

**PRAGMATICS AND THE PHILOSOPHY OF LANGUAGE
ACTS FOUND IN NOVEL 'THE GIRL WHO FELL
BENEATH THE SEA' BY AXIE OH**

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ABSTRACT

Meaning is very essential in communication activities. The study of meaning has a wider sense, namely everything that is communicated through language. However, this study focuses more on pragmatic meaning in speech acts. This study aims to identify the types of directive illocutionary acts by Searle and perlocutionary acts by Austin, which occur in Axie Oh's novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea*. This study uses descriptive qualitative method. The results of this study shows that there are only seven out of eleven types of directive speech acts, namely; asking, pleading, ordering, demanding, ordering, requesting and warning, and two types of perlocutionary research. The results of both studies indicates that there are two types of perlocutionary acts. The 'successful' act has higher number compared to 'unsuccessful'.

Keywords: Directive illocutionary acts, Perlocutionary acts, Novel

ABSTRAK

*Makna sangat esensial dalam kegiatan komunikasi. Studi tentang makna merupakan kajian makna dalam pengertian luas, yaitu semua yang dikomunikasikan melalui bahasa. Tetapi, dalam penelitian ini lebih menekankan pada makna pragmatis dalam tindak tutur. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis tindak ilokusi direktif oleh Searle dan tindak perlokusi oleh Austin, yang terjadi dalam novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea* karya Axie Oh. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan hanya tujuh dari sebelas jenis tindak tutur direktif yang yaitu; asking, memohon, memerintah, menuntut, memerintahkan, requesting dan peringatan, dan dua jenis penelitian perlokusi. Hasil kedua penelitian ini menunjukkan dua jenis tindak perlokusi, dimana berhasil lebih tinggi jumlahnya lalu diikuti dengan tidak berhasil.*

Kata kunci: Tindak ilokusi direktif, Tindak perlokusi, Novel

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INTRODUCTION

In society, language plays an important role in terms of communication. It conveys hopes, thoughts, ideas, and even feelings or desires. (Utami, 2014) states that every language is basically a symbol of the identity of its speakers, as well as language as a national identity. Language is the identity of a human because language it plays a very important role in the formation of human identity. Identity consists of traits, characteristics, or signs that represent and distinguish one human being from another human being.

Language can also be used to study the diversity of cultures, religions, nature, and civilizations. Learning language through pragmatics, one can talk about their intended or implied meanings, assumptions, intentions or goals, and the kinds of actions they perform during their speech (eg, requests) (Yule, 1996). One of the pragmatic elements related to communication is known as speech act. Speech acts as actions performed when an utterance is delivered (Austin, 1962).

Speech acts consist inside a sub-field of pragmatics. This field of study deals with ways in which words can be used not only to present information but also to carry out actions (Dian Safitri & Mulyani, 2021). Speech acts are closely related to illocutionary and perlocutionary acts so that they can be found not only in everyday life but also in novels.

One Korean-American novelist, Axie Oh, has written her latest book entitled *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea*. As a fictional-fantasy genre about Korean history, this novel contains not only fictional beings but it also portrays about ethics and authority, in relation to the strict Korean culture towards parents or someone with higher authority.

The researcher's motivation for choosing the novel of *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea* by Axie Oh as the object of research is due to its unique combination of fantasy and ancient history inside the storyline. In addition, this novel seems to have a lot of directive illocutionary acts in the dialogues and narratives which have attracted the interest of researchers. Based on these reasons, this study analyzes the types of directive illocutionary acts and try to find out whether the perlocutionary acts were successful or not

The same research was conducted by (Rosdiana, 2021) which explained that perlocutionary acts were most dominant when communication occurred between the speaker and the interlocutor. Likewise (Wardana et al., 2019) which explains that the most dominant speech act in speech is assertive consisting of 71 data stating, 9 data suggesting, 3 data complaining, and 3 data claiming.

FORMULATION OF THE PROBLEM

Based on the background of the problems, the following are the formulation of the problem:

1. What types of directive illocutionary acts are found in *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea*?
2. How effective does the perlocutionary speech acts after receiving directions for illocutionary acts in the novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea*?

AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study are: (1) To find out the types of illocutionary acts in the novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea*. (2) To find out the successfulness of perlocutionary act after receiving illocutionary action directions in the novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea*.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

Pragmatic

The term pragmatics was first used by Charles Morris in 1938, to describe the nature of philosophy developed by Charles S. Peirce, namely pragmatism or pragmaticism. Etymologically, the words pragmatics, pragmatism, and pragmatism are derived from the Greek word pragma which means 'action or action'. Morris included pragmatics as a part of semiotics. Semiotics is divided into three types, namely syntax (the formal relationship between one sign and another), semantics (i.e., the relationship between a sign and everything that the sign refers to), and pragmatics (i.e., the relationship between a sign and its user). The user of the sign is a human being, both those who produce the sign and those who understand/capture the sign. In producing or capturing signs, users always make interpretations based on context, background, and the relationship between users and signs (Widiatmoko & Waslam, 2017).

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies meaning as communicated by speakers (or writers) and its interpretation by listeners (or readers) (Yule, 1996). Consequently, it is primarily related with determining what the people's mean in their utterances and what the words or phrases in the utterances themselves mean. This definition

shows how important it is for everyone to know or understand meaning when communicating. If the listener (or reader) understands what the speaker (or writer) is saying, the communication is successful. Pragmatics is the study of communication through language related to the context and meaning spoken by the speaker and interpreted by the listener based on the situation (Sukwati, 2021).

Speech Act

(Austin, 1962) Speech act is a well-known pragmatic term that studies the context of spoken words. However, (Griffiths, 2006) adds that speech acts can also be performed in written form. The theory of speech act was later developed by another linguist named (Searle, 1979) that defines speech acts as activities that are carried out when expressing something. The purpose of saying these phrases is to actively do something as well as say something. Speech act theory divides situations and actions that follow the speaker's statement into three categories, namely, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Austin's theory of speech acts helps distinguish speech acts depending on the type of speech.

(Juwita & Purnamasasri, 2019) Speech acts become part of pragmatics because overall speech acts explain the conversational situation, including the context of the utterance. All language communication involves acts and studies of speech acts examining matters related to one's speech in influencing the other person to do what the speaker is saying. Because the unit of language communication is not only supported by symbols, words, or sentences, but the production of symbols, words, or sentences that embody speech acts.

Types of Speech Act

In the study of speech acts proposed by Austin (Austin, 1962) they are known as locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

1. Locutionary acts are actions carried out using words and grammatical structures or also known as the act of saying something. Basic speech acts, or making meaningful language expressions, are called locutionary acts.
 2. Illocutionary act is also called the act of doing something. The communicative power of utterances is used to perform illocutionary acts
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3. The perlocutionary act is also known as the act of influencing something. Perlocutionary acts involve the effect of an utterance on the listener. Perlocutionary action is when the illocutionary produces a certain effect. This can be seen as a result or influence or a by-product of the speaker's utterances, whether intentional or not. One way to influence someone is to say something.

WRITING METHOD

Research Methodology

This research was conducted to find out the types of directive illocutionary acts and how perlocutionary speech acts succeed or fail after receiving directive illocutionary acts in Axie Oh's novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea*. Researchers used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data.

According to (Moleong, 2005) qualitative research is a study that uses a naturalistic approach to find and also understand the meaning of the phenomenon of a problem in a special context. Meanwhile, when viewed from the data presentation technique, this study uses a descriptive pattern. From the definition above, it can be understood that the qualitative research method with a descriptive pattern is carried out, intending to systematically describe the facts and also the characteristics of the object or subject that can be examined precisely.

The data source for this research was taken from an English novel entitled *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea* by Axie Oh in 2022. This novel consists of 336 pages and is published by Feiwei & Friends. Sources of theory are taken from books and journals related to the topic. The data were collected from narration and dialogue taken from the novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea* by Axie Oh. The researcher will choose narration and dialogue which are included as part of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts based on John. Theory of R. Searle and John L. Austin.

In order to answer the research problem, the researcher concluded several steps in analyzing the data as follows: (1) Grouping the data into types of directive illocutionary acts based on John R. Searle's theory. (2) Determine whether the illocutionary act is successful or not after receiving the direction of the illocutionary act based on John L. Austin's theory. (3) Interpret the data and provide a brief explanation. (4) Draw conclusions based on data analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Table 1, it shows data on the types of directive illocutionary acts that occur in the novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea* by Axie Oh according to the theory put forward by Searle (1979). In the novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea*, the researcher found 282 data that had the characteristics of directive illocutionary acts.

Table 1 Types of Directive Illocutionary

No	Types of Directive Illocutionary	Data
1	Advising	-
2	Asking	175
3	Begging	11
4	Bidding	-
5	Commanding	8
6	Demanding	29
7	Forbidding	-
8	Ordering	36
9	Recommending	-
10	Requesting	8
11	Warning	15
	Total	282

From the table, it can be seen that the data are classified into eleven types of directive illocutionary acts. From 282 data, it has seven out of eleven types were found, namely, 'asking' 175 times, 'begging' 11 times, 'ordering' 8 times, 'demanding' 29 times, 'ordering' 36 times, 'asking' 8 times, and 'warning' 15 times.

Table 2 shows the data of successful and unsuccessful perlocutionary acts from dialogue and narration that occur in Axie Oh's novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea*

according to Austin's theory (1962). According to (Nadeak et al., 2017) in a previous study, the term 'successful' is used when the anticipated perlocutionary act is performed and the term 'unsuccessful' is used when the anticipated perlocutionary act does not occur.

Table 2 Types of Perlocutionary Acts

No	Types of Perlocutionary Acts	Data
1	Successful	175
2	Unsuccessful	107
	Total	282

From the table, from 282 data, successful perlocutionary acts occurred 175 times and unsuccessful perlocutionary acts occurred 107 times. Perlocutionary acts that are successful and unsuccessful are mostly found in the 'question' type. Successful perlocutionary acts usually occur in exchange for a short verbal response from the other person. This situation mostly occurs when the other person answers briefly or directly to avoid further confusion. Meanwhile, unsuccessful perlocutionary acts occur when the interlocutor does not want to respond. This situation mostly occurs when the other person is unable to respond or deliberately decides not to answer.

I. Types of Directive Illocutionary Acts

In the novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea* by Axie Oh, nine out of eleven types of directive illocutionary acts were found from 282 data. The researcher will enter a dialogue that contains the categories being analyzed.

1. Asking

"Grandmother," I asked, "what makes the God of the Sea more powerful than the other gods?"

The context is that Mina said something to her grandmother. The context of this data is Mina's conversation with her late grandmother when Mina was reminiscing about her childhood. The two used to walk side by side on their way to the beach. Mina's grandmother would tell her various stories including the story of the God of the Sea. Mina had lived among the Gods so the story piqued her curiosity and raised questions. It can be seen from the Mina;s dialogue which ends with a question mark and the details of the "she

asked” clause in the narration, that the utterance shows the type of directive illocutionary act of asking. Mina expected an answer from her grandmother about the Gods. Mina's question was then answered in an explanation of how the God of the Sea ruled because of the sea and vice versa.

2. Begging

"Please," I whispered

Above words is the example after Mina used all her courage to ask the dragon to take it instead of Shim Cheong. The situation destroys all of Mina's beliefs and she was devastated. She wasn't the Sea God's bride. Physically, Mina would never be chosen as the bride of the Sea God. But she couldn't let the people she loved suffer anymore, so, she made her wish.

Based on the context above, it can be seen that the word "please" in the dialogue indicates that the utterance is a type of directive illocutionary act. It can be concluded that Mina's intention was to attract the dragon's attention with a sad wish, yet sincere. Mina expected the dragon to follow her words and take her instead of the bride of the Sea God, Shim Cheong.

3. Bidding

"Do you have any news to report?"

The context shows an event where a loyal servant named Kirin appears from the darkness and bows while addressing Kirin as her master. A search party was dispatched to find the missing guests. One of the loyal maids came to report her findings after Kirin allowed it.

4. Commanding

"I rushed to the bow of the boat and jumped over the edge. "Take me instead!"

Above words was said by Mina to an ancient dragon. The context of this data is the one-sided dialogue between Mina and the ancient dragon. The situation is very tense. It is a sacred moment that is only attended by the chosen bride of the Sea God, Shim Cheong. Mina and her brother Joon shouldn't have been there in the first place. Summoning every power she has; Mina decides to change fate for the sake of the one she loves. He turned the

dragon's attention from Shim Cheong to him, by slashing deep into his palm.

It can be seen from the verb's "rush" and "leap" in the narrative, these utterances are uttered with a sense of desperation and urgency. With the addition of the imperative "take me instead!" and an exclamation mark at the end of the dialogue, it further indicating that this data requires a directive type of illocutionary act. It can be concluded that Mina is in a dire situation where something must be done. Mina expected the dragon to act on her request from her confident tone but instead, her words were met with complete silence from the dragon.

5. Demanding

"You may leave girl, "Nari said in the same convincing way. "Never mind his master's drunken words."

This context shows dialogue spoken by Nari, a loyal servant of the Lotus House and formerly Mina's friend in the mortal realm. Nari helps Mina to pose as a maid so she can enter the Lotus House. However, Mina's steps stopped when Namgi was seen. Luckily, Mina put on a mask and Nari quickly distracted her by telling her master that the maid had errands to complete.

Based on the context above, it can be seen that Nari gave a direct order to Mina by saying "You may leave, girl,". Nari expected Mina to do exactly as she said. Thus, this data can be classified as a sort of illocutionary act sequence. The narration suggests the calm tone that Nari uses for Mina, but knowing the situational context, it is implied that Mina should leave immediately and waste no more time.

6. Ordering

"Walk with me?"

The example above was said by Shin to Mina in the Lotus House. In context, the two of them were talking about which House that sent the thief and Shin found a piece of cloth with a badge on it. Tiger House. Shin confronted Lord Bom, head of Tiger House, but the charge was vehemently denied. Their conversation was interrupted when Mina spoke insensitively about souls. Forgetting that Shin didn't have it. Shin quickly shifted the topic.

According to the context, Shin's utterance shows the type of illocutionary act of indirect request because it allows the action of refusal. Shin no longer wanted to continue

the topic; hence, he expected Mina to drop him and do something else.

7. Requesting

"Watch your language," Mask reproaches.

The above words are spoken by Mask to reprimand Dai who spoke bad about Shiki, the God of Death. Mina is curious about the story surrounding Shiki's bride, Hyeri, who was supposed to be the bride of the God of the Sea, but last year she married the God of Death. Mina asked Dai if she knew anything about Hyeri, although it doesn't succeed, and Dai replied that she didn't know much. She knew Shiki better, so she described the God of Death in disdain.

Mask's words show a warning type of directive illocutionary act, as she says "Watch your language," to warn Dai not to badmouth about Gods, especially the God of Death. Mask expected Dai to stop her disrespectful descriptions and chose to keep his mouth shut. They were just a low level spirit that would be easily disposed.

7. Warning

"Watch your language," Mask replied.

The above words are spoken by Mask to reprimand Dai who spoke bad about Shiki, the God of Death. Mina is curious about the story surrounding Shiki's bride, Hyeri, who was supposed to be the bride of the God of the Sea, but last year she married the God of Death. Mina asked Dai if she knew anything about Hyeri, although it doesn't succeed, and Dai replied that she didn't know much. She knew Shiki better, so she described the God of Death in disdain.

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II. Successful and Unsuccessful Directive Perlocutionary Act

From nine types of directive illocutionary acts that have been previously analyzed, the researcher will then analyze how the interlocutor responds to the speech, both of which indicate the success or failure of the perlocutionary act.

Successful

“After all, it is a magpie’s voice. I’m just using my mind. What do you think a girl like her would ask, stuck alone in an alley in the middle of Seagod City? Who are you? Do you know yourself? Why are you here? What do you want? **I have answered all of these questions. Just nod, girl, if I answer all the question correctly, I will nod.**”

The above example shows the type of directive illocutionary act sequence. In context, Mask was able to answer Mina's question even though Mina was currently mute. Dai, as her younger son, naively asks Mask if he can hear Mina. Mask who was tired of his antics answered desperately and ordered Mina to nod if she was right. Mina as the interlocutor, fulfills the expected action. Therefore, she performs a successful perlocutionary act by showing gestures.

Unsuccessful

"Are you a bride or are you a bird?" I licked my lips, tasting the salt **"Are you a friend or are you an enemy?"**

The above example shows the type of directive illocutionary act of ‘asking’. In context, three masked figures surrounded Mina who had just vented her anger in front of the Sea God who was under the curse. A figure who was swinging a dagger mockingly is asking Mina. He expected Mina to answer his question, but Mina threw a question of her own and didn't give any answer. Therefore, in this case it shows an unsuccessful perlocutionary act.

CLOSING

Conclusion

Based on the analysis of the data, the researcher draws the following conclusions about the findings and the significance of the study. The researcher has analyzed data from the novel *The Girl Who Fell Beneath the Sea* by Axie Oh based on Searle's theory of directive illocutionary act. There are eleven types namely advising, asking, pleading, offering, ordering, demanding, forbidding, ordering, recommending, asking, and warning. In this study, only seven out of eleven types of directive illocutionary acts occurred in the data analysis. There is no advice, offers, prohibitions, and recommendations were found.

The most frequent type of directive illocutionary act in the novel is asking, 175 occurrences in total. According to the novel's context, it occurs as a result of the individual's origins in two different worlds.

From the data, most of the interlocutors respond to directive illocutionary acts in these dialogues and narrations using perlocutionary acts. There are two types of perlocutionary acts that appear in this novel: successful and unsuccessful. Based on this study, perlocutionary acts that are successful are more common than those that are not. Perlocutionary acts are used when the anticipated perlocutionary act is performed, and the term 'unsuccessful' is used when the anticipated perlocutionary act does not occur.

'Asking' type is commonly be found due to its pragmatically, since it is often considered impolite not to answer questions. While the least data in perlocutionary speech acts that are successful is 'begging'. Most of the time, those in need will ask someone to help them. However, a responsible people often turn a blind eye to people who beg. Furthermore, the perlocutionary act that most often fails in this novel is 'asking', but if the question is deemed unpleasant, the interlocutor has the right to choose not to answer. Meanwhile, the least amount of data in perlocutionary acts that are not successful is 'commanding'. Because 'ordering' is an act of authority, the command target often has no choice but to obey.

Suggestion

From the study analysis, it shows that there are various types of directive illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts, especially in the novel Axie Oh's *Girl Who Falls Under the Sea*. Due to the broad scope of speech acts, in-depth analysis is then required. The scope of speech acts is not limited to the directives of illocutionary acts and whether perlocutionary acts are successful or not. The researcher suggests that future researchers should analyze other types of speech acts and use other data sources such as movies, podcasts, or even from speeches. The researcher hopes that this research can be used as a comparison or reference for future researchers, with the hope that the more action research speeches that are being carried out, the more people will have a better understanding.

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