

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Through her journey in Wonderland, from the beginning until the end, Alice has at least performed illocutionary speech acts one hundred ninety-two times with one hundred seventeen of them being dialogue and the rest seventy-five being monologue. As for the category of illocutionary act that Alice used, the most frequently used by her was the assertive speech act which reached almost a half of the total speech act usage by 53.13% (one hundred two times), with sixty-seven being dialogue and thirty-five being monologue. Directives speech acts placed second with the frequency of usage by 30.73% (fifty-nine times), thirty-three of them as dialogue and the rest twenty-six as monologue. Commisives speech acts come as the third with 11.98% usage frequency (twenty-three times), ten from the total are dialogue with the remaining thirteen are monologue. And finally, expressive with 4.17% usage frequency (eight times), divided into dialogue and monologue with six and two appearances respectively. Declarations act does not exist in this novel due to Alice not having any authority in Wonderland, as she is considered an outsider among the residents of Wonderland.

During her journey, Alice has been using three types of functions of assertives act in both her dialogue and monologue: asserting function, stating function, and affirming function. When it comes to the usage of the stating function, according to the preparatory and sincerity condition, Alice has been

using it when she encountered an event or phenomenon that managed to gain her attention, the reason being that they are considered unique or unusual by Alice. This applies to both dialogue and monologue. The difference between the two in stating function usage is that in monologue, Alice is also using it in the situation where she is testing her knowledge. The probable reason for this is that she is in a state of boredom for not being included in the activities that are currently taking place around her. As for the asserting function in the dialogue, based on the preparatory condition, we can conclude that Alice has been using this function during the story; she and her audience are having an argument due to the different beliefs they have. Unlike the dialogue section, the monologue section of the asserting function is used for boasting Alice's capability, and from the explanation of the preparatory and sincerity conditions, it is shown that she is performing them in order to give her motivation during the moment where she feels anxious, as the purpose of this function is to make her avoid falling into a depression state. The affirming function is the last for the assertives act section, and in the dialogue, Alice has been using this function to reply to the questions with a yes or no kind of answer according to the preparatory condition. The affirming function is a little different in the monologue, as it is used to confirm Alice's own question that she uttered due to her loneliness in Wonderland.

The directives act has three functions in this novel: the asking function, the requesting function, and the ordering function. The use of the asking function in the dialogue is mainly used by Alice to gain information she needs, either because she has no idea about a certain topic that is currently taking place or to perform a

certain activity where she requires information before she is able to proceed further. As for the monologue, however, Alice is using this to show her curious nature by asking herself what she actually has in her mind that causes her to be confused. The requesting function in the dialogue is used by Alice in the situation where she wants something to be in her favour but she has no authority, so she wants others to do it instead by demanding them to do a certain action. Unlike in the dialogue, however, the requesting function is used in the monologue by Alice to show the wishful thinking she has in her mind, despite how impossible it seems to accomplish these wishes. The usage of the ordering function is different between the dialogue and monologue sections. In the dialogue, Alice is using this function almost similarly to the requesting function, with one additional condition being that her listener should have something that binds them to comply with her order, while in the monologue, Alice uses this function to make her do a certain action instead of ordering others.

Next is commissives act function, which consists of guaranteeing, promising, and threatening functions. The guaranteeing function used by Alice in dialogue is to show her intention to others or any action that she will take in the near future. In the monologue, however, Alice is using this function to predict the outcome of the events that are currently taking place, such as other people's actions she witnessed or bizarre phenomena that happened around her. Guaranteeing is the only function that is present in Alice's monologue section. The promising function is almost similar to the guaranteeing function; the distinct difference between the two functions is that the use of promising by Alice may or

may not follow up her words with an action, unlike in the guaranteeing function, where Alice always follows her words with an action to prove her intention. The last function of commissives act by Alice is the threatening function. The threatening function that Alice uses in the dialogue is used in the situation where she is about to be harmed by a Wonderland citizen, and the only way to stop them from doing so as quickly as possible is by making them feel dread to continue further harming her.

The last illocutionary act used by Alice is expressives act. There are three expressives act functions that Alice has used in her dialogue: thanking, praising, and apologizing. The function of thanking in Alice's dialogue is to show her appreciation to someone who has given her information that might become useful in the future. The praising function is similar in a glance to the thanking function, but in praising, Alice is not using it in the scenario where what she received is only information; she is using it when someone manages to impress or entertain her with a performance that she considers unique or unusual. The last function of the expressive act in the dialogue is the apologizing act, and Alice is using this function after she has made a mistake that hurts others, whether it is psychologically or physically. The function of expressives act in monologue is completely different from the dialogue section, as it has a different category of function, which is the exclamation function. The exclamation function in Alice's monologue is used to express her genuine reaction toward the phenomenon that happened around her, and most of the time it happened to herself.

This research shows that the speech act theory, more specifically the illocutionary act, is effective in understanding information from an utterance. And by using the Illocutionary Forces Indication Devices (IFIDS), we are capable of determining the exact function of a certain illocutionary act when applied in a dialogue or monologue scenario. And with the help of the Felicity Conditions, we are able to verify the condition and the reason why a certain function of illocutionary act is used in certain scenarios, and considering the role of Alice as the main character of the novel "*Alice's Adventure in Wonderland*," it is highly likely important to understand them due to how significant and how many utterances she has made in the story. While this research has reached its conclusion, future research on the same topic might be necessary. Due to the focus on the usage of two specific speech act theories only, a broader number of conditions and reasons for Alice's usage of illocutionary acts that can be found should be possible with a different research approach and method.