CHAPTER III

THE USAGE OF INDIRECT SPEECH ACTS

IN A BOOK ENTITLED "DAILY CONVERSATION"

3.1 The Analysis of Indirect Speech Acts

Searle(1969:42) mentions that:

> **"***One difference is that the sounds or marks one makes in the performance of an illocutionary act are characteristically said to have meaning, and a second related difference is that one is characteristically said to mean something by the utterance of those sounds or marks"*

The action is performed to convey a certain intention. In speech acts, the intention may be defined as illocutionary.

For illustrating the illocutionary and indirect speech-acts ideas, the data presented from the book, "Daily Conversation", cover the phenomenon and the requirements. From the detailed analysis, it is noted that the speaker wantsto deal the conversationmore polite by conveying the meaning indirectly.. Unfortunately, the idea of politeness is not the only reason why people performed their ideas through indirect speech acts. The two data presented may cover the alternative idea of indirect speech acts.

Data 1:

Someday, Doni was trying to draw a horse, but he was not really good at it. So his drawing did not look like a horse.After he finished drawing he showed his picture to Wildan, but Wildan did not know what the object in the picture was because it was too strange to identify.

Doni : Hey wil, what's up!

Willy : Hey don, what's up!

Doni : I have good news, you must want to know it.

Willy : What is that, I'm curious.

Doni : I just realize that wildan never seen a horse before.

Willy : Really? How could you state that?

Doni : This morning, I drew a horse and showed to wildan, and then he said 'what the hell is that?'

Willy : Oh, never mind.

Analysis 1:

In the first conversation, Doniwas trying to draw a horse and showed it to Wildan. After that, he showed the picture to Wildan.Wildan was surprising and said "What the hell is that?" And Donithought that Wildan had never seen a horse, because the picture that Doni showed to Wildan was the picture of the horse. Then Doni said that Wildan hadnever seen a horse before to Willy. Willy was surprised. Then after doni told to Willy that Wildan had never seen a horse, Doni also showedthe picture that he made to Willy. After Willy known the picturethat

Wildan had seen is made by Doni, Willy said “Oh, never mind.” That is because Willy had already seen the picture that is made by Doni and it's so bad, that is not even looked like a horse.In the conversation above, it can be seen that the purpose of the conversation of Doni to Willy is to embarrass Wildan who had never seen a horse, thought Doni.The first conversation between Doni and Wildan is ‘indirect speech act’ when Wildan said ‘what the hell is that?’ It did not mean that Wildan did not know a horse. But the picture that was made by Doni was very strange and completely not like a horse. So, Wildan did not realize that it was a picture of a horse. Based on that conversation we know that Wildan wants to tell you that the picture that is made by Doni was very bad with a more polite way. The politeness is taken account to avoid a conflict that may be arisen in the conversation.

Data 2:

On a sunny Sunday, Ryan was watching his favorite TV shows. Then his brother came and stood in front of the TV.

Ryan: What are you doing?

Rere: I'm calling for a while.

Ryan: Oh, okay.

After five minutes

Ryan: should you call in the front of TV?

Analysis 2:

Based on the conversation in the data 2, it wasnoted that Ryan had just asked his sister to move out. Ryan did not want his sister standing in the front of the TV while he was watching it.That was because Ryan wanted to make his sisterrealized that her position was disturbing Ryan. Ryan did not use a declarative sentence but he used an interrogative sentence.That was because Ryan wanted to make his sister realize that she was disturbing Ryan. Then the indirect speech acts in the conversation above was done by Ryan, so that Ryan intention might be known by his sister.

3.2 Data Problem and Solution

In this sub chapter, thepresent writerexplains the problem that was faced during conducting the job training, and so the solutionof the problems. The problem happened when the present writer made theconversations, the present writer was confused when putting the context into the conversation. That problem could be solved by the presentwriter; by entering the context in the sentence that was made by the present writer.