ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS AND INTERTEXTUALITY IN THE SHORT STORY OF RUMAH TUA DI UJUNG JALAN

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Abstract
The purpose of this article is to analyze the speech act and intertextuality of short story Rumah Tua di Ujung Jalan by Daniel Sudibyo. The researcher classified the utterances found in this story into seven aspects of the speech act, namely four assertive utterances, four performative utterances, four verdictive utterances, seven expressive utterances but no directive utterances, commissive utterances, and phatic utterances were found. Based on the analysis in intertextuality, the researcher found that one story related to this story. The title of that short story is Rumah Tua Itu by Siti Aisyah. The researcher analyzes from two aspects, those are thematic intertextuality and cultural intertextuality. From the thematic intertextuality, both of these stories are telling about mystery of the house and the cultural intertextuality. Both of the texts are not influenced by cultural like belief, religion, or ethnic. Both of the stories only tell about feeling embittered from some people who walk in front of a big house then, they decided to enter into the house.

Keywords: Speech acts, intertextuality, short story.

INTRODUCTION
Learning to communicate in a language needs more than grammar and vocabulary. Communication function relies on the knowledge of social convention and specific knowledge of the local context of utterances (Hurford, 2007). Communication will be successful when there is no misinterpretation. Austin (1962) stated that what is said as the utterances can be called as the locution. What the speaker intends to communicate to the addressee is the illocution. The message that the addressee gets of what the speaker says is the perlocution. If the communication is successful, the illocution and the perlocution is nearly alike or alike.

Actual utterances can have various functions that are independent of form. It can be found in daily conversation that somebody asked a rhetorical question when he did truly seeking information. For example by asking, “Did you really like that bad-looking doll?” somebody made a statement that is intended as a request by saying, “It’s hot here”. Another example is that someone said that it is not meant to elicit action from the addressee by saying, “Have a good time”. Actual utterances can have various functions that are independent of form. For that reason, knowing the form of direct utterances will be useful to make good communication.

Some direct utterances are used in literary works such as short story. By employing dialogues between the characters, a short story demonstrates to the students how individuals use direct utterances in interacting with each other in different contexts in order to express their own intention.

The aim of this article is to identify direct sentences on a short story that the analysis of speech act and intertextuality of the short story Rumah Tua di Ujung Jalan by Daniel Sudibyo. Through direct speech in this short story the researcher classified the utterances into aspects of speech act. The researcher takes a short story in data source because it is one kind of literary works that is common to be found in must-read English books. The length of the story is not too long so that it is attractive and easier for the students to comprehend. The dialogue found showed kinds of direct utterances which can be classified in kinds of speech act. Then, the researcher also found another short story that is similar to this short story.

In this article, the writer chooses the short story Rumah Tua di Ujung Jalan because this story has some utterances that show another meaning that makes the reader have to understand the plot of this story included the actors of this story. So that, the writer wants to analyse speech act through aspects that
included in this story and the writer wants to analyse the intertextuality of this story with another story that related with the plot of this story.

**LITERATURE REVIEW**

Speech act refers to what is done when something is said (for example, warning, threatening, promising, requesting) (Toolan, 1997, p. 250). Kreidler (1998, p. 183) said that there are seven basic kinds of speech acts.

**Kinds of Speech Acts**

According to Searle, there are seven categories of speech act.

1. **Assertive act**
   These are employed to get the addressee to do something. For instance, commands, orders, requests and suggestions (Holtgraves, 2002).

2. **Directive act**
   - In this act, the speakers commit themselves to future actions. The act can be a promise, a simple statement but the function is that the person is committed to the statement s/he has given. The intention behind commission acts is that of offering, promising, refusing, vowing and volunteering (Cutting, 2002).

3. **Commisive act**
   - This speech act state what the speaker feels, his/her psychological state. These can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow.

4. **Declarative**
   - Declarative acts are statements or expressions that change the world by their utterance, for example, a minister saying “now I pronounce you husband and wife”, and the judge saying, “the court sentences you to ten years imprisonment” (Cutting, 2002).

5. **Expressive act**
   - These statements refer to the speech acts which the address has not originally produced. These could be motivational, inspirational, life quotes.

6. **Quotations**
   - This speech act is not a part of the taxonomy given beforehand and is included because it is the need of data categorizations. These express a variety of emotions from joy to sadness, love, loneliness.

   In textology and text analysis, intertextuality is, generally, defined as the relating elements of the previous texts that influence and gather to construct (a part of) the present text. According to Kristeva (1980), no text is original and is made by itself isolated from those existing before it; such a text is influenced by the texts and textual elements relating to it.

**Aspects of Intertextuality**

**Thematic intertextuality**

Thematic intertextuality means that texts share the same theme or topic. Thematic intertextuality refers to how different texts express similar meanings. That is, it refers to the ways such as text express the same content or is “on the same topic” (Bruna & Gomez, 2009).

**Cultural intertextuality**

Cultural intertextuality refers to the perspective through which cultural elements, beliefs, etc., are considered. “Texts are made up of what is at times styled ‘the cultural (or social) text’, all the different discourses, ways of speaking and saying, institutionally sanctioned structures and systems which make up what we call culture. In this sense, the text is not an individual, isolated object but, rather, a compilation of cultural textuality” (Allen, 2000).

**METHODS**

This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The objective described phenomena from the data analysis out of which a research conclusion will be drawn. The result of this research, the researcher collected the data from the direct utterances from this story and then classified the utterances into seven aspects of speech act refers to theories. After that, the researcher analyzed this story by intertextuality. Intertextuality is the existence of similarities and differences in the story, and there is a link between the story that was produced in the past and the novel that was produced next.
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis of Speech Acts

From the data direct utterances that found from the short story *Rumah Tua di Ujung Jalan*, the utterances can be calculated based on the seven categories of speech acts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Aspect of speech acts</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Assertive act</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Directive act</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Commisive act</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Expressive act</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Declarative</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Quotation</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Phoetic vase</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above, it can be concluded that the short story has 20 utterances which are divided into seven aspects of speech act. In assertive act there were four utterances or 20%. In directive act there were four utterances or 20%. Expressive act there were six utterances or 60%. While, commisive act, declarative act, quotation and phoetic were found none in the texts.

**Assertive act**

“Aku harap kau tidak masuk ke dalam rumah itu atau memperhatikan lewat jendela!”
“Sebaiknya kau tidak perlu tau”
Aku harap kau jangan masuk.
“Sebaiknya aku tidak perlu memberitahukan kalian, sudah kalian pulang saja dasar anak-anak”
[“I hope you don’t enter the house or pay attention through the window!”
“You better not need to know”
I hope you don’t come in
“I better not have to tell you guys, you guys just go home, kids”]

The example of assertive utterances in the short story shows that one of the actors try to give information about real situation to the children to do not enter to the big house because they will get bad effect and it is so dangerous for them.

**Directive act**

“Iya nek, ada apa?”
“Ok sebaiknya aku mengintip lewat jendela saja”
“Iya nek kami mau masuk ke sana”
“Kenapa nek?”
[“Yes, Grandma, what’s up?”
“Ok I should just peek through the window”
“Yes, grandma we want to go in there”
“Why Grandma?”]

The example of direct utterances in the short story shows that there were responses of first actor to what the another actor said before. Which are the responses show that the first actor wanted to do something that related to the conversation before.

**Expressive act**

“Ternyata itu hanya mimpi”
“Seram ya”
“Baskom raksasa”
“Bau busuk”
“Wow.... yang dia lihat hanya....... gelap”
“Aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa” (anak laki-laki itu teriak terbangun dari tidurnya.. ngos-ngosan "ternyata itu hanya mimpi")
“Aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa” (seorang anak berteriak setelah melihat isi kotak itu)
[“Turns out it was just a dream”
“Spooky huh”
“Giant basin”
“Bad odor”
“Wow ... all he saw was ... dark.”
“Aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa", (the boy screamed woke up from his sleep .. struggling “apparently it was just a dream”)]
“Aaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaaa” [a child screams after seeing the contents of the box]]

The six expressive utterances above show that situation of pycology from the actors after know the real condition in the big house.

Analysis of intertextuality
Both short stories told about the mystery of a house called Hipogram. Hipogram text is a text that decides related to another text significantly for reader so that it is possible to reduce meaning. So that there were some points proved that there is related between these short stories. Firstly, the story of Rumah Tua Itu is hipogram of Rumah Tua di Ujung Jalan because the first story was published in 2014, while the second story published in 2017. This fact explained that the mystery of the big house related to both of the text. This case decided that the story Rumah Tua Itu take the idea of Rumah Tua di Ujung Jalan. Secondly, the story of Rumah Tua Itu is hipogram of Rumah Tua di Ujung Jalan, the happening in both of texts are the same.

Cultural intertextuality refers to the perspective through which cultural elements, beliefs. Both of the texts are influenced by cultural like belief, religion, or ethnic. Both of the stories tell about feeling embittered from some people who walk in front of a big house then, they decided to enter into the house. After that from the story also describe mystery of the condition and situation on the big house because one of the house owners has killed his/her family and the people who enter into the big house.

Intertextuality is the existence of similarities and differences in the story, and there is a link between the story that was born in the past and the novel that was born next. the results of the analysis of intertextuality relations in the short story "The Old House at the End of the Road" by Daniel Sudibyo and "The Old House" by Siti Aisyah namely the similarity of characters, setting, and setting. Flow equation and background language used by both short stories

CONCLUSION
The aspects of the speech act have seven, which are only three aspects analyzed in the short story. Those are assertive act was 4 direct utterances, directive act was 4 direct utterances and expressive act was 7 direct utterances. So, in the short story Rumah Tua di Ujung Jalan has 20 direct utterances.

The function of intertextuality so that we know the related text with another text. In this short story, the writer found that the short story Rumah Tua di Ujung Jalan by Daniel Sudibyo related to the short story Rumah Tua Itu by Siti Aisyah. It is called hipogram. The hipogram text is a text that decides related to another text significantly for the reader so that it is possible to reduce meaning. So, to prove the stories, there are three points. Those are, in the similarity in theme "mystery of a big house", the short story Rumah Tua Itu is inspired from the short story Rumah Tua di Ujung Jalan because there are similarities in the content of the short story. Although they have similarity, those short stories have reduced meaning each other. That is different who tell the mysterious of the house first.

Thus, the speech act can analyze a short story by direct utterances that include in the short story. Then, the intertextuality also can be analyzed in the short story to know the relation between one text to another text misinterpretation means to know related one short story to another short story.

REFERENCES


