

Analysis of Illocutionary Act in The Short Story “The Killers” by Ernest Hemingway

Yorivon Rickhardo Tamonob ^{a,1,*}, Sebastianus Fernandez ^{b,2}, Elisna Huan ^{c,3}

^a Student of English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Nusa Cendana University, Kupang City and 85147, Indonesia

¹ rickhardo.tamonob@gmail.com *

^b Lecturer of English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Nusa Cendana University, Kupang City and 85147, Indonesia

² sebastianusfz@gmail.com;

^c Lecturer of English Education Study Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, Nusa Cendana University, Kupang City and 85147, Indonesia

³ elisna@staf.undana.ac.id;

* corresponding author

ARTICLE INFO

Article history

Received : 3rd March 2025

Revised : 15th March 2025

Accepted : 20th March 2025

Keywords

Illocutionary Acts

The Killers Short Story

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitled ‘An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in The Short Story “The Killers” By Ernest Hemingway’. The problem of this study are: (1) What are types of illocutionary acts found in the short story ‘The Killers’ by Ernest Hemingway? (2) What is the dominant type of illocutionary act found in the short story ‘The Killers’ by Ernest Hemingway? This study aims to identify and describe the types of illocutionary acts in the short story The Killers by Ernest Hemingway, to find out the dominant type of illocutionary acts in the short story The Killers by Ernest Hemingway. The research design used was descriptive qualitative method. The data resource of this study is The Killers short story by Ernest Hemingway collected by using observation technique. The data were analyzed by using identifying and describing technique the data were identified, described, analyzed and interpreted. The data result shows that: (1) there are three types of illocutionary act identified, that is representative, directives, and expressive act. (2) the most dominant types of illocutionary is directives illocutionary acts, 47% of percentage. It indicates that the characters of the short story use directives because some of them want the other character to do something.

This is an open access article under the [CC-BY 4.0](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/) license.



How to cite

:

1. Introduction

Language is a tool of social interaction and tool of human communication. People used the language to communicate and connect with others. In every communication, humans convey information to each other which can be in the form of thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings, and emotions directly. Language always appears in the form of individual speech actions or behaviors. Rahardi (2005) states that every study of language structure must

start from the study of speech act which is basis of pragmatic analysis. The most important function of language is as a means of communication, in communication, one purposes or one function can be spoken with various forms of speech.

Speech acts are psychological individual symptoms determined by the speaker's language skills in dealing with certain situations. Petree (1999) reveals that speech acts are pragmatic analysis, which is a branch of linguistics that examines language from aspects of its actual use. Pragmatics studies the intent of speech i.e., what it is done for. Understanding of speech acts is very necessary in communicating because humans will often be faced with the need to understand and use various types of speech acts and in speech acts more seen in the meaning or meaning of action in speech. The phrase *right now is very noisy* can have a variety of meanings in a variety of different situations. It could be that the speaker is just stating facts. The situation in the classroom at that time, and asking others to be quiet or even complain or complain.

Short stories or commonly referred to as short stories area form of short literary works. Short stories usually tell things in the community, expressed through the power of imagination in the form of interpretations to make it a complete work. The event experienced and done by humans, in short stories are represented through the characters. In short stories, there is a distinctive feature. It contrasts with Sumarjono (1991) that the essential characteristic of short stories is that they aim to provide a clear picture in a single, complete form, and achieve a single effect on the reader. Short story material has a facility in the implementation of learning. These conveniences, among others, short stories as learning material in school can be taught in one or two meetings (face to face) and can discuss the problems in it. The problems raised, characters and characterizations, plots, settings and so on are not too long so it is easy for students to understand.

Rahmanto (1998:88) reveals that short story material can be completed in one hour face to face. The form of short stories can also be read and traced together by all students in the class, so that discussion activities will be easier to hold in the learning.

Ernest Hemingway is one of the famous novel's writers. He is originally United States of America; specially from Illinois. He was born on July 21, 1899. He is well-known for his style in writing style that characterized by concise minimalism and downplaying things from what they really are. He wrote more than 100 novels and he got many appreciations and respect. One of the amazing novels written by Ernest Hemingway is *The Killers*. It tells about two killers that try to kill someone in the restaurant. This story has very high moral value.

Based on the background above, the researcher intends to study a topic entitle: **'Analysis of Illocutionary Act in The Short Story "The Killers" by Ernest Hemingway'**.

a. Speech Act

Speech acts is doing certain actions through words, such as asking for something, refusing, offering, complaining, etc. The speech act was introduced by Austin (1962) and on the other hand was more concerned with individual speech acts and also less with illocutionary acts. Purwo (1990:19) states that the pronunciation of a sentence, a speaker does not merely say a speech, but also by performing an action on what he/she says. Moreover, Dardjowidjojo (2013:172) states that in carrying out a speech act in addition to stating his/her intentions and desires the speaker also naturally aims to create and maintain social relations. It is basically a series of a number of speech acts that organized to achieve goal.

Agustina (2004) argues that if speech events are social symptoms, such as conversations related to the whole community, then speech acts are individual

symptoms, are psychological, and continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. Every communication between individuals must convey information related to the content of thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings and emotions directly. According to Chaer (2004) a speech event in certain situations, the roles of speaker and listener are unrelated and alternate in speech.

According to Searle (1969) in Taba (2023), speech acts in general have a function based on the meaning of the sentence. The meaning that is contained in the sentence of the speech act is not only one but also can be more and this is done according to the will of the speaker. Based on the definition above the researcher conclude that the speech act is aiming to clarify the meaning of utterance.

b. Types of Speech Acts

Seven years later Seale (1969) develops types of speech acts especially she classifies five kinds of illocutionary acts. The correct language concept and her mindset of Linguistics communication that involves linguistic act became the basis for her to classify the kinds of illocutionary acts. According to Austin (1962) in Taba (2023), there are three types of speech acts, as follows:

1. Locutionary Act

A locutionary act is an utterance that must be well-formed and meaningful. In a simple word, a "*locutionary act*" is the act of saying something in its true meaning so that it can be structurally understood without regard for the speaker's intention. For example, when Yorivon said, *I am hungry*, it was the utterance that told the listener about Yorivon's condition. Yorivon is hungry, she just wanted the listener to know about it.

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the action intended to be performed by a speaker in uttering a linguistics with the conventional force associated with it, either explicitly or implicitly. In simple word, illocutionary act is an act that indicates the speaker purpose in saying something. For example, when Yorivon said *I am hungry*, it means that Yorivon request the listener to buy some food or to take her to the restaurant.

3. Perlocutionary Act

A perlocutionary act is concerned with the effect an utterance may have on the address. In a nutshell, this type of speech act refers to the actual action that occurs after the listener him as what the speakers said. When Yorivon said *I am hungry*, the listener took action as well, for example, asking Yorivon to go somewhere and eat together or giving her some food.

c. Classification of Illocutionary Acts

Searle's theory about classification of types of speech acts especially illocutionary acts is correlated with this topic. Therefore, in doing this research, the researcher was used Searle's theory to help him analyze the illocutionary acts in the short story entitled '*The Killers*' by Ernest Hemingway. Searle (1976) classified the five kinds of illocutionary acts, as follows: Representative, Directives, Commissive, Expressive and Declaratives.

1. Representatives

Speech acts whose words bind the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed are called representatives. The utterances in the representatives are produced from the process of speakers observing and stating facts based on things that have been observed, for example; agree, deny affirm, announce, believe, complain, conclude,

inform, predict, state, suggest. Representative's state what the speaker believes to be true. For example: when someone says, *the earth is flat*, it represents the speaker's assertions about the earth. The speaker has an opinion that the earth is flat.

There are some performative verbs of representative and the use of those verb is as follows:

- a. Agree: to say yes, to say that one is willing to do something
- b. Deny: to say that something is not true
- c. Affirm: to state formally, or confidently that something is true or correct
- d. Announce: to make something known public
- e. Believe: to feel sure about the truth of something
- f. Complain: to say that one is annoyed, unhappy, or not satisfied
- g. Conclude: to decide what one believes as a result of reasoning
- h. Inform: to give somebody a fact or information about something
- i. Predict: to say in advance that something will happen
- j. State: to express something in spoken or written words, especially carefully, fully, and clearly.
- k. Suggest: to put something or somebody forwards as an idea or a candidate to be considered.

2. Directives

Directives are speech act that use utterance to allow the hearer to do something based on the speaker's utterance, for example: advise, ask, beg, command, demand, forbid, order, recommended, request. For example: the speaker said *can you open the window, please?* The utterance represents the speaker's request that the hearer do something, which is to open the window.

There are some performative verbs of directives and the use of those verbs, as follows:

- a. Advice: to advice somebody: to recommend something to somebody to inform somebody officially
- b. Ask: to request information using a question, to request permission to do something to invite somebody.
- c. Beg: to ask somebody for something in anxiety or humility
- d. Command: to tell somebody that they must do something, to order
- e. Demand: to ask something very strongly, or as if one has a right to do
- f. Forbid: to prevent or not allow something
- g. Order: to give an order, to request somebody or something
- h. Recommended: to praise somebody or something and say that they are suitable for a purpose
- i. Request: to ask politely for something

3. Commissive

Commissive are known as speech acts whose utterances bind speaker to take some future action, including of offer, promise, swear, volunteer, and vow. Commissive more focus on the action in the certain future. For example: *I will come back* it means the speaker commits to the listener that he will come at a certain time.

There are some performative verbs or commissive and the use of those verbs, as follows:

- a. Offer: to put forward something to be considered, so it can be the either accepted or refused; to present something
- b. Promise: to promise somebody, to tell somebody that one will give or not do something

- c. Swear: to use offensive words, meaningly when angry, to say or promise something very seriously
- d. Volunteer: to offer, to do, to give something without being forced, to suggest something without asking
- e. Vow: to swear, promise or declare something solemnly

4. Expressive

Expressive are speech acts consisting of utterances that express a psychological feeling: apologize, appreciate, blame, commiserate, pardon, thank. For example: when someone says *don't be shy; my home is your home*. The utterances represent the speaker's expression as welcoming to the listener.

There are some performative verbs and the use of those verbs, as follows:

- a. Apologize: to say one is sorry, especially for having done something wrong
- b. Appreciate: to recognize and enjoy the good qualities of something, to understand something, and show consideration or sympathy
- c. Blame: to consider or say that somebody is responsible for something bad
- d. Commiserate: to feel or say that one feels sympathy
- e. Pardon: to forgive or excuse somebody for something
- f. Thank: to express gratitude to somebody

5. Declarations

Declarations as speech acts in which the utterances affect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions. For example: in catholic *I baptize you in the name of the father, and of the son, and of the holy spirit. Amen*. This utterance means that speakers such as a priest declare that the baby's status is legal and accepted as a member of the catholic church. There are some performative verbs and the use of those verbs, as follows:

- a. Adjourn: to stop a meeting, etc for some time
- b. Appoint: to choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility
- c. Baptize: to give baptism to somebody
- d. Declare: to announce something formally or officially, to make something
- e. Communicate: to make something known, to exchange information, news, or idea with somebody.
- f. Name: to give a name to somebody or something, to state something exactly.

d. A Description on *The Killers* Short Story by Ernest Hemingway

'*The Killers*' is a short story by Ernest Hemingway, published in Scribner's Magazine in 1927. After its appearance in Scribner magazine, the story was published in *Men Without Women*, *Snows of Kilimanjaro*, and *The Nick Adams Stories*. The author's depiction of the human experience, use of satire, and its enduring themes of death, friendship and the purpose of life have contributed to making '*The Killers*' one of Hemingway's most famous and frequently anthologized short stories. This story features Nick Adams, Hemingway's famous character from his short stories. In this story, Hemingway shows Adams movies from adolescence to adulthood. The basic plot of the story involves two hitmen who enter a restaurant attempting to kill a boxer, a Swedish named Ole Andreson, who is hiding for unknown reasons, presumably to win a fight.

The story takes place in Summit, Illinois, during the 1920s, about Prohibition. There are two hitmen, such as Max and Al, dressed as twins walk into Henry's dining room, which is run by George. They ordered a bacon and chicken dinner which was not available yet and settled for ham and eggs and bacon and eggs. Al goes into the kitchen and ties up Nick Adams who is a recurring character in Hemingway's stories, and Sam

the cook. Max and George soon have a conversation, which reveals that the two men are there to kill Ole Andreson, a former Swedish heavyweight boxer, for a friend. Andreson never shows up, so the two men leave. George sends Nick to a boarding house Hirsch, run by Mrs. Bell, to warn Andreson about the two men. Nick finds Andreson lying in his bed with all his clothes on. He tells Andreson what has happened. Andreson does not react, except to tell Nick not to do anything, because there was nothing to do. Nick left, returned to the dining room, and told George about Ole Andreson's reaction. When George was no longer worried, Nick decided to leave town.

'*The Killers*' was written in the 1920s, when organized crime was at its peak during Prohibition. Chicago was the home of Al Capone, and Hemingway himself spent time in Chicago as a young man. When things got too dangerous for the mob, they retreated to the outskirts of Summit, where '*The Killers*' takes place. Not long before the story was written, a Chicago mob had ordered the murder of a popular boxer at the time, Andre Anderson. Leo Mongoven fled after a murder in 1926 and was arrested after a road accident that claimed the lives of Chicago banker John J Mitchell and his wife in 1927 - Hemingway may have been unaware of the accident when his short story was printed. Anderson once knocked Jack Dempsey to his feet, Hemingway's possible source for the Swede.

Despite Hemingway's knowledge of organized crime, he omits much of that background from the story. Hemingway himself said, *the story probably left out more than anything I've ever written. I left out all of Chicago, which is hard to do in 2951 words.*

e. A Biography of Ernest Hemingway

Ernest Miller Hemingway (July 21, 1899 – July 2, 1961) was an American novelist, short-story writer and journalist. News best known for an economical, understated style that significantly influenced later 20th-century writers, he is often romanticized for his adventurous lifestyle, and outspoken and blunt public image. Most of Hemingway's works were published between the mid-1920s and mid-1950s, including seven novels, six short-story collections and two non-fiction works. His writings have become classics of American literature. He was awarded the 1954 Nobel Prize in literature, while three of his novels, four short-story collections and three nonfiction works were published posthumously. Hemingway was raised in Oak Park, Illinois. After high school, he spent six months as a cub reporter for the Kansas City Star before enlisting in the Red Cross. He served as an ambulance driver on the Italian Front in World War I and was seriously wounded in 1918. His wartime experiences formed the basis for his 1929 novel *A Farewell to Arms*. He married to Hadley Richardson in 1921, the first of four wives. They moved to Paris where he worked as a foreign correspondent for the Toronto Star [1] and fell under the influence of the modernist writers and artists of the 1920s' '*Lost Generation*' expatriate community. His debut novel *The Sun Also Rises* was published in 1926.

He divorced Richardson in 1927 and married Pauline Pfeiffer. They divorced after he returned from the Spanish Civil War, where he had worked as a journalist and which formed the basis for his 1940 novel *For Whom the Bell Tolls*. Martha Gellhorn became his third wife in 1940. He and Gellhorn separated after he met Mary Welsh in London during World War II. Hemingway was present with Allied troops as a journalist at the Normandy landings and the liberation of Paris. He maintained permanent residences in Key West, Florida, in the 1930s and in Cuba in the 1940s and 1950s. On a 1954 trip to Africa, he was seriously injured in two plane accidents on successive days, leaving

him in pain and ill health for much of the rest of his life. In 1959, he bought a house in Ketchum, Idaho, where, in mid-1961, he died by suicide.

2. Research Method

The research design used was descriptive qualitative method. It was used to identify and describe the types of illocutionary acts in the short story entitled: '*The Killers by Ernest Hemingway*' and to find out the dominant type of illocutionary acts in the short story entitled: '*The Killers by Ernest Hemingway*'.

The procedures of this research are, as follows:

1. The writer read books, articles, etc in the library and searching in internet to find theories or concepts of experts that are relevant to this topic.
2. The writer read the short story of '*The Killers by Ernest Hemingway*'.
3. The writer classified the types of illocutionary acts in the short story entitled '*The Killers by Ernest Hemingway*'.

The researcher used a short story entitled: '*The Killers by Ernest Hemingway*' as data resource of this study. The data were collected by using observation technique. The researcher searched and read the short story '*The Killers*' by Ernest Hemingway as an observation technique to identify and describe the types of illocutionary acts in the short story and to find out the dominant type of illocutionary acts in the short story.

Before analyzing the data, the researcher determined the steps or procedures to obtain data. The steps are, as follows:

1. Reading the short story *The Killers* by Ernest Hemingway repeatedly.
2. Marking lines related to illocutionary acts that contain implied meaning.
3. Selecting all data that have been marked.
4. Attached the content of short stories that have been marked for further analysis one by one based on the illocutionary act approach.

The data were analyzed by using the following techniques:

1. Identifying
The writer identified the types of illocutionary acts and the dominant type of illocutionary act found in the short story '*The Killers*' by Ernest Hemingway.
2. Describing
The writer described the types of illocutionary acts found in the short story '*The Killers*' short story by Ernest Hemingway.

3. Research Findings and Discussion

Research Findings

In this section, the writer found three types of illocutionary act in '*The Killers*' short story. They are representative, directives, and expressive. These types are described below:

a. Representative

Representatives are produced from the process of speakers observing and stating facts based on things that have been observed, for example, agree, deny, affirm, announce, believe, complain, conclude, inform, predict, state, suggest.

The existence of this types is reflected in the short story as follow:

Data 1

"That's the dinner," George explained. "You can get that at six o'clock". George looked at the clock on the wall behind the counter. "It's five o'clock."

In this data George as the servant informs the man that the dinner will be ready in six o'clock. One of representative illocutionary acts is giving information.

Data 2

"Everything we want the dinner, eh? That's the way you work it."

The man complains to the servant about their work. *That's the way you work it* shows that the man is unsatisfied with the service of that place. Complain is identified as representatives' action.

Data 3

*"So, you think that's right?" Al asked George. "Sure."
"You're a pretty bright boy, aren't you?" "Sure," said George.*

The man named Al ask the servant named George. George said yes. This section shows an agreement from George. The word *Sure* was shows that he agreed. One types of representative's act is giving an agreement.

Data 4

*"I'll tell you," Max said. "We're going to kill a Swede.
Do you know a big Swede named Ole Anderson?" "Yes."*

It shows that Mark gives an information about what he will do and planning to kill Ole. Giving information about something is related to the types that is representatives.

Data 5

"Sam's gone out", George said. "He'll be back in about half an hour."

What George said shows a predict that Sam will be back in a half hour. *He'll be back in about half an hour* shows us that George thought that Sam will be back. Even it will be true or false. In this part of the story George make a predict. Predict is on types of representative.

Data 6

*"Couldn't you get out of town?" "No," Ole Anderson said.
"I'm through with all that running around."*

In this part the man suggests Ole to leave the town but Ole doesn't. *Couldn't you get out of town?* shows us that the man wants Ole to get out it just for safe him from another threatening.

Data 7

"There ain't anything to do now". "Couldn't you fix it up some way?"

In this part of the dialog the man suggests another idea because something they tried to fix went wrong. Suggestion is one types of representative's act.

Data 8

"Did you see Ole?" "Yes", said Nick. "He's in his room and he won't go out."

“Did you tell him about it?” George asked. “Sure. I told him but he knows what it’s all about.”

In this dialog involves two types of representatives’ act there are agreement and information. *Did you tell him about it?* and the answer *Sure. I told him but he knows what it’s all about* shows us that Nick giving an agreement and information about Ole to George.

Data 9

“Well,” said George, “you better not think about it.”

The sentence *you better not think about it* shows us that George suggests the man to don’t think too much about something happens. Suggestion is one types of representative.

b. Directives

Directives are speech act that use utterance to allow the hearer to do something based on the speaker’s utterance, for example: advise, ask, beg, command, demand, forbid, order, recommended, request. For example: the speaker said *can you open the window, please?* The utterance represents the speaker’s request that the hearer do something, which is to open the window. The existence of this type of illocutionary reflected in this short story as follow:

Data 10

“I’ll have a roast pork tenderloin with apple sauce and mashed potatoes,” the first man said.

In this dialog shows us that the first man asks for the menu that he want to eat. The dialog identified a recommendation. Recommendation is one of the types of directives act.

Data 11

*“I can give you any kind of sandwiches,” George said.
“You can have ham and eggs, bacon and eggs, liver and bacon, or a steak.”*

In this part of the dialogue, George recommends the man about the menu. There are identified in *You can have ham and eggs, bacon and eggs, liver and bacon, or a steak*. George spills the menu that ready to deliver. Giving recommendation about something is related to the directives acts.

Data 12

“Give me chicken croquettes with green peas and cream sauce and mashed potatoes”

In this data, the man request what the menu that he will eat. *Give me chicken croquettes with green peas and cream sauce and mashed potatoes* identified a request. In illocutionary act, request is one types of directives act.

Data 13

“Give me bacon and eggs,”

In this data, the other man request what the menu that he will eat. *Give me bacon and eggs*, identified a request. In illocutionary act, request is one types of directives act.

Data 14

"Alright, nigger. You stand right there," Al said.

The dialogue shows us that the man named Al said that *Alright, nigger. You stand right there*. In this part, Al giving an instruction to a Nigger to stand up. Giving an instruction or command someone to do something we want is related to the command. Command in illocutionary act is one classified into directives act.

Data 15

"Shut up," said Al from the kitchen. "You talk too goddamn much."

In this part of the dialogue, we can look that the man named Al said *Shut Up* and then *You talk too goddamn much*. Those two dialogues are containing command and forbid. The first is command, the word shut up shows us that Al giving an instruction to do not talk too much. The second is forbid, the sentence you talk too goddamn much identified that Al forbids not to talk anymore. It will be annoying and people will know their planning. Command and forbid are related to one of types of the illocutionary act that is directives act.

Data 16

"So, you think that's right?" Al asked George. "Sure."
"You're a pretty bright boy, aren't you?" "Sure," said George.

The man named Al ask the servant named George. George said yes. This section shows asking George. There is contains a question that is related to the ask. Ask is one types of directives act.

Data 17

"Come on, Al," said Max. "We better go. He's not coming."

The man named Max said that *come on* and then *We better go. He's not coming*. It shows us that Max is realize that something went wrong and they both should leave the place. The dialogue identified that Max asks and request Al to go out. The types of action are related to directives act.

Data 18

"I don't like it," said Al. "It's sloppy. You talk too much."

In this part of the dialog, Al said that he does not like that the other man talk too much. It means that he should be quiet. The dialogue shows us that Al asking her request. Ask for request in illocutionary act is related to the directives act.

Data 19

"That's the truth," Max said. "You ought to play the races, bright boy."

In this dialog, it shows us the Max said to a bright boy to play the races. The word *ought to* identified that it should be to do. It also refers to an advice. Advice in illocutionary act is related to the directives act.

c. Expressive

Expressive are speech acts consisting of utterances that express a psychological feeling: apologize, appreciate, blame, commiserate, pardon, thank. For example: when someone says *don't be shy; my home is your home*. The utterances represent the

speaker's expression as welcoming to the listener. The existence of this type of illocutionary reflected in this short story as follow:

Data 20

"I don't want to know what they were like," Ole Anderson said. He looked at the wall. "Thanks for coming to tell me about it."

This part of the dialogue, tell us that Ole says thanks to the man. The sentence *Thanks for coming to tell me about it* is related expressive act. Say thank is showing gratitude. This dialogue is identified has an expressive act.

Data 21

"I'm sorry he doesn't feel well," the woman said. "He's an awfully nice man. He was in the ring, you know."

In this part, shows us that the woman says sorry to a man. It identified through the sentence *I'm sorry he doesn't feel well*. Say sorry refers apologize that is classified to one types of illocutionary act that is expressive act.

Discussion

On the basis of data analysis presented above, the writer found three types of illocutionary act such as representatives, directives, and expressive act. In speech-act theory, the term illocutionary act refers to the use of a sentence to express an attitude with a certain function or "force," called an illocutionary force, which differs from locutionary acts in that they carry a certain urgency and appeal to the meaning and direction of the speaker.

According to Searle (1969), speech acts whose words bind the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed are called representatives. The utterances in the representatives are produced from the process of speakers observing and stating facts based on things that have been observed. Representatives in this short story found in some dialogue that has been identified. There are nine data that contained representatives act.

Searle (1969) states that directives acts are speech act that use utterance to allow the hearer to do something based on the speaker's utterance. In this short story, there are ten data that has been identified involves directives acts.

Expressive are speech acts consisting of utterances that express a psychological feeling, Searle (1969). The utterances represent the speaker's expression as welcoming to the listener. In this short story, expressive act just found in two dialogue there in data and data.

In this research, the writer also found reason of using illocutionary acts in "*The Killers*" short story. This discourse is a narrative text that characterized minimalism with a tendency dominated by short dialogues, and the characters relatively same from the beginning to the end of the story. So, there are found some illocutionary act in the dialog. Moreover, in each dialog mentioned which types of illocutionary acts there are said in the dialogue, there are representative, directives and expressive act.

The data of this research are all of dialog that contain illocutionary act found in short story entitled: *The Killers*. The data focused on types of illocutionary at There are twenty-one data that writer found and analyzed. Based on the number of data, there are 9 data were categorized as representative type, 10 data were categorized as directive type, and 2 data were categorized into expressive type.

Table 1. The percentage types of illocutionary acts

No.	The Types of Illocutionary Acts	Quantity	Percentage
1.	Representatives	8	40%
2.	Directives	10	50%
3.	Expressive	2	10%
Total		20	100%

The table above shows the percentage of types of illocutionary acts that the writer found in the short story “*The Killers*”. The result of the analysis of the illocutionary acts shows that the highest of illocutionary acts is Directives, 50%. Representatives respectively follow directives with the percentage 40%. The lowest illocutionary act is expressive with the percentage 10%. Based on the data above, it can be concluded that the directive types is the most frequently used by the characters in the short story. Directives are so dominant because the most collected speech act data is directives data with the total of 10 data, compared to representative and expressive data.

4. Conclusion

Based on chapter four above the writer concluded that there are three types of illocutionary acts found in *The Killers*, as, follows:

- 1) Representative acts (inform, complain, agree, predict, suggest)
- 2) Directive acts (request, recommendation, command, forbid, ask, advice) and
- 3) Expressive acts (thank, apologize).

The dominant types of illocutionary found in *The Killers* short story is directives which is found on ten data (Data 10 – Data 19) from twenty-one data. *The Killers* short story is a narrative text that characterized minimalism with attendancy dominated by short dialogue, the characters relatively same from the beginning to the end of the story. Hemingway wants to introduce the characteristics of the characters through minimalist dialogues.

5. References

- Agustina. (2004). *Epistemology of Positivism Philosophy and the Relevance to Sociolinguistics*. International Conference of Humanities and Social Science, 300-310.
- Austin, J. L. (1962). Speech acts.
- Chaer. (2004). *Genetics and Gene Manipulation Therapy of Premature Coronary Artery Disease* Cardiology Journal, 101(1-3), 122-130
- Dardjowidjojo. (2013). *Linguistics roles in teaching a language*.
- Leech, Geoffrey. (1993). *The Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in Webtoon True Beauty and Their Translation to Indonesian Language* Journal of Retorika, 6(2), 148-155.

- Purwo. (1990) *An Error Analysis of English Pronunciation Made by Second Semester Students of English Education Department of IAIN Surakarta in the Academic Year 2017/2018* Diss IAIN Surakarta.
- Rahardi, R. K. (2005). *Pragmatik: Kesantunan imperatif bahasa Indonesia* (I. S. Y. Sumiharti (ed.)). Jakarta: Erlangga.
- Rahmanto, Y. (1998). *Digital economic literacy micro, small and medium enterprises (SMES)*. Go online journal, 49(2), 56-145.
- Sumarjono. (1991). *Distinctive feature structural analysis on short*. Journal of culture, arts literature and linguistics, 5(2), 70-82.
- Taba, Rosalinda, Maria. (2023). *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Joko Widodo's Speeches on Commemoration of Indonesian Independence Day From 2017 to 2021*. Kupang: Nusa Cendana University Press.
- Petree. (1999). *Speech Acts are Pragmatic Analysis*. Universitas Diponegoro.