

**SPEECH ACTS OF BARTLEBY'S AND THE LAWYER'S UTTERANCES IN THE
SHORT STORY OF *BARTLEBY THE SCRIVENER A STORY OF WALL STREET* BY
HERMAN MELVILLE**

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for Gaining
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



Written by:
Istiqomatul Fitri
09150096

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND CULTURAL SCIENCES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

2017

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

I certify that this thesis is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this thesis. Other researchers' opinions or findings included in the thesis are quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

Yogyakarta, 23 June 2017

The Researcher,



Istiqomatul Fitri

Student No. 09150096

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA



PENGESAHAN TUGAS AKHIR

Nomor : B-374/Un.02/DA/PP.00.9/07/2017

Tugas Akhir dengan judul : SPEECH ACTS OF BARTLEBY'S AND THE LAWYER'S UTTERANCES IN THE SHORT STORY OF BARTLEBY THE SCRIVENER A STORY OF WALL STREET BY HERMAN MELVILLE

yang dipersiapkan dan disusun oleh:

Nama : ISTIQOMATUL FITRI
Nomor Induk Mahasiswa : 09150096
Telah diujikan pada : Jumat, 14 Juli 2017
Nilai ujian Tugas Akhir : B-

dinyatakan telah diterima oleh Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

TIM UJIAN TUGAS AKHIR

Ketua Sidang

Dr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum.
NIP. 19810416 200901 1 006

Penguji I

Ening Hermiti, M.Hum
NIP. 19731110 200312 2 002

Penguji II

Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA
NIP. 19800411 200912 1 003

Yogyakarta, 14 Juli 2017

UIN Sunan Kalijaga
Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya
DEKAN



Alwan Khoiri, M.A.
NIP. 19600224 198803 1 001



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA REPUBLIK INDONESIA
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN KALIJAGA
FAKULTAS ADAB DAN ILMU BUDAYA

Jl. Marsda Adi Sucipto Yogyakarta 55281 Telp./Fax. (0274) 513949
Web: <http://adab.uin-suka.ac.id> Email: adab@uin-suka.ac.id

NOTA DINAS

Hal: Skripsi

a.n. Istiqomatul Fitri

Yth.

Dekan Fakultas Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

UIN Sunan Kalijaga

Di Yogyakarta

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb

Setelah memeriksa, meneliti, dan memberikan arahan untuk perbaikan atas skripsi saudara:

Nama : Istiqomatul Fitri

NIM : 09150096

Prodi : Sastra Inggris

Fakultas : Adab dan Ilmu Budaya

Judul : **SPEECH ACTS OF BARTLEBY'S AND THE LAWYER'S
UTTERANCES IN THE SHORT STORY OF BARTLEBY THE
SCRIVENER A STORY OF WALL STREET BY HERMAN
MELVILLE**

Kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris. Atas perhatiannya, kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wassalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Yogyakarta, 23 Juni 2017

Pembimbing

Dr. Ubaidillah, SS, M.Hum

NIP. 19810416200901 1 006

DEDICATION

This final project I dedicated with love, Honour, and affection to:

My Beloved Parents: H. M. Djuwaedi and Maimunah (almarhumah)

My Beloved Brother and Sister: Rovik, Anik, Nurul, Enny, Jarot, Eko

My Beloved Husband Muhammad Jamalludin

And all of my Lectures in English Department

MOTTO

**“Efforts to be successful is just like digging a well, never stop until we find the
springs”**

Istiqomatul Fitri



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim.

First of all, I would like to express my best gratefulness to our greatest God Allah SWT who has given me a great life, a meaningful piece of knowledge and everlasting. Finally I am able to finish this thesis entitled “Speech Act of Bartleby’s and the lawyer’s utterances in the short story of *Bartleby the scrivener a story of wall street* by Herman Melville” as the requirement for the bachelor degree in English Department, Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences, Sunan Kalijaga State Islamic University Yogyakarta. In addition, throughout the process of finishing this thesis, I would like to dedicate my best thanks to:

1. The Dean of Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences: Prof. Dr. Alwan Khoiri, MA.
2. The Head of English Department: Dr. Ubaidillah Bahisan as well as my supervisor who has given his best motivation, guidance, time and patience to accompany me in finishing this graduating paper.
3. All lectures of State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga specially the lectures of English Department: Mr. Ubaidillah, S.S., M.Hum., Mr. Bambang Hariyanto, S.S., MA., Mrs. Ening Herniti, M.Hum., Mrs. Ulyati Retnosari, S.S, M.Hum., Mr. Danial Hidayatullah, M.Hum., Mrs. Witriani, S.S., M. Hum., Mr. Fuad Arif Fudiyartanto, S. Pd., M. Hum., M. Ed., for their support and guidance.

4. My beloved father H. Muhammad Djuwaedi and mother Maimunah (almarhumah) for giving me prays, supports and motivation.
5. My beloved sister and beother: Rovik Sajadi, Anik Mahmudah, Nurul Syamsiyah, Enny Haryanti, Jarot Sutyono, Eko Purwanto for giving me support, motivation and prays.
8. My beloved husband Muhammad Jamalludin who intentionally falls and lights the earth of my heart, for patience, prays, support and motivation.
9. All of my beloved friends in English Literature Department, especially *Class C*. Thanks for the unforgettable memories and experience, especially Siti Roihatul Jannah, Fahrurrazi, Furqon Effendi, Masrufi, Ahmad Mansur, Sulistiowati and Puspita who always stay beside me. Thanks for all help, support. You're the best!
10. All of my best friends in SDIT Permata Insani, especially Ipin, usth. Nurul, Usth. Zahro, Usth. Emi, Usth. Erma, Usth. Rofi', Usth. Neni, Usth. Atun, Usth. Luluk, Usth. Sukma, Usth. Mukim, Usth. Rosita, thank for the togetherness.

Last, this paper is far from perfect. However, hopefully, this research will give many advantages to everybody who is concerned with English Literature.

Yogyakarta, 23 June 2017

Istiqomatul Fitri

**SPEECH ACTS OF BARTLEBY'S AND THE LAWYER'S UTTERANCES
IN THE SHORT STORY OF *BARTLEBY THE SCRIVENER A STORY OF
WALL STREET* BY HERMAN MELVILLE**

Oleh: Istiqomatul Fitri

ABSTRAK

Cerita pendek merupakan salah satu karya sastra yang mengalami perkembangan signifikan pada zaman sekarang. Cerita pendek menceritakan sebuah karya sastra dari fiksi maupun non-fiksi. Cerita pendek ini menceritakan tentang seorang pekerja di sebuah kantor pengacara, dia sebagai fotocopi dokumen. Bartleby adalah seorang laki-laki tua sebagai pekerja baru di kantor tersebut. Penulis menggunakan cerita ini sebagai objek penelitian dengan menggunakan teori speech act pada tuturan Bartleby dan pengacara. Teori ini menjelaskan tentang fungsi speech act pada setiap tuturan.

Penelitian ini menghasilkan kesimpulan bahwa ada 32 ujaran Bartleby. Ada empat fungsi dalam ujaran Bartleby yaitu: deklarasi, representasi, ekspresi dan direktif. Adapun rinciannya sebagai berikut: data deklarasi dari tuturan Bartleby memiliki dua jenis yaitu: (1) *memutuskan* yang berjumlah 8 ujaran, (2) *menunda* dengan jumlah 2 ujaran. Data representasi dari tuturan Bartleby memiliki dua jenis: (1) *memberitahu* dengan jumlah 18, (2) *memastikan* dengan jumlah 1. Data ekspresi dari tuturan Bartleby hanya memiliki satu jenis yaitu *menyangkal*. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis juga menemukan ada 48 ujaran pengacara. Ada empat fungsi juga dalam ujaran pengacara yaitu: deklarasi hanya memiliki satu jenis yaitu *memutuskan*. Data representasi mempunyai dua jenis: (1) *memberitahu* (2) *memastikan*. Data direktif dari tuturan pengacara mempunyai empat jenis: (1) *memerintah* (2) *menyarankan* (3) *bertanya* (4) *meminta*. Data ekspresi dari tuturan pengacara mempunyai tiga jenis: (1) *menyangkal*, (2) *meminta maaf*, (3) *memuji*. Jadi Bartleby dan pengacara tidak menggunakan fungsi komisif dalam tuturannya.

Kata Kunci : *speech act, fungsi, Bartleby, pengacara.*

**SPEECH ACTS OF BARTLEBY'S AND THE LAWYER'S UTTERANCES
IN THE SHORT STORY OF *BARTLEBY THE SCRIVENER A STORY OF
WALL STREET* BY HERMAN MELVILLE**

By: Istiqomatul Fitri

ABSTRACT

A short story is one of popular culture products. A short story tells the literary work whether non-fiction or fiction. This short story tells about a man work in the lawyer's office as the photocopier of document. Bartleby is old man as new worker at that office. The writer uses this story as her analysis object by using speech act theory upon Bartleby and the lawyer's utterances. The theory describes function in every utterances.

This analysis draws conclusion that there are 32 of Bartleby's utterances. There are four major functions, those are: declarations, representatives, expressive and directives. Declarations in Bartleby's utterances consist of two types: (1) *deciding* amount to 8, and (2) *delaying* amount to 2. Representatives consist of two types: (1) *informing* amount to 18, and (2) *asserting* amount to 1. Directives consist two types: (1) *questioning* amount to 1, and (2) *requesting* amount to 1. Expressive In Bartleby's utterances only have one type named *complaining* which is amount to 1 utterance. There are 48 of the lawyer's utterances found in the short story with the following details: declarations 2, representatives 7, directive 39, and expressive 4. Those data are all including in the functions of speech act. Based on the lawyer's utterances, those are declaration only has one kind named deciding, representative has two kinds (informing and asserting), directive has four kinds (command, suggestion, questioning and requesting), and expressive has three kinds (complaining, apologizing and lauding). Then Bartleby's and the lawyer's dialogs doesn't use commissive the function of speech act on their utterances.

Keywords : *speech act, functions Bartleby, the lawyer*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PAGE COVER	i
A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT	ii
APPROVAL	iii
NOTA DINAS	iv
DEDICATION	v
MOTTO	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
ABSTRAK	ix
ABSTRACT	x
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of Study	1
1.2 Statement of Problems	3
1.3 Objective of Study	4
1.4 Significances of Study	4
1.5 Prior Research.....	4
1.6 Theoretical Approach	7
1.7 Method of Research.....	7
1.7.1 Type of Research	7
1.7.2 Source of Data	8
1.7.3 Methods of Collecting Data.....	9
1.7.4 Methods of Data Analysis	9
1.8 Paper Organization	10
CHAPTER II. THEORETICAL REVIEW, SYNOPSIS OF THE STORY AND CHARACTERIZATION	11
2.1 Speech Act	11
2.1.1 Locutionary Act.....	12
2.1.2 Illocutionary Act.....	12
2.1.3 Perlocutionary Act.....	13

2.2 Speech Act Based on Functions	13
2.2.1 Declaration.....	13
2.2.2 Representatives	13
2.2.3 Expressives.....	14
2.2.4 Directives	14
2.2.5 Commissives.....	15
2.3 Speech Act Based on Type	15
2.3.1 Direct Speech Act.....	16
2.3.2 Indirect Speech Act.....	16
2.4 Synopsis of Story	17
2.5 Characterizations	20
CHAPTER III. RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISSCUSSION	22
3.1 Findings	22
3.2 Discussion	22
3.2.1 Functions of Speech Act.....	23
3.2.2 Bartleby’s Utterances.....	24
3.2.2.1 Declarations	24
3.2.2.2 Representatives	29
3.2.2.3 Directives.....	33
3.2.2.4 Expressives	34
3.2.3 The Lawyer’s Utterances.....	36
3.2.3.1 Declarations	36
3.2.3.2 Representatives	37
3.2.3.3 Directives.....	40
3.2.3.4 Expressives	43
CHAPTER IV. CONCLUSION	48
REFERENCES.....	49
APPENDIX	51
CURRICULUM VITAE.....	57

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

The theory of speech act starts with the assumption that the minimal unit of human communication is not sentence or other expression, but the performance of certain kind of acts, such as making statements, asking questions, disagreeing, thanking, apologizing, congratulating. A speaker performs one or more of this acts by uttering a sentence or sentences, but the act itself should not be confused with a sentence or other expression uttered in its issuance.

Speech acts theory has had a strong influence on the field of discourse studies as this theory focuses on the question of what people are doing when they use the language (Renkema, 1993: 22). The utterances “what are you doing?”, “Is it a good book ?” “What a pity she is!” are the examples of sentences which occur in communication. These utterances are called speech acts.

The significances of speech act in communication do not only occur in the real society. Those can also be found in the forms of literary works such as novels, dramas and short stories. Different from dramas, novels and short stories provide more descriptions of the story in form of narration. Therefore, readers can understand the situation that happens during the conversations among the characters easily. It is possible to

know how people speak to the others in applying speech act by analyzing such literary works based on the consideration of the context.

In relation to the statements before, the writer chooses Herman Melville's short story *Bartleby The Scrivener, A Story of Wall Street*. The writer chooses Herman Melville under several matters. Herman Melville is born in New York City on August 1, the third child and second son of Allan and Maria Gansevoort Melvill. Born August 1, 1819, on Pearl Street in New York City near the Battery, Melville was the third of eight children, four boys and four girls, and a descendant of respectable Scotch, Irish, and Dutch colonial settlers. He was the grandson of two American Revolutionary War leaders, one of whom participated in the Boston Tea Party (Cliff). For the sake of economy and speed, his output dwindled from the full-length novel to the short story, a stylistic constriction with which he never developed ease. One of the most obtuse of these short works, "Bartleby, the Scrivener," subtitled "A Story of Wall-Street," was published for \$85 in *Putnam's* magazine in November and December 1853. *bartleby the scrivener* is one of the popular american short stories.

It is an interesting subject to be analyzed. This story is tells about a successful lawyer, in need of assistance, hire a new scrivener to join his small firm. Enter Bartleby, he proceeds to work well as a copyist, but refuses to help out with any other tasks. The main character is Bartleby, he is replies to all comers, "I would prefer not to". The lawyer and his other

employees are shocked, but Bartleby just won't do what they ask. For example, when the lawyer ask the copies to Bartleby:

Lawyer: "*the copies, the copies, we going to examine theme*"

Bartleby: "*I would prefer not to*"

It is important to analyze *Bartleby The Scrivener* under several reasons. One thing that makes this important is that it is required reading in many schools. Another reason, this story is one of the popular American short story. In contrast this story is called One of the most obtuse of Melville's short works. The writer in this research focuses to analyze the utterances of two main characters in the story, there are Bartleby's and the lawyer's or the narrator's utterances, because the dialogs in this story are just little. The characters on this story have no much conversations. Both Bartleby and The lawyer are the most to have conversations in the story.

1.2 Statement of Problems

Based on the background of the study, this research focuses on the following questions:

1. How are speech acts used by Bartleby and the lawyer in their utterances in Malville's *A story of Wall Street, Bartleby the Scrivener*?
2. What function of speect acts used by Bartleby and the lawyer in their utterances in Malville's *A story of Wall Street, Bartleby the Scrivener*?

1.3 Objectives of Study

Based on the problems mentioned above, the purpose of this research are:

1. To describe how are speech acts used by Bartleby and the lawyer in their utterances in Malville's *A story of Wall Street, Bartleby the Scrivener*.
2. To classify the function of speech acts used by Bartleby and the lawyer in their utterances in Malville's *A story of Wall Street, Bartleby the Scrivener*.

1.4 Significances of Study

The significance of the study of this research is to give contribution on the area of pragmatics particularly on speech acts theory. The result of this research gives valuable findings in the field of speech act and discourse studies which occur in debate. The results of this research are also useful for the students and the teachers of English Department to understand speech acts in debate. This research is also expected to give an important direction and contribution for the future researchers who are interested in doing similar researches

1.5 Prior Researches

There are some prior researches that analyzing speech act found due to this research. But most of them focused on illocutionary act. The first prior research is graduating paper entitled "*A Speech Act Analysis of Zaid's Utterances in Moustapha Akkad's Movie The Message.*" written by Usep Muttaqin from The State Islamic University of Sunan Kalijaga

Yogyakarta in 2013. This analysis uses the speech act theory. In his research, the writer analyzed the speech act of Zaid's Utterances in Moustapha Akkad's Movie *The Message*. Based on his reseach, He fond four types of speech act in Zaid's utterances, there are directive, commissive, representative and declaration. The most frequent speech act used by Zaid is representative.

The second analysis is graduating paper entitled *An Analysis of Speech Act on Film Script Entitled The Proposal* written by Rinander Minthauli Banjarnahor from University of Sumatra Utara Medan in 2011. This research is analised the dialouges of the main caracters of the movie are Margaret Tate dan Andrew Paxton, the writer analised the perlocutionary and the illocutionary acts in their dialogues. Then, she found some dialouges that used the illocutionary act and the types of the illocutionary act. The perlocutionary also found in her research.

The third analysis is graduating paper entitled *Illocutionary Acts used by "Indonesia This Morning" presenters on Metro TV* witten by Indriawati from The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2008. She investigated Illocutionary Acts used by "Indonesia This Morning" presenters on Metro TV, she found that there are four types of illocutionary acts, those are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. The result the presenters do not use the declarative acts in this research. She also found that the presenters also used four functions of illocutionary acts that based on the social purposes: competitive, convivial,

collaborative and conflictive. The most frequent functions of illocutionary acts are used by “Indonesia This Morning” presenters on Metro TV are collaborative.

Another relevant study is done by Azizah from The State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang in 2005. She focused on the speech acts used by Aa Gym in his preaching. The findings are Aa Gym's preaches have locutionary act, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts. In the case of illocutionary acts she found asserting, concluding, complaining, concluding, claiming, reporting, and suggesting. The example “Pokoknya Bapak” has context: if we want to change other's behavior, we have to be brave to change our self. First, none can change him till he is brave to evaluate himself firstly. This utterance has the illocutionary act of commanding and advising as it contains advice about something should do.

Based on the previous studies, we have known that there are many researchers who have investigated an illocutionary acts theory but they have different objects. However, in this research, the researcher takes Bartleby's and the lawyer's utterances in *Bartleby the Scrivener* of Melville's short story. In this research, the researcher will analyze how are speech act used by Bartleby and the lawyer in their utterances.

1.6 Theoretical Approach

This research analyzes the speech act theory. Therefore the study used is pragmatics. To support the analysis, this chapter reviews on several theories related to this research. Those are speech act; locutionary acts; perlocutionary acts; illocutionary acts; Speech acts is a unit of language that is produced by the speaker in order to achieve particular purpose, for example a command, a question, a reply, a request, an apology, a complaint, etc. The locutionary act is a referential or factual meaning of a sentence. The illocutionary act is kind of speech act that has functions. The illocutionary act refers to the speaker's communicative intention in uttering the sentence. The perlocutionary act is the act of achieving a particular effect on hearer as the result of the hearer recognizing the locution and illocution of the utterance. (Fauziah : 39).

1.7 Methods of Research

1.7.1 Type of Research

This research is conducted by descriptive qualitative design. Qualitative research is descriptive, in which the researcher analyzes the data in forms of words, sentences, discourses, pictures/photographs, diaries, memorandums, and tapevideo (Subroto, 1992:7). Because the writer described how are speech acts used by Bartleby and the lawyer in their utterances in Malville's short story *Bartleby the Scrivener* and it does not deal with number. This research is called descriptive qualitative because the writer described the natural phenomena that is speech act that

used by Bartleby's and the lawyer's utterances. In the relation of the design of this study, the writer described how speech act are used in Bartleby's utterances. Qualitative research is used to gain insight into people's attitudes, behaviours, value systems, concerns, motivations, aspirations, culture or lifestyles. It's used to inform business decisions, policy formation, communication and research. Focus groups, in-depth interviews, content analysis, ethnography, evaluation and semiotics are among the many formal approaches that are used, but qualitative research also involves the analysis of any unstructured material, including customer feedback forms, reports or media clips.

1.7.2 Source of Data

According to Muhammad (2011: 167) data source is concerned with who, what and where the focus researches are obtained. Data of this research are Bartleby's and the lawyer's utterances and source of this research is a short story of Herman Melville entitled *Bartleby the Scrivener A Story of Wall Street*. The main data of this research are Bartleby's and the lawyer's utterances released from the script of the short story, and the supporting data are the context where Bartleby's and the lawyer's utterances happen. The primary data are the short story of Herman Melville entitled *Bartleby the Scrivener A Story of Wall Street*. The data are Bartleby's and the lawyer's utterances.

1.7.3 Methods of Collecting Data

To collect the data, this research applies the documentation technique. Documentation technique uses written material sources to assemble the data (Subroto, 1992:16). This definition implies that documentation technique deals with the written data and the study can be done by searching the matters on the books.

Regarding this research, the writer reads the story many times first, and comprehends it until she really overcomes all the aspects of the story. During the reading process, the writer notices all Bartleby's and the lawyer's utterances. Afterwards, this research analyze the speech act of Bartleby's and the lawyer's utterances.

1.7.4 Methods of Data Analysis

The data in this research will be analyze in several steps. After finding the data and putting them in a list of speech act types, the writer then started to analyze the data. the first step was analyzing the appropriateness used of speech acts in every Bartleby's utterances. In this step, the writer tries to analyze how are speech act used in every Bartleby's utterances. The next step was analyzing the data in this research is making a conclusion based on the result of the analysis.

1.8 Paper Organization

This paper is organized by several steps that divided into four chapters. Chapter One consists of background of study which introduces the speech act and the reason choosing the title, it also presents the objectives of study which are the answers to problem statements of the study, the significances of study which tell about the significances of this research in theoretical and practical significances, the prior research which tells about the other researchers that have the same topic analysis, theoretical approach, methods of study and paper organization. Chapter two consists of theoretical review, synopsis of the story and characterization. Chapter three consists of research findings and discussion of the study, this chapter discusses about how speech acts are used by Bartleby and the lawyer in their utterances in Melville's short story. The last chapter consists of conclusion from the discussion of the study.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

After analyzing data, the writer concludes that the classifications of speech act performed by Bartleby amount to 32 of utterances. There are four major functions, those are: declarations, representatives, expressives and directives. Declarations in Bartleby's utterances consist of two types: (1) *deciding* amount to 8, and (2) *delaying* amount to 2. Representatives consist of two types: (1) *informing* amount to 18, and (2) *asserting* amount to 1. Directives consist two types: (1) *questioning* amount to 1, and (2) *requesting* amount to 1. Expressive in Bartleby's utterances only have one type named *complaining* which is amount to 1 utterance. There are 48 of the lawyer's utterances found in the short story with the following details: declarations 2, representatives 7, directive 39, and expressive 4. Those data are all including in the functions of speech act. Based on the lawyer's utterances, those are declaration only has one kind named deciding, representative has two kinds (informing and asserting), directive has four kinds (command, suggestion, questioning and requesting), and expressive has three kinds (complaining, apologizing and lauding). Then Bartleby's and the lawyer's dialogs doesn't use commissive the function of speech act on their utterances.

REFERENCES

- Azizah, N. 2005. *“Speech Acts used by Aa Gym in his Preach”*. Unpublished Thesis. Islamic State University of Malang. Faculty of English Letter Department.
- Banjarnahor, M, R. 2011. *“An Analysis of Speech Act on Film Script Entitled the Proposa”*l. Unpublished Thesis. University of Sumatra Utara Medan.
- Cambridge Advanced Learner’s Dictionary Third Edition.
- Coulthard, M.1985. *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis*. England Longman Group.
- Fauziah, Jiah. *Pragmatics*. Sastra Inggris UIN Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, 2011. Print.
- Indirawati, 2008. *“Illocutionary Acts used by Indonesia This Morning presenters on Metro TV”*. Unpublished Thesis. Islamic State University of Malang. Faculty of English Letter Department.
- Mustofa, H. 2009. *“Illocutionary Acts in Barac Obama’s Inaugural Speech”*. Unpublished Thesis. Islamic State University of Malang. Faculty of English Letter Department.
- Renkema, J. 2003. *Discourse Studies; An Introductory Textbook*. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing.
- Subroto. 1992. *Penelitian Kualitatif*. Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada

Yule, George. *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press. 1996. Print

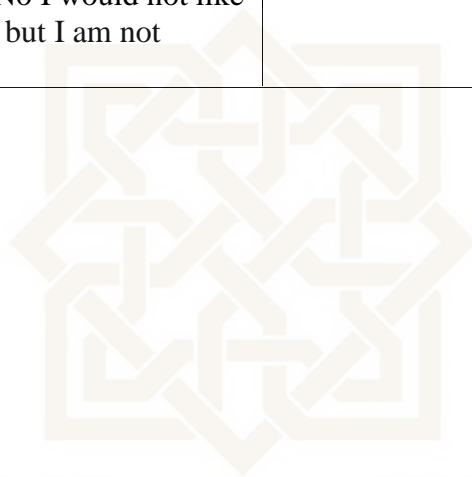
Wardhaugh, R. (1986). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. USA: Cambridge University Press.



APPENDIX

No	Bartleby's Utterances	Function	Kind
1	I prefer no more	Declaration	Deciding
2	I prefer not	Declaration	Deciding
3	I prefer not to	Declaration	Deciding
4	I would prefer not to quit you	Declaration	Deciding
5	No, I would prefer not to make any change	Declaration	Deciding
6	No, I would prefer to doing something else	Declaration	Deciding
7	No; at present I would prefer not to make any change at all	Declaration	Deciding
8	I prefer not to dine today(turning away) it would disagree with me; Iam unused to dinner	Declaration	Deciding
9	At preser Iprefer to give no answer	Declaration	Delaying
10	At present I would prefer not be a little reasonable	Declaration	Delaying
11	I would prefer not to	Representative	Informing
12	I would prefer not to	Representative	Informing
13	I would prefer not to	Representative	Informing
14	I would prefer not to	Representative	Informing
15	I would prefer not to	Representative	Informing
16	I would prefer not to	Representative	Informing
17	I would prefer not to	Representative	Informing
18	I would prefer not to	Representative	Informing
19	I would prefer not to	Representative	Informing
20	I have given up copying	Representative	Informing
21	Not yet, I am occupied	Representative	Informing
22	Sitting upon the banister	Representative	Informing
23	I would prefer not to a clerkship	Representative	Informing
24	I would not like it at all, though, as I said before, I am not particular	Representative	Informing
25	Not at all, it does not strike me that there isanything definite about that, I like to be stationary. But I am not particular	Representative	Informing
26	I know you (without looking round) and I want nothing to	Representative	Informing

	say to you		
27	I know where I am	Representative	Informing
28	No more	Representative	Informing
29	I would prefer not to	Representative	Asserting
30	What is wanted?	Directive	Questioning
31	I would prefer to be left alone here	Directive	Requesting
32	There is too much confinement about that. No I would not like a clerkship, but I am not particular	Expressive	Complaining



STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
SUNAN KALIJAGA
YOGYAKARTA

No	The Lawyer's Utterances	Function	Kind
1	what do you mean? Are you moon-struck? I want you to help me compare this sheet, here- take it!	Directive	Command Questioning
2	Bartleby! Quick, I am waiting.	Directive	Command Questioning
3	The copies, the copies, we are going to examine them.	Directive	Requesting
4	why do you refuse?	Directive	Questioning
5	these are your own copies we are about to examine. It is labour saving you, because one examination will answer for your four paper. It is common usage. Every copyist is bound to help examine his copy. Is it not so? Will you not speak? Answer!	Directive	Questioning Command Requesting
6	You are decided, then, not to comply with my request – request made according to command usage and common sense?	Directive	Questioning
7	You hear what they say, come forth and do your duty.	Directive	Command
8	Bartleby, when those papers are all copied, I will compare them with you.	Representative	Informing
9	Bartleby, Ginger nut is away; just step round to the Post Office, won't you? (it was but a three minutes' walk), and see if there is anything for me.	Directive	Requesting
10	you will not?	Directive	Questioning
11	Bartleby!	Directive	Requesting
12	Bartleby!	Directive	Requesting
13	Bartleby!	Directive	Requesting
14	Go to next room, and tell Nippers to come to me.	Directive	Command
15	Very good, Bartleby.	Expressive	Lauding
16	Bartleby!	Directive	Requesting
17	Bartleby, come here, I am not going to ask you to do anything you would prefer not to do – I simply wish to speak to you.	Directive	Requesting Informing
18	Will you tell me, Bartleby, where you were born”	Directive	Questioning
19	will you tell me anything about yourself?	Directive	Questioning
20	but what reasonable objection can you have to speak to me? I feel friendly toward you. What is your	Directive	Questioning

	answer Bartleby?		
21	Bartleby, never mind then about revealing your history; but let me entreat you, as a friend, to comply as far as may be with the usages of this office. Say now you will help to examine papers tomorrow or next day: in short, say now that in a day or two you will begin to be a little reasonable:- say so, Bartleby.	Directive	Requesting
22	why, how now? What next? Do no more writing?	Directive	Questioning
23	What! Suppose your eyes should get entirely well – better than ever before – would you not copy then?	Directive	Questioning
24	And when you finally quit me, Bartleby, I shall see that you go away not entirely unprovided. Six days from this hour, remember.	Directive	Requesting
25	the time has come you must quit this place I am sorry for you, here is money, but you must go.	Representative Directive Expressive	Informing Command Apologizing
26	You must.	Directive	Command
27	Bartleby, I owe you twelve dollars on account; here are thirty – two; the odd twenty are yours. Will you take it?	Directive Representative	Questioning Informing
28	I will leave them here then.	Representative	Informing
29	After you removed your things from these offices, Bartleby, you will of course lock the door – since every one is now gone for the day but you- and if you please, slip your key underneath the mat, so that I may have it in morning. I shall not see you again; so good – bye to you. If here after in your new place of abode I can be of any service to you, do not fail to advice me by letter. Good bye, Bartleby, and fare you well.	Directive	Requesting
30	Bartleby, I am seriously displeased. I am pained, Bartleby. I had thought better of you. I had imagined you of such a gentlemanly organization, that in any delicate dilemma a slight hint would suffice in short, an assumption; but it appears I am deceived. Why, you have not even touched that money yet,	Expressive Directive	Complaining Questioning

31	will you, or will you not, quit me?	Directive	Questioning
32	What earthly right have you to stay here? Do you pay any rent? Do you pay any taxes? Or is this property yours?	Directive Expressive	Questioning Complaining
33	Are you ready to go on and write now? Are you eyes recovered? Could you copy a small paper for me this morning? Or help examine a few lines? Or step round to the Post Office? In a word, will you do anything at all, to give a colouring to your refusal to depart the premises?	Directive	Questioning
34	I find these chambers too far from the City Hall; the air is unwholesome. In a word, I propose to remove my office next week, and shall no longer require your services. I tell you this now, in order that you may seek another place.	Direction Representative Directive	Deciding Informing Requesting
35	Good bye, Bartleby; I am going – good bye, and God some way bless you; and take that,	Declaration	Deciding
36	what are you doing here Bartleby?	Directive	Questioning
37	Bartleby, are you aware that you are the cause of great tribulation to me, by persisting in occupying the entry after being dismissed from the office?	Directive	Questioning
38	Now one of two things must take place. Either you must do something, or something must be done to you. Now what sort of business would you like to engage in? Would you like to re-engage in copying for some one?	Directive	Suggestion
39	would you like to a clerkship in a dry-goods store?	Directive	Suggestion Questioning
40	Too much confinement, why you keep yourself confined all the time!	Directive Expressive	Questioning Complaining
41	how would bartender's business suit you? There is no trying of the eyesight in that	Directive	Suggestion Questioning
42	well then, would you like to travel through the country collecting bills for the merchants? That would improve your health	Directive	Suggestion Questioning
43	how then would going to Europe to entertain some youngman with your	Directive	Suggestion

	conversation, how would that suit you?		
44	Stationary you shall be then, if you do not go a way from these premises before night, I shall feel bound – indeed I am bound –to – to – to quit the premises myself.	Directive	Suggestion Asserting
45	Bartleby, will you go home with me now, not to my office, but my dwelling and remain there till we can conclude upon some convenient arrangement for you at our leisure? Come, let us start now, right away.	Directive	Requesting
46	Bartleby!	Directive	Requesting
47	it was not that I that brought you here, Bartleby, (keenly pained at his implied suspicion). And to you, this should not be so vile a place. Nothing reproachful attaches to you by being here. And see, it is not so sad a place as one might think. Look, there is the sky and here is the grass.	Expressive	Complaining
48	Bartleby, this is Mr. Cutlets; you will find him very useful to you.	Representative	Informing



CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Istiqomatul Fitri
Date of birth : Palembang, 11 May 1989
Gender : Female
Religion : Islam
Phone number : 085799021379
E-mail : qmel_11@yahoo.com
Address : Dukuh Jembangan RT/RW 15/08 Desa Sudimoro, Kec. Tulung, Kab.
Klaten.

Educational Background:

1. MI Nurul Huda Muba (1995-2001)
2. Islamic Boarding School GONTOR for Girls 1 Mantingan Ngawi (2001-2007)
3. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Work Experience:

1. As teacher in Gontor for Girls 4 Sulawesi (2007-2008)
2. As teacher in SDIT Permata Insani Tulung Klaten (2014-now)