

## **AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT IN THE NOVEL OF “AND THE MOUNTAINS ECHOED” WRITTEN BY KHALED HOSSEINI**

**Jeri Mario**

Fakultas Pascasarjana, Universitas Indraprasta PGRI (UNINDRA),  
Jl. Nangka No. 58c Tanjung Barat, Jagakarsa, Jakarta Selatan

---

### **Abstract**

The aims of the research are: to know illocutionary acts, to know the types of illocutionary acts and to know the speaker's intention in the novel of 'And the Mountains Echoed'. The technique of collecting data of illocutionary acts are listening to the audio, reading novel 'And the Mountains Echoed', making research instrument. The research method that is used descriptive qualitative and technique of data analysis that used in this research is data reduction, such as: sorting, coding, categorizing, classifying, and interpreting the data; making data display such as the table of research instrument and concluding. The researcher analyzed the data from 9 chapters and 446 pages of the novel. The trustworthiness of the data is conducted to measure credibility, transferability, dependability and confirmability. The research findings are: 1). The researcher found the speakers' utterances contained illocutionary acts in the novel. 2). The utterances in the novel contained five types of illocutionary acts, namely: directive, commissive, assertive, expressive and declarative. 3). The illocutionary acts were used by the speakers to convey their intentions to the addressee, such as: directive is used to ask someone to do something, commissive is used to intend the speaker's commits, assertive is used to state the speaker's belief, expressive is used to show speaker's feeling, and declarative is used to change the condition. These are the speakers' intention in the novel of 'And the Mountains Echoed' written by Khaled Hosseini.

Key words : Illocutionary Act, Novel

---

### **INTRODUCTION**

Language is one of the most important aspects in human's life. The human needs language for communication. 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. In general, it is not only as a symbol of communication, but also intention of utterances. Communication is the way of people to interact each other. By communicating, the speaker can convey the intention of utterances to the addressee (or the hearer). Indeed, the speaker has intention in what she/he said. The intention is conveyed through sentences or utterances. In other words, every sentences or utterances which are spoken by the speaker, it contains meaning and purpose. When the addressee understands what the speaker's intention, it means that they can communicate well.

In this case, the researcher analyzes the pragmatic language in the a novel. pragmatics is proposed by Yule (2014:125) propounded that communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but also



recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. The study of what speakers mean, or speaker meaning, is called pragmatics. In this turn, Yule's view is communication will be depended on recognizing the meaning of words and also the speaker's mean. Admittedly, there are two kinds component in communication in order that the addressee can interpret what speaker's intention and purpose in speaking.

Traugott (In in Allan and Jaszczolt, 2015:549), pragmatics is largely the study of language in use. In this turn, Traugott analogized that language that is used by people in communication, it is part of pragmatics. It refers the use of language. It deals with internal and external aspects of language, namely sounds are discussed in phonetics, phonology, morphemes, word phrase, sentence in syntax, meanings in semantics and meaning in context. Similarly, Kreidler (2002:18) explained the differences between semantics and pragmatics. According to him, both semantics and pragmatics are related to the human ability to use language in meaningful way. The difference is that semantics deals with the speaker's competence in producing meaningful utterance, while pragmatics the person's ability to interpret meanings from particular kind of speech situations (context).

## **RESEARCH METHODS**

This research used descriptive qualitative method. The source of data is a text and non-numerical data. It means that the researcher applies a set of procedures used for qualitative data. Moleong (2006:3) stated that in descriptive qualitative study, the data investigated by the researcher are in the form of oral or written words. It is qualitative since it is concerned with nonnumeric data and it is descriptive since it aims at describing the facts of the analysis systematically based on actually they are.

The purpose of qualitative research is to understand something specifically, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something that studied (Moleong, 2006:13). In other statement, explained that this research is not intended to test a specific hypothesis but only describe as it is about a phenomenon or situation. Descriptive research usually used in the literal sense of describing situations or events.

Further, this qualitative research uses inductive inquiry, which for data collection means that it commences without hypotheses and statistic data. Tracy (2013:21) argued that qualitative method often speak of understandings of the scene which means that behavior is described from the actor's view and its context specific. This research is begun with observing specifics interaction from the actors in film script, analyzing the context in finding characteristics of context and types illocutionary acts, organizing based on the classification, arranging into the research instrument, making coding, scrutinizing systematically and describing objectively. Analysis involves working with the data, organizing them, breaking them into manageable units, coding them, synthesizing them, and sea reaching for patterns (Bogdan, 2007:159)

In line with the theories and opinions above, the researcher summarizes that the research method of descriptive qualitative research doesn't show statistic procedures in analyzing the data, but the result of research present data in form of description.

## **DISCUSSION**

The data was gotten from novel and Audiobook of 'And The Mountains Echoed' by Khaled Hosseini. It contained 446 pages. The researcher did some steps for collecting the data, such as reading the novel, observing, listening and analyze the characters' utterances and context, making table of research instrument, classifying types of illocutionary acts, analyzing illocutionary acts, making coding, categorizing, describing and interpreting the data of illocutionary acts.

She also checked the worthiness of the data that consisted of four criterias, namely credibility, transferability, dependability, and confirmability. The researcher did some techniques to check credibility. These are reading the novel, observing the context from novel and doing triangulation. The researcher and peer's researcher discussed the data. Then he distributed the questionnaires to peer's researcher (eight students from English Education Program of Unindra). The trustworthiness that was gotten from the questionnaires achieved 80%. The researcher also used some references that relate with the research, and consulted the data to the expert (the lecture of Semantics, Prof. Dendi Sugondo).

Further, the researcher elucidated the data with thick description in order that the finding research can be transferred to the reader easier. It meant that the data was transferability. She also confirmed and consulted the data that was gotten with the students of English literature and the expert in order to get objective. It meant that the data was confirmability. Subsequently to get the trustworthiness, the researcher also checked dependability. The researcher makes replica study by giving the same questions to the peer's researchers.

Further, the researcher analyzed the data referring to Moleong's theories, it consisted of data reduction, data display and conclusion. The researcher reduced the data. It was begun by sorting the utterances from page 1 until page 446. After the researcher sorted the data, he found 208 utterances that were categorized into types of illocutionary acts. He focused on simplifying and identified 208 utterances into types of illocutionary acts. He scrutinized types of illocutionary acts from 208 utterances, he identified that Assertive was 32 utterances, Directive was 97 utterances, Commissive was 23 utterances, Expressive was 50 utterances, and Declarative was 6 utterances. Further the researcher made some codes, namely IF (Illocutionary Force), IA (Illocutionary Act), Set (Setting), P (Participant), Sp (Speaker), Ad (Addressee), As (Assertive), Di (Directive), Co (Commissive), Ex (Expressive), Dec (Declarative), An (Analysis), Ch (Chapter), P. (Page), etc. The codes were used as the process of labeling



and systematizing the data. Then, the researcher categorized all codes and utterances into the column of type of illocutionary acts.

In this research, the researcher must answer three research questions about illocutionary acts, the types of illocutionary acts and the speaker's intention in the novel of 'And The Mountains Echoed'. To answer those research questions, the researcher analyzed the data. The answer for each research question can be seen in these following paragraphs:

### **1. Illocutionary acts in the novel of 'And the Mountains Echoed'**

The utterances in novel of 'And the Mountains Echoed' contained illocutionary acts, such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. From nine chapter, the researcher analyzed 208 utterances that contained illocutionary acts. He took 21 types of illocutionary as sample.

### **2. The types of illocutionary acts in novel of 'And the Mountains Echoed.'**

The types of illocutionary acts that were used in novel consisted 21 types of each illocutionary acts. Each sample was taken from each types of illocutionary acts, such as; Assertive (statement, suggesting, complaining, claiming), Directive (command, request, advise, ask, Beg), Commissive (promise, offer, vow, undertake), Expressive (apologise, praise, forgive, blame, pardon, congratulate) and Declaration (appointing, punishment).

### **3. The Speaker's intention in novel of 'And the Mountains Echoed'.**

The researcher analyzed the utterances to know what the speaker's intention from each utterance. In analyzing the data, the researcher also considered and referred to the theory of context from Dell Hymes. The context consisted of setting, situation, participant, acts of sequences, purpose of utterance, norm, and genre. The context influenced the researcher to interpret what the speaker's intention. Herewith the analyzing of each type illocutionary acts:

The Example of Analysis

#### **Assertive**

##### **a. Stating**

**Ch.2/P.43/Int. Mr. Wahdati's dining room /P.Sp. Mrs. Wahdati/P.Ad.Saboor, Mr. Wahdati and Nabi / Statement**

"Kabul is an island, really. Some say it's progressive, and that may be true. It's true enough, I suppose, but it's also out of touch with the rest of this country."

#### **Analysis:**

Mrs. Wahdati gives the statement about Kabul for her own discussion to father, Mr. Wahdati and Uncle Nabi. She tells about Kabul that she believes it is an island

that is in progress. However, Kabul that she believes is a city that is difficult to people to enter it in.

**b. Suggesting**

**Ch.3/P.75/Int. Parwana's house/P.Sp. Masooma/P.Ad. Parwana/ Suggesting**

“Good. Then marry Saboor. Look after his children. Have your own.”

**Analysis:**

Masooma suggested to Parwana to marry Saboor and look after his children to end the suffering. Masooma suggests her sister to marry a man so that her sister has someone that protects and takes care of her. Also, she suggests her sister to take care the children of Saboor. Saboor is a good man that she believe he can fulfill all the needs of her sister. This suggestion makes Parwana to think it over.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the research findings and discussions in the previous chapter, it can be concluded that the answers for to the three research questions in this research can be seen as follows:

1. The researcher finds found that illocutionary acts that used in this novel, such as directive, expressive, assertive, commissive and declarative. The Novel of ‘And the Mountains Echoed’ consists of 9 chapter from 446 pages.
2. The researcher finds found types of illocutionary functions that used in the novel. He finds found that directive achieved 47% of 97utterances; expressive was 24% of 50 utterances; assertive achieves 15% of 32 utterances; and; commissiveachieve11% of 23 utterances; and declarative achieved 3% of 6 utterances.
3. The data analysis defines that directive was one of type illocutionary acts type that get the highest percentage, because many speakers’ intention is to show their authoritarianism. The story tells about the separation of two kids in blood that live with authoritative parents. They have to be separated for about 65 years. Abdullah lived in US and Pari lived in France. Moreover many speakers’ utterances uses illocutionary acts to convey their intention to the addressee, namely directive is used to ask someone to do something, expressive used to show the speaker’s feeling, assertive is used to state the speaker’s belief, commissive is used to intend the speaker’s commits, and declarative is used to change the condition. These are the speakers’ intention in the novel of “And the Mountains Echoed”.

**REFERENCE**

- Allan, K. &Jaszczolt, K.M. (2012). *The Cambridge of Handbook Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Kriedler,C.W. (2002). *Introducing English Semantics*. London: Routledge



- Moleong, L.J. (2006). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya
- Stark, B. (2012). *Screenplay Writing*. Retrieved from: <http://isuwriting.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/04/Stark-Brandon-GWRJ-4.1-Fall-2013.69-78.pdf>
- Yule, G. (2014). *The Study of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.