THE ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACTS IN GEORGE ORWELL'S "ANIMAL FARM" NOVEL

THESIS

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This thesis is to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana (S1)* in English Study Program, State Islamic Institute of Kediri.

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Demikian agar maklum dan atas kesediaan bapak, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

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MOTTO

Who controls the past controls the future. Who controls the

present controls the past.

(George Orwell : Nineteen Eighty-Four Novel. Ch. 2)

DEDICATION

THIS THESIS IS DEDICATED TO:

- ➤ My respectable parents, my be beloved father Sabari, my beloved mother Siti Asiyah, and my lovely Grandmother Ami who never stop motiving me and always pray for me. Thanks for your loving, blessing, praying and finance, so your Son can finish his study.

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At last, the author realizes that this thesis is still has many weaknesses. So, the suggestion and criticism for the author are very expected. Hopefully this thesis can be useful for us and become the input for the parties in need.

Kediri, June 30th 2020

Researcher

ABSTRACT

Andika, Luki. *The Analysis of Speech Acts in George Orwell's "Animal Farm" Novel*. (I) Toyyibah, SS. M.Pd and (II) Mohammad Muhyidin, M.Pd. Advisors.

Key Word: *Animal Farm*, Illocutionary Act, Novel.

The purpose of this thesis was to describe the types of illocutionary acts used in *Animal Farm*. The researcher also tried to describe the factors which affect the occurrence of each speech act types. The researcher conducted the analysis using *Animal Farm* Novel original by George Orwell and Indonesian translation by Prof. Bakri Soemanto which was published by Bentang Pustaka Publisher. The researcher interested to conduct this research because the intention of the Novel was related to the history of Russian government.

The researcher conducted descriptive qualitative in this study. It used descriptive qualitative because it attempted to describe the linguistics phenomena found in the novel. In this analysis, the researchers focused more on the specific types of Illocutionary Act in the *Animal Farm* novel by George Orwell. Data sources were obtained from Novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. The theory used by the writer to find the data were Austin's Theory, Searle's Theory, Habermas's Theory, and Situational Context's Theory.

This study obtained 46 data of Speech acts, 18 of them were directives, 13 were declaratives, 11 were representatives, and finally, 4 were commissions. The represented data show that there are only four speech act types occurred in this analysis; declarations, directives, representatives, and commisives. Meanwhile, expressive did not occur because there were no utterance which stating pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. In addition, it is also found out that the speech act types most frequently occurred was directive 40%, followed by declarative 30%, and representative 20%, and commissive 10%. Hence, it can be concluded that the novel tried to describe or represent about the usage or intention of speech to alter someone's belief or thought, which in this case is the animals, in order to reach their goal.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses the background of study, the problem of study, the objective of study, the significant of study, the scope and limitation of the study, and the definition of key terms.

A. The Background of the Study

Novel is one way of communication. A writer could communicate their feeling trough a novel. They could create the reader imagination trough the language used in their Novel. However, language is the most important thing in terms of communication. Oxford Learner Dictionary (2003) explained that language is the system of communication in spoken and written that used by people of a particular country or area. In learning English as a foreign language, we should also learn about the culture in understanding the language itself because some of the words and utterances have special meanings and cannot be translated literally. Both written and spoken language can be used as the object of discourse analysis. Novel, articles, stories, books, and newspaper are the example of written language. Meanwhile, conversation and speech are the example of spoken language.

Linguistic is the study of learning a language. People who study language are called linguist. There are five main parts of linguistics, namely, the study of sounds (Phonology), the study of parts of words (Morphology), the study of word order and how sentences are made (Syntax), the study of the meaning of words

(Semantics), and the study of unspoken meaning of speech that is separate from the literal meaning of what it said, for example, saying "I am cold" which means to get someone to turn off the fan (Pragmatics). Research about Linguistic is research that has a close relationship with human life. There are many ways to use linguistics every day. Some linguists are *theoretical linguists* who study about the theory and ideas behind language, such as *historical linguists* (the study of language history) and sociolinguistics (the study of how different groups of people may use language differently). Moreover, some of linguists are *applied linguists* who use linguistics to do things such as *forensic linguistics* and *computational linguistics*.

Among the other parts of linguistic, Pragmatics is the most closely related in everyday human life. This is because humans in their lives cannot be separated from language and communication. Therefore it can be concluded pragmatics is the study of the structure of language. Habermas as cited in Cummings (2005), argued that language has three pragmatics functions; representative function, expressive function, and interactive function. The three pragmatic functions noted by Habermas are more specified included into the predecessors" theories about speech acts which are conveyed by Austin and Searle. Speech act is our utterance which can make someone do something as a response to it. In order to discover more thoroughly about the existence of these phenomena, the writer will take the data from *Animal Farm* by George Orwell. The researcher chose *Animal Farm* because it is used to entertain and to influence the reader, moreover it used to express the feeling of the writer itself, and also it is used to convey the message to

other people. *Animal Farm* is a satire fable about the animals in Manor Farm rebelling to the master, humans. The pigs which at first declared about the equality of all animals („FOUR LEGS GOOD, TWO LEGS BAD"), suddenly in the end, started to betray all the animals there.

Meghaouri (2013) in her dissertation of The Use of Personification in George Orwell's Novel Animal Farm stated *Animal Farm* is regarded as Orwell's most popular and enduring work. Utilizing the form of the animal fable, the second short novel chronicles the story of a group of barnyard animals that revolt against their human masters in an attempt to create a utopian state. On a large scale commentators widely view *Animal Farm* as an allegory for the rise and decline of socialism in the Soviet Union, the emergence of the totalitarian regime of Joseph Stalin, and regarded as an insightful and relevant exploration of human nature as well as political systems and social behavior. In betraying all the animals in the Manor Farm (or Animal Farm), they do it smoothly by using, mostly, speech. In doing the speech, the origin paradigm has been altered, and they believe that the content of the speech is true. Thus, this story reflects that merely by using speech, we can alter someone"s belief, thought, feeling, or acts. In other words, it reflects how powerful the speech acts and how it can affect human, and it often occurs in the real world; one of them is the usage in the politics field, e.g., the speech to gather the election voice to a candidate. Since the writer finds out the reflection that is often used in the *Animal Farm*, the writer wishes to be able to conduct a research in this topic.

Enkvist and Spencer cited in Meghaouri (2013) states that within literature, there is hardly no space given over to a linguistic approach to the problems and interrelationships of idiom, metaphor, simile, symbolism and other poetic devices. Literature has a primary aim: giving of pleasure to the reader. Literature can affect reader, whether subtly, or directly and that the message of a work is important. It is considered to be the personal expression of an author's world vision, expressed by means of images and symbols. In both cases, literature is not considered as such, but evaluated on a broad sociopolitical or a vague psychologico-impressionistic background. Literary Devices are the "art fullness" of literature (Meghaouri, 2013).

Because the content of the novel had meaningful meaning and message that could contribute to entertain people, it was very important to analyze the content meaning of language used by this novel. In order to get more understanding of the content, the researcher needs to analyze the novel by using a theory which shows the relationship. Here, speech act theory is the suitable one. This theory shows the relationship between form and function in utterances. Form is grammatical usage in language, while the function is the communicative function of the form of the language. Both of them have relationship in the language use.

Rankema (1993) stated that in speech act theory, language is seen as a form of acting. On the other hand McKay and Hornberger (1996) said that a speech act is a functional unit in communication. By using the speech act theory, we will get more understanding of the meaning of each utterance that Orwell

write in his novel "Animal Farm" because the utterance of the written form may mean more than one meaning. The utterance can be promising, requesting, warning, etc.

The conducted researches have examined about language phenomena by using speech act theories such as locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Yet, these topics researched have not been classified more detailed as the writer conducted. The writer classified the data into illocutionary acts according to Austin and be more specified by using Searle"s speech act types (representatives, directives, commisives, expressive, and declaring). So, by conducting this research, the researcher wants the reader to understand and consider the meaning of the utterances on the Orwell's novel "Animal Farm" because it used to examine speech acts used by humans by adjusting to the natural behavior of animal. Besides, it used to get more knowledge in literature which can improve their ability in studying English language. Based on the explanation above, the researcher took the title, **"Speech Acts Analysis on George Orwell's 'Animal Farm' Novel".**

B. Problems of the Study

According to the background of study above, the problem of this study is formulated as follow:

1. What types of Illocutionary acts used in George Orwell "Animal Farm" novel?

2. What are the most frequently illocutionary acts types found in George Orwell "Animal Farm" novel?

C. Objectives of the Study

According to the problem of study above, the objective of the study is formulated as follow:

1. To describe the kinds of Illocutionary acts used in George Orwell "*Animal Farm*" novel.

2. To show the most frequently Illocutionary acts types found in George Orwell "Animal Farm" novel.

D. Significance of the Study

From this study the researcher hopes that this research will be significantly used to improve the student's knowledge about speech acts theory especially in Illocutionary act. Besides they would be able to analyse and understand the content of speech acts in daily life. Otherwise, the researcher hopes that the next researchers can use this research as a reference for further study in the same subject.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Study

The researcher limits the scope of this study in order to make the study not too board. To make the study reliable and can achieve certain goals expected by the researcher, this study attempts to describe especially for illocutionary act of George Orwell's "Animal Farm" Novel based on Austin and Searle theories.

F. Definition of Key Term

To avoid misunderstanding of terms, the researcher will clarify the meaning of the term as follows:

1. Speech Act: Speech acts are a functional unit in communication. It is used to serve a function of utterance such as requesting, commanding, promising, etc. Speech acts show the relationship between form and function. There are 3 kinds of action in speech acts; they are locution, illocution, and perlocution.

2. Illocution: The social function that the utterance or written text has

3. Animal Farm: It is a novel written by George Orwell as criticism of the communist totalitarianism.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides some theories to support the analysis. The researcher will explain some theories such as Speech Act (Locution, Illocution, and Perlocution) based on Austin, Searle, Habermas, and Animal Farm Novel.

A. Speech Acts Theory

In theory about the practice of speech, it is found that we can take action using language, for example, to make a promise, to make an offer, to give an order, or even to threaten, and these are referred to speech act. (Cumming: 2005). There are two of the most influential scholars about the Speech act theory, namely Austin and Searle. Austin classifies Speech acts, into three types, Searle is more detailed by classifying Speech acts into five.

1. Austin's Theory

Half a century ago by his book Austin (1962) presented a new picture of analysing meaning which described in a relation among linguistic conventions corre-lated with words/sentences, the situation where the speaker actually says some-thing to the hearer, and associated intentions of the speaker. The idea that meaning exists among these relations is depicted successfully by the concept of *acts* which was uttering a sentence, that is in utilizing linguistic conventions, the speaker with an associated intention performs a linguistic act to the hearer (Oishi, 2006).

According to Austin (1962) Speech Acts (SA) are utterances which contain information needed to assert and perform actions, besides that he also argue that Speech Act Verbs are verbs used in speech acts utterances, to perform actions. In particular, Searle (1969) has developed specific explanations on how speech acts and speech act verbs work and perform in natural language. Austin pointed out that the study of meaning should not be concentrated on the bald statement taken out of context because language in speech is used for many functions such as promises, invitations, and requests and so on.

Talking about speech act means we are talking about language which has and intention but it is not only about expressing the truth or the language which has an intention but it is about language used to do something. Austin and Searle as cited in Paltridge (2008) argued that language is used "to do thing" other than just refer to the truth or falseness of particular statement. In the same way that we perform physical acts, we also perform acts by using language. In case we use language to give orders, to make requests, to give warnings or to give advice. In other words, to do things that go beyond the literal meaning of what we say (Paltridge, 2008). Based on the explanation above Austin (1962) argued that there are three kinds of act which occur in every statement. These are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. For this research, the researcher only focuses on Illocutionary and Perlocutionary acts.

a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act refers to the literal or factual meaning of the sentence (utters about something that exists in the real world, may be judged true or false), for example is 'The ice cream is cold' referring to the temperature of the ice cream.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act refers to the making of a statement, offer, promise, etc., uttered by a speaker in order to deliver his or her intention.Archer, D. and Grundy (2011) explain that Illocutionary Act is the speaker's or writer's intention when saying or writing on requesting something. In every utterance, there must be a function. The function which is found in the utterance is called the illocutionary act. For instance, "I promise to give you some money", that utterance is not only a statement but it is also binds the speaker will do something in the future or we can say that speaker promises something. Therefore, the illocutionary act of an utterance above is the act of promising (Searle, 1969). Or it is called by Austin (1962) with Felicity Condition.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act refers to the effects on the audience when someone is uttering a speech. Such effects are being special to the circumstances of utterance – the utterance that gives effect into someone whether it is into someone's feeling, mind or action. Archer, D. and Grundy (2011) stated that Perlocutionary Act is the intended

effect produced by the listener. In other words it is the effect this utterance has on the thought or action of the other person. The example of the situation, someone request to turn on the Fan, and the effect that will be given by the hearer is get up and turn on the Fan.

Despite on problem to interpret the true intention of the speaker McKay and Hornberger (1996) classify it into two terms. First, it can provide insight into the requirement which is the production of a form (the locution) must meet to ensure that the illocutionary takes place. Second, the theory can serve as a framework for indicating what is required in order to determine the relationship between the form and the function, between the locution and illocution.

2. Searle's Theory

Searle (1969) categorized speech acts according to their illocutionary purpose. For the current research the taxonomy presented by Searle (1979) will be used because it is comprehensive. According to Searle, there are five categories of speech acts.

a. Representatives Acts

According to Searle (1979) Representatives was to commit the speaker to something is being the case to the truth of expressed the proposition. This act include asserting, concluding, informing, predicting, reporting, speech stating, demanding, acknowledging, showing, giving testimony, mentioning, and speculating.

b. Directives Acts

Searle (1979) explain that the Illocutionary point of these consist in the in the fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. The types of directive can be categorized in five terms, those are suggestion, command, request and warning.

c. Commissives Act

Based on Searle (1979) Commissive acts then are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. The intention behind commissive acts are offering, promising, refusing, vowing and volunteering.

d. Expressives Acts

According to Searle (1979) the illocutionary point of this class in to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about the state of affairs specified in the proportional content. These can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow.

e. Declaratives

Searle (1979) states, that declaration is statements or expressions that change the world by the utterance. For example "If I successfully perform the act of marrying you, then you are married".

3. Habermas's Theory

Regarding the Habermas theory afterwards after being quoted from Cummings (2005), the Speech act theory was discussed by Habermas in

universal pargmatic studies. In that regard Habermas noted four theses about speech act in universal pragmatics:

a. THESIS 1: A speech act succeeds in establishing the interpersonal relation that is intended by its speaker to the extent that it has an illocutionary effect upon the hearer.

b. THESIS 2: For a speech act to have an llocutionary effect upon a hearer, it must satisfy a condition à la Searle. These conditions take the form of rules preparatory, essential and sincerity for the 'successful and non-defective' performance of a speech act

c. THESIS 3: These rules place the speaker under certain obligations. For speaker to have an illocutionary effect upon a hearer, the speaker must secure the hearer's recognition of his or her (the speaker's) intention to seriously with these obligations. For institutionally bound speech acts, the speaker can appeal to the norms of institutionally unbound speech acts, the hearer's recognition is secured through appeal to validity claims

d. THESIS 4: Validity claims attach automatically to speech acts constantive speech acts, for example, contain a claim to truth. These claims commit the speaker to various forms of proof of his or her intentions, etc. In the case of a claim of truth, the speaker is obliged to provide grounds for the truth of an utterance. Should these grounds or other forms of proof fail to dispel doubt, the validity claim itself

becomes the subject of examination within usually, theoretical or practical discourse.

4. Situational Context's Theory

Context is the environment' or circumstances in which the language is used. Context, in the view of Hymes, besides has the role to limit the range of possible interpretation. It also has the role to support the intended interpretation (Hymes in Wooton in Brown and Yule: 1983). There are features of context which are set by Hymes as cited in Brown and Yule (1983) that may be relevant with the identification of a type of speech event, those are:

a. The roles of addressor and addressee the addresser is the speaker or

a. the writer who produces the utterance, while the addressee (or audience for the presence of the over hearers may contribute to the specification of the speech events) is the hearer or the reader who is the recipient of the utterance

b. Setting either terms of where the event is situated in place and time, or in terms of the physical relations of the interactants with respect to posture and gesture and facial expression

c. Channel the way how is the contact between the participants in the events being preserved by speech, writing, signing, smoke signals.

d. Code what language, or dialect style language is being used or

e. Message form what form is intended chat, debate, sermon, fairy-tale, love letter, etc Event the nature of the communicative occasion within which a genre

f. may be embedded; thus questioning and answering activities may be a part of larger events, a presentation in a class was it a good presentation which involves evaluation

g. Key pathetic explanation, etc.

h. Purpose what did the participants intend should come about as a result of the communicative event.

5. Theory of Co-Text

There is a term named the *previous discourse* co-ordinate which is introduced by Lewis. This co-ordinate functions to take account of the sentences which include specific reference to what has been mentioned before. However, any sentence other than the first in a fragment of discourse, will have the whole of its interpretation forcibly constrained by the preceding text. (Brown and Yule, 1983) Besides that, within co-text, a further context may be constructed which has its own index of coordinates.

B. *Animal Farm* Novel

Talking about Animal Farm Meghaouri (2013) give the explanation that *Animal Farm* is an allegorical novella by George Orwell published in England on August, 17th 1945. According to Orwell, the book reflects events leading up to and during the Stalin era before the Second World War (Borges, 1996). The original title was *Animal Farm: A Fairy Story*. It was written at a time (November 1943-

February 1944) when the wartime alliance with the Soviet Union was at its height and it was initially rejected by a number of British and American publishers. *Animal Farm* is a short metaphorical satirical fable where the third narrative person and the dialogue are mixed as the point of view.

1. Plot of Animal Farm

The novel *Animal Farm* by George Orwell is a very interesting, complex, and informing novel. In the novel, George Orwell uses farm animals to portray people of power and the common people during the Russian Revolution. The novel starts off with Major explaining to all the animals in the farm how they are being treated wrongly and how they can over throw their owner, Mr. Jones. They finally gang up on their owner and he leaves the farm. Then they start their own farm with their own rules and commandments.

Originally the two people in charge of the *Animal Farm,* which they titled it, were Napoleon and Snowball. Napoleon was really greedy and wanted all the power to be his, so he got the animals to turn on Snowball and make him leave the farm. After Napoleon took over the pigs started disobeying the commandments that the pigs, as well as all the other animals, organized and wrote down at the beginning of their take over. Soon the pigs have disobeyed, and changed every law there was from the beginning, and the pigs start acting and looking like humans. After that *Animal Farm* slowly starts to lose power and Mr. Jones takes back over.

2. Setting of Animal Farm

It is important to note that the setting of *Animal Farm* has come up as a result of a scenario in which the author witnesses an incidence of the whipping of a carthorse by a young boy. This can be gleaned from the preface where Orwell notes that things could be deferent if such animals to realize their strength and relevance. He continues to note that the way men exploit animals can be likened to the way the proletariat is exploited by the rich.

So by the explanation above, the researcher uses Austin and Searle theory to analysis this novel. At 1962 Austin stated 3 types of speech act, they are:

1. Locutionary act (or locution): The particular sense and reference of an utterance;

2. Illocutionary act (or illocution): The act performed in, or by virtue of, the performance of the illocution; and

3. Perlocutionary act (or perlocution): The act performed by means of what is said.

Austin focused on the second of these acts. The locution belongs to the traditional territory of truth-based semantics. The perlocution belongs strictly beyond the investigation of language and meaning since it deals with the results or effects of an utterance. The illocution occupies the middle ground between them. This ground is now considered the territory of pragmatics, of meaning in context. Austin emphasizes his claim that only the verbs used to describe illocutions can be used as performative verbs (Altikriti, 2011)

But at In 1969 & 1979 Searle and many others as cited in Altikriti (2011) have developed the basic elements of Austin's speech acts to become what is

called *Speech Act Theory*. Searle has introduced the notion of an 'indirect speech act', which in his account is meant to be, more particularly, an indirect 'illocutionary' act. Applying a conception of such illocutionary acts according to which they are (roughly) acts of saying something with the intention of communicating with an audience, he describes indirect speech acts as follows:

> *In indirect speech acts the speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says by way of relying on their mutually shared background information, both linguistic and nonlinguistic, together with the general powers of rationality and inference on the part of the hearer.* (Searle, 1975)

The concept of illocutionary acts was introduced into linguistics by the philosopher J. L. Austin in his investigation of the various aspects of speech acts. In Austin's framework, locution is what was said and meant, illocution is what was done, and perlocution is what happened as a result. For example, when somebody says "Is there any salt?" at the dinner table, the illocutionary act is a request: "please give me some salt" even though the locutionary act (the literal sentence) was to ask a question about the presence of salt. Moreover, according to the conception adopted by Bach and Harnish in 'Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts' (1979), an illocutionary act is an attempt to communicate, which they analyze as the expression of an attitude. Another conception of the illocutionary act goes back to Schiffer's book 'Meaning' (1972), in which the illocutionary act is represented as just the act of meaning something.

According to a widespread opinion, an adequate and useful account of "illocutionary acts" has been provided by John Searle (e.g., 1969, 1975, 1979). Searle (1975) set up the following classification of illocutionary speech acts,

assertives (speech acts that commit a speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition), directives (speech acts that are to cause the hearer to take a particular action, e.g. requests, commands and advice), commissives (speech acts that commit a speaker to some future action, e.g. promises and oaths), expressives (speech acts that express on the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition, e.g. congratulations, excuses and thanks), and declarations (speech acts that change the reality in accord with the proposition of the declaration, e.g. baptisms, pronouncing someone guilty or pronouncing someone husband and wife).

Moreover, the notion of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) in Foundations of Illocutionary Logic is the use of an 'illocutionary negation'. The difference of such an 'illocutionary negation' to a 'propositional negation' can be explained by reference to the difference between "I do not promise to come" and "I promise not to come". The first is an illocutionary negation, the 'not' negates the promise. The second is a propositional negation. In the view of Searle and Vanderveken, illocutionary negations change the type of illocutionary act.

Based on the explanation above, Searle theory is more suitable for this research, because Searle gave deepest explanation about illocutionary act, beside that the researcher focus on Searle's speech acts classification as explain in sub-chapter above. So, by the theory above the researcher will analyze the utterances in the novel and correlate it with the theory above to find the result of this research.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter the writer explain the methodology used in the research. Here the writer explains about the research design, subject and instrument of the study, data collection, and data analysis.

A. The Research Design

The researcher conducted descriptive qualitative in this study. It used descriptive qualitative because it attempted to describe the linguistics phenomena found in the novel. Winarno (2004) gave a statement that a descriptive research is a method in which the researcher collects, arranges and interprets the data to solve the problems. Moleong (2009) explained that the purpose of qualitative research is to understand something specially, not always looking for the cause and effect of something and to deepen comprehension about something hat studied. Qualitative research is used to understand the what, how, when, and where of an event or an action in order to establish its meaning, concepts, definition, characteristics, metaphors, symbols and description (Latief, 2014).

Qualitative research is also a research studies that investigate the quality of relationship, activities, situation, or material. In descriptive qualitative, the data are reported in word or picture, rather than in numbers. Qualitative research focuses on the process that is occurring as well as the product or outcome (Fraenkel and Wallen, 1990). So, this method was used since it intended to reach a depth in analysis of the subject studied. Moreover, Steinhauer in Aminuddin (1990) stated that are four majoractivities in language qualitative research;

identify the relation between our research with the previous researches, conduct a library research, collect the data, and analyze the data.

B. Data Source

The data sources of this research is a novel entitled "Animal Farm". Animal Farm was written by George Orwell and was first first published on August 17th 1945 in England Great Britain, while Animal Farm, a translation by J.Fransiska.M, was first published in 2001 by Sumbu Publishing Jakarta. *Animal Farm* is an allegorical novella by George Orwell published in England on 17 August 1945. According to Orwell, the book reflects events leading up to and during the Stalin era before the Second World War (Borges, 1996). The original title was *Animal Farm: A Fairy Story*. It was written at a time (November 1943-February 1944) when the wartime alliance with the Soviet Union was at its height and it was initially rejected by a number of British and American publishers

C. Data Collection

In doing a research, it is needed for the writer to provide the exact andaccurate data as the data source. Hence, the writer conducted a library research to gather the references of this topic for this research. In collecting the data, there are several procedures which were applied. First, the writer chose the data source, and chose George Orwell's Animal Farm as the subject because in this novel various kinds of speech acts were occurred through the dialogues of the actors. The next step was reading the novel comprehensively. Then, after reading the novel comprehensively, the writer attempted to find out the data which has an indication whether the speech act is occurred, and after that, all the data were

marked by underlining. The next step was classifying the data to the speech act types according to Austin and Searle. In this study, the researcher only focused on the illocutionary act. The last step was presenting the data in a table, then the selected data were going to be analysed.

D. Data Analysis

According to Patton (1980) as cited in Moloeng (2009) the data analysis is the process of systematically searching, arranging, organizing the data into a pattern, categorize or basic explanation. Moreover, Miles and Humberman (1984) stated there were several procedures in analysing the data in Qualitative Research namely: data reduction, data display, and conclusion. The researcher analyzed the data about the form and the function of illocutionary act in George Orwell's "Animal Farm". There are some steps to analyze the data:

1. Identify the kind of illocutionary act in George Orwell's "Animal Farm". There are five kind of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory, namely: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. In other hand, it can be seen in sentences such as: asking, request, command, offer, assume, threat, thank, declaration, and so on. Here the researcher will provide the table of the speech act types, the example of the table will be showed below:

Utterance	Types of Speech Act				
	R	Di	C	E	De
1. „…Only get rid of Man,…………					V

Note:

R   = Representative

Di   = Directive

C   = Commissive

E   = Expressive

De   = Declaration

2. Make a list to the sentence into paragraph also analyze the utterance.

3. Analyze the data from the findings based on illocution theory

4. Take conclusion. The researcher took the conclusion based on the problems that has been analyzed. So, the analysis is more accurate.

E. Triangulation

Based on Mertens (2005), triangulation is used to check the information that has collected from the different sources or method for consistency or evidence across sources of data. Patton (1999) stated that there were four types of triangulation, namely: data triangulation, investigator triangulation, theory triangulation, and methodology triangulation. In this research the researcher uses investigator triangulation, because by using the investigator triangulation the people who have ability in this matter will check the result of this research. By their advices and suggestions the researcher can use it as the proof for his research. In other hands, the theory which is applied in the second chapter is used to answer the statements of the problems. Therefore, by using an investigator triangulation, the uncertainty of the interpretation in this research is greatly reduced.