An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Azzam’s Character in Novel Ketika Cinta Bertasbih

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Abstract

This research is analyzing of illocutionary acts performed by the main character Azzam in the novel Ketika Cinta Bertasbih. It is an Islamic novel. This research applied Searle's theory and his 5 classifications, which are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. This research used a qualitative method. Based on the findings of this research all of the types of illocutionary acts were found in this novel. The most common type found in this novel is directives. The reason is that Azzam, the main character, is described as someone who is hardworking, honest, and firm. These characteristics earn him respect from people around him and this gives him more opportunity to speak in a directive way. Therefore, in this novel Azzam used a lot of directive type. The findings also showed that the types of illocutionary acts used by the main character in this novel are different from those used by the main character in fiction novels in early studies.

Keywords: Illocutionary Acts, Islamic Fiction, Novel

1. INTRODUCTION

A speech act is a part of pragmatics learning about utterances and acts done by the speakers. According to Searle et al. (1980), speech act as something, that does not only produce words but also performance. A speech act is an action performed when saying something. The utterances can be caused by the action or the action caused by the speaker. According to Austin in Yule (1996), there are three types of speech acts, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary act is the utterances that only give the information without aim and it does not create the act for a listener. Illocutionary act is doing something based on what a speaker says. Meanwhile, perlocutionary act the effect based on what a speaker says and what a listener does. Among the three types, the most type discussed is illocutionary acts. According to Searle (1980), there are five types of illocutionary acts, assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.
We need to use the illocutionary act in daily life because it shows the real language is used. According to Marquez (2000), people do not only produce sentence but also perform an action. It means by using the language they do something or make others do something like thanking, requesting, promising and some of them. For this reason, the illocutionary act is important to study because we have to understand not only literal meaning but also the real purpose of the speaker.

We can find types of speech acts in literature, especially in the novel. According to Miller (2001), speech acts in literature means speech acts uttered with literal words that said or written by the characters or by the narrator in a novel. Illocutionary acts can express through spoken and written. For that reason, analyzing illocutionary acts in a novel somehow can represent an analysis of illocutionary acts in real life.

In consideration of the explanation above, the researcher wants to conduct research of types of illocutionary acts, performed by Azzam in the novel Ketika Cinta Bertasbih. The reason why the researcher choose this novel because it is Islamic - Fiction and being the best-seller novel in South-East Asia. This novel also has Islamic value in which makes the readers can get some messages and can relate in daily life. In addition, this genre is still rarely for some readers since it has Islamic – fiction genre and it is rarely for the other researchers to conduct the research with the genre of this novel.

However, the researcher only focused on the types of illocutionary acts utterance by the main character, Azzam, then compares the result with the previous study was conducted by Ulfa (2018). The researcher used Searle's theory (1980) in order to conduct this study because he explains it in detail and clearly.

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE
2.1 Pragmatics
Verschueren (1999) says pragmatics studies the way people use their language and a form of behavior or social action. Yule (1996) says that pragmatics is a study concerned with the meaning conveyed by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. When we uttered something, it has a different meaning. This difference caused the way how the language used in the context of the situation and the form of behavior or social action. The utterance that communicated sometimes has a different meaning. It depends on the way a listener interpreted the utterances.

2.2 Context
Illes (2001) says context in speech acts includes the situation and conditions between speaker and listener obtained from effectively performed speech acts. It means context is the main aspect that affected speech acts. Contexts are situation and condition happened when the utterance produced. The utterance that the speaker gives to the listener can have a different meaning depends on the circumstance between them.

2.3 Speech Acts
Cutting (2002) says speech act theory describes the utterance that intended to do by a speaker. Two things important in speech acts are purpose and act. If the speaker only says without an interlocutor, it could not say as speech acts because speech act implies what we utterance. There is a response from a listener will give to a speaker from the utterance. Searle (1980) says that speech acts presented language in a real-life situation. A speech act is an important thing in
communication. The important in speech acts is how communication acts known as the expression of a certain aim (Illes, 2001). There are three types of speech acts, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. In this research, the researcher only focused on analyzing illocutionary acts.

2.3.1 **Illocutionary Acts**

Cutting (2002) says an illocutionary act is an utterance done by the speaker or what the speakers do with their words. Searle et al. (1980) states illocutionary act is the performance of some actions in saying something, and it also used to accomplish some communicative with purpose. In this type, the speaker does not only produce the utterances with no reason but also make the utterances based on what we want to say.

Huang (2006) says in illocutionary acts there is an intention that speaker accomplishes in the course of producing an utterance. This intention is cannot say as the verb because all of those are not performed the illocutionary acts directly. It is only to show the speaker intending to deliver the utterance. The intentions of types of the illocutionary act included accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, giving permission, joking, nagging, naming, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing, and thanking (Huang, 2006).

Yule (1996) says the illocutionary act is often discussed in pragmatics because it is the basis of analysis in pragmatics comprehension. Pragmatics comprehension meant to understand the oral language in the concept of pragmatics. One of pragmatics comprehension is the comprehension of speech acts. In speech acts, the speaker is making the listener to do something. It makes the listener requires what the speaker says. The pragmatics comprehension means the listener not only understand linguistics information but also contextual information like the types of communicative acts that would occur in that context (Van Dijk in Garcia, 2004). There are five types of illocutionary acts, assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives (Searle, 1980).

2.3.1.1 **Assertives**

Assertive is kind of illocutionary acts that state what the speaker believes or not to the case (Searle in Yule, 1996). This act shows the truth of the meaning of the utterances, or the statement is either true or false. The speaker uses assertive to make the word fit the world. According to Cutting (2002), the cases of these acts are describing, claiming, hypothesizing, insisting, and predicting.

2.3.1.2 **Directives**

A directive is what the speaker says to get the listener to do. In this type, the speaker makes the world fit the words through the listener. The action verbs that implied in directives acts are, commanding, requesting, inviting, forbidding, and suggesting (Cutting, 2002).

2.3.1.3 **Commissives**

A commissive is a kind of speech acts that the speaker carries out some action in the future (Searle in Yule, 1996). The act expresses what the speaker has intended. They can perform the action by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. In using commissives, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words. The cases in this type are an offer, promise, swear, threat, and volunteer.

2.3.1.4 **Expressives**

The act that occurs based on what the speaker says can affect the listener is called the expressives. This type related to the feeling of the speaker and expressing
the psychological states like sorrow, pain, pleasure, joy, etc. Brinton (2010) says in this type, the speaker expresses their feeling and will affects the listener.

2.3.1.5 Declaratives

A declarative is kind of act that when a speaker says or utterances, it changes the world. It is like baptism, resign, declare, etc. According to Brinton (2010), in this type, a speaker will produce the utterance that can change the world.

2.4 Novel

Novel written in prose with the daily language to attest the characters, locations, and event from several of viewpoints (Watt, 2000). Aminudin (2002) says in the novel there are elements of life, views or thoughts, and reflections about religion, philosophy, various problems of life. It makes the readers' psychology side is close to the characters, so they can feel the real emotions from it. The novel can expand people's imagination and it does not only give the reader enjoyment but also gives an understanding of life. It means a novel can give us the lesson and reference from the story is.

2.4.1 Ketika Cinta Bertasbih Novel

Ketika Cinta Bertasbih is an Indonesian romance novel written by Habiburrahman El Shirazy and released in 2007 by Republika-Basmallah. This novel tells the life of the main character Azzam, an Indonesian student studying at Al-Azhar University, Cairo. As the story is, Ketika Cinta Bertasbih is about a good love with human and Allah in the Islamic frame (Falih, 2018). It is a story that can be an inspiration for us when we see how hard the character who is studying as well as struggling to support his mother and younger siblings in the village. The story that can also guide us, when we look at the efforts and struggles of Azzam in finding his soul mate, and always firmly guided by religious teachings.

2.5 Genre of Novel

Jordan (2014), genre is the labels that people give when describing a book from the storyline. Two types of genres are fiction and non – fiction (Friend, 2012). Fiction is a genre story from the writer's imagination and it is not taken from a true story. The types are Fan-fiction, Sci-fiction, Islamic Fiction, and Teen-fiction. Non – fiction is a story based on a true story. The most popular type is a biography. Genre labels give the impression for readers about what the object of the novel without describing the specifics object is (Jordan, 2014). Therefore, readers can give it as freely without references. It just refers to the way readers caught the storyline or get the meaning. In short, there are no rules to determine genre novels (Jordan, 2014).

2.5.1 Fiction and Islamic Fiction

Genre fiction is the fiction of feelings and the main function is to evoke feelings (Milhorn, 2006). Islamic Literature or Islamic Fiction is a genre of a novel contained about Islam and the moral value in the story. Faruqi (2016) says Islamic fiction is a religious genre included different categories are romance, young adult, mystery, historical, and women's fiction. With this genre, the whole story based on the Islam rules. Moreover, Merawati and Astuti (2019) state that Islamic Literature is a novel without an antagonist because all characters in it has good character and the novel also has muslim figure who deviate from Islamic teachings.

3. RESEARCH DESIGN

This study used the qualitative method. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative method is an approach to do research depended on the text and image
data. In this research, the researcher found the data in the textbook using analyze the document. The subject of this study was the utterances, which include the types of illocutionary acts performed by Azzam in the novel Ketika Cinta Bertasbih. The object of this study is Ketika Cinta Bertasbih novel. The researcher only analyzes the utterances performed by the main character, Azzam. The thesis conducted by Ulfa (2018) entitled "Analysis of Speech Acts Of Dilan’s Character In Novel Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990 By Pidi Baiq" is also being the object of this research. However, the researcher does not only analyzes the utterances by the main character, Azzam but also compare to find the differences type occurred between Islamic fiction and fiction genre.

The researcher collected the data with using document analysis. First, the researcher read the novel carefully to get deep comprehension and focused on Azzam's character utterances. Then, the researcher found out the related information needed in this study. The researcher analyzed the data with the method proposed by Miles and Huberman (1994) that consist of three current flows of activity that are data reduction, data display, and conclusion. In the data reduction step first, the researcher selected the data related to types of illocutionary acts of Azzam's utterances in the novel after reading it carefully. Second, the data classified by the researcher into the needed information based on the formulation of the problems. The classifications are the types of illocutionary acts. In the data display step, the data translated from Bahasa to English, thus the analysis of the meaning done in the Bahasa. Next, the data described and interpreted in the written form by the researcher. Last, the data displayed in the table in appendix. The last step is the conclusion. In this step, the researcher re-checked the data and drew the conclusion from the data. Then compared it with the previous studies.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION
4.1 Findings

Table 4.1: Frequency of Occurrence of Illocutionary Acts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Illocutionary Act</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Assertives</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Directives</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Commisives</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Expressives</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Declaratives</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>118</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This table shows that directive is the most common utterance with 48%, then followed by assertive 25%, commissive 19%, expressives 7%, and declarative is 1% which means most rarely uttered. Here are the examples of the finding of each types of illocutionary acts along with the context in the novel:

4.1.1 Assertives
Azzam: Setiap orang punya prinsip. Dan prinsip seseorang itu biasanya berdasar pada apa yang diyakininya. Iya kan Mbak?

'Every person has their own principle. It is based on what their belief, isn’t it?’

Eliana: Iya. ‘Yes, it is.’

(Shirazy, 2007 p. 118)

Context: Azzam comes to Eliana after he hears from Romi that she was mad with him. Azzam wants to explain the reason he refused Eliana’s gift (a french kiss) and his reaction rather impolite on the phone last night.

4.1.2 Directives

Azzam: Apa tidak sebaiknya Mbak shalat Maghrib dulu kalau belum shalat?

'Is it better for you to pray first?’

Eliana: Aduh, shalat lagi, shalat lagi. Shalat itu gampang!

‘Oh, come on. Pray again? That a piece of cake.’

(Shirazy, 2007 p.56)

Context: Azzam and Eliana want to go to the market. But Azzam realizes that Eliana does not do the prayer.

4.1.3 Commissives

Eliana: Bisa dijelaskan kenapa jadi musibah?

‘Could you explain why this is a disaster?’


'It is a long story, I’ll explain it tomorrow. You have to remember if I am not a westerner. That is all I have to get to rest. Sorry!’

(Shirazi, 2007 p.74)

Context: Eliana is calling Azzam to tell her special gift because Azzam was helped her to serve Indonesia food for his father’s friend.

4.1.4 Expressives

Azzam: …Oh iya, sama minta maaf atas sikap saya yang mungkin tidak berkenan tadi malam. Mungkin itu membuat Mbak Eliana marah. Saya dengar dari Romi tadi pagi Mbak marah.

‘I apologized about my bad attitude last night. Maybe it made you mad. I heard from Romi you were mad’

Eliana: Ah tidak. Hanya sedikit emosi saja. Kita lupakan saja itu semua...

‘No, I was just a little irritated. Let’s forget it.’

(Shirazi, 2007 p.118)

Context: Azzam apologized to Eliana about his attitude who reject her call on the telephone without explain anything.

4.1.5 Declaratives

Azzam: Karena semua diam dan tidak ada yang berani. Aku tidak ingin dikatakan dalam mobil ini tidak ada lelaki sejati. Okey Dhil, sampaikan pada adikmu itu aku melamarnya. Aku mencintainya!
‘Because all of you are silent and no one is brave to confess it. I do not want to be said, there is no real man in this car. Alright Dhil, tell to your sister that I proposed her. I love her!’

Ali:   Kau serius, Kang?
‘Brother, are you for real?’

(Shirazy, 2007 p.469)

Context: Azzam looks there is no one of his friends confess their feeling to Cut Mala.

4.2 Discussion

Based on the research findings, directives is the most dominant used by Azzam in this novel. The reason is Azzam as the main character has characteristics as a leader and a hard worker. He also protects his friends since he is the oldest member in the house that they occupy. Therefore, Azzam holds the Islamic principle which is made his friends often ask advice and suggestion from him. The reason are the advice and suggestions that he gives always based on Islamic value and teaching and they feel that Azzam is not just the oldest member but he can also be a good friend to confide in. Azzam always gives a good solution for them and every solution given is always related to Islamic teachings. Hence, almost all of Azzam’s utterances made the listener obey it.

However, this result is different from Ulfa’s (2018) findings who conducted research in the novel Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990 by Pidi Baiq. This research about speech acts which is analyzing illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. In this research, she found the most type that commonly used is assertive. The genres of these novels are also different. Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990 is fiction while Ketika Cinta Bertasbih is Islamic fiction. Fiction genre in the novel Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990 portrays the story about the teenager, friendship, and romance. Then, the Islamic fiction genre in the novel Ketika Cinta Bertasbih portrays about the struggle, friendship, and romance which contained Islamic value.

Therefore, the characteristic of Dilan and Azzam are also different. Dilan is friendly and joking while Azzam is a hard worker and firm. Both of them also have different principle. Dilan is often using assertives type since he tells the statement which is true or not. Meanwhile, Azzam is using assertives type just to state his principle that can differ with the others. Then, Dilan is using directives to make the listener obey and disobey his words since he is the leader of a motor gang that always give the command. Azzam is often using directives type since his friends like to ask about advice, so he gives the suggestion for them. Therefore, all of his suggestion contained Islamic value and teachings.

From the findings and the discussion, the use of the utterances of illocutionary acts in a novel are affected by genre and characteristics of the main character. Ketika Cinta Bertasbih is an Islamic fiction genre so that Azzam is often using the utterances contained Islamic value and teachings. His characteristics are hard-working, honest, and firmly that make him respected and appreciated by his friends. For this reason, they were happy to ask for some advice from him while Azzam was also happy to give some advice for them based on Islamic teachings. Meanwhile, Dilan Dia Adalah Dilanku Tahun 1990 is a fiction genre, so that Dilan characteristics are friendly, romantics, honest, and humorist. Hence, Dilan is often using the utterances based on the truth even though he is joking.
5. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

To conclude, all of the types of illocutionary acts are found in the novel *Ketika Cinta Bertasbih*. The types that commonly used are directives, assertives, commissives, expresives, and declaratives with the least type that rarely used. The reason why directives that commonly used since he likes to suggest his friends then he is also holding the Islamic principle for his life. The differences between speech acts used in Islamic fiction and fiction are caused by the genre and the characteristic of the main character. For this reason, the type that commonly used in the novel is different since the genre affects the characteristics of the main character that perform illocutionary acts. Therefore, it can be concluded that the man who holds Islamic principle in his life used a lot of directives in their utterances since the advice and suggestion that they give is based on the Islamic value and teachings.

6. REFERENCES


