

ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACT AS FOUND IN THE PLAY OF CHARLES DICKENS'S *OLIVER TWIST*

Suhardianto, Suhardiantogamya@gmail.com, Universitas Putera Batam

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan penggunaan illocutionary speech act yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama di dalam drama "*Oliver Twist*". Tipe-tipe apa saja dari illocutionary speech act yang paling banyak digunakan oleh pemeran utama di dalam drama tersebut. Di dalam penelitian ini penulis mencoba untuk menemukan juga konteks dari dialog yang mempengaruhi komunikasi yang dilakukan pemeran utama. Pada penelitian ini penulis menggunakan metode analisis deskriptif. Analisis isi dari sebuah penelitian mengacu kepada penemuan-penemuan dan analisa yang dilakukan kepada sebuah dokumen tertulis. Tujuan dari penggunaan metode ini untuk menemukan sebanyak mungkin informasi dari data-data dan diinterpretasikan sesuai dengan teori-teori yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini. Setelah melakukan analisa dan penelitian terhadap drama "*Oliver Twist*", Penulis menemukan penggunaan illocutionary speech act pada dialog-dialog dari pemeran utama diantara lain tipe-tipe dari illocutionary act dan tipe yang paling sering digunakan oleh pemeran utama didalam dialognya yaitu: (1) Representative(assertive) 20 %, Directive 31,42 %, Commissive 2,85 %, Expressive 28,57% dan Declaration 17,14 % .

Kata Kunci: Speech act

I. INTRODUCTION

The main function of language is a tool of communication to reach aims and intention. Language is very important in human being's life because through language people can communicate with other people all around the world. That's why, language can be called as a means to connect people and give them information about everything.

According to Thomas (1980:1-2) the definitions of pragmatics in general include dealing with meaning in use or meaning in context. More specifically, Thomas defines pragmatics as having to do with *speaker meaning* and *utterance interpretation*. The concept of *speaker meaning* was favoured by researchers who took a social view of the disciplines, whereas *utterance interpretation* was

favoured by those who use the cognitive approach. Currently, pragmatics is widely known as one of the branches of linguistics which is concerned with language used to communicate in specific situations and contexts. Parkers (1986:11) stresses that pragmatics is distinct from grammar, in that it is not the study of the internal structure of a language. While Leech (1981) in addition, states that human language is then composed of three components, such as: phonology, which concerns to sounds, syntax, which concerns to grammatical structures, and semantic, which concerns to meaning.

From the dialogues of drama Charles Dicken's *Oliver*

Twist, the writer sees many speech act of illocutionary that happened in communication among characters. The use of illocutionary speech act in

communication influence the meaning and information given to the hearer or reader. In general, speech act is an action performed via utterances, when producing utterances, a speaker tries to influence or persuade the hearer to do what he or she intends in his or her speaking. Here, speech act are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude and the types of speech act being performed correspond to the types of attitude being expressed Yule (1996:47). Austin in Levinson (1983:136) says that there are three kinds of speech act; they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

1. Locutionary act is the physical act of producing on utterances
2. Illocutionary act is the act which is committed by producing on utterances
3. Perlocutionary act is the production of an effect through locution and illocution

Statement of the Problem

The use of illocutionary speech act in daily communication is mostly practiced by people. The communication between speaker and hearer happened when speaker and hearer

must be understood each other. The ability of knowing the type of illocutionary speech act becomes an important role in communication. The meaning that conveys in communication is also influenced by the context of communication. To know this, speaker and hearer must have one idea about the context of communication to avoid misunderstanding in getting the meaning.

Objective of the of the Problem

In order to make the writer focus on his research about illocutionary speech act, it is needed to set the aim of this research. The purpose of the research is mentioned as follows: to describe the illocutionary speech act that appear in the play of Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*, To describe the illocutionary speech act that are mostly used in the play of Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist* and To describe the context that influence the dialogue of main character

II. Review of Related Literature

Pragmatics

Pragmatic is a branch of the Linguistics study. According to Leech (1983: xi) pragmatics can be stated as a study of a language used in certain time and condition. As quoted Yule (1996) in Ningsih (2007) gives some definitions of pragmatics:

- a. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning
- b. Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning
- c. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said
- d. Pragmatics is the study of the expression of the relative distance

Completely, pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic form and those forms.

Speech Act

Speech act is an action performed via utterances, when producing utterances, a speaker tries to influence or persuade the hearer to do what he or she intends in his or her speaking. Here, speech act are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude and the types of speech act being performed correspond to the types of attitude being expressed Yule (1996:47). Austin in Levinson (1983:136) says that there are three kinds of

speech act; they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

Illocutionary Speech Act

The classification of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1976) is a development of ideas that appears in Austin's theory. They are five basic kind of actions that can perform in speaking by means of the following five types of utterances that is developed by Yule (1996:53) they are: (1) Declaratives are those kind of speech act that change the world via their utterance. The act of declaratives are approving, betting, blessing, christening, confirming, cursing, declaring, disapproving, dismissing, naming, resigning, etc. Example : I quiet from this job - (Resigning). (2) Assertive/Representatives are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker believes to be case or not. The type include arguing, asserting, boasting, claiming, complaining, criticizing, denying, describing, informing, insisting, reporting, suggesting, etc. Example : I met your parent yesterday- (informing). (3) Expressives are those kind of speech act that state what the speakers feel. The acts are apologizing, complimenting, condoling, congratulating, developing, praising, regretting, thanking, etc. Example: I like your house very much - (praising). (4) Directives are those kinds of speech act that the speakers use to get someone else to do something. The acts are advising, asking, begging, challenging, daring, demanding, forbidding, insisting, inviting, ordering, recommending, requesting, suggesting, permitting etc. Example : Don't go to the party - (Forbidding). (5) Comissives are those kinds of speech act that the speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions. The acts are committing, offering, promising, threatening, volunteering, etc. Example : I will be there at 5 o'clock - (promising)

Context

In communication context is very influential. When speaking to another, the speaker has to know that he is going to say and the hearer has to know what the speaker is trying to say. In addition Mey (1993:38) states the context is dynamic, not static concept. It is to be understood as the surroundings, in the widest sense, that enable the participants in the communication process to interact, and that

make the linguistic expression of their interaction intelligible.

III. Research Methodology

Research Design

In this study, the writer will apply qualitative research which is the result of the research is in the form of written and verbal word not numbers, but this will use percentage as the quantitative data to support the qualitative to know the most frequency used.

Source of the Data and Sampling

Primary of the Data Source

The Primary data in this research is taken from the dialogues in the drama of Charles's Dicken "Oliver Twist" especially in main character's dialogue that is Oliver Twist.

Secondary of the Data Source

The writer reads from some article, downloaded from internet, and then writer reads a lot of books about pragmatics, Speech act and drama analysis. Those done to support the primary data used. The secondary data is collected from external sources such: pragmatic books internet, Magazine and newspapers, Stories told by people you know.

Sampling

In this research the writer uses random sampling technique. Random sampling of the data will be taken from the dialogues of main character in the play of Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist* that is chosen by the researcher. For random sampling data the researcher only takes from dialogue of main character in part one as divided: Scene 3 (3 Dialogues), Scene 6 (7 Dialogues), Scene 7 (3 Dialogues), Scene 9 (6 Dialogues), Scene 10 (2 Dialogues), Scene 13(10 Dialogues), Scene 15 (2 Dialogues), Scene 17 (1 Dialogue), Scene 18 (1 Dialogue) and total sampling is 35 Dialogues

Technique of the Collecting data

In this study the writer tries to summarize the procedure of the data collections : First the writer will find the book of the play Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist* at library , the writer will read the book then focus to the main character's dialogue "Oliver Twist", the writer focuses on the script Dialog of main character "Oliver Twist" in the play, the writer will read frequently

as well as paying attention of the dialogue in the play to make easy to analyze the main character's dialogue in the play of *Oliver Twist*

Technique of Analyzing Data

The writer will analyze the data as following steps: (1) the writer reads "The play of Charles Dickens' *Oliver Twist*, (2) the writer takes a note the dialogues of the play, (3) the writer copies the dialogues, (4) the writer chooses and underline the utterances of the main character's dialogues based on the Searles's and Austin theory about illocutionary act, (5) The writer selects and mark the illocutionary speech act based on Searle's and Austin's theory, (6) The writer concludes the data obtained.

Research Instrument

The instrument of research is the writer himself and supported by working analysis table. The aim of working table analysis usage in this research is to collect all of data and make the writer easier to anyze each data and the writer will be able to interpret the specch act as found in the play of Charles Dicken's *Oliver Twist*. Here the example of research instrument table as follow :

Table 1
Percentage table of the research in Types of Illocutionary speech act as found in the play of Charles Dickens's *Oliver Twist*

| No | Types of Illocutionary speech act | Total Amount | Percentage % |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | Representatives (assertives) | | |
| 2 | Directive | | |
| 3 | Comissives | | |
| 4 | Expressives | | |
| 5 | Declaration | | |

IV. Research Finding And Discussion

This resarch data is the result of data analysis of illocutionary speech act aspect that is found in the play of Charles Dicken's *Oliver Twist*. Besides, the research data here also as the result of data analysis of frequency strategies of illocutionary speech act that is used in main character's dialogue. The research data is presented in working analysis table form which is involved about illocutionary speech act. The illocutionary speech act aspects are assertive,

directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

4.1 Findings

In this study, the writer takes the data in the conversation of main character in Charles Dicken’s *Oliver Twist* especially based on main character’s dialogues. Based on the analysis the writer found there are illocutionary speech act used in dialogue of main character in the play of Charles Dicken’s *Oliver Twist*. The result of analysis can be seen from percentage table below:

Table 3
Percentage table of the research in Types of Illocutionary speech act as found in the play of Charles Dickens’s *Oliver Twist*

| No | Types of Illocutionary speech act | Total Amount | Percentage % |
|----|-----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 | Representatives (assertives) | 7 | 20 % |
| 2 | Directive | 11 | 31.42 % |
| 3 | Comissives | 1 | 2.85 % |
| 4 | Expressives | 10 | 28.57 % |
| 5 | Declaration | 6 | 17.14 % |
| | Total: | 35 | 100 % |

Based on the recapitulation of table three (3) above can be concluded that in the play of Charles Dicken’s *Oliver Twist* that is mostly used in the main character’s dialogue is illocutionary speech act of directive which is used 31,42 % (11 data)

Discussion

Assertive/Representative (stating, claiming, hypothesizing, describing, telling, insisting, suggesting, asserting,..etc)

Assertive/Representatives are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker believes to be case or not. The type include arguing, asserting, boasting, claiming, complaining, critizing, denying, describing, informing, insisting, reporting, suggesting, etc. Example : I met your parent yesterday- (informing). The types of assertive or representative as explained above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Dodger: Hello, my covey! What’s the row?

Oliver: I’m very hungry and tired. I’ve walked a long way. I’ve been walking these seven days.

The dialogue between Dodger and Oliver above describes the use of illocutionary speech act of assertive that is stating. The dialogue happened when Dodger met Oliver and asked about his condition. Oliver stated his condition to Dodger as described in the dialogue above “ I’m very hungry and tired.....” these words are indicated as the illocutionary speech act of assertive that is *stating*

Data 2

Fagin: Are you sure?

Oliver: Upon my word I was not, sir. I was not indeed, sir.

Fagin: Tush,tush, my dear. Of course I know that, my dear

The conversation between Fagin and Oliver above happened in Fagin’s house when they take a rest. Fagin asked Oliver about what has he done during his sleeping and tried to disturb him. Oliver swears to Fagin that he does not mean to disturb his sleeping and just was not able to sleep any longer. The dialogue above described the use of illocutionary speech act of assertive that is *swearing*. It can be seen from the words “ *Upon my word I wasnot, sir. I was not indeed , sir*”

Data 3

Oliver: it wasn’t me indeed, sir! Indeed, indeed, it was two other boys! They’re here somewhere.

Policeman: oh no, they ain’t. Come on, get up!

The dialogue between Oliver and Policeman above describes the use of illocutionary speech act of assertive that is *telling*. The conversation happened when Oliver is accused by someone who has hurt him. Oliver tries to tell the truth to the policeman as described from the words “ it wasn’t me indeed..it two boys!...”

Data 4

Oliver: my name is Oliver, sir.

Brownlow: Oliver? Oliver what? Oliver white, eh?

Oliver: No, sir, Twist, Oliver Twist.

The conversation between Oliver and Brownlow above happened when Mr Brownlow asked about Oliver’s name. Oliver tries to tell about his name as described from the words “ *my name is Oliver, sir...Oliver Twist*”. The dialogue above

above is indicated as the use of illocutionary speech act of assertive that is *telling*.

Data 5

Mrs. Bedwin: it's been taken away, child, because Mr Brownlow said that as it seemed to worry you perhaps it might prevent your getting well, you know

Oliver: Oh, no, it didn't worry me' ma'am. I liked to see it. (Mr Brownlow and Mr Grimwing enter)

The dialogue between Mrs. Bedwin and Oliver above also describes the use of illocutionary speech act of assertive that is *telling*. The dialogue happened when Mrs. Bedwin tried to remind Oliver about someone who will hurt him if he does not take away from the house. It can be seen from the the dialogue above when Oliver tells that he is not afraid and tells Mrs. Bedwin not be worry about him.

Data 6

Silks: what's this? Young Oliver! Come home to your poor mother, you young dog! Come home directly

Oliver: I don't belong to them! I don't know them! Help!help!

Silks : You've been a-stealin'them, have you?

The dialogue between Silks and Oliver above happened when Oliver is accused has stolen the books. It can be seen from the words "*You've been a-stealin'them, have you?*". Oliver swears that he has not stolen the books. The dialogue above is indicated as the use of illocutionary speech act of assertive that is *swearing*. It is described from Oliver statement "*I don't belong to them! I don't know them!*"

Data 7

Oliver: Oh, no. But the eyes look so sorrowful, and where I sit they seem fixed upon me. It makes my heart beat, as if it was alive, and wanted to speak to me, but couldn't

Mrs Bedwin: Lord save us! Don't talk like that, child! Let me turn the picture round, and then you won't see it.

The dialogue between Oliver and Mrs. Bedwin above describes the use of illocutionary speech act of assertive that is *describing*. The dialogue happened when Oliver came to Mrs. Bedwin's house and see around. At the moment Oliver sees the picture and describe the picture condition as described in the dialogue above.

Directive

Directives are those kinds of speech act that the speakers use to get someone else to do something. The acts are advising, asking, begging, challenging, daring, demanding, forbidding, insisting, inviting, ordering, recommending, requesting, suggesting, permitting etc. Example : Don't go to the party – (Forbidding). The types of directive as explained above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Boys: We are about to receive, may the Lord make us truly thankful. Amen.

They eat. Then all wait for Oliver to go and ask. Oliver finally takes his bowl up to the master.

Oliver: Please, sir, I want some more.

Master: What?

Oliver: Please, Sir, I want some more.

The dialogue between Boys, Master and Oliver above describes the use of illocutionary speech act of directive that is *ordering*. It can be seen from the the Oliver's statement "*Please, sir, I want some more*". The dialogue happened when they want to eat together at Master's house. Oliver orders Master to give him what he wants to eat more.

Data 2

Noah: Pretty is she, your mother?

Oliver: She's dead. Don't you say anything about her to me.

The dialogue between Noah and Oliver above describes the use of illocutionary speech act of directive that is *command*. It can be seen from Oliver's statement "*Don't you say anything about her to me*". The dialogue happened when they begin to tell about Oliver's mother but Oliver become and angry tries to stop the conversation as can be found from the dialogue above.

Data 3

Oliver: No, Not you. There; that's enough. Don't say anything more to me about her. You'd better not.

Noah: Better not. Well! Better not! Work'us, don't be impudent.

The conversation between Oliver and Noah above also describes the use of illocutionary speech act of directive that is *command* in main character's statement. The dialogue happened in the same condition with the dialogue in data 2 which Oliver tries to give a command for Noah

to do not talk about Oliver's mother anymore but Noah asks about for twice. Oliver asks Noah to stop talking about his mother for the second time. The expression of Oliver tells his command is indicated as the use of illocutionary speech act of directive.

Data 4

Oliver: Don't talk about her! Don't you talk about her! (Oliver kicks and hammers at the door)

Bumble: Leave him there to starve down Mrs. Sowerberry. And don't give him any more meat.

The conversation between Oliver and Bumble above still relates to the story in data 2 and 3 above which shows Oliver's angry expression when they talking about his mother. Oliver kick the door and hammers at the door. Oliver gives a command to Bumble to stop talking about his mother anymore because he does not want to hear about his mother. The dialogue above described the use of illocutionary speech act of directive that is *command*.

Data 5

Dodger: My eyes! I suppose you want to know mine?

Oliver: Well-yes.

Dodger: Which one?

Oliver: Pardon

Dodger: I, my covey, am John dawkins, otherwise known as Jack,...

The dialogue between Oliver and Dodger above is indicated as the use of illocutionary speech act directive that is *asking*. The dialogue happened when Oliver met someone and asked about his name. Dodger tries to explain his name to Oliver who is said that his famous name is John Dawkins or known as Jack. the word that is indicated as the use of illocutionary speech act of directive is "*pardon*" which reflects the asking from Oliver.

Data 6

Oliver: May I get up now, sir?

Fagin: Certainly, my dear, certainly. There's a pitcher of water and a basin by the door, to wash in.

The dialogue between Oliver and Fagin above happened when Oliver tries to ask permission to Fagin to get up from his sitting. Fagin gives his permission to Oliver as can be seen from the words "*Certainly, my dear..*". The way Oliver

asks permission in the dialogue above is called as the use of illocutionary speech act that is *asking*.

Data 7

Fagin: Well, they're very good ones. Very. You haven't initialled them well though, Cahrley; so the initials shall be picked out with a needle, and we'll teach Oliver how to do it. Shall us, Oliver, eh?

Oliver: if you please, sir.

The dialogue between Fagin and Oliver above also describes the use of illocutionary speech act of directive that is *asking*. The dialogue above happened when Fagin show about wipes to Oliver and tries to teach Oliver how to use it. Oliver expresses his agrrement as describes from the words "*If you please, sir*". From these words can be concluded that Oliver asks Fagin to teach him how to use wipes

Data 8

Oliver : What's the matter?

Dodger: Hush! You see that old cove at the bookstall?

Oliver: The old gentlement over the way? Yes, I see him.

The dialogue between Oliver and Dodger above expresses the use of illocutionary speech act of directive that is *asking*. In this dialogue Oliver asks Dodger to tell him about the reason of buying a pie. Dodger tries to explains the reason to Oliver. The way Oliver asks the reason to Dodger is indicated as the use of illocutionary speech act of directive that is *asking*.

Data 9

Oliver: what room is this? Where have I been brought to? This isn'tthe place I went to sleep in

Mrs. Bedwin: Hush, my dear. You must be very quiet or you'll be ill again; and you've been very bad-as bad as bad could be, pretty night

The conversation between Oliver and Mrs. Bedwin above happened when they stay in Brownlow's house, where a doctor and Mrs Bedwin are leaning over Oliver, sitting in a bath chair. At the moment, Oliver asks Mrs. Bedwin to tell about the room. It can be seen from the words "*what room it this?*". The way Oliver asks Mrs Bedwin to explain about the room is indicated as the use of illocutionary speech act that is directive.

Data 10

Grimwing: Send Oliver with them. He is sure to deliver them safely

Oliver: Yes, do let me take them, sir

The dialogue between Grimwing and Oliver above also describes the use of illocutionary speech act of directive that is *ordering*. The dialogue happened when Brownlow wants to return the books to the book store and ordered by Grimwing to sent them with Oliver. The way Oliver responds to Grimwig's statement is indicated as the use of illocutionary speech act of directive.

Data 11

Oliver: What did you say?

Noah: A regular right-down bad'un, work' us. And it's a great deal beter that she died when she did, or else she 'd have been hard-labouring in Bridewell Prison, or transported, or hug; which is more likely than either, isn't it?

The dialogue between Oliver and Bumble above happened when they talk about Oliver's condition which is supposed by Bumble is bad condition on his opinion. Oliver tries to convince Noah's statement who tells about him which is indicated to ask Noah to stop talking about him. It can be seen from the words "*what did you say?*". The dialogue above is concluded as the use of illocutionary speech act of directive that is *asking*.

Commissive

Commissives are those kinds of speech act that the speakers use to commit themselves to some futur actions. The acts are committing, offering, promising, threatening, volunteering, etc. Example : I will be there at 5 o'clock – (promising). The types of commissive as explained above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Oliver: I won't be ten minute, sir! (he places the books under his arm, buttons up the bank note in a pocket, bows respectfully and goes.)

Brownlow: Let me see; he'll be back in twenty minutes at the longest

The dialogue between Oliver and Brownlow above happened when Brownlow orders Oliver to go the book store to return the books. In this dialogue, Oliver Promises to Brownlow that he will be back not more than ten minutes. It can be seen from the statement "*I won't be ten minute, sir*". The way of Oliver

promises to Brownlow is indicated as the use of Illocutionary speech act of commissive that is *promising*.

Expressive

Expressives are those kind of speech act that state what the speakers feel. The act are apologizing, complimenting, condoling, congratulating, developing, praising, regretting, thanking, etc. Example: I like your house very much – (praising). The types of expressive as explained above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Sowerberry: Well, then, Oliver, how did you like your first day as an apprentice undertaker?

Oliver: Pretty well, thank you sir. Not very much, sir.

The dialogue between Sowerberry and Oliver above expresses the use of illocutionary speech act of expressive that is thanking. The dialogue happened when Sowerberry and Oliver entering to Sowerberry's shop. Sowerberry asks Oliver about his first experience day as apprentice undertaker. Oliver shows his thanking to Sowerberry. It can be seen from the words "*pretty well, thank you, sir*". The expression of Oliver is defined as the use of illocutionary speech act of expressive

Data 2

Oliver: I wasn't able to sleep any longer, sir. I'm very sorry if i've disturbed you, sir.

Fagin: You were'nt awake an hour ago?

The dialogue between Oliver and Fagin above happened when Oliver delivers his condition which cannot sleep any longer. Oliver expresses his apologize to Fagin. It can be seen from the words "*I 'am very sorry if I've disturbed you, sir*". The way of Oliver conveys his apologize is indicated as the use of illocutionary speech act of expressive that is apologize.

Data 3

Fagin: you'd like to be able to make pocket-handkerchiefs as easy as Charleys Bates, wouldn't you, my dear?

Oliver: very much indeed, sir, if you'll teach me.

The conversation between Fagin and Oliver above also describes the use of illocutionary speech act of expressive that is welcoming. The

expression of welcoming above can be seen from the words “ *very much indeed, sir*”. This dialogue happened when Fagin ask Oliver about his ability to make pocket handkerchiefs as describe in the dialogue above

Data 4

Doctor: but you’re a great deal better now, are you not?

Oliver: Yes, thank you sir.

The expression of illocutionary speech act used also can be found from the dialogue between Doctor and Oliver above. The dialogue happened when doctor says that Oliver’s condition becomes better. It can be seen from the words “ *you are a great deal better now*”. Oliver responds Doctor’s expressive with thanking as describes from this statement “ *yes , thanks , sir*”. This Oliver’s expressions is concluded as the use of illocutionary speech act that is *thanking*.

Data 5

Oliver: what a beautiful face that lady’s is

Mrs.Bedwin: what my dear

Oliver: in the picture (Oliver is gazing at a picture standing on a table nearby)

The conversation between Oliver and Mrs Bedwin above also describes the use of illocutionary speech act of expression that is *praising*. The expression of praising can be seen from the words “ *what a beautiful face that lady’s is*”. In this dialogue Oliver praise the picture that he found in Mrs Bedwin’s house

Data 6

Oliver: it is so very pretty.

Mrs Bedwin: why sure you’re not afraid of it?

The use of illocutionary speech act of expressive that is praising is also describes in the dialogue between Oliver and Mrs. Bedwin above. The dialogue relates to the situation in dialogue data 5 above. The use of illocutionary of expression that is praising can found from the words “ *it is so very pretty*”. In this dialogue Oliver expresses his praising to the picture he sees in the house.

Data 7

Brownlow: No, no, no-oh, dear boy, dear boy. You must take care

Oliver: Yes, sir. Thank you sir.

The dialogue between Mr Brownlow and Oliver above describes the use of illocutionary

speech act of expression that is thanking. The dialogue happened when Brownlow reminds Oliver to take care himself. Oliver expresses his thanking as described from the words “ *yes sir, thanks*”.

Data 8

Brownlow: How do you feel, my dear?

Oliver: Very happy, sir and very grateful indeed, sir, for your goodness to me

The conversation between Brownlow and Oliver above happened when Brownlow asks about Oliver’s feeling at the time. Oliver conveys his expressive feeling to Brownlow as can be seen from the words “ *Very happy sir and very grateful indeed*”. The words are indicated as the use of illocutionary speech act of expressive that is show expression feeling

Data 9

Brownlow: Queer name! What made you tell the magistrate your name was white?

Oliver: I never told him so, sir.

Brownlow: oh. Some mistake.

Oliver: I hope you’re not angry with me, sir?

The dialogue between Brownlow and Oliver above also describes the use of illocutionary speech act of expression that is apologize. In this dialogue Oliver expresses his apologize to Brownlow because Oliver does not say anything to someone as has been asked by Brownlow. The expression of apologize can be found from the words “ *I hope you’re not angry with me, sir*”

Data 10

Grimwing: How are you boy?

Oliver: Much better, thank you, sir.

The expression of illocutionary speech act of expressive that is welcoming use also can be concluded from the dialogue between Grimwig and Oliver above. In this dialogue Oliver expresses his welcoming to Grimwig when he asks about Oliver’s condition. It can be seen from the words “ *much better thank you, sir*”.

Declarative

Declaratives are those kind of speech act that change the world via their utterance. The act of declaratives are approving, betting, blessing,

christening, confirming, cursing, declaring, disapproving, dismissing, naming, resigning, etc. Example : I quiet from this job - (Resigning). The types of declarative as explained above can be seen from the data below:

Data 1

Bumble: The board, boy! This lady and these here gentlement!

1st Gentlement: Well? What's your name?

Oliver: Oliver Twist, sir.

The dialogue among Bumble, 1st Gentlement and Oliver above describes the use of illocutionary speech act of declaration that is confirmation. In this dialogue 1st Gentlement asks Oliver about his name as described from the words "*well, what's your name?*". The expression of Oliver above is indicated as illocutionary speech act of declaration that is confirmation which concluded from the words "*Oliver Twist, Sir*".

Data 2

1st Gentlement: Hush! You know you've got no father or mother, and that you were brought up by the parish, don't you? (Oliver cries)

Oliver : Yes, sir.

2nd gentlement:What are you crying for? What can the boy be crying for?

The use of illocutionary speech act of declaration that is approving also can be found from the dialogue between 1st Gentlement and Oliver above. The diaogue happened in 1st Gentlement's house when 1st Gentlement asks Oliver about his personal life. It can be seen from the from the statement "*You know you've got no father or mother, and that you were brought up by the parish, don't you?*". Oliver responds 1st Gentlement's statement by saying "*Yes, Sir*". The way Oliver responds to 1st Gentlement's question is concluded as the use of illocutionary speech act of declaration that is *approving*.

Data 3

Bumble: Oliver

Oliver: Come, you let me out!

Bumble: Do you know this here voice, Oliver?

Oliver: Yes

Bumble: Ain't you afraid of it, sir? Ain't you a-trembling while I speak, sir?

Oliver: No!

The dialogue Between Bumble and Oliver above expresses the use of illocutionary speech act of declaration that is confirmation. In this dialogue Oliver confirms his ability to Bumble's question about going to somewhere as can be found from the word "Come, you let me out". Oliver deliver his confirmation by saying "*Yes and No*" to confirm his ability.

Data 4

Dodger: Yes, I do, when I'm at home. I suppose you want some place to sleep in tonight, don't you?

Oliver: I do indeed. I haven't slept under a roof since I left the country

The dialogue between Dodger and Oliver above expresses the use of illocutionary speech act of declaration that is approving also. It can be concluded from the Oliver's statement to respond Dodger's question about the place where Oliver to sleep. It can be found from the words "*I do indeed..*". This statement reflects the approving of Oliver to what Dodger say about him.

Data 5

Fagin: Not so heavy as they might be, but very neat and nicely made. Ingenious workman, ain't he, Oliver?

Oliver: Very indeed, sir

The use o

Illocutionary speech act of declaration is also described in the dialogue between Fagin and Oliver above. In this dialogue other Oliver deliver his approving to Fagin when he asks Oliver about someone. It can be seen from the words "very indeed, sir". The way of Oliver conveys his responds to Fagin's question is concluded as illocutionary speech act of declaration that is approving.

Data 6

Doctor:Yes I know you are. You're hungry, too aren't you?

Oliver: No sir.

Doctor: Ahem. No. I know you're not. He is not hungry, Mrs Bedwin. You feel sleepy, don't you, my dear

Oliver: No, sir

The dialogue between Doctor and Oliver above describes the use of illocutionary speech act that is disapproval. The words that is concluded as disapproval of illocutionary speech act can be

seen from the words “ *No, Sir*”. This statement is conveyed by Oliver when he tries to responds Doctor’s question about himself, especially about Oliver angry and sleepy as described in the dialog

Conclusion

After reading the play of Charles Dicken’s *Oliver Twist*, especially in main character’s dialogues the writer is very enthusiastic in understanding the topic of discussing that is found in the play.

The story is about a boy who was born in a workhouse in a small town about 70 miles from London, England in the early part of the 19th century. His mother dies almost immediately after his birth. Nobody knows who she was, but the doctor notices that she wasn't wearing a wedding ring (scandalous!). Oliver is brought up at a "child farm" in the country until he is about eight years old. At this point, the parish officials running the child farm decide it’s time for him to start working, and they send him back to the workhouse. But Oliver commits the unpardonable offense of asking for more food when he is close to starving, so the parish officials offer five pounds (a pretty good amount of money) to anyone who’s willing to take Oliver on as an apprentice.

Based on the result of the research, the writer concludes that the use of Illocutionary speech act can be seen from the result below:

| | | | |
|-------------|----------|-------|---|
| Assertive | :7 data | 20 | % |
| Directive | :11 data | 31.42 | % |
| Commissive | :1 data | 2.85 | % |
| Expressive | :10 data | 28.57 | % |
| Declaration | :6 data | 17.14 | % |

Total amount : 35 data 100 %

From the percentage above the writer concludes that the use of illocutionary speech act *directive* is mostly used in the the diaologue of main character in the play of Charles Dicken’s *Oliver Twist* that is 11 data 31.42 %.

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