This scientific research entitled “An Analysis of Speech Events and Speech Act in Indonesian Dialogues: A Pragmatic Study” aimed to describe the speech events and speech acts from Indonesian dialogues. As the source data the writer derived the dialogues from three Indonesian novels, they are 40 Days in Europe, Negeri Van Orange and 5 Cm. The writer described the speech events and speech acts from the dialogues. In speech event, the writer explained about the relationship among the speakers, the time and place setting and described the situation related to the dialogue to give supporting information which can help the reader in understanding speech event from each dialogue. In speech act, the writer described the intention of the speakers concerning their utterances. The result of the analysis showed that speech event from one dialogue to another was different or changing. Furthermore, regarding the speech acts result, the writer found speech acts that involve into praise (6%), contending (3%), reminding (3%), insisting (6%), promise (3%), refuse (14%), request (6%), grading (3%), analyzing (6%), guessing (6%), order (9%), thanking (3%), congratulating (1%), stating (11%), suggesting (6%), criticizing (4%), apologizing (3%), calling (5%), sentencing (1%). In addition, for the next researcher, the writer suggested to analyze other subfield of pragmatics and find other source of data to be analyzed in order to give more contribution in the pragmatic study.
INTRODUCTION

Background of the Research

In daily communication sometimes we have to give more explanation of our intention in case to make clear what we are actually expecting in order to someone we talk to, catch the aim of the discourse. The context meaning, however, it is different from the speaker as the one who delivers the message to the hearer as the one whom he talks to. Sometimes between the speaker and the hearer find a bit miscommunication because their different perception in interpreting the meaning of the context that they are talking about. In brief, pragmatics deals with utterances, by which it will mean spesific events, the intentional acts of speakers at times and places, typically involving language. In this research, the writer will discuss about the speech event and speech act as the subfield of the study of pragmatics.

Previous Research

Gamalinda

In her research papers entitled “Analisa Pragmatik Tujuan Ujaran Pelengkap dalam beberapa Naskah Drama Amerika”, University of Indonesia. In her research, she describes the goal of the speaker from the drama scripts in doing their complementary speaking or finishing their utterances. She also tries to find the kind of Maxim from the dialogue in the drama scripts as the source of the data

Yuni Purnamasari

Purnamasari research papers entitled “Bentuk dan Strategi Kesopanan Kalimat Perintah Bahasa Jawa Analisa Pragmatik”, University of Indonesia, she discusses about the kinds and strategy in doing command politeness in javanesse language using pragmatics analysis. In her research, she describes some kinds of sentences in delivering command in javanesse language. Indeed she also explains the strategy of politeness of its sentences.

Position of the Research

This research in some extent is different from the previous research explained above. In the first research, Gamalinda finds two things, the first, she finds that the
speaker in this case the characters of the drama play have a big effort in order to gain their goal by doing such a complement of the utterances from the speaker. The second, Gamalinda also tries to answer the issues of maxim through analyzing the utterances as the source of the data. In the second research, Purnamasari discussed about strategy politeness in javanesse language the way to deliver command utterances. As the finding of the research, she concludes that in javanesse language the way to deliver command could express in three formations, they are imperative sentence, declarative sentence and interrogative sentence. Both of the researches are related to this research because they discuss about the part of pragmatics as the study that the writer will analyze either, somehow in different case of study.

Significance of the Research

This research is intended to analyze the speech events from some dialogues that are taken from three Indonesian novels. It will also analyze the speech acts from the sentences appears in the conversation of the novels.

Problem of the Research

1. What are the speech events of the dialogues found in novel *40 Days in Europe, 5 cm* and *Negeri van Oranje*?
2. What are the speech acts of the sentences found in dialogues of novels *40 Days in Europe, 5 Cm* and *Negeri van Oranje*?

Aim of the Research

1. To describe the speech events of the dialogues found in novels *40 Days in Europe, 5 Cm* and *Negeri van Oranje*.
2. To describe the speech acts of the sentences found in dialogues of novels *40 Days in Europe, 5 Cm* and *Negeri van Oranje*.

Scope of the Research

This research is focused in the study of pragmatics, especially on describing and analyzing the speech events and the speech acts from novels *40 Days in Europe, 5 Cm* and *Negeri van Oranje*. 
THEORETICAL REVIEW

The Study of Pragmatic

In a book *A Glossary of Semantics and Pragmatics* (2006) by Alan Cruse, pragmatics explained as the study of the use of language in communication, particularly the relationship between sentences and context and situations in which they are used. Pragmatics includes the study of:

a. How the interpretation and the use of utterances depends on knowledge of the real world.

b. How speakers use and understand speech acts.

c. How the structure of sentences is influenced by the relationship between the speaker and the hearer.

The Study of Context

“*The actual context is defined by the period of time and the place where the common activities of speaker and hearer are realized, and which satisfy the properties of ‘here’ and ‘now’ logically, physically, and cognitively.*” Dijk (1977:192). Indeed, we can say that the context changes from moment to moment.

Speech Events

In book *Key Concept in Language and Linguistics* by R.L.Trask (1999), speech events are governed by rules and norms for the use of speech, which may be different in different communities. The structure of speech events varies considerably according to the genre they belong to. The components of a speech event are its setting, the participants and their role relationship, the message, the key and the channel. In brief, in speech event we have to give an explanation regarding people who are in the dialogue, the place or time setting and if it possible, try to draw the circumstance around associated with supporting information that can make the reader easier to catch the context in understanding the speech act.

Definition of Speech Acts

In a book *Introducing Performative Pragmatics* by Douglas Robinson (2006), Grice stated that, “*Speech acts (the central concept in linguistics pragmatics) are a type*
Speech Acts Classification

An attempt at doing something purely by speaking. There are many things that we can do, simply by speaking. We can make a promise, ask a question, order or request somebody to do something. Each of these is a particular speech act. In the course of defining speech acts, Austin offered some rough general categories for them; these categories have been argued over, modified, expanded, and redefined by several scholars since. Austin’s original categories are:

a. Expositives (what he originally called constative): speech acts conveying information, including stating, contending, insisting, reminding, guessing.

b. Verdictives: speech acts pronouncing judgement, including sentencing, grading, calling, analyzing.

c. Commisives: speech acts that “commit the speaker” to a course of action, including promising, guaranteeing, refusing, offering.

d. Exertives: speech acts exercising “powers, rights or influences.” including ordering, requesting, begging, daring, suggesting.

e. Behabitives: speech acts reacting to “other people’s behaviour and fortunes”, including thanking, congratulating, criticizing, praising, apologizing, regretting.

Indirect Speech Acts

Indirect speech acts are what we normally refer to “hidden agendas” or “subtext”: things we do surreptitiously with words, things we either don’t need or don’t want to be seen as doing openly with words. Indirect speech act are typically hidden for less sinister reasons: because they don’t need to be spelled out (everybody knows what the speaker means), to get a laugh (a good deal of our spontaneous humor is derived from implied messages), or to achieve some specific conversational purpose (the speaker wants something but doesn’t want to seem be wanting it).
RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This research uses a qualitative descriptive method. This research uses such method because the data which are analyzed are in the form of words and sentences, not in numbers.

Source of the Data

In this research, the writer takes all of the data from three Indonesian novels. They are 40 Days in Europe by Maulana M.Syuhada, Negeri van Oranje by Wahyuningrat, Adept Widiarsa, Nisa Permadi, and Rizki Pandu Perdana, and 5 Cm by Donny Dhirgantoro. Specifically, the writer does not take the narration within the novels, but the dialogue between the characters.

Data Collection

1. Reading those three novels as the sources of data.
2. After reading thoroughly the novels, the writer takes notes to the dialogue between characters from each novel.
3. Identifying the dialogue written by separating which dialogue will be taken to analyze further.
4. Editing the source of data in this case the dialogue to be more selected data by writing and putting them on the list.

Data Analysis Procedures

1. Grouping the dialogues from those three novels.
2. Taking the selected dialogue from the novels to be analyzed using the theory that are in second chapter.
3. Analyzing the dialogues as the data analysis to describe the speech event concerning the information given in the novels.
4. Analyzing the dialogue as the data analysis from each dialogue to describe the speech act concerning the sentence.
5. In the discussion, the writer tries to explain what is possibly occur on the previous occasion in analyzing.
RESULT OF STUDY AND DISCUSSION

The data that are analyzed consist of 38 dialogues. After analyzing the dialogues the writer will discuss the result in the discussion part.

Discussion

Based on the analysis above concerning speech event and speech act, the writer draws a conclusion that speech event can help us to gain understanding easier concerning the context of each dialogue. Speech event can inform us about the speakers, who they are, what relationship that they have, whether they are close relation or professional, having informal or formal communication, describe the situation or the place around where the dialogue occur, and some supporting information to get the reader easier in understanding the context.

According to the analysis above regarding speech act analysis, the writer classifies the speech acts and draws the results into a pie chart in order to easier the reader to obtain deeper understanding toward the result.

Furthermore, the writer got speech acts that involve into praise (7.7%), contending (3.9), reminding (3.9), insisting (3.9%), promise (3.9%), refuse (15.4%), request (7.7%), grading (3.9%), analyzing (5.8%), guessing (7.7%), order (3.9%), thanking (3.9%), congratulating (1.9%), stating (11.5%), suggesting (1.9%), criticizing (3.9%), apology (1.9%), calling (7.7%)
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

Based on the analysis in chapter four led the writer to the conclusion that speech event can help us to gain understanding easier concerning the context of each dialogue. Furthermore, the writer finds speech acts that involve into praise (7.7%), contending (3.9), reminding (3.9), insisting (3.9%), promise (3.9%), refuse (15.4%), request (7.7%), grading (3.9%), analyzing (5.8%), guessing (7.7%), order (3.9%), thanking (3.9%), congratulating (1.9%), stating (11.5%), suggesting (1.9%), criticizing (3.9%), apology (1.9%), calling (7.7%)

Suggestion

In this scientific research the writer used three Indonesian novels as the source of data. They are 40 Days in Europe, 5 cm and Negeri van Oranje which all the dialogues are in Indonesia and tend to the daily conversation within. For the next research, the writer suggests to use other media as the source of data. For instance, newspaper which use more formal language, Indonesian or English drama scripts, or from some funny jokes that for some people need hard understanding concerning the context used.