# The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Adventures of Tom Sawyer by Mark Twain

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**Abstract:** In this research, the researcher focused on finding the types of false illocutionary act, the context of illocutionary act and whether Tom Sawyer's utterances affected to the addressee   while performing the perlocutionary acts. The theories represented by George Yule and Dell Hymes were the main basis for this research in order to answer the research questions. There were five types of illocutionary act, such as: representatives, directives, commissive, expressive and declarations. The results showed that there were several types of false utterance which can be categorized into statements of fact, assert, conclusion, inform, affirm, and report. Directive utterances in the form of commands, orders, insist, ask, entreat. Commissive appeared in the form of commit, promising, refuse, wishing and threatening while expressive which appear in the form of complimenting, deploring, greeting, mocking, thanking, praising, apologizing, and leave-taking.

**Key words:** false discourse, locutionary act, illocutionary acts, perlocution, directives, commissive, expressive, representatives, utterance, declaration.

## INTRODUCTION

A retrospective analysis of the human civilization development shows that reliable facts (as a true phenomenon of reality) played an important part in communicative processes, being a certain measure of the truthfulness, expediency and effectiveness of phenomena, events, situations, communications and interactions. Therefore, language has many functions in communication to support social relationship between human in an environment. When the speaker communicates to the hearer, the speaker and the hearer can also get new knowledge because the utterances bring information such as expressing an idea, a wish, a suggestion, thought or feeling through words or in the act, etc.

False perlocutionary act is a main object in this research because the perlocutionary act discuss the effect giving by the listener after hearing the speaker's utterance. What kind of effect could be given by the listener, is it related with the speaker's intention or not. When someone uttered a false utterance, sometimes there is an implicit or explicit meaning. From those utterances that stated by the speaker, we could identifiy the kinds of functions from the illocutionary act , there are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives, then the writer identified the purpose and get the effect by uttering the utterance. The effect that given by the listener could be identify by the perlocutionary act.

In this research, the writer use "The Adventures of Tam Sawyer" book as the main data to analyze the general function of the false utterances and the perlocutionary act. This book tells the story of Tom Sawyer, a boy growing up along the Mississippi River. The satiric work is considered a classic of American literature, and it spawned the hugely successful sequel The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1884). First, it appeals to the young adolescent as the exciting adventures of a typical boy during the mid-nineteenth century, adventures that are still intriguing and delightful because they appeal to the basic instincts of nearly all young people, regardless of time or culture. Second, the novel appeals to the adult reader who looks back on his or her own childhood with fond reminiscences. In fact, in his preface

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to the first edition, Twain wrote, "Although my book is intended mainly for the entertainment of boys and girls el part of my plan has been to pleasantly remind adults of what they once were themselves, and what they felt and thought." Thus, the novel is a combination of the past and the present, of the well-remembered events from childhood told in such a way as to evoke remembrances in the adult mind.

## THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In speech-act theory, a locutionary act is the act of making a meaningful utterance, a stretch of spoken language that is preceded by silence and followed by silence or a change of speaker—also known as a locution or an utterance act. The term locutionary act was introduced by British philosopher J. L. Austin in his 1962 book, "How to Do Things With Words." American philosopher John Searle later replaced Austin's concept of a locutionary act with what Searle called the propositional act—the act of expressing a proposition. Searle outlined his ideas in a 1969 article titled "Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language. "According to Hymes, there are eight aspects in communication which are important in our daily communication because it can influence the meaning in communication with other people. In speech act, the speaker describes what the speaker means in producing an utterance to the hearer (Hymes, 1978).

Several authors have attempted to offer an analysis of the concept of lying in terms of necessary and sufficient conditions. A variety of different proposals have emerged in the literature, sparking a lively debate about which definition best captures our intuitions (for an overview, see Mahon 2015). According to deceptionist definitions (Isenberg 1964; Primoratz 1984;Mahon 2008; Lackey 2013), lying consists in saying (as opposed to implying) what you believe to be false, with the intention of deceiving your audience into believing what you said.

The psychological phenomenon of lying and deceit is complex, mosaic phenomenon and can manifest itself in various forms. Lie and deceit are polysemantic concepts evaluated ambivalently, depending on the direction of deceptive behavior, the degree of its awareness and situational awareness. The categories of lies and deceit include a varied number of concepts related to the distortion of information (withholding, lies, insincerity, etc.), including various types of insincere behavior during communicative interaction (manipulation, avoidance of contact, ignoring, etc.).

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

The researcher chooses the text of '*Adventures of Tom Sawyer'* as the main source of data in this research. The data of this research were from the utterances containing the types of false illocutionary act, the contexts of illocutionary act and the successful or unsuccessful of Tom Sawyer's utterances affected the hearers performing the perlocutionary acts.

The researcher used qualitative research in this research because the data was taken from the form of the insincere utterances. This kind of data is indeed supposed to be qualitative, rather than quantitative (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Qualitative research does not give the numeral or statistics, but it depends on how is the knowledge of the researcher in analyzing the data. The method used in this research was descriptive qualitative where the researcher described and analyzed the types of false illocutionary act, the context of fake illocutionary act and to analyze whether heroes utterances affected the hearers performing the perlocutionary acts in the script.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The initial type of the illocutionary acts found in 'Adventures of Tom Sawyer' novel was directives. Directives are illocutionary acts that the speakers use to get something done by the hearers. These acts express what the speaker wants and the speakers' attempts to make the world fit the word via the hearer (Yule, 1996). They express what the speaker wants and which causes the hearer to take a particular action. The act of directives such as command, order, request, suggestion, asking, advising, begging, forbidding, recommend, question, plead, pray, entreat, invite, insisting, etc.

The following shows the data of conversation:

Tom Sawyer:  *I can lick you*
New boy:  *I would like to see you try it*
Tom Sawyer: *Well, I can do it*
New boy:   *No, you can't either*
Tom Sawyer: *Yes, I can*
New boy: *No, you can't*
(An uncomfortable pause.)

Tom wants to obey a new comer boy whom he has never seen before. He directed to *threat and order* him what he wants. When Tom said his utterance unkindly and intended to threat the new boy so as to get him under control.

The setting of this conversation was a field in the evening but was not dark. Tom ordered new boy to get away trying to have him do what he wants. The context of the situation, Tom dislikes a new boy because of his clothes.  Tom's asserting his own turf in the presence of a newcomer. He is acted as a owner of his false utterance he tries to obey stranger boy. However, the hearer's (new Boy's) attitude towards his menace was without any reaction and simply ignored him. In this speech Tom tries to overcome his new 'rival' by using false illocutionary act, directives such as order and threat.

The second most common types of illocutionary act which can be found in this work is declarations. In the speech acts, declaration is the kind of speech act that changes the world via utterance. In this act, the utterance is uttered by someone who is especially authorized to do; like judges, minister, bosses, etc. The acts of false declarations can be approving, betting, blessing christening, confirming, cursing, resigning, dismissing, naming, excommunicating, and declaring.

The following shows the data of conversation:

The master:    *Thomas Sawyer. Come up here. Now, sir, why are you late again, as usual?*

Tom: *I STOPPED TO TALK WITH HUCKLEBERRY FINN!*

The master: *You – did what*?

Tom : *Stopped to talk with Huckleberry Finn*

The master: *Thomas Sawyer, this is the most astounding confession I have ever listened to. Take off your jacket*.

Tom Sawyer's utterances  *I STOPPED TO TALK WITH HUCKLEBERRY FINN!*

Refers to the type of false illocutionary act of declaration in the form of *declaring*. Tom falsely approved that he had stopped to get in touch with Finn, it means that he said false information so as to take refuge in a lie. But in reality, he did not lose the touch with Finn,  their connection is going to be continued. The conversation shows that Tom comes late school-house as usual ,  he expressing false declaration instantly, he aimed not to get into trouble with his master. This moment referred to the

declaration that The master believes that false information from Tom Sawyer. *The participants of the conversation* were Tom Sawyer as the speaker, the master as the listener and other students of the school.

*The setting of the conversation* was school-house. Act sequence from this conversation, Tom reached the little isolated frame school-house, he strode in briskly. The master was dozing, lulled by the drowsy hum of study when Tom come into the school. And master calls him and asks the reason of his lateness. Tom did the appropriate illocutionary act and it looks successful even it is false. As the hearer, the master got effect from Tom's false speech, he believed in his false utterance.

**CONCLUSION**

Based on the research written by the writer, the objectives of this investigation are to describe the functions of illocutionary act of the false utterance and insincerity of the characters in "Adventures of Tom Sawyer" novel and to describe the effect (perlocutionary act) of the utterance.

It can be concluded from the research that the perlocutionary false utterances in the novel are various in terms of their types and functions such as directives, declarations, commissive and others. There are a number of illocutionary false utterances which are causing an effect (perlocutionary act) by uttering the dialogues the characters. Those perlocutionary act is identified in the character's utterance in the novel script.

According to Searle's classification, the researcher identified the utterance into three kinds of the function. The majority of data are identified as the directive and declarative functions with several utterances. The function of the utterances are ordering, declaring and threatening and stating.

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