) Coming out?
(3) Yes.

Context: dialogue occurs between the mother character and the child character. The mother character tells the child character to go out of the house and not lock himself up in the house. Then the child character was forced to put down his book and leave the house.

Analysis: Utterance (1) is a perlocutionary utterance because it creates an impact in the form of an action taken by the speaker according to the utterance, namely the feeling of being forced to leave the house.

▪ **CONCLUSION**

From the results of the research and analysis carried out, the writer can conclude that speech acts are a theory that tries to examine the meaning of language based on the relationship between speech and the actions performed by speakers. There are two bases behind the study of this speech act, (1) the most basic or most important suggestion for

communicating is an utterance, then (2) the utterance can only be interpreted if it has been directly applied to real communication, such as questions, statements , command, tell, and so on. Therefore, action is a characteristic of speech in communication. The speech acts of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary are found in the dialogue in the short story "The Real Man" by Putu Wijaya, the writer found several utterances that contain locutions. Illocution and perlocution as seen in the results and discussion section.

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