

CHAPTER IV

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

This chapter consists of two parts. The first part (4.1) the writer analysis the data based on the utterances that found in script *All My Sons*. The analysis involves locutionary act and illocutionary act. The second part (4.2) is finding, the writer puts the results of the analysis.

4.1 Analysis

In this study, the writer found two types of speech acts that were used in “All My Sons” script by Arthur Miller. The types are Locutionary act and Illocutionary act. Based on the findings, the act classifications are (1) locutionary act, and in illocutionary act that are (2) representative, (3) expressive, (4) directives and (5) commissives.. The classification of the utterances into each type of speech acts presented in the results of the analysis of speech acts with their discussion occurs in “All My Sons” script by Arthur Miller.

4.1.1 Kinds of Speech Act

The writer’s analysis was based on speech act theory by Yule (1996) those are Locutionary act and Illocutionary act that has five classification, those are: declarations, representative, expressive, directives, and commissives. This part is answer the first research question.

4.1.1.1 Locutionary Act

These following utterances have characteristics of locutionary act as utterance with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent

to meaning in traditional sense. This speech act is the act of producing meaningful utterances.

Dialogue 1:

Keller : {indicating the sections beside him} *Want the paper ?*
Frank : What's the difference, it's all bad news. What's today calamity?
Keller : *I don't know, I don't read the news part anymore. It's more interesting in the want ads.*

(Miller,1947:3)

Based on Yule (1996) Locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances. From dialogue 1, the writer finds 2 utterances containing locutionary act. Dialogue 1 shows Keller asking to Frank about the paper. From his question, the utterance "*Want the paper?*" indicates the locutionary act. It means from the question that Keller offers Frank to read the paper. Dialogue 1 shows Keller states that "*I don't know, I don't read the news part anymore. It's more interesting in the want ads.*". From his utterance, the words "*I don't know, I don't read the news part anymore. It's more interesting in the want ads.*" indicates the locutionary act, means that he explains he does not know about calamity news and he just interested in the want ads.

Dialogue 2:

Frank : Yeah, I got a mess in my yard, too. {goes to tree} What a pity.
{turning to Keller} What did kate say?
Keller : *They're all sleep yet. I'm just waiting for her to see it.*

(Miller, 1947:3)

Yule (1996) states that locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances. The dialogue 2 shows about Frank and Keller examine about the wind that broke Frank's yard and Larry's tree . Frank tells to Keller about his yard that mess by the wind. Then, Frank sees the broke tree and he asks to Keller what Kate (Keller's wife) says if she knows about the tree. Keller's utterance "*They're all sleep yet. I'm just waiting for her to see it.*" Explains that Kate still sleeps and knows about

the tree yet and he waits Kate to see the broken tree. Because of it , the utterance “*They’re all sleep yet. I’m just waiting for her to see it.*” Indicates the locutionary act.

Dialogue 3:

Jim : {looking toward house} Well, where’s the beautiful girl that was supposed to be here?
Frank : {excited} Annie came?
Keller : *Sure, sleepin’ upstairs.* We picked her up on the one o’clock train last night. Wonderful thing. Girl leaves here, a scrawny kid. Couple of years go by, she’s a regular woman. Hardly recognized her, and she was running in and out of this yard all her life. That was very happy family used to live in your house, Jim.

(Miller, 1947:5)

Based on the theory by Yule (1996) locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances. In the dialogue 3, the writer finds one utterance containing locutionary act. Dialogue 3 shows Keller answers Frank’s question about Annie. Jim asks where the beautiful girl and Frank suspects that Annie is the beautiful girl which Jim means. Then, Frank asks to Keller about Annie’s arrival. Keller answers “*Sure, sleepin’ upstairs*”. From his answer, the utterance “*Sure, sleepin’ upstairs*” indicates the locutionary act. It means from the words that Keller explains to Frank that Annie has come and she was sleeping upstairs.

Dialogue 4:

Jim : {to Keller} If your son wants to play golf tell him I’m ready. Or if he’d like to trip around the world or about thirty years. {he exits}
Keller : *Why do you needle him? He’s a doctor, women are supposed to call him up.*

(Miller, 1947:6)

Yule (1996) states that locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances. From dialogue 4, the writer finds an utterance containing locutionary act. Dialogue 4 tells about Jim who speaks to Keller if he wants to ask Keller’s son to play golf and asks him to trip the world with the intention of Keller’s son get a woman for a date. Then, Keller states that his son is a doctor and can find women easily. From

his statement, the utterance “*Why do you needle him? He’s a doctor, women are supposed to call him up*” indicates the locutionary act.

Dialogue 5:

Mother : {indicating house behind her. To Keller} Did you take a bag from under the sink?
Keller : Yeah, *I put it in the pail.*

(Miller, 1947:13)

Based on the theory by Yule (1996) locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances. From dialogue 5, the writer finds an utterance of Keller containing locutionary act. This dialogue tells about mother (Keller’s wife) and Keller. Kate asks to Keller if he takes a bag from under the sink. Keller answers with “*I put it in the pail.*” It means that Keller takes the bag from under the sink and he puts the bag in the pail. From Keller’s statement, the utterance “*I put it in the pail.*” indicates the locutionary act.

Dialogue 6:

Keller : George!Hey, you kissed it out my head *your brother’s on the phone.*
Ann : (surprised) My brother?
Keller : Yeah, George. Long distance.

(Miller, 1947:30)

Based on Yule (1996) locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances .In the dialogue 6, Keller says to Annie that her brother is on the phone. Ann feels surprised about it and makes sure to Keller. Keller convinces Ann that her brother really on the phone to speak with her. In this dialogue Keller uses an utterance containing locutionary act. The utterance is “*your brother’s on the phone*” . It means that Keller gives information to Ann that George (Ann’s brother) is on the phone. So, the words “*your brother’s on the phone*” indicate the locutionary act.

4.1.1.2 Illocutionary Act

Yule (1996:48) said illocutionary acts are certain communicative purpose made by speaker or actions performed via communicative force of utterances, such as performing, apologizing, offering, and questioning.

A. Representative

Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not Yule (1996:53).

Dialogue 1:

Keller : *Gonna rain tonight*
Jim : Paper says so?
Keller : Yeah, right here.

(Miller, 1947:2)

Based on the theory by Yule (1996) representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In the dialogue 1, the writer finds an utterance of Keller containing illocutionary act in representative classification. Dialogue 1 tells about Keller who says to Jim that it gonna rain tonight after he read a weather report in newspaper. Jim asks to Keller what the weather report predicts. Then, Keller answers that the weather report says that it gonna rain tonight. In this dialogue, Keller states "*Gonna rain tonight*" to give information to Jim. From his statement, it looks like he believes that the weather report in the newspaper is true. From Keller's statement, the utterance "*Gonna rain tonight*" indicates representative in illocutionary act classification.

Dialogue 2:

Frank : {noticing tree} Hey, what happened to your tree?
Keller : Ain't that awful? *The wind must've got it last night*. You heard the wind didn't you?

(Miller, 1947:3)

Yule (1996) states that representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Dialogue 2 tells about Frank sees the tbroken tree and he asks to Keller about the tree that was broken. Keller states that the wind have got the tree last night. He believes the wind has make the tree broken. From this dialogue, the writer finds an utterance containing illocutionary act in representative classification beacuse the words “*The wind must’ve got it last night*” indicates that Keller believes the wind breaks the tree. From his statement, the utterance “*The wind must’ve got it last night*” indicates representative illocutionary act.

Dialogue 3:

Chris : She saw it
Keller : How could she see it? *I was the first one up. She was still in bed.*
Chris : She was out here when it broke.
Keller : When?
Chris : About four this morning. {indicating window above them} I heard it cracking and I woke up and locked out. She was standing right there when it cracked.

(Miller, 1947:10)

Yule (1996) states representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In dialogue 3, the writer finds an utterance contains representative in illlocutionary act classification. This dialogue is between Chris and Keller. Chris asks Keller that Ann sees the broken tree. Keller answers “How could she see it? *I was the first one up. She was still in bed.*” In the other hand, Chris says that Ann was out there when the tree broke. He says Ann stands out there about four and sees when the tree cracked. In Keller’s utterance there are statements “*I was the first one up. She was still in bed.*” means he believes that Ann still in bed when the tree cracked. He does not know if Ann was out there when

the tree broke. His statement “*I was the first one up. She was still in bed.*” indicates representative illocutionary act.

Dialogue 4:

Keller : {after slight pause} What was she doing out here at that hour? {Chris silent. With an undertone of anger showing} *She’s dreaming about him again. She’s walking around at night.*

Chris : I guess she is.

Keller : She’s getting just like after he died. {slight pause} What’s the meaning of that?

(Miller, 1947:10)

Based on Yule (1996) representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Dialogue 4 tells us between Keller and Chris that talks about Ann who wakes up at four in the morning. Keller says “*She’s dreaming about him again. She’s walking around at night.*” means that Keller believes Ann dreams about her husband who was lost. Keller not only thinks if Ann wakes up because she dreams about her husband but also Keller believes that she walks around at night while he does not see Ann at the time. The writer finds an utterance contains representative in the illocutionary act. Keller’s statement “*She’s dreaming about him again. She’s walking around at night.*” indicates representative in illocutionary act.

Dialogue 5:

Chris : Sit down, Dad. I want to talk to you.

Keller looks at him searchingly a moment

Keller : *The trouble is the Goddam newspaper.* Every month some boy turns up from nowhere, so the next one is going to be Larry, so...

(Miller, 1947:11)

Yule (1996) states that representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In the 5th dialogue, the writer finds an utterance contains representative from illocutionary act classification. Dialogue 5

shows about Chris and Keller that talks about Larry (Ann's husband and Keller's son). From his statement, "*The trouble is the Goddam newspaper.*" indicates representative in illocutionary act classification. It means Keller believes that the newspaper is trouble because every month they inform some boy turns up from nowhere, then her wife (Larry's mother) believes that Larry will back home one day. His statement, "*The trouble is the Goddam newspaper.*" means that he hides something from Chris about disappearance of Larry. He blamed the newspaper and says the newspaper give the fake news and he claims that the trouble is from the newspaper. From this, the utterance "*The trouble is the Goddam newspaper*" indicates representative in one of illocutionary act classification, because it means that Keller believes what he says about the newspaper.

B. Expressive

Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels Yule (1996:53).

Dialogue 1:

Frank : Larry was born in August. He'd be twenty-seven this month. And his tree blows down.
Keller : {touched} *I'm surprised you remember his birthday, Frank. That's nice.*

(Miller, 1947:4)

Yule (1996) states that expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. From dialogue 1, the writer finds an utterance contains expressive illocutionary act. This dialogue is between Keller and Frank. Frank tells about Larry's birthday to Keller. Keller feels surprised because Frank remembers his son's birthday. Keller says, "I'm surprised you remember his birthday, Frank. That's nice." . From the dialogue, the words "I'm surprised you remember his birthday,

Frank. That's nice." mean that he surprises and feels happy about it. Thus, Keller uses statement of pleasure to express his feeling to Frank. From his statement, the utterance "I'm surprised you remember his birthday, Frank. That's nice." indicates expressive as one of illocutionary act classification.

Dialogue 2:

Chris : I've given it three years of thought. I'd hoped that if I waited, Mother would forget Larry and then we'd have a regular wedding and everything happy. But if that can't happen here, then I'll have to get out.

Keller : *What the hell is this?*

Chris : I'll get out. I'll get married and live some place else. Maybe in New York.

Keller : *Are you crazy?*

Chris : I've been a good son too long, a good sucker. I'm through with it.

(Miller, 1947:12-13)

Yule (1996) expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. In dialogue 2 is the dialogue between Keller and Chris. Chris tells Keller that he has a plan to make a regular wedding because he had been waiting for three years and if the wedding cannot happen he will go out. Keller dislikes Chris's statement because women who will be married to Chris is Annie, while Annie is his sister in law. Moreover, Larry (Annie's husband) still can't be found. In the dialogue above, the writer finds two utterances contains expressive illocutionary act. The first Keller's statement is "What the hell is this?". This statement express that Keller dislikes with Chris's statement. The second Keller's statement is "Are you crazy?" means that Keller dislikes and disagrees with Chris's idea. Thus, from the this dialogue, the statements "What the hell is this?" and "Are you crazy?" indicate expressive illocutionary act.

Dialogue 3:

Chris come on, hands her bag.

Keller : *I don't like garbage in the house.*
 Mother : Then don't eat. {she goes into the kitchen with bag}
 (Miller, 1947:14)

Based on the theory by Yule (1996) expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. From the third dialogue, the writer finds an utterance contains expressive illocutionary act. The dialogue is between Keller and his wife. Dialogue 3 shows Keller states that "I don't like garbage in the house." This statement shows that Keller dislike if the garbage in the house. Thus, from this dialogue, the utterance "I don't like garbage in the house." indicates expressive illocutionary act.

Dialogue 4:

There is a brief pause a Ann hangs up receiver, then comes out of kitchen.

Chris : Something happen?
 Keller : He's coming here?
 Ann : On the seven o'clock. He's in Columbus. (To Mother) I told him it would be all right.
 Keller : *Sure, fine!* Your father took sick?
 (Miller, 1947:32)

Based on Yule (1996) expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. The dialogue 4 shows a conversation between Chris, Keller and Ann. The writer finds an utterance contains expressive illocutionary act. This dialogue tells about Annie who just received a call from her brother. Chris asks her what happened and Keller asks what her brother will come. Annie says that her brother come on seven o'clock. Keller answers and shows pleasure with the arrival of her brother. In the dialogue Keller says, "*Sure, fine!*" means he is ready to welcome Ann's brother. His statement "*Sure, fine!*" indicates expressive illocutionary act.

Dialogue 5:

Jim : I have the feeling he's in the park. I'll look for him. Put her to bed, Joe;this is no good for what she's got. (Jim exits up driveway)
 Keller : (coming down) What does he want here?
 Mother : His friend is not home.

Keller : (comes down to her. His voice husky) *I don't like him mixing in so much.*
(Miller, 1947:62)

Yule (1996) states that expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. From the dialogue 5, the writer finds an utterance contains expressive illocutionary act. This dialogue tells about Jim who comes to Keller's house and wants to look for Chris who not at home. Keller dislikes Jim mixing in too much with their family business. Dialogue 5 shows that Keller says "*I don't like him mixing in so much.*" It means that Keller shows that he dislikes Jim because according to Keller, Jim is mixing too much in their family's business. Thus, the utterance "*I don't like him mixing in so much.*" indicates expressive in illocutionary act classification.

C. Directives

Yule (1996:54) states that directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something.

Dialogue 1:

Keller : *See what happened to the tree?*
Chris : {without looking up} Yeah.
(Miller, 1947:8)

Based on the theory by Yule (1996) directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. From the dialogue 1, the writer finds an utterance contains directives illocutionary act. Dialogue 1 shows Keller asks Chris to see the tree. The tree had broke because of the wind in the night. Keller says "*See what happened to the tree?*". In this dialogue, the utterance "*See what happened to the tree?*" means that Keller command Chris to see the broken tree. Thus, the statement "*See what happened to the tree?*" indicates directives in one of illocutionary act classification.

Dialogue 2:

Keller chuckles and winks at Chris, who is enjoying all this.

Keller : Yeah, that's a dangerous character, that Tommy. {beckons him closer} What word does he say?
Bert : {backing away quickly in great embarrassment} Oh, I can't say that.
Keller : {grabbing him by the shirt and pulling him back} Well, *gimme an idea.*

(Miller, 1947:9)

Yule (1996) states that directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. The dialogue 2 tells about Keller who tried to tease Bert. In the beginning Bert tells to Keller that Tommy said another dirty word. Keller want to know and asks to Bert but Bert does not answer because he thinks that it is not a nice word. The dialogue shows Keller states that "*gimme an idea.*" That same as "give me an idea". The utterance "*gimme an idea.*" Indicates directives illocutionary act. Keller commands Bert to give him know about what Tommy said. Thus, in this dialogue the writer find a utterance contains directives illocutionary act.

Dialogue 3:

Chris : {laughing} Don't make him do that.
Keller : Okay, Bert. I take your word. *Now go out, and keep both eyes peeled.*
Bert : {interested}For what?
Keller : For waht! Bert, the whole neighborhood is depending on you. A policeman don't ask questions. *Now peel them eyes!*

(Miller, 1947:9)

Yule (1996) states directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. From dialogue 3, the writer finds an utterance contains directives illocutionary act. Dialogue 4 shows Keller still to tease Bert. He ask Bert to go out and keep both eyes to peeled. Keller says to Bert that he have to peel his eyes because the neighborhood is depending on Bert. Keep both eyes peeled means to wachh very carefully for something. dKeller states that "*Now go out, and keep both eyes peeled.*" means that Keller orders to Bert to go out .Therefore, the

utterance “*Now go out, and keep both eyes peeled.*” indicates descriptive in illocutionary act classification.

Dialogue 4:

Keller : I don't want a diagram.... I.... I'm.... She thinks he's coming back Chris. You marry that girl and you're pronouncing him dead. Now, what's going to happen to mother? Do you know? I don't. {pause}
Chris : All right, then, Dad.
Keller : {thinking Chris has retreated} *Give it some more thought.*

(Miller, 1947:12)

Based on Yule (1996) directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. In the dialogue 4, the writer finds an utterance contains directives illocutionary act. Dialogue 5 shows Keller explain to Chris about Kate (Chris's mother) who still believe that Larry will come back and if he marry with Annie Chris will say to Kate that Larry was died. It would be bad for his mother. Then, Keller suggest Chris to give some more thought. In this dialogue utterance that contains directives is “*Give it some more thought*” means Keller suggest Chris not to rush into a desicion. Thus, the utterance “*Give it some more thought*” indicates directives illocutionary act.

Dialogue 5:

Keller : You mean... {goes to him} Tell me something, you mean you'd leave the business?
Chris : Yes. On this I would.
Keller : {after a pause} Well... you don't want to think like that.
Chris : Then help me stay here.
Keller : All right, but... but *don't think like that*. Because what the hell did I work for? That's only for you, Chris, the whole shootin' match is for you!
Chris : I know that, Dad. Just you help me stay here.
Keller : {putting a fist up to Chris's jaw} *But don't think that way, you hear me?*

(Miller, 1947:13)

Yule (1996) states that directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. In dialogue 5, the writer finds two utterances contain directives illocutionary act. The dialogue is between Chris and Keller . They talks about Chris who will leave his business. From Keller’s statement, the utterance “don’t think like that” indicates directives illocutionary act. It means Keller forbids Chris to think to leave his business and marry to Annie. Dialogue 5 shows that Keller states “But don’t think that way”. From this utterance, the words “But don’t think that way” indicates directives illocutionary act, means Keller suggests and forbids Chris to think and take way leave his business.

Dialogue 6:

Mother comes out on last line. She carries a pot of a string beans.

Mother : It’s her day off, what are you crabbing out?
 Chris : {to Mother} Isn’t Annie finished eating?
 Mother : {looking around preoccupiedly at yard}She’ll be right out.
 {moves}That we did some job on this place. {of the tree} So much for that, thank God.
 Keller : {indicating chair beside him} *Sit down, take it easy.*

(Miller, 1947:14)

Based on Yule (1996) directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. Dialogue 6 is between Mother, Chris and Keller. The dialogue shows Chris who asks to her mother if Annie has finished eating . The writer finds an utterance contains directives illocutionary act from this dialogue. This dialogue shows that Keller states “Sit down, take it easy.” It means that Keller invites her wife to sit down beside him and enjoy the yard. From Keller’s statement, the words “Sit down, take it easy” indicates directives illocutionary act.

Dialogue 7:

Chris : Sure, and let’s break out of this, heh, Mom? I thought the four of us might go out to dinner a couple of nights, maybe go dancing out at the shore.
 Mother : Fine. {to Keller} We can do it tonight.

Keller : *Swell with me!*
 Chris : Sure, let's have some fun. {to Mother} You'll start with this aspirin.
 {he goes up and into the house with new spirit. Her smile vanishes}
 (Miller, 1947:16)

Yule (1996) states directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. From dialogue 7, the writer finds an utterance contains directives illocutionary act. This dialogue tells about Chris, Mother and Keller who want to break out of the problem. Chris invites them to go out and enjoy the time. His mother agree with his idea. Dialogue 7 shows Keller states "*Swell with me!*" means he asks his wife to swell with him. He agree with Chris's ideas to have fun. From his tatement, the words "*Swell with me!*" indicates directives illocutionary act.

Dialogue 8:

Mother :She's been in New york three and a half years, why all of a sudden...?
 Keller : Well, maybe... maybe he just wanted to see her.
 Mother : Nobody comes seven hundred miles "just to see".
 Keller : What do you mean? He lived next door to the girl all his life, why shouldn't he want to see her again? {Mother looks at him critically}
Don't look at me like that, he didn't tell me any more than he told you.
 (Miller, 1947:16)

Based on Yule (1996) directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. Dialogue 8 tells about mother asks Keller about Annie. She says that Annie has been stayed in New York for along time. Keller explains maybe he (Chris) just want to see but mother disagrees with Keller's explanation. Then, mother looks at Keller critically like she doesn't believe to Keller. In this case, Keller says "*Don't look at me like that, he didn't tell me any more than he told you.*". His statement "*Don't look at me like that*" means that he forbid his wife to look at him like she suspicious. Keller tries to explain to her that Chris only tells him like Chris tell to her. From his statement, the words "*Don't look at me like that*" indicates directives illocutionary act.

Dialogue 9:

Mother : Because if he's not coming back, then I'll kill myself! Laugh. Laugh at me. {she points to tree} But why did that happen the very night she came back? She goes to sleep in his room and his memorial breaks in pieces. Look at it. Look. {She sits on bench} Joe...

Keller : *Calm yourself.*

Mother : Believe with me, Joe. I can't stand all alone.

Keller : *Calm yourself.*

Mother : Only last week a man turned up in Detroit, missing longer than Larry. You read it yourself.

Keller : All right, all right, *calm yourself.*

(Miller, 1947:17)

Based on theory by Yule (1996) directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. From the dialogue 9, the writer finds three utterances contain directives illocutionary act. The three utterances has a same word. This dialogue shows Keller states "*Calm yourself.*" in three times. He says this to his wife. He commands his wife to calm her emotional. His wife be emotional about Larry. From this case, the words "*Calm yourself.*" indicate directives illocutionary act because it means Keller commands and suggests his wife to calm herself.

Dialogue 10 :

Chris : {comes down and sits slowly on stool} Haven't they stopped talking about Dad?

Keller : *Gone and forgotten, kid.*

(Miller, 1947:23)

Based on Yule (1996) directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. In dialogue 10, there is an utterance contains directives illocutionary act that found by the writer. Dialogue 10 shows Keller states "*Gone and forgotten, kid*". It means that he commands to his son to goes and forgets. This dialogue tells about mother who still can not forget about Larry even Larry was lost for years. Then, Chris asks to his father about his mother but his father only

commands him to go and forgets about his mother who still talks and remembers about Larry. From this dialogue, the utterance “*Gone and forgotten, kid*” indicates directives illocutionary act.

Dialogue 11:

Ann : The last thing I remember on this block was one word....
“Murderers!” Remember that, Kate? Mrs. Hammond standing in front
of our house yelling that word? She’s still around, I supposed?
Mother : They’re all still around.
Keller : *Don’t listen to her.* Every Saturday night the whole gang is playin’
poker in this arbor. All the ones who yelled murderer takin’ my money
now.

(Miller, 1947:24)

Yule (1996) states that directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. From dialogue 11, the writer finds an utterance contains directives illocutionary act. This dialogue is between Ann, mother and Keller. They are talks about the old incident when Annie still stay in Keller’s house. Ann remembers about Mrs. Hammond who ever stands in front of her house and yells murderer. Annie supposes Mrs. Hammond still around and mother say yes about it. Then, Keller forbid Ann to listen mother, he said that ones who yelled murderer taking his money. In this dialogue, Keller says “*Don’t listen to her.*” means he forbids Annie to hear mother’s talk. From his statement, the utterance “*Don’t listen to her*” indicates directives illocutionary act.

Dialogue 12:

Mother : Drive through the park. It’s beautiful now.
Chris : Come on, Ann. (to them) Be back right away.
Ann : (as she and Chris exits up driveway) See you.
Mother comes down toward Keller, her eyes fixed on him.
Keller : *Take your time.* (to Mother) What does George want?
(Miller, 1947:32)

Based on Yule (1996) directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. From the dialogue 12, the writer finds an

utterance contains directives illocutionary act. Dialogue 13 shows Keller states “*Take your time*” means he asks Annie and Chris to enjoy their time. This dialogue tells about Annie who asks Chris to go for a drive. Then mother suggests them to go to the park. Keller asks them to enjoy their time. Thus, In Dialogue 12, the utterance “*Take your time*” indicates directives illocutionary act.

Dialogue 13:

George : I saw your factory on the way from the station. It looks like General Motors.
Keller : I wish it was General Motors, buut it ain't. *Sit down, George. Sit down.* (Takes cigar out of this pocket) So you finally went to see your father, I hear?

(Miller, 1947:53)

Yule (1996) states directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. In the dialogue 13, the writer finds an utterance contains directives illocutionary act. This dialogue is between George and Keller. George just arrived from Columbus. Keller greets him warmly. Dialogue 13 shows that Keller states “*Sit down, George. Sit down.*”. It means that Keller invites George to sit. From his statement, the words “*Sit down, George. Sit down.*” indicates directive illocutionary act.

D. Commisives

Commisives are those kinds of speech acts that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future Yule (1996:54)

Dialogue 1:

Lydia : {apologetically} He's really very handy. {she sees broken tree} Oh, did the wind get your tree?
Keller : Yeah, last night.
Lydia : Oh, what a pity. Annie get in?
Keller : *She'll be down soon.* Wait'll you meet her, Sue she's a knockout.

(Miller, 1947:6)

Yule(1996) states that Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future. From the dialogue 1, the writer finds an utterance contains directives illocutionary act. This dialogue tells about Lydia and Keller who talks about the broken tree and Annie. Annie does not see the broken tree yet. Keller supposes if Annie sees the tree she will be down because the tree that was broken is Larry's tree (her husband). Dialogue 1 shows that Keller states "She'll be down soon". It means Annie will be down if she sees the broken tree. Thus, the utterance "She'll be down soon" indicates commissive illocutionary act.

Dialogue 2:

Keller : {grabbing him by the shirt and pulling him back} Well, gimme an idea.
Bert : I can't. It's not a nice word.
Keller : Just whisper it in my ear. *I'll close my eyes*. Maybe I won't even hear it.

(Miller, 1947:9)

Based on Yule (1996) commissives are those kinds of speech acts that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future. The dialogue 2 tells about Keller and Bert. Keller wants to know what Tommy says and he asks Bert. Bert says he can not say it because it is not a nice word. Then, Keller teases Bert and says if Bert wants to say it to him, he will close his eyes in order to he will not hear what Bert says. Dialogue 2 shows that Keller states "*I'll close my eyes*" means Keller will close his eyes only if Bert talks to him about Tommy saying. Thus, the utterance "*I'll close my eyes*" indicates commissive illocutionary act.

Dialogue 3:

Chris : And champagne?
Keller : Now you're operatin' ! *I'll call Swanson's for a table!* Big time tonight, Annie!

(Miller, 1947:27)

Based on Yule's theory (1996) commissives are those kinds of speech acts that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future. From the dialogue 3, the writer finds an utterance contain commissive illocutionary act. Dialogue 3 shows that Keller states "*I'll call Swanson's for a table!*". It means he will call a restaurant to reserve a table. This dialogue tells about Keller says to Annie that those time is a big time and he will reserve a table in Swanson. From his statement, the words "*I'll call Swanson's for a table*" indicates commissive illocutionary act.

Dialogue 4:

Keller : Well, as long as I know it's Labor day from now on, *I'll wear a bell around my neck.*

(Miller, 1947:30)

Based on Yule (1996) commissives are those kinds of speech acts that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future. The dialogue 4 tells about Keller who just know Labor day. He says because he knows that is labor day then he will wear bell around his neck. In this dialogue, the writer finds an utterance contains commissive illocutionary act. Dialogue 4 shows that Keller states "*I'll wear a bell around my neck.*". It means that because the day is labor day then he will wear a bell around his neck. Thus, the words "*I'll wear a bell around my neck.*" indicates commissive illocutionary act.

Dialogue 5:

Keller : (sitting on bench) in a minute. I just woke up, I can't see nothin'.
Ann : You look shaved.
Keller : Oh, no. (massages his jaw) *Gotta be extra special tonight.* Big night, Annie. So how's it feel to be a married woman?
Ann : (laughs) I don't know, yet.

(Miller, 1947:39)

Based on Yule (1996) commissives are those kinds of speech acts that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future. From the dialogue 5, the writer

finds an utterance contains commissive illocutionary act. This dialogue about Keller and Ann who talks about Annie who just be a married woman. Keller states that gotta be extra special those night. Dialogue 5 shows that Keller says “*Gotta be extra special tonight*”, means that Keller want if those nights will be extra special. Thus, the utterance “*Gotta be extra special tonight*” indicates commissive illocutionary act.

Dialogue 6:

Mother : (with the trust of hope) Why must he go? Make the midnight, George.
Keller : Sure, *you'll have dinner with us!*
(Miller, 1947:55)

Based on theory by Yule (1996) commissives are those kinds of speech acts that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future. From dialogue 6, the writer finds an utterance contains commissive illocutionary act. Dialogue 6 shows that Keller states “*you'll have dinner with us!*”. His statement means George will have dinner with Keller's family. Keller have a plan to invite George to dinner. Thus, the words “*you'll have dinner with us!*” indicates commissive in illocutionary act classification.

Dialogue 7:

Chris : You killed them, you murdered them.
Keller : (as though throwing his whole nature open before Chris) how could I kill anybody?
Chris : Dad ! Dad !
Keller : (trying to hush him) *I didn't kill anybody.*
(Miller, 1947:59)

Yule (1996) states that commissives are those kinds of speech acts that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future. Dialogue 7 tells about an argumentation between Chris and Keller. Chris supposed that Keller killed his brother, Larry. Chris feels dissappoint and angry because his own father hold on to kill his own son. Then, Keller tries to refuse that he had killed Larry. Dialogue 7

shows that Keller says “*I didn’t kill anybody.*” It means Keller refuse he kill his son and anybody. From his statement, the utterance “*I didn’t kill anybody.*” indicates commasive in illocutionary act classification.

Dialogue 8:

Keller : Nothin’s bigger than that. And you’re going to tell him, you understand? I’m his father and he’s my son. And if there’s something bigger than that *I’ll put a bullet in my head!*

(Miller, 1947:64)

Based on Yule (1996) commissives are those kinds of speech acts that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future. From the dialogue 8, the writer finds an utterance commissive illocutionary act. This dialogue tells about Keller says that the relation between father and son is the biggest than anything. Chris is his son and Keller is Chris’s father. There’s nothing bigger than that relation. In this dialogue, Keller states “*I’ll put a bullet in my head!*” means if there is an relation bigger that his relation with his son then he will put a bullet in his head. From his statement, the utterance “*I’ll put a bullet in my head!*” indicates commissive in illocutionary act classification.

4.2.1.3 Perlocutionary Act

Yule (1996:54) says that speaker produce utterances with some intention to have some effect.

Dialogue 1:

Chris : Sure, Give me the keys,Dad.
Keller : *Drive through the park.* It’s beatiful now.

(Miller, 1947:32)

Based on theory by Yule (1996) perlocutionary act is the effect of the speaker utterance. Dialogue 1 tells about Chris who asks the car key to his father. Then, Keller

shows “*Drive through the park.*” means that he has give the car key to Chris. From dialogue 1, the writer finds an utterance containing perlocutionary act. According to the situation in this dialogue which is tell by Chris, Keller utters a sentence that becomes the effect from Chris’s utterance. The words “*Drive through the park.*” indicates perlocutionary act.

4.2 Findings

In this study, the writer explains the findings of the each questions. The writer found kinds of speech acts. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. For illocutionary act, the writer found four classifications of illocutionary act from five classifications of illocutionary act in *All My Sons* script by Arthur Miller. They are representative, expressive, directives and commisives. The research is uses by qualitative approach because the result of the data analyzed is in descriptive phenomenon such as words, sentence, and utterance.

The use of percentage is needed to find the most dominant speech acts are frequently used, but at the conclusion the writer will give explanations. In order to find out which types of speech acts occur the most in that script. The writer uses Burgin’s formula (2005:171-172) to calculate the result of the analysis. There are 6 (15,8%) utterances indicates locutionary act, 5 (13,2%) utterances indicates to representative illocutionary act, 5 (13,2%) utterances indicates to expressives illocutionary act, 13 (34,2%) utterances indicates directives illocutionary act, 8 (21,1%) utterances indicates commisives illocutionary act, and 1 (2,63%) utterance indicates perlocutionary act.

The writer found the speech act that the main character used mostly in order to answer the second research question. The most dominant speech act used by the main character is directives of illocutionary act classification. Based on the findings, the writer concluded that

directives illocutionary act is the most dominant speech act occurring in "All My Sons" by Arthur Miller.