

# THE ANALYSIS ON ILLOCUTION FUNCTIONS FOR IMPERATIVE UTTERANCES IN "UNCLE'S TOM CABIN" NOVEL

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## ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify and describe the kinds of illocutionary functions for imperative utterances in the novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by applying pragmatic approach. It used a descriptive qualitative method with embedded case study. The data consisted of words, phrases and sentences containing speech acts that have an illocutionary power functioning as imperative. These data were obtained from all dialogues in the novel. After that, the data were collected by content analysis method. The result revealed that there were 35 data which had function for commanding and then followed by 28 data for requesting. Then, there were also 17 data for suggesting, 13 advising data, and 3 complaining data. At last, there were both of recommending and promising having 2 data in this research. In the conclusion, the function of commanding is tend to be discovered dominantly in this research since this novel tells about slavery issue.

## KEYWORDS

Imperative utterances  
Pragmatic Approach  
Speech Acts  
Novel  
Commanding

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## 1. Introduction

Conversation is a way for people to communicate one to another. In a conversation, there is an exchange of words, sentences, expressions, information, thoughts, and ideas between two or more people in certain situations with certain topics. The scientific study of this conversation is closely related to scientific studies in the field of pragmatics. It is a kind of study relating to a situation when people have a conversation to express something which does not only produces speech but also requires action to do something (Yule, 1996). The actions formed by these speeches are generally called Speech acts.

Cruse defines that to convey a message or information we must reveal propositions with a certain illocutionary force, and in so doing we present certain types of action, for instance declaring, promising, warning, and so on, which have come to be called speech acts (Cruse, 2000). It means that speech act is one of the most important parts in pragmatic studies which lead to how the context of the utterance can affect the utterance so that the meaning or intent of the speaker can be understood properly.

Meanwhile, Leech (in Austin) states that all speeches are forms of action. It means that something about the world of speech acts has the function of language as a means of action (Leech, 1993). All sentences or utterances spoken by speakers actually contain certain communicative functions. Based on this opinion, it can be said that saying something can be called an activity or action. This is possible because every utterance has a specific purpose that affects other people. According to Chaer and Agustina, speech acts are individual symptoms, psychological in nature and their continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations (Chaer & Agustina, 2010).

In speech acts, it is seen more in the meaning or meaning of the actions in the speech. Actions in speech will be seen from the meaning of the speech. Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that a speech act is an activity by saying something. The speech act that has a specific purpose cannot be separated from the concept of the speech situation. This concept clarifies the meaning of speech act as an action that produces speech as a product of speech act.

In practice there are three kinds of speech acts, namely; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts (Searle, 1969). Searle then classifies the illocutionary speech acts into five

kinds of speech forms in which each of them has a communicative function, namely assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declaration.

Assertive speech acts are speech forms that bind the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed. It consists of stating, reporting, informing, explaining, defending, refusing and others. The act of stating defines that the speaker says something and it will make the speech partner believing in the speaker's utterance. Then, the act of reporting means that when the speaker says something, the speaker should believe that something has happened. The act of refusing, denying, means that the speaker says something then the speech partner believes that there is a reason not to believe. The act of agreeing, acknowledging, means that when the speaker says something, the speech partner believes that what the speaker says is different from what he wants and is different from the original opinion. Example: Teacher: Our topic today is about discourse analysis. The teacher's speech is an example of a representative speech act which is included in the act of notifying.

Secondly, directive speech acts, namely the form of speech that is intended to influence the speech partner to take action for example commanding, requesting, advising and ect. According to Ibrahim, the directive expresses the attitude of the speaker towards the actions that will be carried out by the speech partner, for example asking, pleading, inviting, asking, ordering, and suggesting (Ibrahim, 1993). The act of asking for meaning when saying something means that the speaker asks the speech partner to do A, meaning that the speech partner does A. It can be done by the speaker's desire. The act of commanding means that when the speaker expresses his desire to the speech partner to do A, the speech partner must do A. The speech partner does A because of the speaker's desire. The act of asking, when saying something the speaker asks, expresses a desire to the speech partner, the speech partner answers what is asked by the speaker.

The third one is expressive speech acts which are speech forms functioning to express or show the psychological attitude of the speaker to a situation. These speech acts are in the form of apologizing, thanking, congratulating, praising, criticizing. The speaker expresses certain feelings to the interlocutor, both routine and pure. The speaker's feelings and expressions for certain types of situations can be in the form of greetings that express pleasure, because they meet and see someone, thanksgiving, which express gratitude, for having received something. Apologizing expresses sympathy, because the speaker has hurt or disturbed the interlocutor. Example: Yes, your report card is very good. This utterance is an example of an expressive act that includes praise.

The fourth one is commissive speech acts which are speech forms that function to express for promising, vowing, swearing and soon. Commissive consists of 2 types, namely promises and offers (Ibrahim, 1993). The acts of promising, cursing and swearing mean that the speaker promises the speech partner to do A, based on the condition of the speech partner indicating he wants the speaker to do A. My example promises to come tomorrow. The statement on the side is an example of a commissive act that is included in promising.

And the last one is a declaration Speech Act, which is a form of speech that connects the contents of the speech with reality, such as agree, disagree, totally wrong, and so on. There is also in form of direct-indirect and literal-not literal speech acts.

This illocutionary speech act based on its structure is divided into three types, such as declarative, interrogative, and imperative. One of interesting topics to study is the imperative type. This topic can be analyzed based on several studies. It can be seen from the study of its structure and syntax because this type refers to the verb and tends to ignore the persona and the tense (Ramlan, 1987). Moreover, this topic can also be viewed from the semantic aspect which focuses on the lingual unit, namely on statements that contain meaning and are followed by action responses (Frank, 1972). Moreover, this type of imperative can also be studied from its pragmatic aspect to discuss the illocutionary power of speech acts with the functions of pleading, ordering, suggesting, etc., which have directive and assertive implications. This means that it can have an impact so that the speech partner does what the speaker tells him/ her to do (Yule, 1996).

Researchers are interested in conducting further research on this type of imperative because there is still an opportunity to examine it more deeply. This study focuses on illocutionary function for imperative speech in a novel entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin". The novel was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe and it becomes one of the classic novels that tells the story of slavery in America

(Stowe, 2000). Uncle Tom's Cabin is the central character in this novel related to. This novel is the starting point for the abolition of slavery in the United States. Some praised him and some cursed him. This story of slavery is an important historical account of several important events in America. Through Uncle Tom's Cabin, Stowe expressed his deepest disappointment and sorrow at the conditions of American life in the 1850s. Uncle Tom's Cabin was so well organized and sharp by Stowe that it sparked tremendous awareness and shock in American society at that time. The central character in this novel is Tom, a black slave in the Shelby family's house, a man who is obedient and remains true to his faith even in the midst of the most humiliating and suffering conditions. He became a symbol of humility and extraordinary kindness and loyalty. Besides, this novel also sparked a great war in American history as stated by the president of the United States of America Abraham Lincoln. Therefore, in this novel there are many imperative utterances that are used by researchers as object of research.

Previous studies that are relevant to this research will be reviewed first by the researcher, in order to find and determine research gaps or avoid overlapping. Therefore, the researchers reviewed the results of previous studies, both journals and research thesis. The researches include the following below;

Based on journal from Siagian entitled "Speech acts and functions of expressive speech of polish BIPA Learners at UPT Bahasa UNS", her research examines the use of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts and expressive speech used by foreign students in the BIPA learning process (Siagian et al., 2018). In the analysis, there is one function of the speech act of offering, complaining and so on. In relation to imperative speech, there is only a little discussion, for example, the speech of complaining, offering which instructs other people to do something. Therefore, it can be concluded that there are very few imperative utterances in the illocutionary function of expressive speech acts.

Based on a journal entitled entitled "Showing "Respect" in a Multicultural Society in Central Sulawesi: Sociopragmatics Study of Directive Speect Acts in a Local Language in a University Academic Environment", Fatma identified the types of directive speech utterances in the local language and their functions that involve the context of each conversation (Fatma et al., 2017). Besides the context, there must also be multicultural aspects such as integration, ethnicity, culture, age, gender, role and religion. In relation to the research above, there is a directive speech act having an imperative element.

Based on Yanto's research entitled "Forms of Indonesian Imperative Speech in Teacher and Student Interaction at Sumenep State Junior High School (Yanto, 2013), it was found several things about imperative sentences, including the existence of active and passive imperative structures, as well as several functions in pragmatics which were constructed from declarative and interrogative forms with pragmatic imperative meanings.

Meanwhile, Fitriana's research focused on the analysis of expressive speech acts in "Stealing Home" novel and its translations. Fitriana's research entitled Analysis of Technique and Translation Quality of Expressive Speech Acts in "Stealing Home" novel by Sherryl Woods also analyzed the impact of techniques on the study in terms of accuracy, acceptability, and readability (Fitriana, 2014). In another previous research, Wahyuni's research presented An Analysis of Translation Techniques of Directive Speech Acts in "Alice in Wonderland" movie and its Effects to the Translation Quality (Wahyuni, 2014). Wahyuni's research focused only on directive speech acts to be analyzed for its translation technique and quality. Hapsari conducted a translation research entitled An Analysis of Translation of Assertive Speech Act in "Pride and Prejudice" (PAP) novel and its two translation versions (Hapsari et al., 2016). Fitriana's and Wahyuni's research did not discuss about illocutionary function for imperative speech acts.

Hapsari's research focused on speech acts of answering in the novel and its two translation versions to be analyzed for its translation quality and technique. The next research is Valensia's research entitled Analysis of politeness strategies on the speech act of request in the novel Breaking Down and its translation (Valensia, 2014). Valensia's research is more likely to pay attention to the application of politeness strategies in request speech acts without focusing attention on other speech acts that contain elements of imperative speech acts. Both of these speech act studies above also did not discuss more about illocutionary function for imperative speech acts.

Furthermore, Mansur's research entitled "*Mitigasi pada tindak tutur memerintah (Commanding) dalam dua seri novel Harry Potter*" examines the mitigation (speech smoothing) applied to the illocutionary speech act of commanding (Mansur, 2014). This researcher only focuses on refining the illocutionary utterances of commanding, so they have not directed towards other utterances that contain imperative meanings such as the illocutionary speech act suggesting in assertives, and requesting in directives. In addition, the research results examine the translation technique only but not towards the method and ideology of translation. Cahyaningrum's thesis entitled "*Analisis teknik dan kualitas terjemahan kalimat tanya pada subtitle Sherlock Holmes*" only examines the translation of interrogative sentence forms both wh- question, yes or no question, and alternative question but does not include pragmatic elements in this study of speech act (Cahyaningrum, 2013).

Nurvrita's thesis entitled "*Analisis tindak tutur ilokusi kalimat tanya pada komik Land of Black Gold dan Negeri Emas Hitam*" (Nurvrita, 2016) has the same case with Yulinda's research entitled "*Kajian terjemahan bentuk pertanyaan Retoris (Rhetorical Question) dalam novel Five On A Treasure Island dan Kualitas terjemahannya*" (Yulinda et al., 2018). Researchers in this case have included elements of illocutionary speech acts in interrogative sentences, where the researcher discusses the function of speech acts in interrogative sentences only. Therefore, the relation to the type of illocutionary imperative speech is still general and not specific. The researchers only studied translation techniques, not yet to the next study, namely the analysis of the method and the ideology of the translator.

## 2. Method

This research used a qualitative-descriptive research. Hereby, It would describe in detail and in depth related to the subject matter. Then, it included a single case study because the target or subject has the same characteristics. Besides, It also applied embedded case research as the goal and concern of the study have defined. Qualitative research is a study about analyzing data by observing and classifying objects from a study (Santosa, 2017). This research is presented in tabular or matrix form to identify the pattern of each category. Henceforth, it is interpreted based on supporting theory and data. The data source were from novel entitled "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe. Meanwhile the data of this research focused on words, phrases and sentences of illocutionary function for imperative speech from the novel "Uncle Tom's Cabin" by Harriet Beecher Stowe.

According to Sutopo, data collection techniques in qualitative research could be carried out and grouped in two ways, namely: 1) by non-interactive methods which include questionnaires, recording documents or archives, and observation does not play a role, and 2) by interactive methods (Sutopo, 2006). in the form of in-depth interviews, role-playing observations and Focus Group Discussions (FGD). So, this study used the note-taking method in collecting applied a purposive sampling technique. After that, the data were identified and described properly.

There are some steps in collecting data technique by applying content analysis , such as

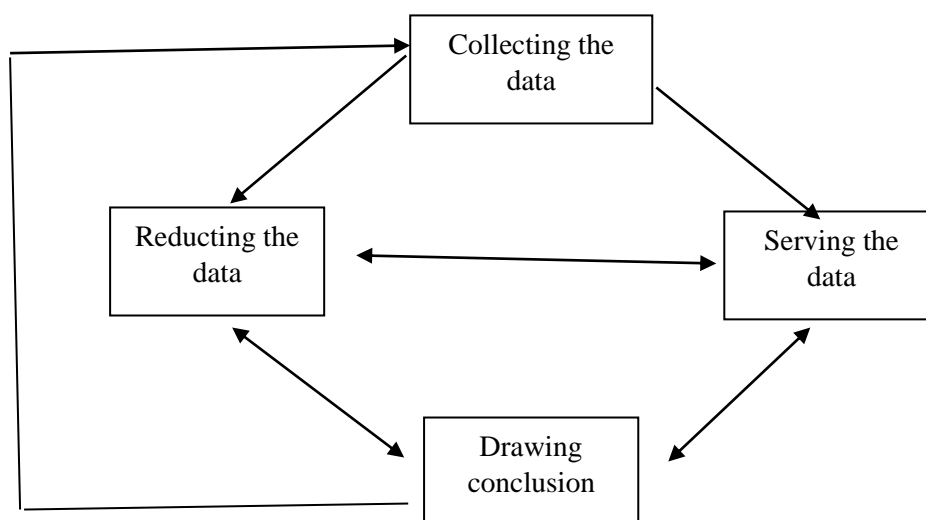
- a. Reading Uncle Tom's Cabin Novel
- b. Selecting and marking sentences that contain illocutionary functions for imperative utterances
- c. Collecting, noting and clarifying the data
- d. Analyzing the data
- e. Drawing conclusion

The Example of steps in collecting data can be seen in table below;

No data	Imperative utterance	Kind of illocutionary	Function of illocutionary
001	Please <i>don't let them take my boy!</i> Please, Missis, please!	Directive	Requesting

After finishing in collecting the data, the researcher continued to analyze the data. The data analysis technique for this research has four characteristics (Sutopo, 2006:105-108). First, the analysis activity is inductive, which means that the research begins with collecting data, developing theories or conjectures, testing validity and then finding answers to the problems as the final conclusion. Second, the process of data collection and data analysis is carried out together. Third, data analysis is interactive by constantly making comparisons between data and between units so

that the activities are comprehensive. Fourth, the analysis activity is in the form of a cycle in which if the researcher feels that he is not sure about the validity of the data or drawing conclusions, the researcher will return to the field to obtain this stability.



Picture 1. Interactive Analysis Model (Sutopo, 2006)

The steps of data analysis in this study are:

- a. Reading Uncle Tom’s Cabin Novel
- b. Selecting and marking sentences that contain illocutionary functions for imperative utterances as the data
- c. Collecting, recording, and classifying data
- d. Analyzing and describing the data
- e. Drawing a conclusion

### 3. Results and Discussion

In this section, research data in the form of speech acts of illocutionary functions in the novel entitled “*Uncle’s Tom Cabin*” are categorized based on imperative speech functions according to Searle’s theory. Those imperative speech functions are (1) Commanding, (2) Requesting, (3) Suggesting, (4) Advicing, (5) Complaining (6) Recommending, (7) Promising (Searle, 1969). Data retrieval is carried out on lingual units of words, phrases, or sentences. Based on the basis of reference in taking the research data, the researcher classified the data as many as 100 data to analyze the types of illocutionary functions for imperative speech.

Table 1. The Data of Illocutionary Functions Type for Imperative Speech

No.	Types of imperative speech functions	The number of data	The percentage of data analyzed
1	Commanding	35	35%
2	Requesting	28	28%
3	Suggesting	17	17%
4	Advicing	13	13%
5	Complaining	3	3%
6	Recommending	2	2%
7	Promising	2	2%
		100	100%

Based on the table above, the researchers found and classified the data in “*Uncle Tom’s Cabin*” novel as follows; the first was illocutionary type of imperative speech function which has the most data numbers in commanding function with 35 data and requesting function with 28 data.



Furthermore, there were 17 data of suggesting function, 13 data of advising function, 3 data of complaining function and finally there are 2 data that have the same numbers, namely recommending function and promising function.

The researcher tried to describe the data finding based on the types of illocutionary functions for imperative speech as follows:

#### A. Commanding

The speech act of commanding is a part of the directive speech act, namely the form of speech that is intended to make an influence so that the speech partner takes action. In the research data, there are 35 types of illocutionary data in imperative speech that have a commanding function, as an example:

Example 1  
No. data 003

*Show this gentlemen how you dance and sing.*

This utterance is taken from a conversation between the master named Mr. Shelby and the slave he had. His slave had the ability to sing and dance. Furthermore, He had a guest, namely Mr. Heley as a slave trader. Therefore, this master Shelby ordered his slave to dance and sing in front of his guests. From the speech, it has the context of the situation that the master has the power to order his slave. Therefore, the word “*Show*” here has the meaning of showing the strength of high class people. It can be concluded that it uses an illocutionary speech act that functions to command.

Example 2  
No. data 014

*Come here* and *help me put on* this dress, and *stop listening* at doors.

Some utterances containing command function are from dialog above done between Emily Shelby as the master who became Mr Shelby’s wife and Eliza as Mrs. Shelby’s maid. Emily asked Eliza to come to her in order to put her dress. Besides, she also ordered her to stop listening the conversation between Mr. Shelby and a slave trader. The context of the situation describes that the master has the power to order her slave. Therefore, the word “*come here*” and “*stop listening*” here have the meaning of showing the strength of high class people. It can be interpreted that the utterances use an illocutionary speech act that functions to command.

Example 3  
No. data 025  
Now *come on and go to bed*

“*Come on and go to bed*” also become parts of speech which have function command. These speeches are instructed by the master to her slave. Therefore, the expression of utterances above shows the strength of high class people.

#### B. Requesting

The speech act of requesting is also one part of the directive speech act, namely the form of speech that is intended to make request to somebody else. In the research data, there are 28 type illocutionary data for imperative speech that have requesting function, as an example:

Example 1  
No. data 049  
Please *don’t let them take my boy! Please*, Missis, please!

Eliza was a slave belonged to master Shelby. She had a child who would be sold by her master, in addition to sell Tom. Eliza run away from the home of the Shelby master and looked for a faraway place to find freedom. Her child was not sold and she tried to find her husband, George, who first fled to Canada. While on the run, Eliza met Mrs Symmes who could help her from Heley’s

pursuit. Eliza asked for help to be protected and hoped the slave trader did not take her child. The context of the situation when Eliza asked Mrs. Symmes for help, it tends to use the illocutionary function to ask for help and protection. By using the speech "**Please**", it can be meant as asking for help.

Example 2

No. data 062

**Can I talk to you a moment, Ruth?**

This utterance can be a part of illocutionary which has function to request. It shows from request question from the dialogue "**Can I talk to you a moment, Ruth?**". This question is polite utterance to request someone to do something. This dialogue is done by the people having same social condition.

Example 3

No. data 100

Topsy, **bring them here**. They're beautiful

There is a conversation between Miss Evageline (Eva) and her best friend namely Topsy. Miss Eva asked Topsy to bring the bunch of flowers to her. So, there statement to request to the best friend. From the speech, it has the context of the situation that the master had the power to order his slave. Therefore, the utterance "**bring them here**" here has the meaning of showing friendship. It can be concluded that it uses an illocutionary speech act that functions to request.

### C. Suggesting

In Searle's classification of speech acts, suggesting is a part of assertive speech acts. The main requirement that characterizes the speech act of suggesting in a communication is that the speaker indicates the speech partner wants to do something as expected (Searle, 1969). Afterwards, the speaker wants his or her partner to respond to his suggestion in the form of verbal and nonverbal responses. From the data in this study, there are 17 illocutionary data having meaning to suggest. The example of data can be seen in below;

Example 1

No. data 004

**Why don't you give me** this little one together with Tom and then we have a deal.

In the story above, it is explains that there was a slave trader named Haley trying to negotiate with a slave owner named Mr. Shelby. They had not agreed on the debt between the two which Mr Shelby owed Haley. Once upon a time, there was another slave child belonged to Master Shelby. The slave child attracted Haley to take it, in addition to buy Tom's slaves and their debt was considered paid off. From the context of the situation, it can be seen that Heley's speech asked the little slave child by suggesting. He used the utterance "**Why don't you give me**". This can be interpreted as giving suggestion to the slave owner to make an agreement by providing conditions.

Example 2

No. data 008

**You could tell your wife to buy some new ear rings**

Part of dialog above tells about suggestion from Haris' Master as a slve in order to buy ear rings for his wife. The master asked Haris to give a gift. From the context of the situation, it can be seen that The master's speech gives suggesting. He used the utterance "**You could tell your wife to buy some new ear rings**". This can be interpreted that this utterance has function for suggesting.

Example 3

No. data 082

**Why don't we teach our servants to read?**

There is a conversation between the master named Mr. Augustine St. Clare and his wife named Marie. He talked to Marie in order to suggest about the education of his slave. They expected that their slave can read. From the speech, it has the context of the situation that the master had same the power with her wife. Therefore, the sentence “*Why don’t we teach our servants to read?*” here has the meaning of showing the expectation to the slave that they have. It can be concluded that it uses an illocutionary speech act that functions for suggesting.

#### D. Advicing

The speech act of advising is one part of the directive speech act, namely the form of speech intended by the narration to make an influence so that the speech partner takes action. In the research data, there are 13 types of illocutionary data in imperative speech having an advisory function, as an example:

Example 1

No. data 054

***Don’t say anything*** against your family.

Mr. Shelby's family had a child named young master George, Mr. Goerge was very fond of Tom, whom he taught to read and write. One day, this young master found out that Tom would be sold to Heley. At that time, Tom ordered George not to go against his family's decision. The context of the situation where Tom said “***don't say anything***”. Asking speech from parents to young people can be interpreted as advising. Due to the afore statement, the appropriate speech act is advising for that case.

Example 2

No. data 067

You ***must look after*** yourself and our son. Tonight I’m leaving you.

This is part of dialogue from Harris and Eliza. Harris as husband advice his wife in order to look after his wife and their son. Because he wanted to leave her. The master of him wanted to make him go to another country and married with another women. From context situation states that the position between Harris and Eliza has same condition. Moreover, “You ***must look after*** yourself and our son” has illocutionary function for advising.

Example 3

No. data 085

***Don’t Worry, Lucy. A fine girl like you will find another husband and I’m sure...***

There is a conversation between the master as a trader slave and his slave he had name Lucy. He adviced her that one day she would get the good husband. From the speech, it has the context of the situation that the master had the power to order his slave. Therefore, the sentence “***Don’t Worry, Lucy. A fine girl like you will find another husband and I’m sure...*** applied an illocutionary speech act that functions for advising.

#### E. Complaining

The speech act of complaining is one part of the assertive speech act, namely the form of speech that binds the speaker to the truth of the proposition expressed. In the research data, there are 3 types of illocutionary data in imperative speech with the function of complaining, as an example:

Example 1

No. data 011

Now, ***listen***, I’ll have to talk this over to my wife, but ***don’t want*** you coming around here making my boys nervous.

The story above explains the context of the situation where there was a slave trader who often came to the slave owner, Mr. Shelby. They had agreed to a transaction to transfer slave ownership. Mr. Shelby's wife did not know that an agreement has been reached by both parties so that Mr.



Shelby would tell his wife first. Heley did not come to his house often. Therefore, from the story spoken by Mr. Shelby, he tended to complain to Haley as a slave trader and asked him not to come to his house often because Haley's frequent visits to his house made his men afraid. It was shown by the word "*Listen*" even though it means telling him not to come home so as not to scare his slaves.

Example 2

No. data 016

*Why are you so sad, Goerge?*

The utterance above is taken from conversation between Harris and Eliza. They are husband and wife. Eliza ask question to Harris why he look sad. She usually meet her husband happily, but one day she see him so sad and suffered. Therefore she complint to her husband. The context of situation describe that they have same position.

Example 3

No. data 031

But *why those two slaves when you have so many others.*

There is a conversation between the master named Mr. Shelby and his guest named Mr. Haley as a slave trader. He complaint to Mr Haley about the choice of salves. Because, this master Shelby did not want to realease his slaves who he really loved. So, the utterance "*why those two slaves when you have so many others*" shows an illocutionary speech act that functions for complining.

#### F. Recommending

The speech act of recommending is one part of the directive speech act, namely the form of speech that is intended to make an recommendation so that the speech partner takes action. In the research data, there are 2 types of illocutionary data in imperative speech with the function for recommending. The data findings include:

Example 1

No. data 034

*Maybe we should wait until after lunch.*

The above statement states that Tom tried to recommend the right time to his new employer, the Augustine St. Clare to go. The context of the situation recommends not to go directly to a place but the recommendation speech at the time of day may be a suitable time to go. Therefore, "*Maybe we should wait until after lunch*" is a speech act that can be used, namely a speech act whose function is to recommend.

Example 2

No. data 050

But tonight *you must stay here.*

"*you must stay here*" has meaning to recommend Eliza to stay whole night in the master's house. It means that Eliza can continue to go tomorrow morning. So that, this utterance can be part of illocutionary data function for recommending.

#### G. Promising

Promising speech acts are one part of commissive speech acts, namely the form of speech that functions to state a promise or offer. In the research data, there are 2 types of imperative speech illocutionary data which have a promise function. The data findings include:

Example 1

No. data 096

They have nobody in the world, either. **Promise** me one thing, Daddy.

There is a conversation between Mr. Augustine St. Clare. Evangeline as a daughter of Mr St. Clare. She is originally from Canada and had lived in Louisiana. This little girl named Evangeline asked her father to promise something so that Tom and the other slaves would be released or freed. In the context of the situation, daughter asked his father to make a promise. Therefore, the most suitable speech act in this statement contains promising function since there is a word “*promise*”.

There is also another example using the Promising speech acts in the data. It can be seen in the utterance below;

Example 2

No. data 065

Good. Well, *you can be my driver if you promise you won't get drunk more than once a week, Tom.*

This part of conversation above describes about a offer from the master to Tom as a slave become the driver. The master promised to Tom by saying the utterance “*you can be my driver if you promise you won't get drunk more than once a week, Tom.*” This statement means that its speech has functions promising.

### Discussion

The table 1. above also shows that the most dominant illocutionary function of imperative speech in this study is Commanding. The functions of this speech was found as many as 35 data. The dominance of this speech act is in line with the novel Uncle Tom's Cabin which this novel tells about the life of slavery in America at that time. There is an inhuman slavery in which humans are considered as trading property that has a profit value. Therefore, people who have slaves have rights and are free to do anything to their slaves sometimes without regard to the circumstances and feelings of their slaves. This slavery will never be separated from the act of commanding and ordering that is done by the master or slave trader to the slaves. The speech act of the illocutionary function of commanding is usually carried out by employers and slave traders because they are considered as speakers who have a higher social position than the interlocutor. In the data of this study, the characters Heley as a slave trader, Shelby, and Legre as an employer are the ones who contribute the most in carrying out the illocutionary function of Government. This is natural because he is a character with a higher social position than the other characters.

The second imperative illocutionary form of speech that looks dominant is the form of Requesting. From the table above, it can be seen that as many as 28 data were found in the form of Requesting. The actor of this speech act usually has a lower position than his partner. However, it is possible that the perpetrator of this speech act has the same position as the interlocutor or even higher. In this study, most of the speech acts of the pleading function were performed by characters whose position was below their interlocutor.

Furthermore, the third and fourth imperative illocutionary speech forms are occupied by the suggesting function of 17 data and followed by the advising function of 13 data. In both functions, the speech act actor has a position that tends to be the same as the speech partner, but sometimes the speaker's position is higher than the speech partner. It depends on the context of the situation.

There are also three imperative functions that occupy the final order. Those are 2 data of speech acts with function to promise (Promising), 2 data of speech acts with function to complain (Complaining) and 2 data of speech acts with function to recommend (Recommending). These three functions only appear slightly in the data. The promise function means that the speaker asks the speech partner to make a promise in the future. Advising and recommending functions mean the speech act actor gives advice or a recommendation to the speech partner and the speaker's social position is usually higher than the speech partner.

### 4. Conclusion

In this study, it can be concluded that the researcher found and classified speech data that has an illocutionary function on imperative speech in Uncle Tom's Cabin novel as follows; The first is the illocutionary type of imperative speech function which has the most data in the commanding function with 35 data and the requesting function with 28 data. Moreover, there are 17 data suggesting functions, 13 advising data, and 3 complaining data. There are also two data having the same amount, namely the recommending functions and the promising functions.

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