

ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN F. SCOTT FITZGERALD'S SHORT STORIES

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Abstract

This study analyzes the use of illocutionary speech acts in the two short stories by F. Scott Fitzgerald: such as *The Bridal Party* and *Bernice Bob Her Hair*. The objectives of this study are to 1) find out the types of illocutionary acts that are used in F. Scott Fitzgerald's short stories and 2) explore the analysis of the types of illocutionary acts by the characters in F. Scott Fitzgerald's short stories. The researchers used a descriptive qualitative research design in this study. The utterances in F. Scott Fitzgerald's two short tales serve as data sources. In this study, the researchers also employed Searle's (1979) speech act theory to solve the research problems. The results of this study reveal that the types of illocutionary acts utilized in the two short stories differ. *The Bridal Party* is the only short narrative that employs all sorts of illocutionary speech actions based on Searle theory. The researchers discovered all forms of illocutionary activities in this narrative (Representatives, Directives, Commissive, Expressive, Declaratives) which has a total of forty-three data. In addition, the researchers discovered just four forms of illocutionary activities in the second narrative, *Bernice Bob Her Hair* (Representatives, Directives, Commissive, Declarative) with a total of thirty seven data.

Keywords: Speech act, Illocutionary Act, Short Stories.

INTRODUCTION

Communication is an inseparable part of life, that's because communication is the process when a person or group or people creates or uses information to connect each other with the surrounding environment. Hernandez & Garay (2005) state that communication can be defined as social connection, either spoken or written, that involves the purposeful transfer of information and can impact, both with and without purpose, the conduct of those who would be affected by his transfer. Communication can be done through language. Language is divided into two, names spoken and written which can also be interpreted as direct and indirect language. When a conversation occurs, it involves speech events and speech acts. Communicating in speech acts is manifested in a sentence. The sentences spoken by the speaker can be known by the speaker's conversation so that it can be understood by the speech partner and the speaker himself. Speech events are particular social phenomena, whereas speech actions are personalized situations, the continuation of which is governed by the speaker's linguistic skill in dealing with specific conditions. Where incident speech is most obvious is in the significance of the acts in the discourse. Speech actions and speech occurrences are two indicators of a same process, namely communication (Chaer & Leony, 1995, p. 61).

State speech acts take part outside the language dimension of communication. People must grasp the language and be able to communicate using the language they have learned (Bayat, 2012, p. 213). According to Geis, the theory of speech acts must naturally occur in sequence conversation, not individual, constructed speech, isolated from context, actual conversation or even explicitly imagined conversation which is based on traditional speech act theory (2006, p. 7).

The theory of speech acts stems from the speech spoken by a British philosopher, John Austin at Harvard University, (1955). With his thoughts, he categorizes speech acts as locutions, illocutions, and perlocutionary. Then, using the assumption, divide the illocutionary into five pieces. The majority of experts concur, nonetheless, that his analysis somehow doesn't produce a

consistent classification system. Said one of the scholars, variances in illocutionary phrases are indeed a fair pointer, but they're not a guaranteed indication toward distinctions in illocutionary deeds. (Searle, 1975).

Literary works are known in two forms, namely fiction and non-fiction. "Literature, especially fiction, was unapologetically about the life we live outside of literature, the social life, the emotional life, the physical life, the specific sense of time and place" (Morris, 2005, p. 81).

In addition, entertainment takes many different forms, all of them are based on tales. Stories it's what encourages us to identify and understand ourselves, whether what we intake is the intricate world of multi-narrative stories or the beginning step for expressing our meaning. Whatever the genre, historical drama, romance, science fiction, or playing games with a strong narrative. Everything which tells a narrative helps us comprehend the world and the things that happened around better. A good narrative inspires self-reflection and imagination, which is more than just entertainment such as "The Bridal Party and Bernice Bob Her Hair" short stories. We show concern for characters and their worlds when we have an emotional connection to them (Bal & Vetkamp, 2013).

In this research, the researchers observe the types of illocutionary speech acts. The researchers are fascinated by the study of illocutionary speech actions because occasionally, when we communicate, we unintentionally employ language that is hard to accomplish for the other person to properly understand. Because of this, misunderstandings and offenses may occur. Studying speech acts helps us not only to understand what the speaker is saying, but also to understand the context used in the utterance. Literary works in the form of texts such as 3 novels, dramas have received a lot of pragmatic attention, but not much on short stories. Therefore, the writer chose short stories as research data.

In order to complete this study, the researchers must examine several prior literature on a certain issue of illocutionary deeds. The first is, Altikriti (2011), where he examines 3 short stories and analyzes them pragmatically. The result shows that it has been determined that short stories may be pragmatically studied in a manner akin to other theater and book texts. There seems to be no kind of data that implies the three chosen texts, indicating that the arrangement of speaking acts is random. Additionally, it has been determined where each speech act's transmission of illocutionary forces varies from text to text. In conclusion, despite the differences in style among novels and short stories, textual communication may be subjected to speech act analysis. Second, Satiul Komariah (2017), in her studies, she analyzes the purpose of direct speech and also shows the types of direct speech in the short story *The 10 Lost "Beautiffulness"*. In her research, she showed the results that (1) Declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences are the three types of direct utterances; (2) the aims of the utterances are associated with four aspects: locution, illocution, perlocution, and social context; and (3) there seem to be seven types of speech acts: assertive, performative, verdictive, expressive, directive, commissive, and phatic utterances. And the studies conducted by Dini Azmillah (2021) about, which show the results of her study which analyzed illocutionary speech acts in 3 Oliver Henry's short story using the speech acts theory by Searle (2005). According to the findings of the research, O. Henry used a range of illocutionary strategies throughout his three short works. There is only a single short story, *The Last Leaf*, that contains lots of illocutionary techniques based on Searle's ideas. In the first tale, "*The Last Leaf*," the results indicated a range of illocutionary behaviors (representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative). In the second story, "*The Gift of the Magi*," there are three categories of illocutionary acts: representational, directing, and expressive. In the last tale, "*The Furnished Room*," the investigator only uncovered two categories of illocutionary acts (representative and directive).

Based on the background above, the researchers formulates the problems as follows:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used in F. Scott Fitzgerald's short stories ?
2. How are the analysis types of illocutionary acts by the characters in F. Scott Fitzgerald's short stories ?

Review of Related Literature

Speech Act

Several conventional experts on the aspect of speech acts likely acknowledge the differences. But the issue is far more challenging compared to pragmatics. Pragmatics seems like one of those terms sociocultural and conceptual which gives the feeling until anything really particular and precise is just being discussed. Trask (2005,p.161) characterized pragmatics as the discipline of linguistics that analyzes the context-related significance of speech. Pragmatics on the other hand broke open the conventional and closed framework of linguistics that brings extralinguistic features (Mey 2001,p.4). Mey also stated that pragmatics might well be identified in unpronounceable categories of linguistics (2001,p.5). The irony of the term "pragmatics" being used in contemporary theoretical and lingual textbooks is that many authors, including Austin, Searle and Grice, who are usually cited for being active in the area, don't use it either. The primary premise in this respect is the utilization of vocabulary from several 5 languages, the majority of which originate with Wittgenstein. The foundation of speech act theory is the idea that certain aspects of human communication are not phrases or statements but rather the capacity for a certain kind of activity. More precisely, the production or issuance of sentences taken under certain conditions is a speech act (Searle, 1969).

Types of Speech Acts

Locutionary Acts

The technique of communicating an utterance's clear aim is known as a locutionary act. According to Searle (in Rahardi, 2005), locutionary acts involve speaking with words, phrases, and sentences in accordance with the explanations which those words, expressions, and utterances carry. According to Kissine (2013, p.6), there are two categories of locutionary acts: those that are intended to enlighten the world and those that are intended to convey a condition of affairs. Chaer and Leonie (2010, p. 53) also speculate that locutionary speech actions are speech acts that declare something in the sense of "expressing" or speech acts in insightful and intelligible phrases, which is another definition of locutionary acts.

Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts are statements made with the aim of being received, integrating force (the speaker's goal) to intended meaning (pointing to and predicating). Austin (1962) characterized illocutionary speech acts into five clusters, Verdictives, Exercitives, Commissives, Behabitives, Expositives. There's a few significant deficiencies in Searle's (1969) provisional classification which have to be corrected, including the following in raising priority order: "There is a persistent confusion between verbs and acts; not all verbs are illocutionary verbs; there is too much crossover of the classifications; there is too much variability within the categories; several of the verbs outlined in the categories do not even sustain the current definition for the categorization (p. 350-354).

Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts seem to be the impacts of illocutionary acts that can be linked to or induced by their comprehension. According to Searle (1969), the idea of the outcomes or implications of listeners' actions, ideas, or beliefs, etc., is connected to the idea of illocutionary acts. Austin (1962) states perlocutionary acts as having decisive consequences on the listener's emotions, ideas, or

behaviors, and they can be performed with the desire to do so. Not all speech acts have a perlocutionary impact, in contrast to locutions and illocutions.

Short Story

Short stories are narratives that may be finished through one session and are made up of internal and external parts. Short stories had only a purpose, one crisis and one possible influence for the reader to aim to create a powerful sensation through interaction in both players. A short story is one that can be read in one meal, usually within half and two hours, which is necessary to attain with a novel (Poe in Burhan, 2012, p.10). According to Stanton (2012, p.76), a short story must be robust, whereby the creators build the characters of their world as well as their activities at the same time. The height of each short story depends. There are short short stories, there are moderately long stories (middle short stories), and there are long short stories (Burhan, 2018).

METHOD

Research Design

The researchers will use a descriptive qualitative research design. Leavy (2017, p. 9) states that qualitative research is typically employed when the goal is to investigate, characterize, or discuss. Descriptive analysis is used in this study because the researchers must comprehend, analyze, and elaborate on the material inside the discussion. The research's data will be presented as terms and phrases. The utterances found in F. Scott Fitzgerald's short stories "The Bridal Party & Bernice Bob Her Hair" serve as the data's primary sources. To deal with the issue, the researchers appealed to Searle's speech act theory.

Data Collection instruments

The study's findings are presented as terms and phrases. The Bridal Party and Bernice Bob Her Hair, one of F. Scott Fitzgerald's short tales, provides a source of information for the statements.

Produce Data Collection

1. Reading the short stories is the first start in gathering authentic and original info. Additionally, the researchers searched short stories for utterances which include speech acts.
2. In the second step, the researchers were to identify the utterances that contain illocutionary acts in the short story.
3. After that, the researchers then classified or categorized these utterances into forms of illocutionary acts based on Searle's 1969 theory.
4. The researchers elaborated on the data .
5. The last step is that data that has gone through the previous process collected and verified by the researchers. It will bring clear data.

Data Analysis

1. Data Condensation

The method for choosing, concentrating, streamlining, extrapolating, and modifying memos, participant observations, papers, and many other factual information is known as data condensation. (Miles, Huberman, & Saldana, 2014). Condensation of data means changing the data that previously evaporated into a denser. After collecting data on illocutionary speech acts in the short story "The Bridal Party & Bernice Bob Her Hair" by F. Scott Fitzgerald , the researchers then processed the collected data for transcription.

2. Data Display

Data display can be very helpful in knowing why a method is working well or not and what might be done to change it. As shown by Miles and Huberman's (2014) Data presentation covers the process of further dimension reduction to give "an orderly, condensed arrangement of facts which

facilitates result making”. In this step, the researchers explained in detail about the data related to illocutionary speech acts in short stories to get the expected research conclusions.

3. Conclusion Drawing and Conclusion

The last step of the qualitative analysis is drawing conclusions and verification. The interpretations drawn out from facts need to be examined regarding reasonableness, seriousness, and internal consistency, or accuracy (Miles and Huberman, 2014, p. 11). This is the final stage carried out by the researchers to reach the final conclusion from all the data obtained and the formulation of the problem will be answered completely based on Searle's theory. Accordingly, verification is also needed to review the required data and from this review important data will be obtained and the presentation of the data and the researchers then drew conclusions based on the result.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Findings

In this point, the researchers present the utterances of the characters in F.Scott Fitzgerald's short stories as the illocutionary acts which can be categorized according to Searle's theory. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. The researchers will only elaborate the description of the utterances found and will be discussed on the discussion part.

1. The Types of Illocutionary Acts Used in F.Scott Fitzgerald's Short Stories

No	Types of Illocutionary	The Bridal Party Story	Bernice Bob Her Hair
1.	Representatives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describing Claiming Reporting Complaining Asserting 	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
2.	Directives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ordering Commanding Requesting Asking Begging Pleading Praying Inviting Permitting Advising Questioning 	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	 ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓

		✓	✓
		✓	✓
3.	Commissives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promising • Vowing 	✓	
4.	Expressives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanking • Congratulating • Apologizing • Deploing • Welcoming 	✓	✓
5.	Declaratives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaring • Deciding • Naming • Excommunicating • Firing from employees 	✓	✓

No	Types of illocutionary acts	Leo	Paige
1	Representative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asserting. • Claiming. • Describing. • Concluding. • Reporting. 	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
2	Directives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking. • Ordering. • Commanding. • Requesting. • Questioning. • Begging. • Pleading. • Praying. • Inviting. • Advising. • Permitting. • Entreating. 	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
3	Commissive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promising • Vow 	✓ ✓	✓
4	Expressive <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thanking. • Congratulating. • Apologizing. • Condoling. • Deploring. • Welcoming 	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓
5	Declaratives <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Declaring war. • Naming. • Deciding. • Excommunicating. • Firing from employment 		✓

2.. The Analysis Types of Illocutionary Acts by The Characters in F.Scott Fitzgerald's Short Stories

The Bridal Party Short Story

a. Representative

Jebby West : "I find it a little depressing that after many years of separation, they each got wedded then she got divorced once more. She met him at the railway station once he arrived for Caroline's marriage ceremony and extended a totally appropriate invitation for him to rest at her residence inside the Place des Bois with a large group of many guests. However, he booked a hotel because of fear that his wife might find aware of it and disapprove. Shouldn't you find that slightly depressing?" (Michael and Jebby West were dancing)

The following utterances were spoken as Jebby West was dancing with Michael and they noticed Rutherford's father and mother dancing together. Then Jebby told Michael about Rutherford's parents' divorce and how his remarried father was having a hard time attending his son's wedding since he was certain to run into his ex-wife and was concerned his new wife would find out about it, so he opted to remain at the hotel. Furthermore, it is used as an illustration of how to describe or explain how someone is.

b. Directives

Caroline : "I'm really glad you showed up since I had worried you might act foolishly and keep clear. We nowadays are able to interact as regular pals. Hamilton and you should get along, Michael.

Michael: "He appears to be a decent man, yet I should murder him any hesitation. He's okay. Something I'm curious regarding is what occurs to those who, such as myself, are unable to recall.?"

The conversation above happened when Caroline was dancing with Michael. Caroline was happy when she saw Michael come to her engagement party. Caroline initially thought that Michael would not come and chose to stay away from him. She also said that She and Michael could become friends and forget the past that had happened between the two of them. Then, Caroline ordered Michael by saying, "Michael, I want you and Hamilton to like each other". Caroline's words had the aim that Michael would hear and do exactly what he asked, which means Michael must like Rutherford. It refers to the directive with the ordering purpose.

c. Commissive

Rutherford : "I agreed to stay about a minutes at the gathering, and I'll just have said nice evening as well as tell you would go to bed early and obtain some rest. Mr. Curly, great evening. I'm regretting having to let you in regarding all of these money issues.."

Mihael : "I'll go along with you."

The dialogue above occurs when Rutherford, Caroline and Michael are discussing the blackmail problem that Rutherford is experiencing. After getting the solution, Rutherford then promised to Caroline by saying, "I promised to join the party for an hour". Rutherford's words are included in promising because speaking about something positive or assuring listeners that they will do something or take a certain action in the future are both examples of promising.

d. Expressives

Caroline : "Poor Michael--poor Michael. I was so sorry for you the other night. You looked so thin, and as if you needed a new suit and somebody to take care of you. Why, you've got a new suit! And a new silk hat! Why, Michael, how swell! You must have come into money, Michael; I never saw you so well turned out."

Caroline's words above happened when she had just listened to Michael's outpouring. Then, he cried with guilt while apologizing by saying, "I was so sorry for you the other night. You looked so thin, and as if you needed a new suit and someone to take care of you". This greeting is included in apologizing which has the aim of expressing sadness and apology.

e. Declaratives

Michael : “ Well, I won't give up till the last moment, I've had all the bad luck so far, and maybe it's turned at last. One takes what one can get, up to the limit of one's strength, and if I can't have her, at least she'll go into this marriage with some of me in her heart. ”

Michael's words above occurred when he had just received an inheritance from his grandfather who left him a quarter million dollars. Then, he decided something by saying, "Well, I won't give up till the last moment, I've had all the bad luck so far, and maybe it's turned at last. One takes what one can get, up to the limit of one's strength, and if I can't have her, at least she'll go into this marriage with some of me in her heart" . This illustration shows an example of directives that has the function of deciding.

The Bernice Bob Her Hair Short Story

a. Representative

Mrs. Harvey : “Everything I understand that additional females who aren't quite as charming and gorgeous get boyfriends. By examples, Martha Carey is large and obnoxious, and her mom is unmistakably ordinary. At 40 years old, Roberta Dillon appears to belong in Arizona because of how skinny she is. She's dying from partying too much.

Marjorie: "But mommy, Roberta's a fantastic performer, and Martha is indeed a cheery, incredibly clever, extremely sophisticated girl. She has long indeed been favorite.”

The utterance happened when Marjorie was talking to her mother about the comparisons between other girls and her cousins. Marjorie explained to her mother how a girl named “Martha was a girl with a bright and witty personality. Also there was Roberta who was an amazing dancer and had been popular for a long time.” Marjorie's words are an example of describing because it describes what a person is. The following is another example of describing utterances.

b. Directives

Bernice : “I desire my head bobbed.”

The Barber's : Huh?”

Bernice : “My hair– bob it”

Bernice's words above happened when she was passing a barber shop and went into it to cut her hair. She then ordered the barber by saying, "I desire my head bobbed", the barber who heard this was still confused so he only showed a 45 confused face. Then, Bernice returned to order to immediately cut her hair in a bob style. The words and situations that occurred demonstrated an example of commanding.

c. Expressive

Marjorie : “Bernice, I apologize profusely for the Deyo performance. I'll provide you my guarantee on this; I had neglected about that as well.”

Bernice : “S'all right”

The conversation above happened when Marjorie met Bernice who was changing her clothes in her room. Marjorie apologizes to him saying, " Bernice, I apologize profusely for the Deyo performance. I'll provide you my guarantee on this; I had neglected about that as well ". Marjorie's words to Bernice are examples of apologizing.

d. Declaratives

Otis : “a couple through four? Oh, this? The league would be this. I'll slam her back in afterwards after hitting her inside this nuts once she gets back.”

Warren: Forget it. Next round, I'm releasing you.”

The conversation above occurred when a group of young men were talking and discussing Bernice. One man named Otis decided something to Bernice by saying, " I'll slam her back in

afterwards after hitting her inside this nuts once she gets back ". Otis's words are included in the example of deciding because a decision is a definite answer to a question .

Discussion

The researchers applied Searle's theory of speech act to solve the study issues. Thus according to Searle's theory, illocutionary activities are categorized into five categories: Representatives, Directives, Commissive, Expressives, and Declaratives. Depending on the occasion and context, every type of illocutionary act serves a variety of purposes. According to Searle (1979), the objective or goal of the representative class members is to convince the speaker (in various degrees) that something is true or that the articulated notion is true. Examples of representative consist of describing, boasting, statement, claiming, concluding, reporting, and asserting. Describing is the act of expressing what something or someone is like. describing utterances were discovered in the both short tales. Here's an example as the extract 1 "It makes me a little sad, that those who hadn't met for years; both of them were married again and she divorced again. She went to the station to meet him when he came over for Caroline's wedding and invited her to stay at her house in the Avenue du Bois with a whole lot of other people, perfectly proper, but he was afraid his wife would hear about it and not like it, so he went to a hotel. don't you think that's sort of sad? " The following utterances were spoken as Jebby West was dancing with Michael and they noticed Rutherford's father and mother dancing together. Then Jebby told Michael about Rutherford's parents' divorce and how his remarried father was having a hard time attending his son's wedding since he was certain to run into his ex-wife and was concerned his new wife would find out about it, so he opted to stay at the hotel. Furthermore, it is used as an illustration of how to describe or explain how someone is.

Next, when individuals are dissatisfied with something or someone or get irritated by anything that others do, they complain. One of the representatives' illocutionary functions is to complain. Here's an example as the extract 3 : "And, Michael, George Packman is giving a party the day after tomorrow at Chez Victor, and I want you to be sure and come. And also to tea Friday at Jebby West's; she'd want to have you if she knew where you were. What's your hotel, so we can send you an invitation? You See, the reason we decided to have it over here is because mother has been sick in a nursing home here and the whole clan is in paris. Then Hamilton's mother's here too." The above statement occurs when Caroline tells Michael there is an invitation for him to attend a tea party and asks where the hotel she is staying at is because it is sending her wedding invitations. Later, Caroline complained that by saying, "You see, the reason we decided to have it over here is because mother has been sick in a nursing home here and the whole clan is in paris. Then Hamilton's mother's being here too", because she wanted to hold her wedding party not in Paris but because her mother was sick and the mother of her future husband was also in Paris so she agreed. As a result, it belongs to the representative who has the goal of complaining. Next, is directive, the illocutionary feature of this is that they represent effort by the presenter (of different degrees, and consequently more accurately, they are indicators of the measurements where it involves trying) to induce the listeners to take an action (Searle, 1979, p. 355) which is included in the type of directive is, ordering. command, request, begging, advising, asking, inviting, praying, and permitting. Here's an example as extract 11 : "I'm so happy you came, I was afraid maybe you'd be silly and stay away. Now we can be just good friends and natural together. Michael, I want you and Hamilton to like each other." The conversation above happened when Caroline was dancing with Michael. Caroline was happy when she saw Michael come to her engagement party. Caroline initially thought that Michael would not come and chose to stay away

from him. She also said that She and Michael could become friends and forget the past that had happened between the two of them. Then, Caroline ordered Michael by saying, "Michael, I want you and Hamilton to like each other". Caroline's words had the aim that Michael would hear and do exactly what he asked, which means Michael must like Rutherford. It refers to the directive with the ordering purpose.

Then, there is commissive, commissives include illocutionary acts that aim to bind the presenter (naturally, to different degrees) to a certain manner of conduct as in future. Commissives have two types which are promising and vowing. Here's an example as the extract 20 : "I promised to join the party for an hour, So I'll say good night, and I want you to go to bed soon and get a good sleep. Good night, Mr. Curly. I'm sorry to have let you in for all these financial matters." The dialogue above occurs when Rutherford, Caroline and Michael are discussing the blackmail problem that Rutherford is experiencing. After getting the solution, Rutherford then promised to Caroline by saying, "I promised to join the party for an hour". Rutherford's words are included in promising because speaking about something positive or assuring listeners that they will do something or take a certain action in the future are both examples of promising.

In addition, there are expressives, the illocutionary aim of this type seems to be to convey the thoughts and feelings indicated in the honesty requirement concerning the conceptual content's order of affairs. Expressives have six types they are; thanking, condoling, apologizing, deploring, welcoming, and congratulating. Here's an example as the extract 21 : "Poor Michael--poor Michael. I was so sorry for you the other night. You looked so thin, and as if you needed a new suit and somebody to take care of you. Why, you've got a new suit! And a new silk hat! Why, Michael, how swell! You must have come into money, Michael; I never saw you so well turned out." Caroline's words above happened when she had just listened to Michael's outpouring. Then, he cried with guilt while apologizing by saying, "I was so sorry for you the other night. You looked so thin, and as if you needed a new suit and someone to take care of you". This greeting is included in apologizing which has the aim of expressing sadness and apology. And the last type of illocutionary is Declarative, as Searle (1979) states that this class is distinguished by the fact that the effectiveness of a single participant results in the congruence among intended meaning and actuality. Declaratives have five types such as, deciding, naming, declaring, ex-communicating and firing from employees. Here's an example as the extract 23 : " Well, I won't give up till the last moment, I've had all the bad luck so far, and maybe it's turned at last. One takes what one can get, up to the limit of one's strength, and if I can't have her, at least she'll go into this marriage with some of me in her heart." Michael's words above occurred when he had just received an inheritance from his grandfather who left him a quarter million dollars. Then, he decided something by saying, "Well, I won't give up till the last moment, I've had all the bad luck so far, and maybe it's turned at last. One takes what one can get, up to the limit of one's strength, and if I can't have her, at least she'll go into this marriage with some of me in her heart" . This illustration shows an example of directives that has the function of deciding.

After analyzing the data, the researchers found that the use of illocutionary speech acts in the two short stories by F.Scott Fitzgerald's is different. Of the two short stories, only one short story uses five types of illocutionary speech acts based on Searle's theory (1979) : that is The Bridal Party. This story has five representative types (Describing, Claiming, Reporting, Complaining and Asserting) with a total of twenty-one data. In representative, the dominant type that is often used is Complain, report and Asserting. Furthermore, the researchers found six types of directive speech acts including Ordering, Commanding, Requesting, Asking, Begging and questioning with a total of sixteen utterances. The researchers only found one data on commissive speech acts, namely

promising. Then there are also expressive speech acts which have five types, namely Thanking, congratulating, apologizing, deploring and welcoming. Which of the five types the researchers found three data, namely the apologizing and thanking types. The last one is a declarative speech act which also has five types namely Declaring, deciding, naming, excommunicating and firing from employees. The researchers only found two speech data on the deciding type. Bernice Bob Her Hair is the final short story. The sole illocutionary acts in this narrative are of the Representative, Directive, Expressive, and Declaration varieties, totaling thirty-seven utterances. When compared to the other five speech acts, complaint utterances are more frequently utilized in this tale.

The writer thinks that the discrepancies in outcomes discovered in the two short tales are due to variances in storylines. The kind of conflict in the two short stories is internal conflict, with an extended form of resolve. The plot stages presented by F.Scott Fitzgerald in both stories are essentially the same as the plot in general, which is consistent with Aminuddin (2008, p. 159-60) assertion that the situations inside the narrative have a few steps, such as intro, dispute complexity, climactic of detachment, and settlement. Asking and commanding are the most common kinds employed in the directive type. There are no commissive speech actions in this tale, and the researchers only discovered three data for declarative speech acts, specifically on the sort of deciding.

The researchers prefer to compare the findings of this study with the findings of previous studies based on the analysis and findings. The study of Illocutionary Act in Oliver Henry's Short Stories conducted by Azmillah (2021) showed the finding that of the three short stories she analyzed, only one used all types of illocutionary speech acts, namely the story The last Leaf. Where in representative speech acts, the highest number is stating and informing. This is similar to the results of this study where of the two short stories by F.Scott Fitzgerald, only one uses all types of illocutionary speech acts, namely The Bridal party. but the difference in the research is that in the results of this study the number of dominant types used is Complain, Reporting and Asserting. In terms of the plot, both of F.Scott Fitzgerald's short stories have a dramatic finale.

CONCLUSION

Referring to the research findings, the following conclusions can be drawn. From the two short stories of F. Scott Fitzgerald: The Bridal Party and Bernice Bob Her Hair, there is only one short story that uses all types of illocutionary speech acts, namely The Bridal Party. This story has a total of forty-three data. Of the five types of illocutionary, Representative is the dominant type used with a total of twenty one data (Complaining, Reporting, and Asserting). Also in this story, the researchers found only one data on the commissive type where the sub point is Promising, while Bernice Bob Her Hair's story only uses four types of illocutionary acts which include, Representative, Directive, Expressive and declarative. This story has a total of thirty-seven data.

Another difference is that in Bernice Bob Her Hair's story the dominant illocutionary type used is the directive type with a total of seventeen data. Apart from the difference in the use of illocutionary speech acts in the two short stories, The representative illocutionary act is the most commonly utilized. The researchers also determined that the intention of these short tales was to pique people's or readers' fascination in the plot by presenting knowledge on everything that the characters perform, what occurs next, and to convince the readers to understand what the characters say.

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