Chapter III

Research Methodology

3.1 Research Object

The writer analyzed the speech acts types used in Animal Farm by the study of pragmatics. The data of this research are taken from George Orwell's *Animal Farm* which was published in 1945 by Martin Secker & Warburg, Ltd.. In analyzing the data, the writer used the pragmatics theory; speech act types theory according to Austin and Searle, and the discourse analysis theory – Hymes' features of context. This research was conducted because speech acts are significant in delivering intention to other party, and the writer found out that the actors in Animal Farm through their dialogue perform these phenomena.

3.2 Research Method

The method used in this research is qualitative since this method intended to reach a depth in analysis of the subject studied. Steinhauer in Aminuddin (1990, p.2) stated that there are four major activities in language qualitative research; identify the relation between our research with the previous researches, conduct a library research, collect the data, and analyze the data.

3.2.1 Data Collection

In doing a research, it is needed for the writer to provide the exact and accurate data as the data source. Hence, the writer conducted a library research to gather the references of this topic for this research.

In collecting the data, there are several procedures which were applied. First, the writer chose the data source, and chose George Orwell's Animal Farm as the subject because in this novel various kinds of speech acts were occurred through the dialogues of the actors. The next step was reading the novel comprehensively. Since this research will be focused on the dialogues of the actors and also the responses of the hearer(s), the writer read the novel more than three times in order to get a better understanding and get the accurate data. Then, after reading the novel comprehensively, the writer attempted to find out the data which has an indication whether the speech act is occurred, and after that, all the data were marked by underlining.

The fourth was classifying the data into the speech act types. The underlined data were classified into the speech act types according to Austin and Searle. In this research, the writer only focused on the illocutionary act, therefore the rest were not analyzed. The writer has classified the data into the speech act types according to Austin and Searle. Those are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaring. (Levinson: 1983, p.240) After all the data had been presented by the table, then the selected data were going to be analyzed.

3.2.2 Data Analysis

After conducting the data collection and library research, the writer will start to analyze and interpret the data according to the results which will emerge. The results emerge, which will answer the research questions, will be explained,

and further according to the results, the writer may draw a conclusion about the phenomena about the speech act types happen in *Animal Farm*.

There is an utterance that can be classified not only into one class of speech act type, but into two kinds of type.

1. ‘Now, comrades, what is the nature of this life of ours? Let us face it, our lives are miserable, laborious and short…No animal in England Is free. The life of an animal is misery and slavery: that is the plain truth…There, comrades, is the answer to all our problems. It is summed up in a single word – Man. Man is the only real enemy we have. Remove Man from the scene, and the root cause of hunger and overwork is abolished for ever. (Orwell: 1993, p. 4-5)

According to the description written on the *Animal Farm*, the Old Major is very regarded by the animals in the Manor Farm: *...Old Major was so highly regarded on the farm that everyone was quite ready to lose an hour’s sleep in order to hear what he had to say*. (p.1) Because Old Major is very influential, thus every animal wants to listen to his saying. This speech was uttered when the Old Major had a dream in which the animals live freely and enjoy the nature without human’s disturbances, and this dream, he delivered by giving speech to the animals in the Manor Farm.

Therefore, it can be analyzed that the **addressor** is Old Major, while the **addressees / audiences** are the animals who attended the meeting in Manor Farm big barn, they are the three dogs; Bluebell, Jessie and Pincher, the pigs, the hens, the pigeons, the sheep, the cows, the two cart-horses; Boxer and Clover, the white goat Muriel, the donkey Benjamin, and the white mare Mollie. Meanwhile the **settings** of the occurrence of the speech are that the speech happened at the big barn of Manor Farm at night when Mr. Jones was asleep. It is described that Old

Major is a majestic-looking pig and has a benevolent and wise appearance and the way that he speeches indicated that he is in higher status than the other animals, thus he is able to say the utterance to the animals there, but still he preserves his modesty by calling the animals there with 'Comrades'.

Beside those features of context, there are also **channel**, **code**, **message form**, **event**, **key** and **purpose**. According to the discourse, we can find out that it is an excellent speech in English in order to tell the animals in Animal Farm about the dream that Old Major had last night, that is a dream about the ideal condition for the animals; free, happy and prosperous without any disturbance of human. Old Major stated that all animals live in misery because of human, therefore human should be removed from animals' life, and hence they must do the Rebellion in order to achieve the ideal condition of living.

After hearing the speech of Old Major, there are two results emerging: it is described that his speech had given the pigs in the farm a totally new point of view of life; *Major's speech had given to the more intelligent animals on the farm a completely new outlook on life* (p.9). Therefore, it can be implied that the speech of Old Major has given them an immediate change of thinking and state. At first, they thought that their life under human's control was alright, but it is not anymore after they heard the speech. According to Searle's theory, if there is an immediate change of thinking or state, it can be classified into declaring. Therefore, this speech of Old Major can be regarded as declaring. Meanwhile, the second result is that the continuity of their way of thinking as the result of Old Major's speech, that is the accomplished Rebellion. In page 12, it is narrated that

the animal has obeyed the speech of Old Major, that is to do the rebellion; *And so, before they know what was happening, the Rebellion had been successfully carried through; Jones was expelled, and the Manor Farm was theirs*. Thus, it can be inferred that the Old Major did order the animals indirectly and the animals responded by doing what he had said. Therefore, this speech act is included into the directive type. According to these two results of the utterance of Old Major, it can be implied that two types of speech acts occur, the first is the declaring type and the second is directive.