

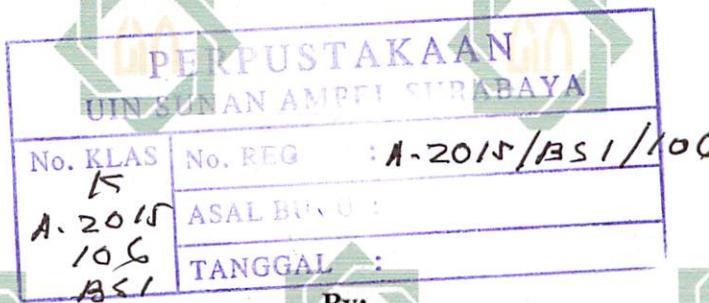
AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY JENNIFER IN
SIDNEY SHELDON'S *RAGE OF ANGELS*

THESIS



Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree
of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic

University Sunan Ampel Surabaya



Reg. Number: A03211067

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL

SURABAYA

2015

DECLARATION

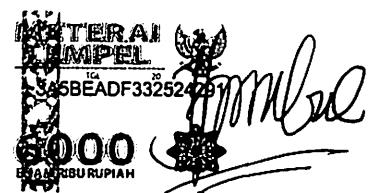
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This thesis is written to fulfill the requirement of Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. I hereby pronounce that the study entitle “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by Jennifer in Sidney Sheldon’s *Rage of Angels*” is my own work. It is not included any materials previously written or published by other people, except where due reference is made in the text of this thesis.

Surabaya, July 23, 2015

The writer,



Rani Febriyanti

THESIS ADVISOR'S APPROVAL

Thesis Entitled

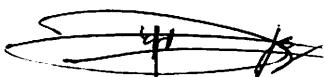
**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY JENNIFER IN
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THESIS EXAMINERS' APPROVAL

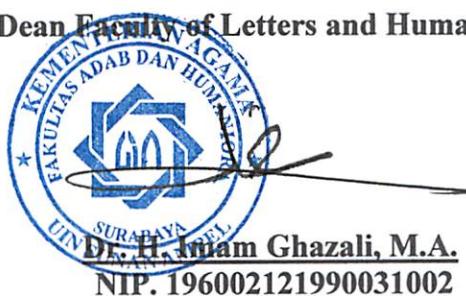
Thesis Entitle

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This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners of
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TABLE OF CONTENT

Inside Cover Page	i
Inside Title Page	ii
Declaration Page	iii
Dedication Page	iv
Motto Page	v
Thesis Advisor's Approval Page.....	vi
Thesis Examiners' Approval Page.....	vii
Acknowledgment	viii
Table of Content	X
Abstract.....	xii
Intisari.....	xiii

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problems	6
1.3 Objective of the Study	6
1.4 Significance of the Study.....	6
1.5 Scope and Limitation	7
1.6 Definition of Key Terms	7

CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Pragmatics	9
2.2 Speech Acts	10
2.3 Types of Illocutionary Acts	12
2.4 Context of Situation	15
2.5 Previous Studies	17

CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Approach.....	19
3.2 Data Source	19
3.3 Data	20
3.4 Research Instrument	20
3.5 Technique of Data Collection	20
3.6 Technique of Data Analysis	22

CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Findings	25
4.1.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts	25
4.1.2 Context of Situation	52
4.2 Discussions.....	78

CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion	82
5.2 Suggestion	84

ABSTRACT

Febriyanti, Rani. 2015. *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by Jennifer in Sidney Sheldon's Rage of Angels*. English Department, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
Thesis Advisor: Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.

Key Words: Illocutionary Acts, Context of Situation, and *Rage of Angels*

This study is about An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by Jennifer in Sidney Sheldon's *Rage of Angels*. An Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind. There are two problems about this study, they are; (1) what types of illocutionary acts are used by Jennifer in Sidney Sheldon's *Rage of Angels*? (2) In what context of situation the illocutionary acts used by Jennifer in Sidney Sheldon's *Rage of Angels*? The data source of this study is *Rage of Angels*, a novel written by Sidney Sheldon. It is chosen because the conversations used by Jennifer portrayed each type of illocutionary acts.

The writer uses descriptive method. It is because she takes the data from the novel in the form of conversation. In addition, the writer wants to make a nice description based on the aims of the study. In collecting the data, the writer notes the following steps: (1) reading *Rage of Angels* novel, (2) fragmenting the utterances used by Jennifer, (3) fragmenting the utterances used by other characters who involve Jennifer. In analyzing data, the writer also takes some steps: (1) identifying the data, (2) classifying the data, (3) determining the data into each type of illocutionary acts, (4) describing the illocutionary acts and the context of situation that underlie the illocution.

Based on the data have been analyzed, the writer finds five types of illocutionary acts used by Jennifer. They are assertives (stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting), directives (commanding, asking and requesting), commissives (refusing, planning, and promising), expressives (thanking, apologizing, praising, and blaming) and declarations (appointing). The most commonly occur of types of illocutionary act used by Jennifer is directives' illocutionary acts. Also, the writer finds the situations appeared when the illocutionary acts uttered by Jennifer. There are some situations, such as caring for, expression of refusing, portraying a contradiction, reminding, and so on. The most frequently occur in what context of situation the illocutionary acts used by Jennifer is in topic of refusing.

INTISARI

Febriyanti, Rani. 2015. *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used by Jennifer in Sidney Sheldon's Rage of Angels*. English Departmant, Faculty of Letters and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
Pembimbing Skripsi: Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.

Kata Kunci: Illocutionary Acts, Context of Situation dan *Rage of Angels*.

Skripsi ini membahas tentang tindak ilokusi (illocutionary act) yang digunakan oleh Jennifer dalam novel yang berjudul *Rage of Angels* karya Sidney Sheldon. Ilokusi adalah makna tersirat yang terdapat di dalam sebuah ucapan. Dalam penelitian ini terdapat dua rumusan masalah, di antaranya (1) ada berapa macam tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Jennifer dalam novel *Rage of Angels*? (2) dalam situasi yang seperti apakah tindak ilokusi digunakan oleh Jennifer dalam novel *Rage of Angels*? Data yang dianalisis oleh penulis diambil dari novel *Rage of Angels* karya Sidney Sheldon. Novel tersebut dijadikan sebagai objek penelitian di karenakan percakapan yang dilakukan oleh Jennifer menggambarkan beberapa macam dari tindak ilokusi.

Dalam penulisan skripsi, penulis menggunakan metode deskriptif. Hal yang demikian dikarenakan penulis mengambil data dari sebuah novel dalam bentuk percakapan. Penulis ingin medeskripsikan data yang dihasilkan berdasarkan tujuan dari penelitian ini. Dalam pengumpulan data, penulis melakukan langkah-langkah sebagai berikut; (1) membaca keseluruhan cerita dalam novel, (2) menandai ungkapan yang termasuk tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Jennifer, serta (3) menandai ungkapan yang digunakan oleh karakter lainnya yang melibatkan Jennifer. Kemudian, dalam menganalisis data, penulis juga melakukan beberapa langkah, di antaranya; (1) mengidentifikasi data, (2) mengetahui pokoknya data, (3) menentukan jenis tindak ilokusi yang digunakan beserta frekuensinya, (4) menjelaskan macam-macam tindak ilokusi dan situasi yang mendasarinya.

Sesuai dengan data yang telah dianalisis, penulis menemukan lima macam tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Jennifer, di antaranya: assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. Dari keseluruhan tindak ilokusi yang digunakan oleh Jennifer, tindak ilokusi directives yang mempunyai frekuensi terbanyak. Penulis juga menemukan duapuluh situasi yang muncul ketika tindak ilokusi digunakan oleh Jennifer. Beberapa contoh situasi yang muncul ketika tindak ilokusi dilakukan oleh Jennifer di antaranya adalah caring for, expression of refusing, portraying a contradiction, reminding, drawing the cooperation, bullying, warning dan sebagainya. Situasi yang sering muncul ketika Jennifer menggunakan tindak ilokusi adalah expression of refusing.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer describes what this study about. She gives a brief explanation about her study. There are six parts in this chapter, background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and the last one is definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a capacity that distinguishes human beings from other creatures. All the attitudes and behaviors which characterize human beings, language is quite possibly the most important. It is formed by a wide range of contextual factors, including social and physical circumstances, identities, attitudes, abilities, and beliefs of participants, and relations holding between participants (Traugott & Pratt, 1980: 226).

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Wardhaugh (1977) assumed that language functions to communicate general attitudes toward life. Language allows people to say things to each other and express their communicative needs. Language is a communication tool that is used by people in everyday life. Sometimes, somebody knows someone's behavior or attitude from language. It means that communication is the way to interact people by using language itself, and how does someone interact people; make it run well with good communication (Wardhaugh, 1977: 7).

Communication has important role in daily life. Communication is defined as a process by which people give or extend meanings in an attempt to create shared understanding. Thus, people can cooperate with each other when they communicate just as they do in any activities. Communication is usually defined as conversation, namely for sending and receiving message. If the message cannot be received, it means that communication does not work well. In order to make communication run well, the hearer should know the speaker's mean.

This is related to what is called speech act. Austin (1962) defined speech acts as the action performed in saying something. Speech act theory can be analyzed on the three different levels. These are, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the content of the utterance itself, while the illocutionary act is the meaning intended by the speaker, and perlocutionary act is the interpretation of the message by the listener.

Locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to "meaning" in traditional sense. Secondly, illocutionary act such as informing, ordering, warning, and undertaking. Thirdly, perlocutionary acts achieve by saying something, such as convicting, persuading, deterring, surprising, or misleading (Austin, 1962: 108).

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated the minimal units of human communication are speech acts of a type called illocutionary acts. Some examples of these are statements, questions, commands, promises, and

apologies (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985: 1). Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind. The most important study of the three kinds of speech act is illocutionary acts. It is because the illocutionary act becomes the basic of analysis.

Searle (1979) introduced five classes of the illocutionary acts, they are: assertives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives (Searle, 1979: 12). Speech act theory treats an utterance as an act performed by a speaker in a context with respect to an addressee. Performing a speech act involve performing;

(1) A locutionary act, the act of producing a recognizable grammatical utterance in the language.

(2) Illocutionary act, the attempt to accomplish some communicative purpose. Promising, warning, greeting, reminding, informing, and commanding are all distinct illocutionary acts (Traugott & Pratt, 1980: 229).

Illocutionary force is a combination of language and social practice. Illocution is to locution as speech acts are to speech. Each formulation distinguishes what words say as words from what they do as a component of human interaction. Speech-act theory brings illocution to the fore by situating language within the relationships lived by its users (Petrey, 1990: 13).

A speaker's communicative competence includes not just knowledge of what illocutionary acts can be performed in the language, but also how, when, and by whom they can be performed. Illocutionary acts can often be

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differentiated from each other in terms of their appropriateness conditions.

When a speaker performs a speech act, the hearer is normally entitled to infer that the speaker believes all the appropriateness conditions on that speech act are met; the speaker normally presupposes that the hearer also takes this for granted.

Many kinds of media can be used as a means of communication. One of them is a novel which contains written conversation. Novel is a book length story in prose, which the author attempts to make the sense, namely while people read they experience actual life. Novels can be broadly characterized as long narratives in prose dealing chiefly with contemporary life. Novels tell stories, which are typically defined as a series of events described in a sequence. Although it is fiction, most of the ideas come near of society and, like the other literary work; it has social value inside.

People could get many things from reading novel, not only having fun and relaxing, but also investigating many aspects from a novel, such as: psychological aspect, pragmatics aspects, grammar aspect, sociolinguistics aspect, and others. Every author has a different way of presenting the story inside. Talks about “novel”, it is very closely related to communication. It is because there are many utterances in some different characters. One character presents any utterances to another character. This is the same term with the conversation. In some conversations, the writer can reveal that Searle’s theory of illocutionary act can be used to analyze the conversations.

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One of the example of novel is *Rage of Angels*. This novel written by Sidney Sheldon. It was published in 1981. The story inside often happen in the daily life. The novel revolves around young attorney Jennifer Parker, she is a woman who struggles to facilitate started her career as a lawyer. Many obstacles and setbacks along the accompanying when she completed a case of her client. As the story progresses, the protagonist is romantically torn between a famous politician, who helps her rise again. She also has a faithful friend for her circumstances. Despite being a young lawyer, she has a friend and a love story, life is not perfect as Jennifer's hope, it is because she also has a problem, especially in the field of law.

Everyone has a different way in saying something, for instance, the main character from this novel called Jennifer Parker. In this novel, there are some utterances uttered by Jennifer. From the utterances, the writer interests to describe the illocutionary acts and the context of situation. For example:

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Jennifer: We need a list of all the accident cases their trucks have been involved in for the past five years.

Ken Bailey: That's going to take a while

Jennifer: Use LEXIS

Based on the context, Jennifer wants accurate news from her client. She needs a list of all the accident cases for the past five years. Then, she suggests her co-worker, Ken Bailey to use Lexis, a national legal computer. The writer describes the illocutionary acts in Jennifer's utterance is assertives that she attempts to tell the truthfully of the utterance. In the other words, assertives illocutionary acts commit the speaker tells something being the case. Jennifer suggests Ken Bailey to use Lexis as the national legal computer; in order she

gets the accurate news about all of accident cases happened with her client for the past five years. It is clear that the utterance is suggesting.

From the conversations inside the novel, the writer wants to discuss about speech act especially in illocutionary act used by the main female character, Jennifer. The writer chooses this novel as the subject of the research because the conversation of the main female character represents the daily conversation. In each conversation contains each type of illocutionary acts. Therefore, the writer wants to analyze the conversation and then classify each utterances to the types of illocutionary act appeared in *Rage of Angels* novel.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

1. What types of illocutionary acts are used by Jennifer in Sidney Sheldon's *Rage of Angels*?
2. In what context of situation the illocutionary acts is used by Jennifer in Sidney Sheldon's *Rage of Angels*?

1. To describe the types of illocutionary acts are used by Jennifer in Sidney Sheldon's *Rage of Angels*.
2. To explain the context of situation of illocutionary acts used by Jennifer in Sidney Sheldon's *Rage of Angels*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In this study, the writer expects this result is able to contribute to students in English Department especially in linguistics material. Particularly in the field of pragmatics and it can be used as an example of linguistics

analysis especially on illocutionary acts. Besides, the writer hopes this research can provide an additional knowledge about illocutionary act through pragmatics analysis. The writer also hopes this study can be used as one of the references for further researchers who are interested in studying illocutionary acts.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research is pragmatics concerning with language used in the utterances especially for interaction between speaker and hearer. The limitation of this research is the analysis of illocutionary acts used by Jennifer. The writer just analyzes the most significant illocutionary acts happen in the conversation. In other words, the writer focuses on analyzing some unique utterances based on her interpretation. She discusses the utterances which are uttered only by Jennifer as the main female character in *Rage of Angels*, a novel by Sidney Sheldon.

In order to avoid misunderstanding about this study, the writer provides definition of some terms. They are explained as follows:

1. Pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context.
2. Speech Act is the action performed in saying something (Austin, 1962: 108).
3. Illocutionary Act is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind.

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4. Context is the set of circumstances or facts that surround a particular event, situation, and others.
5. Jennifer Parker is the main female character in *Rage of Angels*. She is portrayed as a strong woman to face the world, especially in experiencing the business of law.
6. *Rage of Angels* is a novel that tells about a struggle of young female lawyer in defending her career through any temptations. It was published on 1981 which the reality inside were taken from the context social at that time.
7. Sidney Sheldon is the author of *Rage of Angels* novel. He wrote some best seller novels and, one of them is *Rage of Angels*.

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this study, there are some theories related with the field. The theories are explained in this chapter. There are sub topics such as pragmatics, speech act, types of illocutionary act, and context of situation. There are also some previous studies that related with the study.

2.1 Pragmatics

Yule (1996) defined pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis what the people mean by their utterances than what the words and phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It requires a consideration of how the speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with whom they are talking to, when, where, and under what

circumstances (Yule, 1996: 8).

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. It assumes that when people communicate with each other they normally follow some kind of co-operative principle; that is, they have a shared understanding of how they should co-operate in their communications (Paltridge, 2006: 53).

This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what they said. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about

people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions, for example requests that they are performing when they speak (Yule, 1996: 4).

2.2 Speech Acts

Austin (1962: 108) defined speech acts as the action performed in saying something. Yule (1996: 47) defined utterances that perform an action are generally called as speech act. Then, Mey (1994: 111) viewed that speech act are actions happening in the world.

Definitions about speech act above, almost same for those researchers. Whatever the definitions of speech act, briefly speech act is an act when people say a word and theoretically, it is the productions of the utterance in the aim of making things happen. Traugott & Pratt (1980) assumed speech act theory contributes to the theory of linguistic universals in formulating the necessary and universal laws governing the successful performance and satisfaction of all kinds of illocutionary acts in language use and comprehension (Traugott & Pratt, 1980: 231).

Besides, Austin (1962) also mentioned that speech act theory can be analyzed on three levels. These are, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The definitions about three basic levels of speech act are described below:

2.2.1 Locutionary Act

The locutionary act refers to the literal meaning of the actual words, for instance, *it's hot in here* referring to the temperature

(Paltridge, 2006: 55). Locutionary is the act of saying, the literal meaning of the utterances. Locution is the description about what the speakers said. Peccei (1999:4) assumed that locution is the actual form of words used by the speakers. On the other word, speaker produces a meaningful linguistic expression.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

The illocutionary act refers to the speaker's intention in uttering the words (Paltridge, 2006: 55). According to Peccei (1999) Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering these words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking and others (1999:44). It means, in every utterance that the speaker produced it is also another act that performed inside the utterance.

Yule (1996) assumed the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force on an utterance (1996: 48). Mostly people do not just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose; they form an utterance with some kind function in mind (Yule, 1996: 48). In the writer's opinion, illocutionary act is the speaker's intention toward the utterance he or she says. Speech act theory brings illocution to the fore by situating language within the relationships by its users (Petrey, 1995 :13).

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated the minimal units of human communication are speech acts of a type called illocutionary acts. Some examples of these are statements, questions, commands,

promises, and apologies (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985: 1).

Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind. The most important study of the three kinds of speech act is illocutionary acts. It is because the illocutionary acts becomes the basic of analysis.

2.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

The perlocutionary act refers to the effect of the utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person (Paltridge, 2006: 55). It is the consequent effect of the utterance on the hearer through the uttering of linguistic expression, or the overall aim of the utterance (Peccei, 1999:44). It may or may not be what the speaker wants but it is caused by the locution. In my assumption, perlocutionary act is the hearer's interpretation towards the speaker's utterance.

2.3 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Searle (1977) takes the exception to Austin's original classification into verdictive, expositive, exercitive, behavities, and commissive acts (as cited in Wardhani, 2012).

- a. Verdictives are typified by giving of a verdict, as the name implies, by a jury, arbitrator, or umpire. But they need not be final; they may be, for an example, an estimate, reckoning, or appraisal.
- b. Exercitives are the exercising of powers, rights or influence. Examples are appointing, voting, ordering, urging, advising, warning, and others.

- c. **Commissives** are typified by promising or otherwise undertaking, they commit you to do something, but include also declarations or announcements of intention.
- d. **Behavities** are a very miscellaneous group, and have to do with attitudes and social behavior. Examples are apologizing, congratulating, commending, condoling, cursing, and challenging.
- e. **Expositives** is the plan how our utterances fit into the course of an argument or conversation, how we are using words, or in general are expository. Examples are 'I reply', 'I argue', 'I concede', 'I illustrate', 'I assume', 'I postulate'.

Among other things, Searle criticize Austin for operating with overlapping criteria, for categories that do not satisfy the definition of the category. The five types of illocutionary act delivered by Searle are further explained below:

2.3.1 Assertives

Searle (in Leech 1983) defined assertives commit speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, this category performs action such as: stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting (1983: 105). In other words, it tells about the truthfully of the utterance or represents reality by making their utterance or words fit with the world as they believe it to be. For example: "*no one can makes a better cake than me*", this utterance is assertives that

boasting about himself and disparage others. Other example is “*it's raining*”, this utterance is stating the general truth.

2.3.2 Directives

Searle (in Leech 1983) also defined directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer, such as; ordering, commanding, requesting, and advising (1983: 106). This category means that speakers direct the hearer to perform particular act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words. In the writer's assumption, the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. For example, “*clean it up!*”. It means that Ed commanding Fey to clean the mess.

2.3.3 Commissives

Commissives commit speaker to some future action, for example; promising, refusing, planning, vowing, and offering (Searle in Leech, 1983: 106). In commissives, speakers commit themselves

to a future act which will make the world fit their words. For example: “*I'll take her to the doctor*” it is the example of planning. The situation is Steve's cat named Coco is sick, and he will take Coco to the vet to check it.

2.3.4 Expressives

Expressives have the function of speaker's expressing, the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified

in the propositional content (Searle, 1979: 15). The classifications of expressive are thanking, apologizing, congratulating, praising, welcoming, condoling, and others (Searle in Leech, 1983: 106). In the writer's opinion, expressive is kinds of speech act that express the feeling. "*I'm sorry*" is the example of apologizing in expressive types. It reflects that the speaker require apologizing to hearer.

2.3.5 Declarations

Searle (in Leech 1983) defined Declarations are illocution whose successful performance brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, such as resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, and others (1983: 106). This category was special because it can change something in reality. For example utterance: "*I pronounce you husband and wife*". This utterance by a priest to

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declares a man and a women marriage and become a husband and wife.

2.4 Context of Situation

Context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance (Leech, 1983: 13). Cutting (in Paltridge 2006) explained the background knowledge context in terms of what people 'know about each other and the world' and also in terms of what people 'know about what they have been saying' (2006: 54).

Hymes (1964) in Brown and Yule (1983) views the role of contexts in interpretation, on the other, as supporting the intended interpretation (1983: 37). He sets about specifying the features of context which may be relevant to the identification of a type of speech event (Brown & Yule, 1983: 38).

Hymes (1964) abstracts the roles about the concept of features of context in speech situation as described below:

2.4.1 Addressor and Addressee

The addressor is the speaker or writer who produces the utterance. The addressee is the hearer or reader who is the recipient of the utterance.

In other words, the addressor and addressee could be said as the participants of the utterance. The addressor is someone who gives information and, addressee receives the information.

2.4.2 Audience

Audience is also one of the participants, since the presence of overhears may contribute to the specification of the speech event.

2.4.3 Topic

Based on Hymes' category, topic is what being talking about.

2.4.4 Setting

Setting refers in terms of where the event is situated in place and time.

2.4.5 Channel

Channel refers to contact between the participants is in the event being maintained by speech, writing, signing, and others.

2.4.6 Code

Code refers to the choice of what language, or dialect, or style of language is being used.

2.4.7 Message-Form

Message-form refers to what form is intended by the participant, for instance chat, debate, sermon, conversation and others.

2.4.8 Key and Purpose

The key of an utterance or speech event is determined by cues. Every speaker has different way to utter words. Then, purpose refers to what did the participants intend should come about as a result of the communicative event.

2.5 Previous Studies

To expand knowledge about linguistics, the writer reveals some previous studies, which are contains any correlation with this study. The first is a thesis written by Zumaroh (2012), entitle "*The Analysis of Speech Act Used in Air Force One Movie Script*". Zumaroh have researched about the types of speech acts; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. She used a movie as an object to be analyzed. The data were taken from all of the utterances that uttered by main character of *Air Force One*. Zumaroh's thesis has some differences with this study. For instance; in this study, the writer wants more specific in illocutionary act. Also, about the theory, in Zumaroh's thesis used Austin's theory but in this study the writer uses theory from Searle (1979). The writer uses a novel as

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the subject to be analyzed. In addition, the data were taken from some utterances that uttered by the main character.

Rachmadiah (2014), with her thesis entitled "*A Study of Illocutionary Acts Used by Vladimir and Estragon in Waiting ForGodot*". In this thesis, she described about five types of illocutionary act based on Searle and the function of illocutionary act. She used drama as the object to be analyzed. She found 29 data in her thesis, and the data were taken from some conversations between Vladimir and Estragon in *Waiting ForGodot*.

A thesis conducted by Wardani (2012), entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time Movie*". In this thesis, she described about illocutionary act used by the main character named Dastan. There are 17 data of the result of her thesis, and the data were taken from Dastan's utterances. She used theory from Searle to reveal five types of illocutionary acts. On the other hand, she explained the context when the illocution uttered by Dastan by using theory from Leech (1983).

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In this part, the writer discusses the method that is used in this study.

The writer explains the general process in collecting and analyzing the data.

It consists of research approach, data source, data, research instrument, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Approach

In this study, the writer used descriptive approach. This approach called descriptive because the data presented on description form. The design began with general statement of the research problem. Then, the collected data were the fragments of conversations from *Rage of Angels*, a novel by Sidney Sheldon; the writer tried to get a nice description in the analyzing data. The writer used this method because she would get a description and a nice understanding including the illocutionary use and the context of situation that underlie the illocution.

3.2 Data Source

The data of this research was taken from a novel, entitle *Rage of Angels* written by Sidney Sheldon. The novel chosen because it has a good story inside, the story was common happen in daily life. It has a nice value to the reader, and the important thing why the writer chose this novel as the data source because the conversations inside portrayed each categories of illocutionary act. This novel was published on 1981, and it became best seller at that time.

3.3 Data

The data of this study were the conversations or utterances used by Jennifer. In order to make a good explanation, the writer included some utterances used by other characters in a dialog related to Jennifer. The writer took dialogs in *Rage of Angels* novel that involved Jennifer as the field to collect the data.

3.4 Research Instrument

The main instrument employed in this study is human instrument. It can be said that the instrument was the writer herself who collected, interpreted, analyzed the data, and drew a conclusion or a result of the study. In this study, the writer used herself as main research instrument through reading, identifying, and collecting the conversations. The writer selected the conversations in *Rage of Angels* which were uttered by Jennifer and other characters which involved Jennifer. Then, the writer started to analyze the data

3.5 Technique of Data Collection

In this study, the writer used some steps to collecting the data. The steps are described below:

1. Reading *Rage of Angels*

The writer read the whole story from *Rage of Angels* novel. She read the novel many times until understands the aspect of the story. It is because the writer wants to understand the types of illocutionary acts appeared in the novel.

2. Fragmenting the utterances used by Jennifer

The writer collected all utterances uttered by Jennifer while reading *Rage of Angels* novel. After rechecking the utterances, the writer found Jennifer's illocutionary acts that became the data of this study.

Table 3.1 The example of fragmenting the utterances that contain of illocutionary acts

No	Jennifer's Utterances	Page
1	Jennifer: <u><i>I'm sorry, but it is not extraneous.</i></u>	11
2	Jennifer: <u><i>I couldn't swallow anything</i></u>	12
3	Jennifer: <u><i>It might be easier if we met somewhere</i></u>	13
4	Jennifer: <u><i>Ken, would you run a check on someone for me?</i></u>	13

In table 3.1, utterances in the italic font and underlined are some examples of illocutionary acts. In this part, the writer only collected all the utterances that contain illocutionary acts. Then, she omitted inappropriate utterances from the collected data.

3. Fragmenting the utterances used by other characters

Then, the writer found the conversations uttered by other characters. The conversations which are uttered by other characters are selected only if the conversations involve Jennifer. The conversations used by other characters are chosen as the important detail that supports this study through Jennifer's utterances.

Table 3.2 The example of fragmenting the utterances used by other characters that involve Jennifer

No	Utterances used by other characters that involve Jennifer	Page
1	Ken Bailey: <u><i>I have two tickets for the ballet Friday night. I thought we might-</i></u> Jennifer: I'm busy Friday night	15

2	Connie Garrett: <i>I didn't really believe there was. I just thought-well, Father Ryan said you could work miracles.</i> Jennifer: That's his territory. I'm only a lawyer.	15
3	Adam Warner: <i>Have you ever been to Milan?</i> Jennifer: No. I've seen pictures of the cathedral there. It's lovely. Adam Warner: <i>I'm not much of a sightseer. My theory is that if you've seen one church, you've seen them all.</i>	16
4	Jennifer: We need a list of all the accident cases their trucks have been involved in for the past five years. Ken Bailey: <i>That's going to take a while</i> Jennifer: Use LEXIS	20

In table 3.2, utterances in the italic font are produced by other characters. Then, some utterances used by Jennifer in the bold font. It can be said that the utterances performed by other characters that involve Jennifer are chosen as the important detail that supports this study.

3.6 Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the writer did several steps to analyze the data.

The steps to analyze the data are described below:

1. Identifying the conversations used by Jennifer

The writer identified the data which are collected from conversations in *Rage of Angels* novel. She identified the utterances that containing illocutionary acts.

2. Categorizing the utterances into each types of illocutionary acts

The writer categorizes the utterances used by Jennifer into each types of illocutionary acts from *Rage of Angels* novel.

3. Determining the types of illocutionary acts used in every classification and counting their frequencies

The next step was determining the types of illocutionary acts used in every classification. In this step, the writer determined each type of illocutionary act and counted their frequencies. In table 3.3, the writer showed the frequencies of each type of illocutionary acts used by Jennifer in *Rage of Angels*, a novel by Sidney Sheldon.

Table 3.3 Types of illocutionary acts used by Jennifer

Types of Illocutionary Acts		Frequency	
Assertives	1. Stating 2. Suggesting 3. Boasting 4. Complaining 5. Claiming 6. Reporting	10 8 2 1 3 8	32
Directives	1. Commanding 2. Requesting 3. Asking	16 10 10	36
Commissives	1. Promising 2. Refusing 3. Planning	5 10 7	22
Expressives	1. Thanking 2. Apologizing 3. Praising 4. Blaming	8 4 4 1	17
Declarations	1. Appointing	1	1
Amount		108	

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4. Describing the utterances which include types of illocutionary acts and context of situation that underlie the illocution

Then, the writer described the chosen utterances which include types of illocutionary acts and context of situation that underlie the illocution. In the other words, she interprets the data based on the purpose of this study.

5. Concluding the result of data analysis

The last concerning in data analysis, the writer concluded the result of data analysis. After describing the types of illocutionary acts, and in what context of situation the illocution are used, the writer concluded the result based on the data analysis.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the explanation of illocutionary acts used by Jennifer in *Rage of Angels* novel delivered in two parts. In the first part, the writer focuses on the types of illocutionary act. The second part, the writer explains the context of situation when the illocutionary acts performed by Jennifer in *Rage of Angels* novel.

4.1 Findings

In the findings, the writer finds 108 utterances containing illocutionary acts that used by Jennifer in *Rage of Angels* novel by Sidney Sheldon. In this part, she focuses on the types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle. Also, she explains the context of situation that underlies the illocution. The writer uses Hymes' features of context in speech situation to support the explanation about context of situation.

4.1.1 Types of Illocutionary Acts

The writer finds some utterances in *Rage of Angels* novel that uttered by Jennifer which are contain each types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979). They are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and, declarations. The description about types of illocutionary acts are explained through the data found within the analysis.

4.1.1.1 Assertives

Assertives commit the speakerstell about the truthfully of the utterance or representthe reality by making their utterance or words fit

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with the world as they believe it to be. In other words, the speech function of assertive is asserting something.

Fragment 1

The conversation between Jennifer and Di Silva on page 3;

"Who paid you to give that package to Camillo Stella?"

"Paid me? Nobody paid me!"

"No one paid you? You just walked up to my witness and delivered this?"

"I--one of your men-wave ma-?"

"Which one of my men?"

"I-I don't know."

"But you know he was one of my men."

From the dialogue above, Di Silva asks to Jennifer who paid her to

give the package to Camillo Stella. Then, Jennifer says *"Paid me? Nobody paid me!"*. From the utterance, Jennifer gives a pronouncement that Di

Silva's question is wrong. She was slandered by someone who wants her career has a failure. She states nobody paid her toward Di Silva in the courtroom. It is obvious that Jennifer's utterance is assertive. Assertives

are statement which commits the speaker to tell something being the case.

Jennifer conveys her belief that she is slandered and states nobody paid her. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is stating, which includes in assertives' illocutionary acts.

Fragment 2

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 5;

"I'm Kenneth Bailey. And what can I do for you this morning?"

"Hello, and you're Ace Investigations?"

"That's right. What's your scam?"

"My- I'm an attorney."

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From Jennifer's utterance "*I'm an attorney*", it can be said that she states herself as an attorney. She thinks everyone knows her as a worker in a district attorney. But, Ken Bailey does not know about Jennifer's job, and supposes Jennifer as human being that comes in his office. He also supposes that Jennifer wants to complain about the scam by saying "*What's your scam?*". Therefore, Jennifer's illocutionary act is included in assertives. Assertives tell about the truthfully of the utterance. Jennifer states herself as an attorney, not to complain about the scam. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is stating, which includes in paradigmatic case of assertives.

Fragment 3

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 9;

*"Do you think there's any chance you can get Wilson an acquittal?"
 "Looking at it from the pessimist's point of view, I'm trying my first case against the smartest District Attorney in the country, who has a vendetta against me, and my client is a convicted Black killer who killed again in front of a hundred and twenty witnesses."
 "Terrific."*

From the dialogue, Jennifer gives spirit to Ken Bailey so that there is no hesitancy when they face a case. Jennifer tries to make an instruction toward her partner. She suggests Ken Bailey to not looking the case from the optimist's point of view, in order he does not feel weak and suppressed with the case of their client. Jennifer describes that it is the first case with the smartest District Attorney in the country, and her client is a convicted black killer. She tries to evaporate herself and her co-worker to solve the first case against Di Silva. It is because everyone underestimates her to win the case.

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Then, Ken Bailey replies by saying “*Terrific*”. He stupefied with Jennifer’s statement.

It is obvious Jennifer’s utterance is assertive. Assertives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. Jennifer suggests Ken Bailey to look at pessimist side, and describes her belief that she could face a smartest district attorney. It is clear that the Jennifer’s utterance is suggesting, which includes in the case of assertives.

Fragment 4

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 11;

“As the old joke goes, he could have stayed home. How are you and our esteemed District Attorney getting along?”

“Mr. Di Silva sent me a message this morning. He intends to remove me from the law business.”

In the conversation above, Ken Bailey asks “*How are you and our esteemed District Attorney getting along?*”. He wants to know Jennifer’s condition and her enemy Di Silva. But, Jennifer replies “*Mr. Di Silva sent me a message this morning. He intends to remove me from the law business*”. She informs to Bailey that Di Silva wants to remove her from the law business. It is obvious that Jennifer’s illocutionary act is assertive. Assertives tells about the truthfully of the utterance. Jennifer reports the truth that she will be removed by Di Silva from law business. It is clear that this utterance is reporting, which includes in the case of assertives.

Fragment 5

The conversation between Jennifer and Adam Warner on page 13;

“I was wondering if you’d care to have dinner with me one evening?”

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"What about tonight?"

"I'm afraid my first free night is Friday. Are you busy?"

"No."

"Shall I pick you up at your place?"

"It might be easier if we met somewhere."

In the conversation, Adam Warner asks *"Shall I pick you up at your place?"*. He wants to pick Jennifer up from her apartment. Then, Jennifer says *"It might be easier if we met somewhere"*. From the utterance, Jennifer does not want to be picked up in her place or apartment. She suggests to Adam Warner in order to meet her up in somewhere. It is obvious that Jennifer's utterance is assertives. Assertives mean that the speakers tellsomething being the case. It is clear that Jennifer illocutionary act is suggesting, which includes in paradigmatic case of assertives.

Fragment 6

The conversation between Jennifer and Connie Garrett on page 15;

"Tell me what?"

"My lawyer sued the utility company whose truck hit me, and we lost

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"He should have mentioned that. If the appellate court turned you down, I'm afraid there's nothing that can be done."

"I didn't really believe there was. I just thought-well, Father Ryan said you could work miracles."

"That's his territory. I'm only a lawyer."

From the dialogue above, Connie Garrett says that she always get the positive thinking about Jennifer. Connie also says that Father Ryan ever said Jennifer can make a miracle in her job. Then, Jennifer replies *"That's his territory. I'm only a lawyer"*. Jennifer does not like with Connie's statement. She wants Connie to understand who Jennifer is. Jennifer is only a lawyer so that she represents the reality by making her utterance. She claims that

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Father Ryan has an authority to say anything about her because he is a priest. It is obvious that Jennifer's utterance is assertives. Assertives tell about the truthfully of the utterance. It is clear that Jennifer illocutionary act is claiming, which includes in paradigmatic case of assertives.

Fragment 7

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 20;

"Ken, can you check out Nationwide Motors Corporation? We need a list of all the accident cases their trucks have been involved in for the past five years."

"That's going to take a while."

"Use LEXIS." That was the national legal computer.

"You want to tell me what's going on?"

"I'm not sure yet, Ken. It's just a hunch. I'll let you know if anything comes of it."

Jennifer wants accurate news from her client. She needs a list of all the accident cases for the past five years. Then, she suggests her co-worker, Ken Bailey to use Lexis, a national legal computer. The writer describes the illocutionary acts in Jennifer's utterance is directive because she attempts to get Ken Bailey to do something. In the other words, directive illocutionary acts express the speaker's desire for the addressee to do something. Jennifer suggests Ken Bailey to use Lexis as the national legal computer; in order she gets the accurate news about all of accident cases happened with her client for the past five years. It is clear that the utterance is suggesting.

Fragment 8

The conversation between La Guardia and Jennifer on page 21;

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"I come to you 'cause I need some help. Anybody can make a mistake, right, Miss Parker? ..." "Here. A grand down an' another grand when we go to court. Okay?"

"My calendar is full for the next few months. I'll be glad to recommend some other attorneys to you."

"No. I don't want nobody else. You're the best."

From Jennifer's utterance, *"My calendar is full for the next few months, I'll be glad to recommend some other attorneys to you"*. Jennifer informs to La Guardia about her schedule for next few months. It is because La Guardia wants Jennifer become his lawyer, but, Jennifer does not be able to do that. Then, Jennifer suggests La Guardia to choose some other attorneys to help La Guardia's case. It is indicate that Jennifer's illocutionary act is assertive. In that utterance, Jennifer tells that she does not accept La Guardia's offers for becoming his lawyer truthfully. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is suggesting, which includes in the case of assertives.

Fragment 9

The conversation between Phillip Redding and Jennifer on page 28;
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"I wonder if we could meet, I have a problem."

"I'm not available, but I can recommend someone who's very good."

From conversation above, Philip Redding conveys his happiness if he could meet Jennifer and tells that he has a problem. But, Jennifer's answer is inappropriate with Philip's hope. Jennifer says *"I'm not available, but I can recommend someone who's very good"*. Jennifer does not want to be Philip's lawyer to handle his problem. Then, Jennifer suggests Philip that she can recommend someone who is very good to become his lawyer. Jennifer's utterance indicated in assertives illocutionary act. She suggests

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another lawyer to Philip by saying "*I can recommend someone who's very good*". It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance is suggesting, which includes in paradigmatic case of assertives.

Fragment 10

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 35;

"We're going to handle the Vasco Gambutti case,"
"Jennifer, we can't afford to get mixed up with the mob."
"Gambutti's entitled to a fair trial, just like anyone else."
"I can't let you-"
"As long as this is my office, I'll make the decisions."

From the conversation above, Ken Bailey says "*Jennifer, we can't afford to get mixed up with the mob. I can't let you-*". He has not continued his utterance yet, but Jennifer interrupts by saying "*As long as this is my office, I'll make the decisions*". Jennifer claims that she is a leader in the office. She is being able to make all decisions about the problem increased. It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance is assertive. Assertives' category mean that speakers say the truthfully of their utterances as they believe it to be. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is claiming, which includes in paradigmatic case of assertives.

Fragment 11

The conversation between Adam Warner and Jennifer on page 40;

"It would be wiser if we didn't."
"Overruled. I've called you and I've written to you, you never called me back and my letters were returned. There isn't a day that's gone by that I haven't thought about you. Why did you disappear?"
"It's part of my magic act,"
"What would you like?"
"Nothing."

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From conversation above, Adam asks about Jennifer's existence. It is because for a long time Adam never sees Jennifer. Adam asks many things to Jennifer. Jennifer uses assertives' illocutionary acts. It can be seen from this utterance "*It's part of my magic act*". Jennifer does not tell anymore except that words. She claims that she does a part of her magic act. Jennifer just concludes what Adam asks about. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is claiming, which includes in assertives illocutionary acts.

Fragment 12

The conversation between Jennifer and Joshua on page 42;

"Do I have to get up?"
"No. Tell you what. Why don't you laze around today? You can stay inside and have fun. It's raining too hard to go outdoors."
"Okay, Mom."

From dialogue above, Jennifer says to Joshua "*It's raining too hard to go outdoors*". She wants Joshua does not go anywhere and still at home.

From that utterance, Jennifer states the general truth that it is raining. It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance is assertive. Assertives tell the truthfully of the utterance. It is clear that Jennifer's illocutionary act is stating, which includes in paradigmatic case of assertives.

Fragment 13

The conversation between Jennifer and Silva's secretary on page 49;

"I have to speak to Mr. Di Silva. This is Jennifer Parker."
"I'm sorry. Mr. Di Silva is in a conference. He can't be dis-"
"You get him on this telephone. This is an emergency. Hurry!" "Just a moment."
"Yes?"

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"Listen, and listen carefully, Adam Warner's going to be killed. It's going to happen in the next ten or fifteen minutes. They're planning to do it at the New Canaan bridge."

From dialogue above, Jennifer informs to Silva's secretary that Adam Warner is going to be killed in New Canaan Bridge. She conveys it in order Silva's secretary informs to Di Silva. Jennifer affirms to Silva's secretary in order that event cannot be done. It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance is assertive. Assertives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is reporting, which includes in the paradigmatic case of assertives.

4.1.1.2 Directives

This category means that speakers direct the hearer to perform particular act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words.

In the other words, the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action or asking someone to do something.

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Fragment 14

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 9;

"Maybe he's trying to psych you out. He wants you running scared."
"I am running scared."
"It's a bad case. You should see Abraham Wilson. All the jury will have to do is look at him and they'll vote to convict." "When does the trial come up?"
"In four weeks."
"Anything I can do to help?"
"Uh-huh. Put out a contract on Di Silva."
"Do you think there's any chance you can get Wilson an acquittal?"

From Jennifer's utterance, "Put out a contract on Di Silva". She gives an answer from Ken Bailey's question "Anything I can do to

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help?" Jennifer's answer shows that her responses to Ken Bailey's question with a command. She commands Ken Bailey to put out a contract on Di Silva. In other words, Jennifer does not want to has any cooperates with Di Silva anymore. It is because Di Silva as an ex-boss of Jennifer tries to destroy Jennifer's career. It is obvious that Jennifer illocutionary act is directive. The utterance in this category attempts the addressee to perform an action. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is commanding, which includes in the case of directives.

Fragment 15

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 13;

"How's the master attorney? You look like you just swallowed a client."
"Ken, would you run a check on someone for me?"
"Shoot. Who is it?"

From conversation above, Ken Bailey asks about the master attorney

or usually called Di Silva. Then, Bailey guesses that Jennifer gets a new client *"You look like you just swallowed a client"*. Jennifer does not care for Bailey's question. There is more important thing than answer Bailey's question. Then, Jennifer asks to Bailey *"Ken, would you run a check on someone for me?"*. She wants Bailey to find out a check list about a person. It is obvious that Jennifer's illocutionary act is directive. Directives mean that the speakers direct the hearer to perform a particular action. Jennifer asks Bailey to find out a list, and then Bailey does it directly by saying *"Shoot. Who is it?"*. It is clear that Jennifer illocutionary act is asking, which includes in paradigmatic case of directives.

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Fragment 16

The conversation between Patrick Maguire and Jennifer on page 21;

"It's nice to meet you, Miss Parker. You've gotten yourself quite a reputation around town."
"Not all bad, I hope."
"They say you're tough. You don't look it"
"I hope not."
"Coffee? Or some good Irish whiskey?"
"Coffee, please."

From the dialogue above, Patrick Maguire says “Coffee? Or some good Irish whiskey?”. He offers to Jennifer to drink coffee or some whiskey. Then, Jennifer requests coffee by saying “Coffee, please”. From Jennifer’s utterance, it can be said that she is more like coffee than whiskey. It is obvious that the utterance is requesting, which includes in paradigmatic case of directive.

Fragment 17

The conversation between Patrick Maguire and Jennifer on page 21;

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"No, you're not. Because your client's not going into court. I just paid her a visit. There's no way you can ever get that girl into a courtroom. She's terrified and, without her, you haven't got a chance."
"You had no right to talk to Connie Garrett without my being present."
"I was only trying to do everybody a favor. Take the money and run, friend."
"Get out of here. You turn my stomach."
"I didn't know your stomach could be turned."

In the conversation above, Patrick Maguire tells Jennifer that he was only trying to do everybody a favor. Then, Maguire gives suggestion to Jennifer by saying “*Take the money and run, friend*”. Maguire’s utterance

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makes Jennifer angry so that Jennifer says “*Get out of here*”. Jennifer commands Maguire to leave her. It is because Jennifer does not like with Maguire’s utterance. She thinks that Maguire’s suggestion is not good. It is indicate that Jennifer’s utterance is directive. Directive means that the speakers direct the hearer to perform a particular action. Jennifer directs her commands to Maguire to leave her. It is clear that Jennifer’s utterance is commanding, which includes in paradigmatic case of directives.

Fragment 18

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 24;

“When will you be back?”

“I shouldn’t be gone more than three or four days.”

“Things aren’t the same when you’re not here. I’ll miss you.”

“Hold down the fort until I get back.”

From the conversation above, Ken Bailey conveys the feeling of lose to Jennifer by saying *“Things aren’t the same when you’re not here. I’ll miss you”*. He says like that because Jennifer leaves the office for a few days. Then, Jennifer replies Bailey’s statement by saying *“Hold down the fort until I get back”*. From the utterance, Jennifer wants Bailey to change her position for a while until she comes back to the office. In other words, Jennifer commands Bailey to lead in the office as her position before. It is indicate that Jennifer’s utterance is directive. Directive’s category means that speaker directs the hearer to perform a particular action. It is clear that Jennifer’s utterance is commanding, which includes in directives illocutionary act.

Fragment 19

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The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 36;

"What's going on? You can't keep representing these hoodlums. They'll ruin us."

"Don't worry about it, Ken. They'll pay."

"You can't be that naive, Jennifer. You're the one who's going to pay. They'll have you hooked."

"Drop it, Ken."

"Right. You're the boss."

From the dialogue above, Ken Bailey infuriated with Jennifer because she is influenced by Moretti to enter his business although as a lawyer. Bailey feels afraid if Jennifer hooked in Moretti's problem someday. Ken Bailey shows his disappointed to Jennifer by saying *"You can't be that naive, Jennifer. You're the one who's going to pay. They'll have you hooked"*. But, Jennifer get mad instead to Bailey by saying *"Drop it, Ken"*. Jennifer does not want to tell about her business with Moretti. She commands Bailey to drop talking about Moretti's business deeper. It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance is directive. Directive means the speakers direct the hearer to perform an action in particular. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is commanding, which include in directives illocutionary acts.

Fragment 20

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 38;

"Why didn't you tell me?"

"Tell you what?"

"About you and Mike Moretti."

"My personal life-

"He lives in a sewer and you brought that sewer into the office! You've got us all working for Moretti and his hoodlums."

"Stop it!"

"I am. That's what I came to tell you. I'm leaving."

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From the conversation above, Ken Bailey conveys his fury to Jennifer by saying “*You've got us all working for Moretti and his hoodlums*”. He accuses Jennifer has incriminated him and his friends in the office to work for Moretti and hoodlums inside. Then, Jennifer says “*Stop it!*”. Jennifer does not like with Bailey’s utterance. She often hears Bailey’s utterance that can make Jennifer dropped. Therefore, Jennifer commands Bailey to stop his statement. It is indicate that Jennifer’s utterance is directive. Directive means the speakers direct the hearer to perform an action in particular. It is clear that Jennifer’s utterance is commanding, which include in directives illocutionary acts.

4.1.1.3 Commissives

Commissives commit the speaker to some future action. The speakers commit themselves to a future act which will make the world fit with their words.

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 5;

"You got any clients?"
"I have some things coming up, don't let it get you down. Anyone can make a mistake."
"Like some?"
"No, thanks, I never eat lunch."
"Okay."

From the dialogue, Ken Bailey offers to Jennifer by saying “*Like some?*”. He supposes that Jennifer in tired condition, so that he orders her to lunch. But, Jennifer refuses it by the utterance “*No, thanks, I never eat lunch*”. Jennifer refuses Ken Bailey’s intention that she does not want to

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accept his offering. She says it seriously. Jennifer explains that she is never eat lunch before, and it is not her habitual action. It is obvious that Jennifer's illocutionary act is commissive. Commissives express the speaker intends. Jennifer expresses her intention about Ken Bailey's cure by refuse it. It is clear that the utterance is refusing, which includes in the case of commissives.

Fragment 22

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 5;

"You're late this morning."

"Mr. Bailey, I'm afraid I'm going to have to be leaving. I'll send you the rent money I owe you as soon as I'm able to."

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In the conversation, Jennifer says *"I'll send you the rent money I owe you as soon as I'm able to"*. She says like that because she is afraid if Ken Bailey angry to her. From Ken Bailey's utterance *"You're late this morning"*, Jennifer feels that Bailey is very angry with her. Therefore, Jennifer promises to send Bailey the rent money that she owes him as soon as she is able to. It is obvious that Jennifer's illocutionary act is commissive. She makes a statement that gives an action in the future. And she expresses her feels through promises to Bailey. It is clear that the utterance is promising, which includes in commissives illocutionary acts.

Fragment 23

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 12;

"How about a cup of coffee?"

"I couldn't swallow anything."

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From dialogue above, Ken Bailey asks to Jennifer "*How about a cup of coffee?*". He offers a cup of coffee to Jennifer because he looks Jennifer is not as usual. Jennifer looked like a complicated person. But, Jennifer's answer is unsatisfied to be heard by Ken Bailey. Jennifer replies "*I couldn't swallow anything*". She refuses what Ken Bailey's offer. It is because she is not in good condition, and also she does not want to drink anything. Jennifer's illocutionary act is commissive. She commits herself to do some future action. She refuses Ken Bailey's offer about a cup of coffee. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is refusing, which includes in the case of commissive.

Fragment 24

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 15;

"Hey, I get lonely in that big office all by myself. How about dinner and the theater tonight?"

"I'm afraid I- " "I'd love to go."

"I have two tickets for the ballet Friday night. I thought we might---"

"I'm sorry, Ken. I'm busy Friday night."

"Oh."

In the conversation, Ken Bailey informs to Jennifer that he has two tickets for watching ballet at Friday night. He thinks he can join the show with Jennifer. But, Jennifer says "*I'm busy Friday night*". Jennifer does not be able to come for watching the ballet on Friday night. It is because she feels busy, and there is another activity. She refuses Bailey's intention. It is obvious that Jennifer's utterance is commissive. In commissive, the utterance is produced to give an action in the future. It is clear that Jennifer

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illocutionary act is refusing, which includes in paradigmatic case of commissives.

Fragment 25

The conversation between Jennifer and Michael Moretti on page 20;

"I want to see you. I think you and I should have a little talk."

"What about, Mr. Moretti?"

"It's nothing I'd care to discuss on the telephone. I can tell you this,

Miss Parker-it's something that would be very much in your interest:

"I can tell you this, Mr. Moretti. Nothing you could ever do or say could be of the slightest interest to me,"

From dialogue above, Michael Moretti wants to tell about his problem to Jennifer, but it cannot be done via telephone. Moretti is sure that his problem becomes interest for Jennifer. But, Jennifer does not interest what Moretti tries to talk about by saying *"Nothing you could ever do or say could be of the slightest interest to me"*. She explains whatever Moretti wants to talk about, whether it is good topic or not, according to her it is not interest. Jennifer refuses Moretti's intention to talk with her. It can be said that Jennifer's utterance is commissive. Commissives commit to do some future action. It is clear that Jennifer's illocutionary act is refusing, which includes in paradigmatic case of commissives.

Fragment 26

The conversation between Michael Moretti and Jennifer on page 21;

"Well, this is an unexpected pleasure, Miss Parker. I='

"Mr. Moretti, I don't like being set up."

"What are you talking about?"

"Listen to me. And listen well. I'm not for sale. Not now, not ever. I won't represent you or anyone who works for you. All I want is for you to leave me alone. Is that clear?"

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From conversation above, Jennifer says "*Listen to me. And listen well. I'm not for sale. Not now, not ever. I won't represent you or anyone who works for you*". Jennifer commands Moretti to listen well, listen what she is talking about. Jennifer does not want to be used by Moretti as his lawyer, of course to overcome Moretti's case. From this utterance, Jennifer has a plan that she does not want to represent Moretti and his co-worker as her client. It is clear this utterance is planning, which includes in paradigmatic case of commissives.

Fragment 27

The conversation between Michael Moretti and Jennifer on page 24;

"I don't want to represent you or any of your friends:"

"Why not?"

"Because if I represented one of you, from then on you'd own me."

"You've got it all wrong," "My friends are in legitimate businesses. I mean banks, insurance companies-"

"Save your breath. My services aren't available to the Mafia."

"Who said anything about the Mafia?"

"Call it whatever you like. No one owns me but me. I intend to keep it that way."

In the conversation above, Moretti clarifies about his business to Jennifer by saying *"You've got it all wrong, My friends are in legitimate businesses. I mean banks, insurance companies-*". Moretti tells that he and his friends do not make an illegal business. From that clarifying, Moretti wants Jennifer to become his lawyer. But, Jennifer replies by saying *"My services aren't available to the Mafia"*. Jennifer does not want to help Moretti to become his lawyer because Moretti is the leader of Mafia. Jennifer thinks that all Mafia never commit a good thing. Therefore, she

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refuses Moretti's intention. It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance is commissive. In commissive, speakers commit themselves to do future act. Jennifer commits herself to not accept Moretti's intention by refusing it. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is refusing, which includes in commissives illocutionary act.

Fragment 28

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 26;

"'De nada'. When are you going to do it?"
"I'll go down there this weekend."
"Would you like me to go with you?" "What about the return trip?"
"I'll be all right."
"It's none of my business, but are you sure this is what you want to do?"
"I'm sure." "I'm sure."

In the dialogue above, Ken Bailey offers himself to go with Jennifer by saying *"Would you like me to go with you?"*. He wants to accompany Jennifer to go to 'De nada'. But, Jennifer does not want to accept Bailey's offer by saying *"I'll be all right"*. Jennifer says to Bailey that she will be fine although there is no Bailey beside her. In other words, Jennifer does not need Bailey to go with her so that she promises to Bailey that she will be all right. Jennifer's utterance is indicated in commissives illocutionary acts. In commissive, the utterance is produced to give action in the future. It is clear that Jennifer's illocutionary act is promising, which includes in paradigmatic case of commissive.

Fragment 29

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 27;

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"He's getting stronger every day,"
"I don't want to pry," "but shouldn't whoever the proud papa is be doing something-?"
"Subject closed."
"Okay.,Sorry. ... "

From the dialogue above, Ken Bailey tries to ask about the father's frame of Jennifer's baby by saying *"I don't want to pry, but shouldn't whoever the proud papa is be doing something-?"*. He wants to know who man that suitable to become a father for Jennifer's baby. But, Jennifer replies by saying *"Subject closed"*. Jennifer does not want to continue what Bailey's talking about. Jennifer commands Bailey to stop the topic he talks about. It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance is directive. Jennifer uses category of directive in commanding.

Fragment 30

The conversation between Jennifer and Dan Martin on page 27;

"I'm taking a leave of absence,I'll be gone for the next five months."
"We'll be able to reach you, won't we?"
"No, Dan. I'll be out of touch."

From Jennifer's utterance, it can be said that Jennifer makes a plan.

Jennifer takes a leave of absence in her office by saying *"I'll be gone for the next five months"*. Jennifer wants to leave her office. She plans to leave it for the next five months, of course her partner (Dan Martin) feels sad and saying *"We'll be able to reach you, won't we?"*. It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance is commissive. In commissives, speakers commit themselves to perform a future act which will make the world fit their words. It is clear

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that Jennifer's utterance is planning, which includes in paradigmatic case of commissive.

Fragment 31

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 28;

"You know who's been driving us nuts trying to reach you?"
"Who?"
"Michael Moretti."
"Oh."
"He's weird. When we wouldn't tell him where you were, he made us swear you were all right."
"I'll call them as soon as I can,"

From the dialogue above, Ken Bailey tells about Moretti to Jennifer.

He informs that Moretti is weird and he always ask where Jennifer is by saying *"He's weird. When we wouldn't tell him where you were, he made us swear you were all right"*. Then, Jennifer says to Bailey *"I'll call them as soon as I can"*. Jennifer wants her co-workers do not afraid with Moretti so that she says like that. Jennifer's utterance is indicated in category of commissives illocutionary acts. It is because she plans to call Moretti as soon as possible. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is planning, which includes in the case of commissives.

4.1.1.4 Expressives

Expressives have the function of expressing; the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. In the other words, it has function to express speaker's feeling.

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Fragment 32

The conversation between Jennifer and Adam Warner on page 6;

"You isn't that why you're here?"

"I told you why I'm here. I'm empowered to investigate and recommend for or against disbarment proceedings. I want to get your side of the story."

"I see. And how do I buy you off?"

"I'm sorry, Miss Parker." "Just a minute!"

"Forgive me, I-everybody seems to be the enemy."

"Your apology is accepted."

From dialogue above, Adam says *"Just a minute!"*. He wants

Jennifer to see him and spending a view times within. But, Jennifer does not

want to do what Adam wants. She feels everybody seems to be the enemy

through her utterance *"Forgive me, I-everybody seems to be the enemy"*.

Jennifer says like this utterance because it is the first time she meets Adam

Warner. She has not recognized yet about Adam Warner. Therefore, Jennifer

ignores Adam's orders through apologizing. Jennifer apologizes to Adam

that she is not be able to accept Adam Warner's invitation. It is clear that

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Jennifer's utterance is apologizing, which includes in the commissives
illocutionary act.

Fragment 33

The conversation between Jennifer and Judge Waldman on page 11;

"Your Honor, this exhibit is absolutely vital to our defense. I feel-"

"Miss Parker, this court does not have the time or the inclination to give you instructions in the law, but the District Attorney is quite right. Before coming into this courtroom you should have acquainted yourself with the basic rules of evidence. The first rule is that you cannot introduce evidence that has not been properly prepared for. Nothing has been put into the record about the deceased being armed or not armed. Therefore, the question of these weapons becomes extraneous. You are overruled."

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"I'm sorry, but it is not extraneous."
"That is enough! You may file an exception."

From Jennifer's utterance, "*I'm sorry, but it is not extraneous*". She conveys her apologizing to Judge Waldman in the courtroom. It is because Jennifer talks inappropriate thing to against her enemy in front of the Judge. Judge Waldman replies her apologizing by saying "*That is enough! You may file an exception*". It is obvious that Jennifer's illocutionary act is expressive. This category focuses on primarily on representing the speaker's feeling. Jennifer expresses her psychological state by using apology. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is apologizing, which includes in paradigmatic case of expressives.

Fragment 34

The conversation between Jennifer and Adam Warner on page 16;

"I brought you something," "It's from Milan."

"Thank you."

"Have you ever been to Milan?"

"No. I've seen pictures of the cathedral there. It's lovely."

"I'm not much of a sightseer. My theory is that if you've seen one church, you've seen them all."

In the conversation above, Adam Warner asks to Jennifer "*Have you ever been to Milan?*". He wants to know whether Jennifer has been Milan or not. Then, Jennifer answers "No. I've seen pictures of the cathedral there. *"It's lovely"*". Jennifer says that she has not gone yet to Milan. But, she is very proud of the shape of cathedrals there. She ever sees the cathedrals from pictures before. Therefore, she expresses her proud with saying "It's lovely". She praises about the building of cathedral in Milan although she

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never goes there. It is obvious that Jennifer's utterance is expressive. Expressives focus on primarily on representing the speaker's feeling. It is clear that Jennifer illocutionary act is praising, which includes in paradigmatic case of expressive.

Fragment 35

The conversation between Jennifer and Adam Warner on page 19;

"I have some news for you," "I've been asked to run for the United States Senate."

"Oh, Adam! That's wonderful! You'll make such a great senator!"

"The competition's going to be fierce. New York's a tough state."

"It doesn't matter. No one can stop you." "I'm so proud of you, darling."

From dialogue above, Adam Warner has good news for Jennifer. He tells to Jennifer that he has been asked for the United States Senate. Jennifer feels happy to hear that news. She expresses her happiness by saying *"Oh Adam! That's wonderful!"*. From the utterance, Jennifer praises to Adam, and she is sure that Adam will be a great senator. It is obvious that Jennifer's illocutionary act is expressive. Expressives focus on primarily on representing the speaker's feeling. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is praising, which includes in the case of expressives.

Fragment 36

The conversation between Patrick Maguire and Jennifer on page 21;

"I just talked to Connie Garrett. As I told you before, she really doesn't want to go to court unless she has to. So if we could settle this today='

"Nice try, Miss Parker. The statute of limitations is up today. No one is going to sue anybody. If you'd like to settle for a lunch sometime we can talk about the fickle finger of fate."

"That's a pretty rotten trick, friend."

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"It's a pretty rotten world, friend,"

In the dialogue above, Patrick Maguire says that the statute of limitations about the case of fickle finger is up. He informs to Jennifer no one is going to sue that case. But, if Jennifer wants to talk about the case deeper, Maguire offers her to lunch together. Then, Jennifer says *"That's a pretty rotten trick, friend"*. Jennifer does not agree with Maguire's invitation. She feels that Maguire just seek an excuse in order can meet up with her again. In other words, she blames to Maguire by saying those words. It is obvious that Jennifer's utterance is expressive. Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. It is clear that the utterance is blaming, which includes in the paradigmatic case of expressives.

Fragment 37

The conversation between Joshua and Jennifer on page 41;

"You should have seen the accident, Mom. It was incredible! A big sailboat tipped over and we stopped and saved their lives."

"That's wonderful, son. How many lives did you save?"

"There were six of them."

"And you pulled them out of the water?"

"Well, we didn't exactly pull them out of the water. They were kind a sittin' on the side of their boat. But they probably would have starved to death if we hadn't come along."

"I see. They were very lucky you came along, weren't they?"

"You'll say."

From the conversation above, Joshua tells to Jennifer there is an accident of sailboat. But, he and his friends can restrain when the sailboat tipped over so that they can save the passengers' live. Then, Jennifer perceives it by saying *"That's wonderful, son"*. She wants her son knows that she is proud of him. Jennifer loves what Joshua and his friends do.

Therefore, she praises to Joshua because he can save passengers' live from the accident. It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance is expressive. Jennifer expresses her feels to Joshua by praising him. It is clear that Jennifer's utterance is praising, which includes in expressives illocutionary act.

4.1.1.5 Declarations

Declarations are illocution whose successful performance brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, such as resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, and others.

Fragment 38

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 23;

"You know, only one percent of the lawyers in this country can get in?"

"I'm their token woman,"

"Jennifer won the case. One of the techniques Jennifer found effective with a jury was to say, "I know that the words 'law' and 'courtroom' sound a little frightening and remote from your lives, but when you stop to think about it, all we're doing here is dealing with the rights and wrongs done to human beings like ourselves. Let's forget we're in a courtroom, my friends. Let's just imagine we're sitting around in my living room, talking about what's happened to this poor defendant, this fellow human being."

From conversation above, Ken Bailey says *"You know, only one percent of the lawyers in this country can get in?"*. Bailey informs to Jennifer that only one percent of the lawyers can win the case successfully. It means Bailey proud of Jennifer because she becomes the winner in difficult case category. Then, Jennifer says *"I'm their token woman"*. Jennifer appoints herself as a token woman. She declares it because she

knows that there is no one can overcome the case in the country before. In the other words, Jennifer is a rescuer for woman who struggles for their live from big suppression. It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance is appointing, which includes in declarations illocutionary act.

4.1.2 Context of Situation

In the findings of what context of situation from the illocutionary acts used by Jennifer in Rage of Angels novel, the writer uses the concept of features of context proposed by Hymes (1974). It can be seen from these aspects; addressor and addressee, audience, setting, topic, channel, code, message-form, key and purpose. The writer analyzes the context In order to know in what topic the illocutionary acts used by Jennifer, who are the participants, when and where the illocutionary act is being performed and, what is the result or purpose of illocutionary act used by Jennifer.

The conversation between Jennifer and Di Silva on page 3;

"Who paid you to give that package to Camillo Stella?"
"Paid me? Nobody paid me!"
"No one paid you? You just walked up to my witness and delivered this?"
"I--one of your men-wave ma-?"
"Which one of my men?"
"I-I don't know."
"But you know he was one of my men."

The participants from data 1 are Di Silva and Jennifer. Jennifer is the addressor, and Di Silva as the recipient of the utterance. More specifically,

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Di Silva is the district attorney who conveys the news to Jennifer as his assistant. The case is being discussed from Jennifer's utterance in data 1 is about her caring for herself. It can be seen from her utterance "*nobody paid me!*", Jennifer cares for herself because she believes that nobody paid her. It happens in a courtroom within strain condition. Jennifer says that utterance seriously and she wants all people in the courtroom believe her that she is slandered through Di Silva's question.

Fragment 2

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 5;

"I'm Kenneth Bailey. And what can I do for you this morning?"
"Hello, and you're Ace Investigations?"
"That's right. What's your scam?"
"My- I'm an attorney."

The addressor from data 2 is Jennifer who gives a pronouncement to Ken Bailey as the addressee. From the conversation on data 2, Ken Bailey has an interview session with Jennifer, so they are being discussed about curriculum vitae. This event happens in Bailey's office. Jennifer and Bailey do this session with relax but still serious. From this interview, Jennifer wants to know whether she can work at Bailey's office or not. In this context, Jennifer tries to search a job after dismissal from assistant of the district attorney.

Fragment 3

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 9;

"Do you think there's any chance you can get Wilson an acquittal?"

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"Looking at it from the pessimist's point of view, I'm trying my first case against the smartest District Attorney in the country, who has a vendetta against me, and my client is a convicted Black killer who killed again in front of a hundred and twenty witnesses."
"Terrific."

From data 3, the addressor is Jennifer who gives suggestion to Ken Bailey as the addressee. Addressee is the recipient of the information. The writer concludes that in data 7, the topic being discussed is reminding. Jennifer gives a suggestion to Bailey through reminding him to look at the pessimist point of view if against Di Silva, the smartest district attorney in the country. Jennifer says the utterance in data 7 seriously in order her partners in the office do not afraid to against Di Silva in the court session. From the Jennifer's utterance, the writer summarizes this even happens in the office.

Fragment 4

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 11;

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"As the old joke goes, he could have stayed home. How are you and our esteemed District Attorney getting along?"

"Mr. Di Silva sent me a message this morning. He intends to remove me from-the law business."

In data 4, Jennifer reports to Ken Bailey that she will be deleted from business of law. It can be said that Jennifer is the addressor and, Bailey is the addressee. The writer assumes that topic being discussed from Jennifer's utterance is giving information. Jennifer gives the information to Bailey through a message from Di Silva at office in the morning. She conveys that message in serious way so that Bailey understands that her position of law

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business in danger. From Jennifer's utterance in data 8, the writer concludes that Jennifer hopes that Bailey has an idea to overcome the problem.

Fragment 5

The conversation between Jennifer and Adam Warner on page 12;

"I was wondering if you'd care to have dinner with me one evening?"
"What about tonight?"
"I'm afraid my first free night is Friday. Are you busy?"
"No."
"Shall I pick you up at your place?"
"It might be easier if we met somewhere."

The addressor from data 5 is Jennifer who gives the opinion from Adam's question. Then, Adam receives what Jennifer says, it is clear that Adam is the addressee. From Jennifer's utterance, the writer decides that the topic being talks is giving opinion. Jennifer gives her opinion about where Adam should pick her up tonight by saying *"It might be easier if we met somewhere"*. In this context, Adam invites Jennifer to dinner with him. This event happens in Jennifer's apartment. Jennifer says that utterance seriously because she does not want people know that she will dinner together with Adam.

Fragment 6

The conversation between Jennifer and Connie Garrett on page 15;

"Tell me what?"
"My lawyer sued the utility company whose truck hit me, and we lost the case. We appealed and lost the appeal."
"He should have mentioned that. If the appellate court turned you down, I'm afraid there's nothing that can be done."
"I didn't really believe there was. I just thought-well, Father Ryan said you could work miracles."
"That's his territory. I'm only a lawyer."

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In data 6, the addressor is Jennifer and, the addressee is Connie Garrett. Connie gets the information from Father Ryan that Jennifer could work miracles, and then she conveys to Jennifer. Jennifer's utterance indicates that she claims about Father Ryan's authority towards Connie, so that the topic is claiming. Based on context of the story, this event happens when Jennifer comes to Connie's home at the first time. They talks together in the living room. From data 14, the writer concludes that Jennifer utters her utterance seriously in order Connie understands if Father Ryan is a priest, he has an authority to say anything about her. Jennifer wants Connie always realizes her as a lawyer.

Fragment 7

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 20;

"Ken, can you check out Nationwide Motors Corporation? We need a list of all the accident cases their trucks have been involved in for the past five years."

"That's going to take a while."

"Use LEXIS." That was the national legal computer.

"You want to tell me what's going on?"

"I'm not sure yet, Ken. It's just a hunch. I'll let you know if anything comes of it."

From data 7, the writer underlies the addressor is Jennifer and, Ken Bailey is the addressee. Jennifer informs to Bailey that they need a list of all the accident cases, and then Bailey does what Jennifer's need. In data 17, the topic is suggesting, it can be seen from Jennifer's utterance "*Use Lexis*". Jennifer suggests Bailey to use Lexis as the national legal computer in order Bailey uses the best way to find out the list of accident in five past years and gets the good data quickly. Jennifer conveys her intention towards Bailey

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seriously because it is a serious case. They talk this topic when they are in the office.

Fragment 8

The conversation between La Guardia and Jennifer on page 21;

"I come to you 'cause I need some help. Anybody can make a mistake, right, Miss Parker? ..." "Here. A grand down an' another grand when we go to court. Okay?"
"My calendar is full for the next few months. I'll be glad to recommend some other attorneys to you."
"No. I don't want nobody else. You're the best."

From the data 8, the addressor is Jennifer. Jennifer informs to La Guardia that the agenda is full of a few months; she could not be his lawyer and recommend him to choose another lawyer. But, La Guardia wants Jennifer only as his lawyer. It shows that La Guardia is the addressee. From Jennifer's utterance, the writer decides that the topic is expression of refusing. Jennifer refuses La Guardia to become his lawyer by recommending another lawyer. Based on context of the story, this event happens when La Guardia calls Jennifer via telephone. He informs to Jennifer that he needs Jennifer's help. From Jennifer's utterance in data 21, he writer concludes that Jennifer utters her words explicitly in order La Guardia understands that she is very busy and he will choose another lawyer.

Fragment 9

The conversation between Phillip Redding and Jennifer on page 28;

"I wonder if we could meet, I have a problem."

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"I'm not available, but I can recommend someone who's very good."

In data 9, the addressor is Jennifer. Jennifer conveys her unwilling to Philip Redding. She does not want to meet him to talk about his problem. In this case, Philip Redding is the addressee. It is because he accepts Jennifer's reason why she refuses his intention. Based on context of the story, Jennifer does not accept Philip's intention because she can give recommendation to Philip there is a good another lawyer and, she still has any problems in her life so that she could not accept client for a while. It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance portrayed an expression of refusing. Jennifer refuses Philip to become her client. Jennifer talks to Philip by telephone. She says those words seriously in order Philip uses another lawyer.

Fragment 10

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 35;

"We're going to handle the Vasco Gambutti case,"

"Jennifer, we can't afford to get mixed up with the mob."

"Gambutti's entitled to a fair trial, just like anyone else."

"I can't let you—"

"As long as this is my office, I'll make the decisions."

In data 10, the addressor is Jennifer. She advises Bailey by saying *"As long as this is my office, I'll make the decisions"*. It shows that Jennifer is the addressor. Then, Bailey perceives it well. Based on context of the story, Jennifer will handle many cases from mafia. Then, her co-workers are override with her decisions. They feel uncomfortable with Jennifer's decisions because they know that Jennifer ever says that she is not for sale towards mafia. The conversation between Bailey and Jennifer happens when

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they are in Jennifer's room at office. From Jennifer's utterance, the writer decides the topic is being suitable is giving a warn. Jennifer warns her co-workers that all decisions are depend on her because she is superior in the office. She utters those words seriously in order her co-workers do not say anything and understand with her decisions.

Fragment 11

The conversation between Adam Warner and Jennifer on page 40;

"It would be wiser if we didn't."

"Overruled. I've called you and I've written to you, you never called me back and my letters were returned. There isn't a day that's gone by that I haven't thought about you. Why did you disappear?"

"It's part of my magic act,"

"What would you like?"

"Nothing."

In data 11, the addressor is Jennifer. She extends her feeling when Adam asks about her existence by saying *"It's part of my magic act"*. Adam accepts her information; it shows that Adam is the addressee. Based on context of the story, Jennifer says those words when she meets Adam in town square after delivering a speech. She delivers her utterance calmly in order Adam detects that Jennifer does not think about him anymore. From Jennifer's utterance in data 35, the writer concludes the topic being suitable with the utterance is concluding. Jennifer concludes what Adam says about her only in one sentence.

Fragment 12

The conversation between Jennifer and Joshua on page 42;

"Do I have to get up?"

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"No. Tell you what. Why don't you laze around today? You can stay inside and have fun. It's raining too hard to go outdoors."
"Okay, Mom."

In data 12, the addressor is Jennifer. She reminds Joshua to not going to go outdoors. Joshua perceives Jennifer's command by saying "*Oke Mom*". It shows that Joshua is the addressee. Based on context of the story, Joshua is not in good condition. He has just recovered from sickness so that Jennifer forbids him to go outdoors. Moreover, it is raining too hard so, he must be in the house. The writer concludes the topic being suitable with the utterance is reminding. She reminds Joshua calmly in order Joshua cares about his condition and, he does not decide to go outdoors.

Fragment 13

The conversation between Jennifer and Silva's secretary on page 49;

"I have to speak to Mr. Di Silva. This is Jennifer Parker."
"I'm sorry. Mr. Di Silva is in a conference. He can't be dis-"
"You get him on this telephone. This is an emergency. Hurry!" "Just a moment."

"Yes?"
"Listen, and listen carefully, Adam Warner's going to be killed. It's going to happen in the next ten or fifteen minutes. They're planning to do it at the New Canaan bridge."

In data 13, the writer underlies that the addressor is Jennifer. Jennifer informs to Di Silva's secretary that Adam Warner is going to be killed. She hopes Di Silva's secretary affirms this news to Di Silva. It is clear that Di Silva's secretary is the addressee. Based on context of story, Adam is Di Silva's client. Adam is also a senator that ever has a relationship with Jennifer. He will be killed by the gang of mafia. Therefore, Jennifer wants to convey that news to Di Silva. From Jennifer's utterance in data 38, the writer

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concludes that it is portraying an action of reporting. Jennifer reports that news to Di Silva's secretary via telephone. She says those words seriously in order Di Silva's secretary believe in her what she is saying about and, conveys the news as soon as possible.

Fragment 14

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 10;

"Maybe he's trying to psych you out. He wants you running scared."
"I am running scared."
"It's a bad case. You should see Abraham Wilson. All the jury will have to do is look at him and they'll vote to convict." "When does the trial come up?"
"In four weeks."
"Anything I can do to help?"
"Uh-huh. Put out a contract on Di Silva."
"Do you think there's any chance you can get Wilson an acquittal?"

In data 14, the addressor is Jennifer who gives command to Ken Bailey by saying *"Put out a contract on Di Silva"*. In this case, Ken Bailey is the addressee who accepts the command from Jennifer. From Jennifer's utterance, the writer decides that the topic being discussed is drawing the cooperation. Based on the context of the utterance, Jennifer does not want to cooperate with Di Silva anymore. It is because Di Silva as an ex-boss of Jennifer in a district attorney tries to destroy Jennifer's career. Therefore, Jennifer says that utterance seriously in order Ken Bailey knows that Jennifer does not need Di Silva again. She could do anything by herself and her partner without Di Silva. This event happens in Bailey's office.

Fragment 15

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 13;

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"How's the master attorney? You look like you just swallowed a client."

"Ken, would you run a check on someone for me?"

"Shoot. Who is it?"

In data 15, the writer underlies that the addressor and addressee are

Jennifer and Ken Bailey. It can be seen from Jennifer's utterance "*Ken, would you run a check on someone for me?*". This utterance indicates that Jennifer needs Bailey's help, and then Bailey does by saying "*Shoot. Who is it?*". Bailey receives what Jennifer's says that is why the writer calls Bailey as the addressee. It is obvious what Jennifer saying is about asking for something. Based on context of the story, Jennifer comes to the office hurried because she rejected a client that she does not know before, so that she commands Bailey to find out the notes about the client actually. From the utterance, the writer concludes that Jennifer is confused but still serious when she talks to Bailey. The purpose of Jennifer's utterance is in order

Bailey knows that it is very important thing to know more who the client is
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actually.

Fragment 16

The conversation between Patrick Maguire and Jennifer on page 21;

"It's nice to meet you, Miss Parker. You've gotten yourself quite a reputation around town."

"Not all bad, I hope."

"They say you're tough. You don't look it"

"I hope not."

"Coffee? Or some good Irish whiskey?"

"Coffee, please."

Based on data 16, the addressor is Jennifer. Patrick offers to Jennifer to drink coffee or some good Irish whiskey. Then, Jennifer replies by saying

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“Coffee, please”. It is shows that Maguire is the addressee, she perceives what Jennifer says. From Jennifer's utterance in data 19, the writer decides the topic is giving request. It is because Jennifer requests coffee to Patrick directly after offering. Based on context of the story, Patrick calls Jennifer to come in his office hurried. It is because he wants Jennifer to overcome his problem. In other words, Jennifer will be used as his lawyer. From data 19, the writer concludes that Jennifer utters that request abhorrently in order Patrick Maguire does not call her again to overcome his problem or ask Jennifer to become his lawyer.

Fragment 17

The conversation between Patrick Maguire and Jennifer on page 22;

“No, you're not. Because your client's not going into court. I just paid her a visit. There's no way you can ever get that girl into a courtroom. She's terrified and, without her, you haven't got a chance.”

“You had no right to talk to Connie Garrett without my being present.”

“I was only trying to do everybody a favor. Take the money and run, friend.”

“Get out of here. You turn my stomach.”

“I didn't know your stomach could be turned.”

From the data 17, the addressor is Jennifer. Patrick as the addressee, talks to Jennifer that he always takes the profit from his client, he intends to offers Jennifer as like what he does. But, Jennifer argues his utterance by saying *“Get out of here”*. It shows that Jennifer is the addressor. Based on context of the story, Patrick Maguire is one of the lawyers who take some benefits from the clients. He always think that money is very important than others. Therefore, Jennifer hates him so much.

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Jennifer and Patrick Maguire talk about this topic when they are in the office. The writer concludes, the topic of Jennifer's utterance is included in commanding. Jennifer command Maguire to get out from her office seriously in order he leave her office hurried.

Fragment 18

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 24;

"When will you be back?"
"I shouldn't be gone more than three or four days."
"Things aren't the same when you're not here. I'll miss you."
"Hold down the fort until I get back."

In data 18, the addressor is Jennifer. Bailey conveys his feeling when Jennifer does not appear in the office for a while. Then, Jennifer commands him to hold down the fort in the office. It is clear that Jennifer is the addressor. Based on context of the story, Jennifer wants to go out from office for the next five months. She wants to find calm and quit outside.

Therefore, she gives command towards Ken Bailey to change her position
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 for a while. From Jennifer's utterance, the writer decides the suitable topic is giving command. Bailey and Jennifer talk about this topic when they are in the office. Jennifer says those words in sad condition in order Bailey understands that she is also sad to leave him and office.

Fragment 19

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 36;

"What's going on? You can't keep representing these hoodlums.
They'll ruin us."
"Don't worry about it, Ken. They'll pay."
"You can't be that naive, Jennifer. You're the one who's going to pay.
They'll have you hooked."

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"Drop it, Ken."
"Right. You're the boss."

In data 19, the addressor is Jennifer. She advises Bailey to stop talking about Moretti. Bailey perceives it by saying "*Right. You're the boss*" he realizes that Jennifer is the boss. It shows that Jennifer is the addressor. Based on context of the story, Ken Bailey always reminds Jennifer to avoid genk of mafia to be her client. But, Jennifer does not want to hear what Bailey says. It is because she has just realized not all mafia do the wrong thing. From Jennifer's utterance, the writer indicates the topic that suitable with the utterance is giving command. Jennifer commands Bailey to drop his utterance. They talk each other when they meet at office. Jennifer says those words in strained way and seriously in order Bailey does not continue his statement.

Fragment 20

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 38;

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"Why didn't you tell me?"
"Tell you what?"
"About you and Mike Moretti."
"My personal life-"
"He lives in a sewer and you brought that sewer into the office!
You've got us all working for Moretti and his hoodlums."
"Stop it!"
"I am. That's what I came to tell you. I'm leaving."

In data 20, the writer underlies that the addressor is Jennifer. From the conversation above, Bailey is very disappointed with Jennifer because he had to be worked to the gang of mafia. Jennifer replies Bailey's statement by commanding him "*Stop it!*". It shows that Jennifer is the addressor. She says

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those words when she meets Bailey in her room at office hardly. From Jennifer's utterance, the writer decides the topic being suitable with the utterance is giving a command. Jennifer commands Bailey to stop his utterance. It is done by Jennifer in order Bailey does not talk about Moretti's gang anymore.

Fragment 21

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 5;

*"You got any clients?"
 "I have some things coming up, don't let it get you down. Anyone can make a mistake."
 "Like some?"
 "No, thanks, I never eat lunch."
 "Okay."*

The addressor is Jennifer who conveysher feeling that she does not want to eat some foods, and then Bailey receipts what Jennifer means by saying "Okay". In the data 21, Jennifer expresses her refusing by saying "No, thanks, I never eat lunch". It happens in Bailey's office in the afternoon. Jennifer says that utterance with relax in order Bailey knows that she never eat lunch before. Jennifer wants Bailey does not offer anything again to Jennifer if the time of lunch is coming.

Fragment 22

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 5;

*"You're late this morning."
 "Mr. Bailey, I'm afraid I'm going to have to be leaving. I'll send you the rent money I owe you as soon as I'm able to."*

The addressor from data 22 is Jennifer. She explains the reason why she is coming late to the office and, Ken Bailey receipts her

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explanation. It shows that Ken Bailey is the addressee. From data 4, Jennifer's utterance portrayed an asking for dispensation. It is because she wants Bailey to give her a few times more in order she could pay the rent money. It happens at Bailey's office in the morning and, Jennifer says that utterance seriously so that Bailey understands that she has not been able to pay the rent money yet.

Fragment 23

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 11;

"How about a cup of coffee?"
"I couldn't swallow anything."

The addressor and addressee from data 23 are Jennifer and Ken Bailey. It can be seen from Jennifer's utterance "*I couldn't swallow anything*", she says to Bailey so that in data 10 Bailey is the receiver of Jennifer's utterance. From the data 10, Jennifer conveys an expression of refusing. It means, she refuses Bailey's offers about a cup of coffee. The setting of this event happens in Bailey's office. Jennifer utters to Bailey in relax way in order Bailey does not offended and understands that Jennifer in bad mood condition.

Fragment 24

The conversation between Jennifer and Ken Bailey on page 15;

"Hey, I get lonely in that big office all by myself. How about dinner and the theater tonight?"
"I'm afraid I- " "I'd love to go:"
"I have two tickets for the ballet Friday night. I thought we might---"
"I'm sorry, Ken. I'm busy Friday night."
"Oh."

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From the data 24, the addressor is Jennifer and Bailey is the addressee. Jennifer informs to Bailey that she could not watch ballet show. But, Jennifer conveys her reason that she is not be able to join with him. It is clear that the addressor is Jennifer and, the addressee is Ken Bailey. From Jennifer's utterance, the writer decides that it is an expression of refusing. It can be seen when Jennifer gives the reason to Bailey that she is not be able to watch the show. Based on context of story, Jennifer and Bailey talk about this event when they are in the office. Jennifer utters in relax way in order Bailey does not feel shy because of the rejection.

Fragment 25

The conversation between Jennifer and Michael Moretti on page 20;

"I want to see you. I think you and I should have a little talk."

"What about, Mr. Moretti?"

"It's nothing I'd care to discuss on the telephone. I can tell you this, Miss Parker-it's something that would be very much in your interest."

"I can tell you this, Mr. Moretti. Nothing you could ever do or say could be of the slightest interest to me,"

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From data 25, the addressor is Jennifer. Jennifer talks to Moretti that

she is not being able to accept Moretti's offers to discuss about his problem.

In shows that Moretti is the addressee. In this case, Moretti tells Jennifer via telephone, he says there is interest case for Jennifer if she could be Moretti's lawyer. But, Jennifer does not interest whatever Moretti says. It is indicates that Jennifer's utterance includes in expression of refusing. She refuses Moretti's intention by saying "*Nothing you could ever do or say could be of the slightest interest to me*". Jennifer says that utterance quickly in order

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Moretti understands that Jennifer does not want to talk about his problem although it is good thing inside.

Fragment 26

The conversation between Michael Moretti and Jennifer on page 21;

"Well, this is an unexpected pleasure, Miss Parker. I='
"Mr. Moretti, I don't like being set up."
"What are you talking about?"
"Listen to me. And listen well. I'm not for sale. Not now, not ever. I
won't represent you or anyone who works for you. All I want is for
you to leave me alone. Is that clear?"

In data 26, the writer underlies about the addressor and addressee.

The addressor is Jennifer; she reminds Moretti that she cannot represent him or another who works with him. In this case, Moretti is the addressee. Based on context of the story, Moretti is the boss of mafia. In Jennifer's mind, mafia is always doing something in wrong way. Therefore, Jennifer does not want to help him. They meet in a restaurant when they talk about this topic.

In writer's assumption, the topic from Jennifer's utterance is reminding.

Jennifer reminds Moretti more than twice that she cannot be his lawyer. The writer concludes, from the utterance in data 22 Jennifer reminds Moretti explicitly in order Moretti knows that Jennifer does not accept the client from mafia.

Fragment 27

The conversation between Michael Moretti and Jennifer on page 24;

"I don't want to represent you or any of your friends:"
"Why not?"
"Because if I represented one of you, from then on you'd own me."
"You've got it all wrong," "My friends are in legitimate businesses. I
mean banks, insurance companies-"

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"Save your breath. My services aren't available to the Mafia."
"Who said anything about the Mafia?"
"Call it whatever you like. No one owns me but me. I intend to keep it that way."

From the data 27, the addressor is Jennifer. She tells Moretti as the addressee, she could not accept the gang of mafia as her client by saying "*My services aren't available to the Mafia*". It is clear that Jennifer is the addressor. Based on context of the story, Moretti talks to Jennifer via telephone. He always asks Jennifer to be his lawyer. But, Jennifer does not care with his lamentations although Moretti often does it. It is because in Jennifer's mind mafia is always does something wrong so that she does not want to accept Moretti as her client. It is obvious that Jennifer's utterance portrayed an expression of refusing. In data 26, Jennifer utters those words seriously in order Moretti feels embarrassed and does not call Jennifer again in other time.

Fragment 28

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The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 26;

"'De nada'. When are you going to do it?"
"I'll go down there this weekend."
"Would you like me to go with you?" "What about the return trip?"
"I'll be all right."
"It's none of my business, but are you sure this is what you want to do?"
"I'm sure." "I'm sure."

From the data 28, the addressor is Jennifer. She conveys to Bailey that she does not need his help. It shows that Jennifer is the addressor, and Bailey is the addressee. Jennifer promises to Bailey that she will be fine. It is indicate that Jennifer's utterance is about promising. Based on context of the

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story, Jennifer and Bailey talk about this topic when they are in Jennifer's apartment. Jennifer utters those words in data 27 slowly but still serious in order to remind Bailey that she is fine and, always keeps health although there is no Bailey.

Fragment 29

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 27;

*"He's getting stronger every day,"
"I don't want to pry," "but shouldn't whoever the proud papa is be doing something-?"
"Subject closed."
"Okay, Sorry. ..."*

In the data 29, Jennifer is the addressor. Bailey recommends to Jennifer that she is better has a husband than still single. But, Jennifer replies Bailey's statement by commanding him to stop talking about that topic. It is clear that Bailey is the addressee. Based on context of the story, Jennifer has long time no see Bailey. At the first time they meet again, Bailey gets surprise that Jennifer has a baby. But, Bailey does not know when Jennifer married actually. They meet again in Jennifer's new house; she leaves the old apartment after she has a son. The topic of Jennifer's utterance is about giving command. It can be seen from this word "*Subject closed*". Jennifer commands Bailey to not discuss about the father of her son. She utters those words seriously in order Bailey does not pry up about her son's father.

Fragment 30

The conversation between Jennifer and Dan Martin on page 27;

"I'm taking a leave of absence, I'll be gone for the next five months."

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"We'll be able to reach you, won't we?"
"No, Dan. I'll be out of touch."

In data 30, the addressor is Jennifer. She conveys to Dan Martin that she will take the absence for the next five months. Then, Dan Martin accepts it. It is clear that Dan Martin is the addressee. Based on context of the story, Jennifer has not informed to Dan Martin yet about her planning to take absence for the next five months. But, she has already told to another partner in the office. From Jennifer's utterance, the writer underlies the topic being discussed is leave-taking. Jennifer leaves the office and, say good bye to Dan Martin by informing it. She says in serious way in order Dan Martin knows that she is not lie with her decisions.

Fragment 31

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 28;

"You know who's been driving us nuts trying to reach you?"

"Who?"

"Michael Moretti."

"Oh"

"He's weird. When we wouldn't tell him where you were, he made us swear you were all right."

"I'll call them as soon as I can,"

In data 31, the addressor is Jennifer. She conveys and promises to call Moretti as soon as possible. It shows that Jennifer is the addressor. Based on context of the story, Moretti always looks for Jennifer in the office when Jennifer takes absence for five months. He asks to Ken Bailey about Jennifer everyday and, orders him to keep Jennifer where ever she is. In this context, Bailey tells about Moretti to Jennifer when she has arrived in the office. The writer decides that the topic is suitable from Jennifer's utterance

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is planning for something. It can be seen from this utterance "*I'll call them as soon as I can*". Jennifer has a plane to call Moretti immediately. She talks to Moretti seriously in order he knows that Jennifer has a good decisions and never lies towards her co-workers what she talked about.

Fragment 32

The conversation between Jennifer and Adam Warner on page 6;

"You isn't that why you're here?"

"I told you why I'm here. I'm empowered to investigate and recommend for or against disbarment proceedings. I want to get your side of the story."

"I see. And how do I buy you off?"

"I'm sorry, Miss Parker:" "Just a minute!"

"Forgive me, I-everybody seems to be the enemy."

"Your apology is accepted."

In data 32, the addressor is Jennifer who gives the information for Adam that she could not meet him by the utterance "*Forgive me, I-everybody seems to be the enemy*". In this case, the addressee is Adam Warner. From that utterance, the topic being discussed is expression of refusing. Jennifer refuses what Adam wants to do with her. The event happens in Jennifer's apartment and, Jennifer says that utterance quickly in order Adam gets out from her apartment. It is because she guesses Adam is one of her enemies in the field of law.

Fragment 33

The conversation between Jennifer and Judge Waldman on page 11;

"Your Honor, this exhibit is absolutely vital to our defense. I feel-"

"Miss Parker, this court does not have the time or the inclination to give you instructions in the law, but the District Attorney is quite right. Before coming into this courtroom you should have acquainted yourself with the basic rules of evidence. The first rule is that you

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cannot introduce evidence that has not been properly prepared for. Nothing has been put into the record about the deceased being armed or not armed. Therefore, the question of these weapons becomes extraneous. You are overruled."

"I'm sorry, but it is not extraneous."

"That is enough! You may file an exception."

From data 33, the writer underlies that the addressor and addressee are Jennifer and Judge Waldman. It can be seen from Jennifer's utterance "*I'm sorry, but it is not extraneous*", she notifies Judge Waldman that she apologizes. In this case, Jennifer opposes her enemy's statement and, Judge Waldman thinks that she is excessive so that she apologizes to the Judge. It shows that her utterance portraying a contradiction. This event happens in the courtroom when assembly ongoing. Jennifer says that utterance explicitly in order Judge Waldman realizes what Jennifer utter is true.

Fragment 34

The conversation between Jennifer and Adam Warner on page 16;

"I brought you something," "It's from Milan."

"Thank you."

"Have you ever been to Milan?"

"No. I've seen pictures of the cathedral there. It's lovely."

"I'm not much of a sightseer. My theory is that if you've seen one church, you've seen them all."

From data 34, the addressor is Jennifer. Jennifer gives information to Adam that she has not gone Milan yet. But, she has ever seen the pictures of cathedral there. It is indicate that Adam Warner is the addressee. In data 15, Jennifer informs to Adam about the pictures of cathedral, so that the writer underlies the topic is informing. Based on context of the story, Jennifer and Adam are in Jennifer's apartment when they talks about this

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topic. From Jennifer's utterance, the writer decides that Jennifer in relax condition when she talks in order Adam knows about Jennifer's desire to go to Milan.

Fragment 35

The conversation between Jennifer and Adam Warner on page 19;

"I have some news for you," "I've been asked to run for the United States Senate."
"Oh, Adam! That's wonderful! You'll make such a great senator!"
"The competition's going to be fierce. New York's a tough state."
"It doesn't matter. No one can stop you." "I'm so proud of you, darling."

In data 35, the addressor is Jennifer, and the addressee is Adam Warner. The writer points out that Jennifer's utterance is about expression of proud. It can be seen from "*Oh Adam! That's wonderful!*". Jennifer is very proud of Adam because of his brilliance in career. Based on context of the story, Jennifer talks with Adam via telephone. She talks towards Adam happily and proudly in order Adam knows that Jennifer always supports him.

Fragment 36

The conversation between Patrick Maguire and Jennifer on page 21;

"I just talked to Connie Garrett. As I told you before, she really doesn't want to go to court unless she has to. So if we could settle this today=
"Nice try, Miss Parker. The statute of limitations is up today. No one is going to sue anybody. If you'd like to settle for a lunch sometime we can talk about the fickle finger of fate."
"That's a pretty rotten trick, friend."
"It's a pretty rotten world, friend,"

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From the data 36, the addressor is Jennifer. Patrick Maguire tells to Jennifer that the statute of limitations about the case of fickle finger is up. Fickle finger here is about someone who has physical defect. But, Jennifer answers his statement in simple way by saying "*That's a pretty rotten trick, friend*", then stop talking with Maguire. It shows that Maguire is the addressee. Jennifer's utterance indicates that topic being discussed is bullying. Based on context of the story, the event happens in Maguire's office. Maguire is the first lawyer of fickle finger, but he cannot overcome the problem and he says to Jennifer that the problem is up. Therefore, Jennifer wants to increase this problem again in order to absolve the fickle finger. She intimidates Maguire by her utterance in order Maguire does not think tricky and never underestimates someone who has physical defect.

Fragment 37

The conversation between Joshua and Jennifer on page 41;

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"You should have seen the accident, Mom. It was incredible! A big sailboat tipped over and we stopped and saved their lives."
"That's wonderful, son. How many lives did you save?"
"There were six of them."
"And you pulled them out of the water?"
"Well, we didn't exactly pull them out of the water. They were kind a sittin' on the side of their boat. But they probably would have starved to death if we hadn't come along."
"I see. They were very lucky you came along, weren't they?"
"You'll say."

In data 37, the writer underlies that the addressor is Jennifer. She conveys to Joshua that she is very proud with Joshua's action. Joshua had pulled the passengers out from the water when they played sailboat. It shows

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that Joshua is the addressee. Based on context of the story, Jennifer and her son are spending their holiday in Acapulco Beach. Then, Joshua sees the accident of sailboat there with his friends when they play banana boat. After helping the victims of sailboat, Joshua comes close to Jennifer at the coastal area and, Jennifer says to Joshua "That's wonderful, son". The writer indicates that Jennifer's utterance is included in expression of proud topic. It is because Joshua could help many people of sailboat. Jennifer says those words happily in order Joshua understands that his mother is very proud of him.

Fragment 38

The conversation between Ken Bailey and Jennifer on page 23;

"You know, only one percent of the lawyers in this country can get in?"

"I'm their token woman,"

"Jennifer won the case. One of the techniques Jennifer found effective with a jury was to say, "I know that the words 'law' and 'courtroom' sound a little frightening and remote from your lives, but

when you stop to think about it, all we're doing here is dealing with the rights and wrongs done to human beings like ourselves. Let's forget we're in a courtroom, my friends. Let's just imagine we're sitting around in my living room, talking about what's happened to this poor defendant, this fellow human being."

In data 38, the addressor is Jennifer. She tells Bailey that she is the only one could overcome the difficult case against Di Silva. Therefore, she appoints herself as token woman. It is clear that Jennifer is the addressor, and Bailey as the addressee. Based on context of the story, the case is handled by Jennifer is about fickle finger. Actually this case has stopped because there is no one being able to finish it. But, Jennifer takes this case

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because she thinks the fickle finger must be supported, although against Di Silva in the courtroom. The writer underlies the topic can be taken from Jennifer's utterance is appointing. Jennifer appoints that she is the token woman. In the story, after solving the case of fickle finger successfully, many people use her as their lawyer for any cases. From Jennifer's utterance, the writer concludes that Jennifer utters those words explicitly in order Ken knows that Jennifer is a woman which cannot be underestimated.

4.2 Discussions

Communication has important role in daily life. Communication is defined as a process by which people give or extend meanings in an attempt to create shared understanding. Thus, people can cooperate with each other when they communicate just as they do in any activities. Communication is usually defined as conversation, namely for sending and receiving message.

If the message cannot be received, it means that communication does not

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the speaker's mean.

It is related what is called illocutionary act; illocutionary act is the meaning intended by the speaker's utterance. In other words, illocutionary act is very important in understanding the meaning or intention of words or sentences that used by the speaker. As humans being, there are some mistakes that always appeared when they mean something. Of course, different person is different interpretation in understanding the meaning of an utterance.

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This section discusses the finding of data analysis. In the novel *Rage of Angels*, there are 108 data of illocutionary acts. After analyzing the data of illocutionary acts, the writer finds some illocutionary acts that used by Jennifer as the main female character in the novel. As the conclusion of this study, the writer summarizes that 108 data of Jennifer's utterance indicated in five types of illocutionary acts. They are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. In assertives illocutionary acts, Jennifer uses 6 acts. They are stating acts, reporting acts, complaining acts, boasting acts, claiming acts, and suggesting acts. Then, in directives illocutionary acts, Jennifer uses 3 acts. They are commanding acts, asking acts and, requesting act. The writer finds 3 acts in commissives illocutionary acts used by Jennifer. They are planning acts, refusing acts, and promising acts. In expressives, Jennifer uses 4 acts. They are thanking acts, praising acts, blaming act and, apologizing acts. The last concerning is declarations illocutionary acts. The writer just underlies 1 act from Jennifer's utterance in this category, it is appointing act.

All explanation about context of situation, the writer summarizes that the addressor is always Jennifer herself. It is because the writer uses Jennifer's utterance as the subject to be analyzed. Therefore, the addressor is always Jennifer in all situations.

In addition, the writer takes the data from the main character's utterance and also includes the other characters who involves Jennifer as the main character. It can be said all the channel in this study are speech and, the

message-form being performed in this study is conversation. The code of the utterance is English. It is because *Rage of Angels* novel was written by Sidney Sheldon (1980) by using English.

From data analysis above, the writer finds 12 addressees. They are Di Silva, Ken Bailey, Adam Warner, Judge Waldman, Connie Gareth, Moretti, Patrick Maguire, La Guardia, Dan Martin, Philip Redding, Joshua, and Silva's Secretary. Jennifer talks anything to the addressee in different situation. But, some utterances used by Jennifer are found in the same situation. Based on the data analysis above, the setting of place commonly happened in Jennifer's office and courtroom. The writer underlies that Jennifer's illocutionary acts commonly used in expression of refusing topic.

There are many utterances in expression of refusing used by Jennifer, she refuses some orders to join the gang of mafia. As we know that mafia is not good thing, therefore Jennifer refuses the invitation. In the writer's assumption, the author of *Rage of Angels* novel wants to teach a moral value to the readers so that always stay away from any disreputes, and draw near for every kindness through Jennifer's action. In Islamic religion, it is taught in the Al-Quran surah Ali Imran ayah 104:

وَلَتَكُن مِّنْكُمْ أُمَّةٌ يَدْعُونَ إِلَى الْحَيَّرِ وَيَأْمُرُونَ بِالْمُعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَا عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ

وَأُولَئِكَ هُمُ الْمُفْلِحُونَ

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The surah says “and should be among human, there is someone who proclaims toward kindness, and restrains toward disrepute. In truth, they are group of profit human”. The surah explains about an order of staying away from disrepute, and draw nears every kindness. Simplicity, stay away from disrepute is lofty thing. Meanwhile, bring something close to kindness is the reflection of sincerity.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This study is about illocutionary acts used by Jennifer in *Rage of Angels* novel written by Sidney Sheldon. Besides, context is one of aspects of speech situation which is significant thing in pragmatics study. The context is so influential to describe the situation when illocutionary act of the utterances occur. Therefore, the writer analyzes both each types of illocutionary acts and context of situation that underlie the illocution.

Based on the data analysis, the writer analyzes each types of illocutionary acts performed in *Rage of Angels* novel. She finds out five types of illocutionary acts, they are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations which are mentioned in the chapter four. She analyzes Jennifer's utterances towards her partner or client, and also her enemy in utterance (4.1.1). Jennifer uses assertives' illocutionary acts which commit the truthfully of speaker's utterance. Jennifer's utterances in this type are classified as reporting, stating, claiming, complaining, boasting and suggesting. In utterance (4.1.2), Jennifer uses directives' illocutionary acts. The speakers in this type want to get some actions from the addressee in particular, such as commanding, asking and requesting. Jennifer's utterances in (4.1.3) are included in commissives' illocutionary acts which commit the speaker to some future action. This type is classified into planning, refusing, and promising. In utterance (4.1.4), Jennifer

uses expressives' illocutionary acts which express what speaker's feels. This type classified as thanking, praising, blaming, and apologizing. The last concerning is in (4.1.5), Jennifer uses declarations' illocutionary acts. It is because in this type she presents herself towards people in the courtroom "*I'm their token woman*". Declarations' illocutionary act brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality. In this type, Jennifer's utterance is classified into appointing. From the explanation, the writer concludes the most frequently Jennifer's utterance is included in directives illocutionary acts.

After conducting the types of illocutionary acts, the writer analyzes the context of situation from eight aspects. They are participants (audience or addressor and addressee), topic, setting, code, channel, message-form, key and purpose. The participants are joined by thirteen people in Jennifer's illocutionary acts. They are Di Silva, Ken Bailey, Adam Warner, Judge Waldman, Connie

Joshua, Silva's Secretary, and Jennifer herself. The topic being talked in Jennifer's utterances are twenty. They are caring for, introducing, refusing, asking for dispensation, drawing the cooperation, reminding, giving information, portraying a contradiction, giving opinion, asking for something, claiming, expression of proud, giving request, bullying, commanding, appointing, promising, planning for something, giving a warn, and reporting. Based on data analysis, the most frequently topic being talked in Jennifer's illocutionary act is refusing. All the topics above portray what happened when the illocutionary act

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occur. The setting of Jennifer's illocutionary acts are happen in some places such as in the office, apartment, courtroom, in the house, Acapulco beach, and commonly happened both in office and courtroom. The last concerning of analyzing context of situation is about the key and purpose. Jennifer has different way to convey her intention towards her partner or client. She uses these ways; seriously, relax, explicitly, intimidate, happily, and calmly. Jennifer uses some keys above to face her client or partner, and also her enemy. Therefore, she has different purpose in using the key to talk with others.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the analysis of this study, the writer proposes some suggestions as follows:

1. For Readers

The writer hopes that the readers would not be confused about what people mean when they make conversation to others. It is because sometimes people have implied intentions in their utterance.

2. For Other Researchers

The writer suggests that other researchers conduct their research in the similar field related to illocutionary acts but in different objective. It is because this study is still limited in types of illocutionary acts and context of situation. In addition, this study can be used for additional references for those who want to make further research related with the field.

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