

ABSTRACT

Shintia, Grace. (2020). **A Speech Act Analysis on Direct Speech in The Book of Luke (NIV)**. Yogyakarta: Department of English Letters, Faculty of Letters, Universitas Sanata Dharma.

Speech acts can be found in the use of language in verbal communication. In everyday communication, speech acts can be found in the use of language in literary works such as films, books, songs, scriptures, and the like. Specifically, this study examines the speech act in one of the literary works, namely the Book of Luke chapters 1 to 3 New International Version, through the language expressed by the speakers therein.

There are two research objectives of this study. The first objective is to explain the types of the speech act in the Book of Luke. The second objective is to show every speech act function that are used by speakers.

To answer the two objectives of this study, the researcher is used a pragmatic approach to understand the meaning of language usage. The researcher is applied the approach method to the data source of this study, namely all direct speech in the Book of Luke (NIV) chapters 1 to 3. Moreover, several theories are used by researcher in the analysis process, such as the theory of speech act levels, theories of speech act types, and theory of speech act functions.

This analysis shows that the book of Luke (NIV) chapters 1 to 3 use all types of speech acts, namely representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration, along with all the functions of the speech act, namely questioning, requesting, commanding and informing. However, the dominant speakers use representative, directive, and expressive types with 11 times each, while for their functions, the speakers use more information functions with a total of 21 expressions. All expressions are used by the speakers to describe events before Jesus' birth.

Keywords: language, pragmatics, speech acts, the book of Luke, direct speech

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Speech act dapat ditemukan pada penggunaan bahasa dalam setiap komunikasi verbal. Dalam komunikasi sehari-hari, speech act dapat ditemukan dalam penggunaan bahasa pada karya sastra seperti film, buku, lagu, kitab suci dan karya sastra lainnya. Secara khusus, studi ini meneliti speech act dalam salah satu karya sastra yaitu kitab Lukas pasal 1 sampai 3, New International Version, melalui Bahasa yang diungkapkan para pembicara didalamnya.

Terdapat dua tujuan penelitian dari studi ini. Tujuan pertama adalah untuk menjelaskan tipe-tipe speech act dalam injil Lukas. Tujuan kedua adalah untuk menunjukkan setiap fungsi speech act yang digunakan oleh para pembicara.

Untuk menjawab kedua tujuan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan pragmatik, untuk memahami makna penggunaan bahasa. Metode pendekatan tersebut peneliti terapkan pada sumber data penelitian ini, yakni seluruh direct speech dalam injil Lukas (NIV) pasal 1 sampai 3. Beberapa teori juga peneliti gunakan dalam proses analisis, seperti teori tingkatan speech act, teori tipe-tipe speech act dan teori fungsi dari speech act.

Dari analisis ini menunjukkan bahwa injil Lukas (NIV) pasal 1 sampai 3 menggunakan seluruh tipe speech act yaitu representative, directive, expressive, commissive dan declaration beserta seluruh fungsi speech actnya yaitu questioning, requesting, commanding dan informing. Namun para pembicara dominan menggunakan tipe representative, directive dan expressive dengan masing-masing 11 kali, sedangkan untuk fungsinya, para pembicara lebih banyak menggunakan fungsi informing dengan total 21 ungkapan. Semua ungkapan digunakan penutur untuk menjelaskan peristiwa sebelum kelahiran Yesus.

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