



**ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS
IN THE UTTERANCES SPOKEN BY NICK DUNNE IN *GONE
GIRL* BY GILLIAN FLYNN**

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree Majoring Linguistics in the English Department,
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

Submitted by:

Gita Aprilla Nurariffa

NIM 13020117130069

**FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
DIPONEGORO UNIVERSITY
SEMARANG**

2021

PRONOUNCEMENT

I honestly state that this research was written by myself without taking any work from other researchers that has been submitted in diploma degree, S-1, S-2, S-3 degree of any university. I also emphasize that this research contains no material previously written by other writers except from the theories and references mentioned.

Semarang, 06 December 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gita Aprilla Nurariffa', with a stylized, cursive script.

Gita Aprilla Nurariffa

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

“Success is the result of perfection, hard work, learning from failure, loyalty, and persistence.”

- **Colin Powell**

*This thesis is dedicated to
My beloved dad, mom and sister,
and those who I love the most.*

APPROVAL

**ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS
IN THE UTTERANCES SPOKEN BY NICK DUNNE IN *GONE
GIRL* BY GILLIAN FLYNN**

Written by:

Gita Aprilla Nurariffa
NIM: 13020117130069

Is approved by the thesis advisor
on December 6th 2021

Thesis Advisor



Dwi Wulandari, S.S., MA.
NIP. 197610042001122001

The Head of English Department



Drs. Oktiva Herry Chandra, M.Hum.
NIP. 196710041993031003

VALIDATION

Approved by

Strata I Thesis Examination Committee
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University

on 27th December 2021

Chair Person



Mytha Candria, S.S., M.A.,M.A.
NIP 197701182009122001

First Member



Dr. Drs. Catur Kepirianto M.Hum.
NIP 196509221992031002

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Alhamdulillah, I would like to thanks to Allah SWT who has given health, knowledge, patience, and strength, so I was able to complete this thesis as requirements for S-1 Degree majoring Linguistics in the English Department, Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University. This research entitled *Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the utterances Spoken by Nick Dunne in Gone Girl by Gillian Flynn*. The writer would like to thank all people who have contributed to the completion of this thesis.

I would like to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation extended to Dwi Wulandari, S.S., MA. as my thesis advisor, who has given the continuous guidance, correction, advice, and suggestion so that this thesis could come to a completion.

This thesis would not be completed without the support, assistance, and help of others. Therefore, I would like to express my gratitude to the following:

1. Dr. Nurhayati, M.Hum., as the Dean of Faculty of Humanities, Diponegoro University;
2. Dwi Wulandari, S.S., MA. the writer's thesis advisor, for her guidance and support in completing the thesis;
3. All the lecturers of English Department, Diponegoro University, who have taught and shared their knowledge, motivation, guidance and suggestion to the writer during her study at Diponegoro University;
4. My beloved parents, Amin and Sulistiyani, my little sister Flowzia Alida Nurhasanah, who gives me endless support and motivation to move forward, for always praying for my best, and for always understanding me;
5. My best friend, Aditya Fajardo, thank you for your endless support and

for being there for me through happiness and sadness;

6. All members of Class C of English Department as the writer's classmates that has filled her college days with good memories.

Semarang, 06 December 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Gita Aprilla Nurariffa', enclosed within a light gray rectangular border.

Gita Aprilla Nurariffa

TABLE OF CONTENTS

PRONOUNCEMENT	i
MOTTO AND DEDICATION.....	ii
APPROVAL	iii
VALIDATION	iv
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES.....	ix
ABSTRACT	x
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study.....	1
1.2 Research Problems.....	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	3
1.4 Previous Studies.....	4
1.5 Scope of the Study	6
1.6 Writing Organization	6
CHAPTER II THEORY AND METHOD.....	8
2.1 Theoretical Framework	8
2.1.1 Speech Acts.....	8
2.1.1.1 Locutionary Acts.....	8
2.1.1.2 Illocutionary Acts.....	9
2.1.1.3 Perlocutionary Acts.....	9
2.1.2 Factors that Led the Use of Illocutionary Acts	11

2.2 Research Method	16
2.2.1 Types of Research.....	16
2.2.2 Data	16
2.2.3 Population and Sample.....	16
2.2.4 Sampling Techniques	17
2.2.5 Methods of Collecting Data.....	17
2.2.6 Methods of Analysing Data.....	17
CHAPTER III RESULT AND DISCUSSION.....	19
3.1 Result	19
3.2 Discussion.....	23
3.2.1 Assertive	23
3.2.2 Directive	31
3.2.3 Commissive	49
3.2.4 Expressive	42
3.2.5 Factors that Influence the Use of Illocutionary Acts by Using Hymes Theory	46
CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION	74
REFERENCES	75

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Types and Factors of Illocutionary Acts in Nick Dunne Utterance ...	19
---	----

ABSTRACT

Gillian Flynn's *Gone Girl* is a crime thriller novel that can be analyzed from many aspects. The purposes of this study are to analyse the types of illocutionary speech acts of Nick Dunne's utterances and to find out the factors that influence his utterances in *Gone Girl* (2012) novel by Gillian Flynn. In this research, the writer uses descriptive-qualitative with observation method to collect the data from the novel. The data are collected from the utterances of Nick Dunne in the *Gone Girl* novel containing illocutionary speech acts. The underlying theories in this research are theory of illocutionary acts by John Searle and theory of factors affecting speech event by Dell Hymes (1974) SPEAKING model. The result shows that from the total of 161 utterances that the writer found in Nick Dunne utterances, there are four kinds of illocutionary speech acts in the speech of Nick Dunne; assertives, directives, commissives, and expressives. The findings also indicate that the illocutionary speech acts spoken by Nick Dunne is influenced by context factors from Dell Hymes theory. The writer found out of 8 context factors only 6 that influence the use of illocutionary speech acts are settings, participants, ends, act sequence, keys, and norm. The context factors can be used to understand, to describe, and to explain the purpose of someone doing illocutionary speech acts.

Keywords: illocutionary acts, speech acts, Nick Dunne, *Gone Girl*.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a method used by humans to convey a message, information, and communication between one person and another. Every day humans cannot be separated from the language in carrying out their activities. Language is the process of communicating a message between the speaker and the listener with a minimum of two people who speak and one as the recipient. According to Kleinke (2010), the primary purpose of language is to facilitate communication. It can be achieved if the purpose of the conversation between the speaker and the listener performed certain types of movements or actions in the sense of transmission of information from one person to another.

According to Yule (1996), speech acts is usually an action performed through speech. Speech act means using speech to act on the commands of the speaker, therefore humans do not only use physical or movement to be able to do an action, but they can also use speech to act. A speech act is an action taken by the speaker when saying a word, statement, or vocal voice that functions for communication.

Speech acts have various functions such as promising, asking for help, commanding, agreeing, disagreeing, and many others. According to Searle (1969), there are three types of speech acts, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Anggraeni (2016) concluded that the higher the speaker's power affected the way they used the power of the illocution, the more courage the

listener had to take further action than the speaker expected. If communication or speech acts can occur in everyday human speech, it is very likely that speech acts also occur in the conversation of characters in the novel.

Communication is one of the main things in human life. We can interact with other people using language by communicating directly, through communication tool such as telephones, and through letters like humans in ancient times. However, not only real life that requires communication, it also occurs in fictional life such as novels, comics, and films.

A novel is one example of the literary works that have become part of human life. It also has many functions in life such as getting new knowledge, increasing creativity, and filling spare time for someone who has a hobby of reading. In the novel, the characters produce many utterances that originate from social interactions with various cultural backgrounds or other aspects of language applications. Thus, the utterances in the novel can be seen from a linguistic perspective, especially speech acts.

In this study, the writer analyses the speech acts in utterances spoken by Nick Dunne as one of the characters in the *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn in 2011 consisting of 432 pages. In the novel, Nick played many roles from the beginning to the end of the story. Hence, Nick automatically produces a lot of speech. The intention of this thesis was to identify the types of speech acts used by Nick Dunne in *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn in 2011, and the factors based on context that led the use of illocutionary speech acts. Besides, this research also describes and explains

the factors that led to the use of illocutionary acts. In this analysis, the writer wants to investigate the speech acts committed by Nick Dunne in *Gone Girl* novel.

The results of this study will help readers to better understand the intent and the factors behind Nick Dunne's utterances in the novel. The writer also assumes that identify the speech acts in novel will guide the readers to have a better knowledge of language understanding when they talk to others. Besides, researching speech acts help readers not only to be able to understand how people apply the technical speech acts when conducting conversations, but also to get a deeper understanding of certain utterances that contain verbal forms, intentions, and contexts.

1.2 Research Problems

According to the background above, the research questions of this study are:

1. What are the classifications of illocutionary acts in the Nick Dunne utterances in *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn?
2. How are the factors that influence Nick Dunne in using the illocutionary acts in *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn?
3. Why Nick Dunne uses the illocutionary acts in his utterances in *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The purpose of conducting this research are as follows:

1. To identify the classification of illocutionary acts used by Nick Dunne in *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn.

2. To describe the factors why Nick Dunne uses the illocutionary acts in *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn.
3. To explain the factors that influence Nick Dunne in using the illocutionary acts in *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn.

1.4 Previous Studies

There are many previous studies conducted to examine the speech acts analysis. The writer found four previous studies that discuss speech acts analysis in literary works used Searle's theory. There are three journals that focused on analyzing the utterances used by the main character in the novel, namely "An Analysis of Speech Acts Produced by Rahwana in Ramayana Comic the 1st Series" by Anggraeni (2016); "Character in the Novel *Skipping Christmas* Translated into *Absen Natal*" by Nindyasari (2013); and "A Speech Act Analysis of Direct Utterances on *Mr. Know All*" by Mudzakir (2013). Meanwhile, the fourth journal by Zamami (2017), used movie script as his object of study, entitled "Speech Act Used by Elsa as One of the Main Characters in Frozen Movie Script".

Of the four journals, they have similarity in identifying the type of illocutionary acts from the utterances of the main character. Their research findings showed that the illocutionary acts produced by the main character employs all types of illocutionary forces based on Searle's theory. On the other hand, Mudzakir (2013), who analysed in more detail about directive illocutionary acts. From the research, he found that the direct sentence was divided into three; declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences. Related to the purpose of utterances, it

depends on the four factors; locution, illocution, perlocution, and situational context.

Another study was conducted by Suryanovika and Negara (2018), they identified the speech acts found from the characters' utterances in the *Bronte Sisters* novels. From the research, they found directive speech acts to be the most dominant in use by the Bronte sisters' characters. Meanwhile, declarative speech acts are the least to be found. The Bronte sisters' characters' speech acts were expressed in declarative, interrogative, and imperative forms.

The next study conducted by Dewi and Farlina (2012), they identified the speech acts from *Anne of Green Gables* novel and analysed the meaning behind the use of speech acts. This research also explained the meaning behind the speech acts, which are giving an order to the hearer, making a statement to the hearer, offering to the hearer, and asking the hearer.

Then, the next study was conducted by Mario (2018) in analyzing the illocutionary acts from the novel *And the Mountains Echoed*. The research focuses on finding the type of illocutionary acts and the intention behind the usage of speech acts. Mario (2018) found that the types of illocutionary acts found in the novel are directives, expressives, assertives, commissives, and declaratives. With directive speech acts as the most dominant in use, it shows that the speakers have an intention to express their authoritarianism.

Then, the other study was done by Pramita, (2018) entitled "Indirect Speech Act Used by Characters in Bobby Ann Mason's *Detroit Skyline*, 1949 Mini Novel" focused on investigated the context and indirect speech act by underlining and

coding the characters dialogue and the narration in the *Detroit Skyline* novel. As the result of this investigation, it was interpreted that the speaker's intention to underestimating someone with low-class society.

In addition, there are also journal using movies as a subject. Tutuarima, (2018) have done a study entitled "An Analysis of Speech Act Used in *London Has Fallen* Movie". She analysed the classifications and the way of illocutionary act used. The last was the research had done by Martinez, (2011) analysed the pragmatic and semantic of several illocutionary acts performing the speech acts of requesting and begging using Lexical-Constructional Model. The analysis of the constructional features of these speech acts has proved that their constructional features are related to distinctive parts of their respective illocutionary scenario. Therefore, it has been shown a direct relationship existing between cultural rules and the constructional composition of illocutionary meaning.

Although some of the previous studies above show similarities in analysing the illocutionary acts, none of them focuses on identify the factor that influence the characters in using the illocutionary acts. Furthermore, this thesis describes and explains the factors that led to the use of illocutionary acts using Hymes's theory in Nick Dunne utterances found in *Gone Girl* by Gillian Flynn.

1.5. Scope of the Study

This study investigates the language aspects used by the main characters in the novel. This research focuses on pragmatic study, mainly the illocutionary acts of Searle's speech acts classification and the factor that influence it based on Dell Hymes's theory. This study discussed the utterances of Nick Dunne as one of the

main characters that show speech acts in the novel. The writer also discussed the factors that influenced the use of illocutionary acts in the main character's utterances. Although there are many characters in the novel, this study is limited to the utterances produced by Nick that contained illocutionary acts.

1.6 Writing Organization

In this study, the writer divided the research into IV chapters. Chapter I contained the reasons why the research was conducted, the research objectives based on the problem formulations that have been made, and the description of the exposure leading to the writing to the content section. Chapter II contains the Theoretical Framework and Research Method. The theoretical framework explained theory used in analysing the research problems, while the Research Methods explained the research approach, methods, and steps of data collection and analysis. Then, chapter III is data analysis and discussion. This part is the main point of the research obtained based on data analysis with theory used. Chapter IV contains a conclusion, which is a summary of the important parts of the analysis results obtained from the research.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Searle (1975) in the book *A Taxonomy of Illocutionary Acts* argued that the speech act is an action that can transform the universe of discourse when the speaker speaks and the receiver captures the intent of the speaker. In showing their feelings, someone usually expresses it by saying words. After producing a speech, the speaker sends a message to the listener to take action through the speech. It may be spoken or written, there are even other forms of communication such as sign language. Speech acts have the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance, and there is a purpose in using these utterances, for example to make a request, to apologize, and to report stated Yule (1996).

According to Austin (1962), "constative speech" for utterances used to describe or compose something, and correct or false speech, and "performative speech" of these utterances not only performing speech acts outside of affirmation but also describing the speech act. Austin (1962:94) divides the speech act in three types, namely the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act.

3.1.1.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary acts are speech actions taken to state or communicate real information. This is usually called the act of saying something. Locutionary acts are the basic acts of speech or producing meaningful linguistic expressions. In the locutionary act there is no question about the purpose and function of the speech conveyed by the speaker. So, the speech that is conveyed is merely informing.

2.1.1.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the act of saying utterances with a specific purpose. This speech act can be said as the act of doing something. Therefore, illocutionary speech acts usually have the goal of making the listener do something according to what the speaker says. Such as making a statement, commanding, making a promise, asking a question, etc.

3.1.1.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is a speech actions that are carried out by saying something in a certain context, an action that can affect the listener from what the speaker says. This action is the result of communication actions that affect the listener, for example it can influence someone to be angry, comfort someone in sadness, etc. This means creating speech with a function with the intention of influencing.

Then, Searle (1969) reviewed Austin's theory of speech act. He did not agree with some of Austin's theory regarding speech act and wrote an article titled *Austin on Locutionary and Illocutionary Acts* (1968). Searle on his article *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts* (1976) then classifies the types of illocutionary speech acts into five different forms of speech that have their respective communicative functions. The five kinds of speech forms that indicate the function can be summarized as follows:

1. Assertive (Representative)

Assertive is type of speech acts to give a statement about something. This kind of speech act aims to commit the speaker (to varying degrees) to the case spoken, to the truth of the proposition expressed. It assessed based on the dimensions of the statement which include true and false. There are many examples of types in assertive speech acts such as inform, state, complain, assert, conclude, etc. (Searle, 1976: 10)

2. Directive

Directive is a speech that said when the speaker wants the hearer to do something. Directive is a form of speech that is intended by the speaker to make an influence so that the listener acts according to the speaker's words such for example command, ask, request, plead, pray, beg, entreat, and also permit, advise and invite. (Searle, 1976: 11)

3. Commissive

Commissive is an illocutionary act spoken by the speaker for some action to be performed in the future. It is a type of speech act that shows the speaker's

intention to perform a promise of future action. The following are the forms of commissive speech acts are promise, pledge, rejection, offer, threat, or other words that fit the commissive criteria. (Searle, 1976: 11)

4. Expressive

Expressive speech aims to express and show emotional and psychological feelings towards the conditions felt by the speaker. In an expressive speech act, the speaker states the truth of the proposition expressed. The point is where the speaker presents a situation by displaying the state that the speaker feels about the situation such as being grateful, disappointed, sad, thank, apologize, regret, welcome and express condolences or other words that match with expressive. (Searle, 1976: 12)

5. Declarative

Declarations, or speech that could change the world. A declaration makes a change in the situation or status of a referred person solely based on the fact that the declaration has been successfully carried out. Declarations is a form of speech that connects the contents of speech with reality. The purpose is where the speakers bring factual information to the listeners that aim to make situation changes. Example of the cases are 'I resign', 'You are fired' and 'War is hereby declared' (Searle, 1976: 14)

3.1.2 Factors that led the use of Illocutionary Acts

There are many factors that can influence someone in saying something. Context relates to the reason why a speaker says an utterance to the listener in a certain situation. In the book *Foundation in Sociolinguistics*, Hymes

(1974) has suggested various factors that influence a person's speech. Hymes uses the acronym SPEAKING to make his theory easier for others to understand and remember. The term SPEAKING according to Hymes is an abbreviation of setting, participant, end, act, sequence, key, instrumentalities, and genre. The acronym SPEAKING can be used to understand the context of the speaker's speech when communicating in certain situations. A more detailed explanation of SPEAKING as quoted in Wardhaugh (2006) is as follows:

1. S (Settings and Scene)

Setting is one of the context factors that refers to the place and time of the event or in more detail when the conversation is taking place, the concrete physical state in which the speech takes place. While the scene refers to the psychological setting of the situation, or the cultural definition of the event.

2. P (Participants)

The participants are the people who are involved in the conversation, usually including the interlocutor, the speaker and the listener, or the sender and the receiver. A two-person conversation involves a speaker and a listener whose roles change; for example, a political speech made in front of a general audience involves the speaker as the debater and the recipient only listening as a spectator; and when a conversation occurs on the telephone, it involves the sender of the message, namely the speaker and the recipient or listener, which

eventually becomes a two-way conversation. Participants can come from someone who is close to each other, between a boss and an employee, between a friend, family, and even a conversation participant from someone who does not know each other.

3. E (Ends)

Ends are the intentions or goals of the participants in the speech event. Ends refer to the goals that participants want to achieve on the occasion of a particular situation. The purpose of each utterance is different, for example with the same context and situation, but the utterances of the participants can be different. With the same utterance, but spoken to different participants in different places, the purpose of the conversation could change. Depending on the context, participant, and purpose, Ends can determine how the utterance can occur and be understood by the listeners.

4. A (Act Sequence)

Act sequence is also a factor that affects a speech act. Act sequence refers to the form and the content (how the message is delivered and what the message is conveyed), including the words used, the relationship between the intent and the topic of conversation. It refers to the non-linguistic situation that exists when speech occurs. Act sequences are actually not much different from genres and ends.

5. K (Key)

Key refers to how the tone, manner of speaking and the spirit of the speech delivered by the speaker. Keys include serious, fast, loud, high-pitched, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, light-hearted and so on. The key can also be signaled by the recipient of the message nonverbally with some kind of behavior, such as when the speaker uses certain gestures, postures, or even behavior. However, when there is a discrepancy between what someone actually means and the key in the conversation that the person uses, listeners tend to pay more attention to the key than the actual content.

6. I (Instrumentalities)

Instrumentalities refer to the choice of communication channel when a conversation occurs, for example, verbal communication, either direct conversation without intermediaries or conversation using electronic media, written communication such as through text messages, letters, email and telegraphic conversation channels.

7. N (Norms of Interaction and Interpretation)

The norms of interaction and interpretation relates to the norms of interaction that occur during the conversation. Interaction norms refer to the rules whether or not something can be done by someone in speaking with the speech partner. It refers to certain rules of interaction that are performed when dealing with other people. The rules are related to specific behaviors and properties that are usually carried out by individuals, culture, and habits of a person. Meanwhile, the

interpretation norm still allows the parties involved in the communication to give interpretation to the speech partner.

8. G (Genre)

Genre is related to the type and form of speech delivered by the speaker. The genre refers to categories of the utterance like dialogue, lectures, poetry, speeches, debate, and joke. Different types of speech will also have different codes used in speaking. People who make speeches will definitely use a different code from the code of people who have dialogue.

2.2 Research Method

2.2.1 Types of Research

The design of this study used descriptive research. Descriptive research is intended to describe a population, situation, or phenomenon accurately and systematically. The data were described systematically according to the reality of the data to get an accurate and factual result. Descriptive research is characterized by having the intention to describe a situation or event.

2.2.2 Data

The data in this study was taken from the dialogs spoken by Nick as one of the characters that support the occurrence of direct utterances in the novel *Gone Girl* written by Gillian Flynn that was published in 2012. The writer got the data by downloaded the pdf file of the novel on <https://www.readingsanctuary.com/gone-girl-pdf/>. The data in this research was taken from the utterances of character Nick which contains the types of illocutionary acts in some dialogue of the novel.

2.2.3 Population and Sample

The population of the data is all utterances of Nick Dunne in the novel, and the sample of this study were obtained from the Nick's utterances that contains illocutionary speech acts that appear in his dialogues in the novel.

2.2.4 Sampling Techniques

In this research the writer used the purposive sampling technique. The purposive sampling that used in this study is a non-random sampling technique where the writer determines the sampling by taking the data from a chapter that uses Nick's perspective as a first person. Gone Girl novel itself has two points of view, from the characters Nick and Amy. However, the sampling techniques in this study only use 50% of all chapters which is taking the data from a chapter that uses Nick's point of view.

2.2.5 Methods of Collecting Data

In conducting this study, the methods used by the writer was qualitative methods. The qualitative methods present data in the form of words, not numerical data.

The methods of collecting data used are library research and observation methods. The method of observation in this study is done by reading the novel, then identified it, observed the illocutionary speech acts used by Nick that are contained in the novel, then selected the sentences or utterances that contain the illocutionary speech acts in the novel for analysis.

In this research, the writer identified and observed the kinds of illocutionary acts that occurred in Nick's utterances as one of the characters in the Gone Girl novel written by Gillian Flynn.

2.2.6 Methods of Analysing Data

The methods of analysing data in this study used referential and inferential methods. The referential method is an analytical method that uses meaning/reference/intent that is used as a parameter in this study. The speech acts analysis in this study is included in the referential method because it reveals the meaning of the speaker's utterances in the novel. While the inferential method is a technical analysis method used to examine data by making conclusions from the existing information or called the inference procedure. The writer uses an abductive inferential method in this study.

CHAPTER III

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

In this chapter, I describe the results and discussion of the findings in my analysis of the types of illocutionary acts from Nick Dunne’s utterances as the main character in the *Gone Girl*. Based on the analysis, I divide the results into four of the five types of illocutionary acts based on Searle’s theory about *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts* that appeared in the utterances of the main characters. Meanwhile, the data were classified into 4 types, they are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. Then, I also sorts the factors that influence the use of illocutionary acts by using Hymes' (1974) theory about SPEAKING. The term SPEAKING by Hymes stands for setting, participant, end, act, sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms and genre. The results will be used to be discussed with further analysis in the discussion section. The results can be seen in the table below which shows the types of illocutionary acts and the factors influencing their use found in Nick utterances.

Table 3.1 Types and Factors of Illocutionary Acts in Nick Dunne Utterances

Actor	Factors (Hymes)		Types of Illocutionary Acts				Total
			Assertive	Directive	Commissive	Expressive	
Nick	Setting (place)	Private	34	63	10	21	128
		Public	13	7	4	9	33
		Total	47	70	14	30	161
	Participants	Power + Nick – Amy	5	19	5	9	34

		Distance -	Nick – Margo	10	2	4	7	27
			Nick – Andie	0	10	0	3	14
		Power + Distance +	Nick – Desi	1	0	0	0	1
			Power - Distance +	Nick – Boney	9	8	1	3
		Nick – Gilpin		3	5	0	0	8
		Nick – Thug		0	0	1	0	1
		Nick – Mike		0	1	0	2	3
		Nick – Stucks		0	1	0	0	1
		Nick – Cops		0	3	0	0	3
		Power - Distance -		Nick – Marybeth	1	1	3	3
			Nick – Rand	2	2	0	2	6
			Nick – Tanner	9	4	0	1	13
		Power + Distance -	Nick – Jaquelline	1	0	0	0	1
			Nick – Nurse	0	0	1	0	1
			Nick – Noelle	0	2	1	0	3
			Nick – Tommy	0	2	0	0	2
			Nick – Hillary	0	2	0	0	2
			Nick – Rebecca	0	1	0	2	3
		Total		47	70	14	30	161
		Informing		31	0	0	0	31
		Asserting		12	0	0	0	12
		Characterizing		4	0	0	0	4
		Ordering		0	33	0	0	33
		Pleading		0	3	0	0	3
		Requesting		0	25	0	0	25
		Asking a question		0	9	0	0	9
		Promising		0	0	14	0	14
		Apologizing		0	0	0	14	14
		Thanking		0	0	0	8	8
		Stating feelings		0	0	0	8	8
		Key	Curious	11	17	0	1	29
			Angry	5	10	2	0	17
			Worried	9	9	2	2	22
Sad	4		7	0	5	16		
Instrumentalities	Verbal communication	47	70	14	30	161		
Act Sequence and Genre	Dialogue	47	70	14	30	161		

Based on the table above, it can be seen the types of illocutionary acts and also the factors that influence their use. Nick as the main character makes a lot of

utterances which are divided into 4 types of illocutionary acts. I have entered all the names of participants related to Nick utterances in communicating in the novel into the table. The first is (Power + Distance -) which means that Nick who has high power called superior and close relationship with the addressee. The second group is when Nick has high power and distant relationship (Power +Distance+). The third is (Power-Distance+) which means Nick has lower power called subordinate but has a distant relationship. The other group (Power-Distance-) that means Nick has lack power and distant relationship with addressee. Then the last one is (Power + Distance-) which is Nick who has high power but has a distant relationship. From the data obtained, it can be seen that Nick is more dominant in saying utterances to participants who are closer to him, so that more communication occurs, as indicated in the table by (distance -). Then, Nick also tends to say more directive illocutionary acts, especially with people who are close to him and because Nick has higher power as indicated by (power +) such as Amy as Nick's wife who lives with him every day and also Andie as his mistress. Meanwhile, the type of illocutionary acts that Nick also speaks a lot is assertive illocutionary acts which consist of 50 utterances.

The table also shows about the place setting, I obtained data that most of the conversations where Nick and other participants took place were when they were at home, it was marked as private with 128 utterances. Meanwhile, other place settings are when conversations between Nick and other participants occur in public setting with the total 33 utterances, the public settings when the conversation occur in the novel such as at The Bar, police stations, parks, university, etc.

Furthermore, from the table there are other factors that led the use of illocutionary acts, which are marked with Ends. Ends point on the intent and purpose of a conversation when the speaker pronounces utterances for several purposes such as: to provide information, to plead, to promise, to apologize, to request. The type of ends that Nick uses the most is the type of utterances that serves for ordering, with a total of 33 utterances. The number of utterances aimed at informing with a total of 31 utterances, asserting 12 utterances, and other types of ends can be seen in the table.

Then in the table the writer also includes Key which is another factor that contains the sense and tone that occurs during the conversation. The writer chooses to use confused, worried, sad and angry senses because almost all of the storylines in the novel tells about Nick Dunne who is confused and worried in finding his wife Amy who suddenly disappears. In some of Nick's conversations there is also a sense of anger and sadness. Meanwhile, from the instrumentalities factor, the writer uses verbal communication because the conversations between Nick and the recipient take place verbally. The writer did not include nonverbal communication as a consideration of the instrumentalities in this analysis. It was because nonverbal communication depends on seeing and analyzing the speaker's physical movements directly in order to provide detailed information for understanding the needs, feelings, emotions, and thoughts (Calero, 2005). Calero stated theory of nonverbal communication through his book entitled *The Power of Nonverbal Communication*. He believed that nonverbal communication is the transfer of information by someone directly to communicate, thoughts, attitude, ideas, and emotions by using

gesture, posture, facial expressions, eye contact, sound and symbols. Accordingly, the writer did not analyse how the speaker used nonverbal communication in the novel because it could cause misunderstanding if the nonverbal communication was not seen directly on its interpretation.

The other factors in the table are Act sequence and Genre. The Act sequence refers to the form and the content that is conveyed by the speaker. The form of the conversation between Nick and participants is using dialogue that occur during their conversation. However, I did not enter the norm into the table because the data were too diverse, so it was not possible to include it in the table. The last one is the genre, in the table the writer entered the genre with the dialogue because most of the conversations happen using dialogue, however there is no conversation using poetry, jokes, prose, or others in the novel.

3.2 Discussion

The analysis below shows the identification of types of illocutionary speech acts using Searle (1976) theory that were found in Nick Dunne's utterances and the analysis is also based on the context of SPEAKING theory by Hymes. Then, the factor that led the used of illocutionary acts is discussed based on each type. The writer divides the types of illocutions found in Nick's utterances into 4, namely assertive, commissive, directive, and expressive speech acts. Almost all of the content of Nick utterances discussed about the Amy's disappearance. The instrumentalities based on the conversation below is using a verbal communication done through a dialogue between Nick and participants. Then the genre of Nick's conversation is using dialogue conversations that occur between each participant.

Here the writer describes in more detail about the Nick utterances found in the novel.

3.2.1 Assertive

Assertive is an illocutionary act that commits the speaker to the facts and to his/her beliefs, (Searle, 1976: 10). The purpose is to convey information from the speaker to the listener such as informing, asserting, claiming, characterizing, diagnosing, classing, boasting, complaining, and concluding. Based on the research result, the writer found there are 47 data found as assertive in which the data are classified into informing (31), asserting (12), and characterizing (4). Here is the example of utterance that identified as assertive that I found in the novel from Nick Dunne's utterance that is marked with the bold text.

a. Informing

Informing aims to give specific information about particular facts definitely or clearly in speech or writing.

Dialogue 1

Margo: 'Don't let her worry you.'.....

Nick: I blew Go's smoke back to its owner. **'It's our anniversary today. Five years.'** (Flynn, 2012: 21)

The utterances of Nick that marked in bold above reveals as assertive speech acts which function to informing. The participants of the quote conversation above between Margo and Nick. Margo is Nick twin sister. The conversation took place in public setting, which was at The Bar. The topic of that conversation that took place at The Bar discussed the problems

faced by Nick's family. The ends of the Nick's utterances above to inform Margo that this day was his five years anniversary with Amy.

Margo gives advice that women are crazy sometimes, so she tells Nick not to worry about Amy. Furthermore, Nick answered Margo with the assertive type of informing in the statement *'It's our anniversary today. Five years.'* that function to convey what he wanted to inform about a truth to Margo. The form of the conversation above is in the form of dialogue with informal language because Nick and Margo have a close relationship, especially they are twins. The content of that conversation is discussing about Nick's family love problems.

Dialogue 2

Boney: 'Oh. So then what does she do most days?'

Nick: '**She has a lot of hobbies,**' I said. (Flynn, 2012: 47)

The participants of the conversation above are Nick and Boney. The conversation takes place in the interview room in the police station. The point of the dialogue above is about information regarding Amy. The sentences marked with bold spoken by Nick in the quote above are classified as assertive speech acts that serve to stating an information.

The content of that conversation is discussing about information related to Amy. After Nick reports the case of Amy's disappearance to the police station. The context was about the interrogation that Nick did at the police station with Detective Boney and Gilpin. They asked some questions related to Amy to be useful to help the search process. Detective Boney place a slim tape recorder on the table during the interview so that Nick

won't have to answer the same questions many times. Nick thought that he should call a lawyer to accompany him. However, he did not need a lawyer because he thought only a guilty people need lawyers. After that, Nick told the Detectives whatever they wanted he would answer questions during interrogation and agreed to do hands check, get a DNA swab at his house, and check out his car too. The questions start with whether they live together, do they have children, does Amy work etc.

Then in the dialogue quote 2 Boney asked Nick what Amy did most of the day. The point or purpose of the members of the representative class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle, 1976). Therefore, Nick answered Boney's question using the types of assertive speech acts with the purpose to commit her with the truth of information that Amy has a variety of hobbies that she does in on a daily basis at home, including doing all of the housework. Nick's utterances used serious and confused sense and tone because it became a question for him too Amy was once a woman who did a little of everything, all the time. When they moved in together, she did an intense study of French cooking, displaying hyper-quick knife skills and an inspired boeuf bourguignon. In the dialogue above, Nick used assertive speech with serious tone to answer and to inform Boney of the truthful facts that Amy has many hobbies, and Nick's words are intended to persuade the listener or Boney to believe the speaker's words.

b. Asserting

Asserting is a type of assertive speech act that functions to state facts with assurance, or true beliefs with firm and confident behavior, and strongly confirms what the speaker has expressed through speech or writing.

Dialogue 3

Boney: 'When's the last time you been in here, Nick?'

Nick: '**I came in here very recently, when my wife's treasure hunt led me here. But it's not my stuff, and I did not touch anything—**' (Flynn, 2012: 326)

The participants of the conversation above between Boney and Nick. The conversation occurred in private setting in woodshed in the Nick's father house. The form and the genre of the conversation above is using dialogue. The topic of the dialogue above is about the interrogation conducted by detective Boney about the discovery of luxury goods in the woodshed. After the detective knew that Nick has a girlfriend named Andie, the cops with a warrant for the woodshed came there to check the contents of the shed. It turned out that there were a lot of luxury items that were purchased using a credit card in Amy's name. Inside the woodshed are dozens of porn DVDs, expensive and luxurious stuffs, golf equipment etc.

Based on the conversation above, it can be seen that when Boney is asking to Nick for making sure when was the last time Nick visited the woodshed. Nick answered with angry and confused sense and tone asserting the question from Boney with the sentence '*I came in here very recently, when my wife's treasure hunt led me here. But it's not my stuff, and I did not touch anything—*' which belongs to the type of assertive speech act that functions for asserting. However, the utterances also function as self

defense. Nick used that utterance as self defense to detectives so they would not take Nick to the police station. Nick said that utterances to save himself because he was afraid that the police would put him in jail on charges of buying all the luxury goods for his own sake behind the case of Amy disappearing. The utterance did not just work for asserting, it actually functions to protect himself against the suspicion of the police. The ends and content of Nick's utterances is to confirmed that he was telling the truth, that he had just come to the woodshed recently and confirmed that the items in the woodshed were not his belongings. The sentence is expressed to confirm the correct information to the listener, then it is included in the assertive speech act.

Dialogue 4

Nick: **'I'm here because I wanted to see for myself your face when you talked about Amy,'...**

Desi: 'One of us has to,' Desi said, again reasonably. (Flynn, 2012: 166)

The participants of the conversation above between Nick and Desi. Desi is Amy's ex-boyfriend who still has feelings for Nick's wife. The topic of the dialogue is about Amy's disappearance. The setting in the conversation above in the Desi's house. The factor that influenced Nick is the ends, setting, sense and participants. In saying that utterance, he wanted to assert his intention of coming to Desi's house in order to find information about Amy. Besides that, with sense angry and curious, Nick also wanted to know the look on Desi's face when they talked about Amy. Nick suspects that Desi has something to hide and interferes in the case of Amy's

disappearance. Therefore, it is clear that Nick's words are classified as assertive speech acts that function for asserting.

c. Characterizing

Characterizing is the act of describing or characterizing someone or something in a particular way, to try pin down his or her personality.

Dialogue 5

Boney: 'Okay. Well, then, tell me about her. Is she outgoing?.....'

Nick: 'I don't know. **She's not a never-met-a-stranger kind of person, but she's not – not abrasive enough to make someone ... hurt her.**' (Flynn, 2012: 50)

The participants of the conversation above between Boney and Nick.

The conversation took place in public settings since it occurred in police station where there are other officers present. Boney is a detective officer in charge of handling Amy's case. The topic of the conversation is Amy's disappearance. Detective Boney interviewed Nick to obtain all information related to Amy. The purpose of the conversation above is to find out about Amy's personality in detail.

The factor that influenced Nick's use of illocutionary acts were the participant of the conversation. Even though Detective Boney is a woman, her job as a detective gives her more power compared to Nick in this situation. Therefore, Nick used type characterizing to answer Boney's questions posed to him. The other factors that influence Nick in the utterances above is the Ends. The ends of Nick using that assertive speech acts to state to Boney that Amy is a person who has never met a stranger as well as a person who is not rude, so it is impossible for someone to hurt her.

In that conversation, Boney asked Nick to explain about Amy's character in the environment she lives in, such as whether Amy is outgoing or a rude woman. In addition, Nick's words above are included in the type of characterizing because it explains personal perception or response about an individual views both in judgments and suggestions.

3.2.2 Directive

Directive speech acts are the type of speech acts said when the speaker wants the hearer to do something. The directive illocutionary act is intended to cause some effects through the actions of the listener. Directive is a form of speech that is intended by the speaker to make an influence so that the listener acts according to the speaker's words such for example order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, and also permit, invite, ask and advise (Searle, 1976:11). In this research, the writer found 70 data as directives in which is classified into ordering (33), pleading (3), requesting (25), and asking a question (9). Here is the example of utterance that identified as directive that I found in the novel from Nick Dunne's utterance that is marked with the bold text.

a. Ordering

Ordering is an act of telling other people what to do or the act of giving an instruction to another person to do something according to what the speaker wants. Here are the examples of an order that the writer found from the utterance of Nick Dunne that is marked with the bold text.

Dialogue 6

Nick: ‘...You don’t really love *me*, Amy. You don’t even like me. **Divorce me. Divorce me**, and let’s try to be happy.’ (Flynn, 2012: 382)

The participant of the conversation above is Nick and Amy. The setting in the utterances above is in a private setting, in Nick’s house in Missouri. Nick and Amy are married to each other. Thus, they both have a close relationship with each other. Amy used the directive function in her utterance. Nick wanted Amy to divorced him. Therefore, factor that influenced Nick in using the directives speech acts is to ask someone to do something that produces action. However, Amy refused to divorce Nick and she threatened to ruined Nick’s life if he dares to divorce her.

The setting and the function of speech is an important factor that influenced Nick in using that directive illocutionary acts to Amy. The conversation took place in private setting, specifically in Nick and Amy’s house in Missouri. Because of that, Amy and Nick could speak freely without being scared of other people’s judgement. Nick’s utterance is categorized as the directive function. The type of directive speech acts aims to produce an effect in the form of actions taken by the speaker. Based on above sentence, Nick’s speech is which are of the giving order type. The speaker’s utterance functions to command so that the listener does something to comply with what the speaker means and wants, as evidenced by the types of directives speech acts spoken by Nick.

Dialogue 7

Nick: **'Tell me.** What can it hurt, **tell me everything**, because you and I can't go forward with this pretend story. (Flynn, 2012: 375)

The utterance above is when Nick talks to Amy to tell her experience at Desi's house. The setting in the utterances above is in a private setting, at Nick's house. The participant of the interaction is an important factor that influenced Nick's using directive illocutionary acts in his utterance. Nick and Amy are married couple, and they spent the majority of their lives together. Since Nick has a really close relationship with his conversational partner, he was not afraid to use directive illocutionary acts in his utterances and use command utterances to Amy by telling her to tell everything that happened at Desi's house.

Before Amy's disappearance, Nick has higher power compared to Amy in their relationship due to his role as the head of the household and the one that provide their family financially. Nick uses the imperative sentence "tell me, tell me everything" as an informal and casual greeting because of their close relationship. When he wants to order his listeners to do something, Nick will use direct speech if the receiver has a close relationship with him. On the other hand, Nick will use indirect speech if the relationship with the speech partner is not close. In the event of the speech act, Nick asked Amy to share some information that Amy knew based on what Amy had experienced with Desi.

b. Pleading

Pleading is an act to make an urgent request with emotional urgency or earnest appeal to someone. Pleading is the act of telling someone not to do

something, to have something or to prevent something from occurring. The characteristic of a plea that the writer found after analyzing Nick's utterances is in the underlying emotions. It is usually made so that the listener does what the speaker tells him or her to do.

Dialogue 8

Amy: '...You are an average, lazy, boring, cowardly, woman-fearing man....'

Nick: '**Don't say that, Amy.**' He balls up his fists. (Flynn, 2012: 383)

The participants of the conversation above are Amy and Nick. The dialogue occurred in the bedroom of their house. After Amy returns home, Nick becomes afraid of her manipulateness and mysteriousness. He intends to divorce Amy. However, Amy does not want a divorce and still wants to live with Nick. Amy instead uttered a sentence that demeaned Nick by saying that he just a man who is nothing without Amy who has made him what he is today. Instead of just a guy who is lazy, boring, cowardly and just like his crazy father.

Based on the conversation above, Nick raised his tone because he was angry and he did not like what Amy said. Then Nick plead Amy by using directive illocutionary acts with the aim that she does not say negative things about him like what his wife said. The utterance "Don't say that, Amy" functions to express Nick's emotional request and can be identified as directive speech act. So, the sentence above is included in the form of pleading because Nick made an urgent request to Amy with emotional urgency. Even though pleading is almost the same as forbidding, both are

attempts to get hearers to do something. But forbidding is clearly different, it is used to refuse to allow something and more widely used without urgency. The example of forbidding is when the speaker orders, forbids or refuses to allow someone to enter a place or area. However, what distinguishes between forbidding and pleading is the characteristic of pleading which is marked by the action of making an order or request with emotional urgency. In conclusion, the sentence above is included in the form of pleading because Nick made an urgent request to Amy with emotional urgency.

Dialogue 9

Margo: ‘....Well, fuck, I have no idea what this says, is it a nine?.....

Nick: **You shouldn’t have to do this all by yourself!** (Flynn, 2012: 11)

The conversations above between Margo and Nick. The conversation took place over the phone when Margo at her parents houses in Missouri. Nick utterances indicates as a directive speech acts with a type of pleading. The content of the conversation above is Margo calls Nick to tell him that their mother is dying while her father has a mental disorder. However, Margo does everything alone in Missouri with their parents. Meanwhile Nick lives in New York City with Amy.

In the conversation above Nick used pleading types to Margo so that she does not to do everything by herself. He was disappointed why Margo did not tell him earlier. Whereas he felt sorry for Margo who took care all of her parent’s needs. The utterance above functions to express Nick's emotional request and can be identified as directive speech act. The sentence

above is included in the form of pleading because Nick made an urgent request to Margo with emotional urgency. The reason Nick used pleading sentence was so that Margo would comply with Nick's plead not to care their parents alone. Then, Nick decided to go back to his hometown with his wife and help Margo to take care of their parents.

c. Requesting

Request is the act of asking for something in a polite and formal form. Requesting is expressed by the characters to request something indirect way.

Dialogue 10

Margo: 'Of course you are,' murmured Go....

Nick: 'Fuck, Go, I'm back at the station in a few hours, okay? **Can you please just be nice to me for a second?**'... (Flynn, 2012: 55)

The dialogue above is a conversation between Margo and Nick. They had the conversation in a private setting at Margo's house. Nick has just been interrogated at the police station late into the night and finds his crazy father there. He left Comfort Hill and the police found him wandering down River Road.

The feeling of stress and confusion that Nick experienced at that time made him want to get drunk and hope to calm down without being asked many questions by anyone. However, Margo is questioning him a lot which makes Nick angry. Next, he said an act of requesting 'Can you please just be nice to me for a second?' that can be classified into directive speech act. Most of Nick's request used modal verbs such as would, could, and can. Nick's requests Margo to be nice to him with the intention that he won't be

more stressed by what he is facing, but rather to increase his stress because of the household problems he is experiencing.

Dialogue 11

Nick: 'This is an extremely weird situation, Andie. **I just need you to be patient.**'

Andie: '....You can't say you love me, no matter what happens?' (Flynn, 2012: 150)

The content of the conversation above was when Nick requested Andie to be patient. The conversation took place in Margo's house. One night when Nick was resting after a busy day dealing with the case of Amy's disappearance and Margo was sleeping in his room. Nick was watching TV in the living room. Suddenly, Andie infiltrated Margo's house. Nick is afraid that the police officers are spying on him. Nick did not want his affair to be exposed, especially when Margo is at his house. Andie came to see Nick because he missed him, wanting Nick to immediately resolve his problems with Amy to ask for clarity on their relationship.

In addition, this influence Nick in using the requesting function in his utterance to asked Andie to be patient in such a dangerous situation so as not to see Nick and keep their affair secret while waiting for the results of the search for Amy who was missing. With a polite form Nick said the sentence so that Andie would obey Nick's words to be patient while waiting for the results of Amy's investigation to be completed.

d. Asking a question

Asking a question is the act or process of asking a question or making a request to someone as a way of getting answers or information.

Dialogue 12

Nick: **‘Do you have any information about Amy, Noelle?’** I asked.
 Noelle: ‘Of course I do, Nick. She was my best friend.’ (Flynn, 2012: 132)

The participants of the conversation above are Nick and Noelle. The settings place of the conversation takes place in a restaurant. When Nick was ordering lunch, suddenly a woman greeted Nick. It turned out to be Noelle Hawthorne. She approached Nick and asked if there was any news about Amy. She said that she knows him because she is Amy's best friend. Therefore, Nick uses directive speech acts with asking a question function in her utterance above.

Nick expressed the question because he wanted to make sure that Noelle has information about Amy. In this case Nick wants to know the information he needs about Amy's past to Noelle, who was Amy's best friend. Nick asked with the intention of getting Noelle to tell him what she knows about his wife. The word “do you have” and punctuation ‘?’ indicate that the sentence contains a question. The questioning utterance above is expressed by Nick to get an answer or information.

Dialogue 13

Nick: ‘....It’s been a nightmare. **How did you find me?’**
 She held onto me. ‘Your house was dark, so I figured try Go’s.’ (Flynn, 2012: 142)

The conversation between Andie and Nick happened when she asked Nick why he did not call her. Conversation takes place at Margo's house when Andie searched for Nick's house but it was dark, then she tried to go to Margo's house. From the content of the dialogue above, Nick is

asking Andie to provide information on how she can find him. Nick used the directive function in the form of questioning because he wanted Andie to give the answers and the explanations to his questions. Nick wonders why she can find Nick at Go's house. That question is expressed to ask the listener to give answers to the questions from the speaker. Then, Andie replied that she was looking for Nick at Margo's house because Nick's home was dark, so she took the initiative to look for his twin's house.

3.2.3 Commissive

Commissive speech acts are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to some future course of action (Searle, 1976). The purpose of commissive speech acts is to show that the speaker is doing something by expressing an intention for the future such as a promise, pledge, rejection, offer, threat, or other words that fit the commissive criteria. After conducting research, I found that there are (14) utterances that belong to commissive speech acts found in the speech of Nick Dunne. The data are classified into promise with (14) utterances.

a. Promising

A promise is a statement expressed to commit that someone will definitely do something or give something specified in the future. The point or purpose of a promise is that it is an undertaking of an obligation by the speaker to do something (Searle, 1976). In the context of commissive illocutionary acts, the speaker has the intention to commit to his speech partner to take certain actions in the future. Based on the data that writer

found, the characteristic of a promise spoken by Nick is the use of modal 'will' or auxiliary verb 'going to'. Here is the example of a promise that the writer found in the novel from Nick Dunne's utterance that is marked with the bold text.

Dialogue 14

Lonnie: 'We're not animals, asshole. We don't steal women.....'

Nick: '**We'll give you money, good money, if you can tell us anything about Amy's disappearance,**' I said...(Flynn, 2012: 117)

The participants of the conversation above between Lonnie and Nick. Lonnie is a member of the Blue Books Boy gang that usually sells drugs. Their conversation took place in a public setting in the mall where the gang gathered. Nick and the detectives come to the mall to find out about Amy. They want to meet Blue Books Boy because they suspect that the gang has kidnapped Amy. However, Lonnie as the gang leader was angry and said they never kidnapped women.

Hence, Nick used commissive speech acts that function to show his commitment and it can be classified as an act of making promises. In the context of illocutionary acts, Nick has an intention to commit to Lonnie that he will do a particular action in the future. Nick is showing his intention by promising that he will give Lonnie money if he wanted to tell him the information about where Amy is. Nick's words serve to make Lonnie believe Nick and share the information he knows. After that, Nick shows Lonnie's photo of Amy. It turns out that Lonnie recognizes Amy and says that Amy wants to buy a gun.

Dialogue 15

Marybeth: 'Will you ... will you try to solve it, Nick?' Marybeth asked.

Nick: '**I will, Marybeth. I'll solve it.**' (Flynn, 2012: 82)

The conversation takes place between Marybeth and Nick. It happened while they were at Days Inn. The topic is about Amy's disappearance case. The Elliots were looking at the rumored case of Amy's disappearance through a TV show. After Nick finished showering, they talked in the living room. Marybeth asked Nick about the treasure hunt which leads to the clue that Nick was trying to figure it out. Marybeth wanted to see the clue, but Nick lied that he did not have it. Then, she asked Nick if he would solve the problem.

Nick used commissive speech act that function to show his commitment which can be classified as an act of making promises. The context of the utterance is Nick made a promise to Marybeth that he will resolve the case of Amy's disappearance. The factor that influenced was because Nick felt guilty to his mother-in-law. Then he said his intention to solve all the problems they were facing, to find the missing Amy. The utterance aims to make Marybeth believe and feel reassured that Nick will solve Amy's problem.

3.2.4 Expressive

The expressive form of speech functions to express or show the speaker's psychological and emotional attitude towards a condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The purpose is where the speaker expresses the state of mind about the situation such as thank, congratulate, apologize, condole,

deplore and welcome or other words that match with expressive. (Searle, 1976: 12). There are thirty (30) utterances that belong to expressive speech acts found from the speech of Nick Dunne. The data are classified into thanking (8), apologizing (14), and expressing feelings (8), expressing feelings such as for express discomfort, anger, dislike, worries, etc. The writer would like to give further explanation on thanking and apologizing.

a. **Thanking**

Thanking is an expression to someone of gratitude, appreciation or pleasure for something they have done, especially by saying "Thank you". Based on the research data, the writer concludes that Nick tends to express his gratitude directly. This is indicated by saying "Thank you." or a shorter version, "Thank" to listeners. As a speaker, Nick feels grateful for the help of others, which makes him use expressive speech acts to express his appreciation.

Dialogue 16

Nick: ‘...You came back and saved me, and **I thank you for that – do you hear me? I thank you, so don’t say I didn’t later on. I thank you.....**’
 Amy: ‘Take off your clothes,’ she said. (Flynn, 2012: 375)

From the dialogue, Nick expressed his gratitude to Amy. The setting of the utterance above in their bedroom. After Amy returns home, Nick does not want to live with Amy anymore with all the pretend stories that she has been hiding. They argue in the bedroom about the truth of what happened to Amy and plans to break up their relationship. After that, Nick expressed his gratitude which included an expressive illocutionary act to his wife

which served as a thank you because Amy had returned home so that the police charge against Nick that he had killed Amy was removed. The utterance *“I thank you for that – do you hear me? I thank you, so don't say I didn't later on. I thank you.”* above belongs to expressive speech acts that function to thanking. The word “thank” contains the meaning to convey gratitude. Nick says thank you for being grateful that Amy returned home so as to save Nick from all accusations that led to him that he had killed Amy.

Dialogue 17

Boney: ‘Trust us, Nick, we got this. We want to find Amy as much as you do.’

Nick: ‘Okay, uh, **thanks.**’ (Flynn, 2012: 95)

The participants of the conversation between Boney and Nick. The setting of that conversation when they were at mall. Nick with the detectives came to mall to interrogate The Blue Book Boys led by Lonnie. They wanted to get information about Amy. From the quote above, Boney convinces Nick to believe her, that she also wants to find Amy as much as she wants. Boney will assist all investigations to uncover the case that Nick experienced. Therefore, Nick thanks for what Boney did to help him. The utterance “Thank you” functions to express Nick's gratitude and can be identified as an expressive speech act.

b. Apologizing

Apologizing is something said or written to express sorry and regret for an action, problem, insult, hurt, failure etc. There have been several

occasions when Nick apologized to other characters to express regret for something he had done wrong. He says it is to let someone know that he is sorry for doing something that caused them trouble or unhappiness.

Dialogue 18

Nick: **'I uh – I'm sorry I should have called—'**
Marybeth: 'Tell me, goddamn it!' (Flynn, 2012: 52)

The participants of the conversation above between Marybeth and Nick. The conversation takes place over the phone while Nick was at the police station and Marybeth was at her house. Nick called his mother-in-law to tell her that Amy has disappeared. The context of the utterance above was Nick expressing his guilty feelings for not telling Marybeth what actually happened Amy.

Based on the examples above, it can be seen that when Nick said *'I uh – I'm sorry I should have called—'* which included in the act of asking forgiveness when people are feeling sorry. Nick apologized for notifying his mother of the late news of Amy's disappearance in the middle of the night over the phone. He actually did not want to worry his mother-in-law. Therefore, Nick expressed his apology politely using the word "sorry" which serves to get forgiveness from his mother-in-law.

Dialogue 19

Nick: **'I'm sorry, Andie.** I don't think it's right for me to be with you right now. It's dangerous for you, it's dangerous for me....' (Flynn, 2012: 151)

The participants of the conversation above between Nick and Andie. The conversation took place when they were at Margo's house. While the

investigation into Amy's disappearance was still ongoing, Nick was very stressed and confused because all the accusations that have made Amy missing were on him. He was also worried that his affair with Andie will be exposed. Therefore, Nick wanted to end their affair.

Nick used expressive speech acts function to apologize to Andie. On top of that, he also said to Andie that it was not the right choice to be with him because it was dangerous for both of them. They can be exposed and blamed for their affair. Apologizing is an act of asking forgiveness when people are feeling sorry. The sentence was said to Andie that Nick felt guilty, in a polite tone and felt bad because of that Nick asked for an apology to her. Nick's utterances work for Andie to forgive Nick for his mistakes.

3.2.5 Factors that Influence the Use of Illocutionary Acts by Using Hymes

Theory

This part the writer analyses and displays the factors underlying illocutionary act that appeared in the main characters utterances that is Nick Dunne in *Gone Girl* novel using Hymes SPEAKING model. The writer intends to analyses the factors that led the used of Nick Dunne utterances based on the illocutionary acts found in his dialogue. Furthermore, the following sentences are brief explanation about SPEAKING model by Hymes. These factors include setting, namely the place, time and scene of the conversation, however in this analysis the writer only examines the place where the conversation takes place, the participants that is between speaker-hearer or sender-receiver, then the end and act sequence,

namely for the purpose and context of the conversation, then key is the tone and sense when the situation occurs in conversation, instrumentalities is the path (verbal or written), and the last is the genre in what event (dialogue, poetry, joke, or ceremony).

1. Setting

The setting is actually about the place and scene when the conversation happens. From the data obtained, the writer divides the setting of the place where the conversation between Nick and the participants occurs into 2, that are conversations that occur in private and public. The private room is more dominantly found as a conversation setting in the novel, as many as 120 utterances in private settings and the remaining 34 utterances are conversations that occur in public settings. A public place is a place or room that can be accessed by the entire general public without exception and functions for the public interest and certain community goals. In the novel, the writer gets several results of conversations carried out in public places, namely the police station, The Bar, parks, university, hospitals, etc.

Meanwhile, the private room means a place where someone has the right to be free to do what is rightfully theirs and talk about anything in a private place that their owns without having to ask permission from others, also someone else is not easily free to enter a private room without the permission of the owner, except for family and also someone who has a

close relationship with the owner. Thus, in the novel *Gone Girl* the writer found there are many conversations that take place in several private places with a total of 120 utterances such as happening at Nick's house, Margo's house, Nick's office workspace, woodshed at Nick's father's house etc.

From the writer's analysis, the setting of place does not affect the use of illocutionary uttered by the speaker. The setting of place can be used to adjust what the purpose of the conversation, where the conversation occurs, and with whom the conversation takes place. In the private place, the conversation between Nick and the other recipients will be more confidential and more informal than in a public place. For example, during a private conversation between Nick and Andie while at Margo's house to talk about the secret of their affair which had to end. Their conversations are indeed suitable to be discussed at home or in private because they are intimate and confidential, therefore it would be unethical to talk about them in public places and witnessed by many people. Another example is when Nick talks to Amy in their house, there are some Nick's words that can only be done at home because they are confidential and cannot be said in public places especially in front of many people, such as when the husband and wife argue about problems that occur in their domestic relations as in the dialogue excerpt below.

Dialogue 20

Nick: 'You stopped loving me. We're a sick, fucking toxic Mobius strip, Amy. Divorce me. Divorce me, and let's try to be happy!'

Amy: 'I won't divorce you, Nick....' (Flynn, 2012: 382)

The setting of the conversation above is in the bedroom in Nick Dunne's house. The participants in the dialogue above are Nick and Amy. From the excerpt of the conversation above, it can be seen that the context is Nick telling Amy to divorce him. He thought that their relationship was already toxic and they no longer loved each other. They are not their good selves anymore when they love each other. Nick says that they are a dangerous couple and are not supposed to stay together in a relationship. Nick is actually very worried if he stays and has a relationship with the mysterious Amy who has lied to everyone with his wits, and has also killed Desi. Therefore, Nick desperately wants Amy to divorce him. From the example of the conversation above, private settings are indeed more suitable for discussing more intimate, secret, and private matters than in public places.

On the other hand, the writer found that the scene settings determine the use of illocutionary acts. The writer concluded that use of illocutionary speech acts depends on the scene setting that relates to the situation and place where the conversation took place, circumstance, and condition when an event occurs, the speaker and listener, the context and the goals which then produce utterances as a form of activity or verbal acts which are called speech acts. Therefore, when someone pronounces illocutionary speech acts, one of them can be affected by the scene setting that occurs when the utterance takes place.

For example, based on the analysis of illocutionary speech acts in the discussion section, the writer found that the illocutionary speech acts used must be related to the setting of the situation behind the use of the speaker's utterances. As the scene setting that explain the situation when the case of the missing Amy, the scene setting were sad, confused and depressed. Nick gets stressed thinking about the problem he faced. Nick was confused to find out where his wife was. He also feels guilty and worried when he will give information to Amy's mother. So, he expressed expressive speech acts with an apologizing type to apologize to his mother-in-law. The apology has the purpose of getting an apology and is also used to express guilt. From that explanation, it can be seen how the setting can influence the utterances spoken by speaker as well as the use of illocutionary acts.

Then, the writer found that the use of assertive illocutionary acts with the total of 50 utterances spoken by Nick in the novel is more than the use of commissive illocutionary acts which is only 14 utterances. The type of illocutionary acts in the *Gone Girl* novel used a lot of assertive speech acts that contain the truth of the spoken sentence such as sentences that function to state, inform, and affirm.

The writer found in the data that assertive speech acts are used more dominantly than commissive whose speech acts bind the speaker to carry out what is stated in his speech in the future, for example to promise, to swear, and to threaten. Nick's utterances used more assertive forms to express information, express opinions, and affirm the listeners. Because of

the content of conversation to find out about Amy's personality in detail. Nick used more assertive utterances to inform listeners that the information he utters is bound to the truth propositions expressed. Meanwhile, the use of commissive was less used when Nick said his promise in some of his utterances because of the content in the novel was about the missing Amy's case. Only a few of Nick's utterances used a commissive speech act because not every Nick's utterance contained a promise he would make in the future. Here are the assertive categories used by Nick in the example below.

Dialogue 21

Nick: 'She killed him,' I said...She murdered him, Tanner, she just told me this. She confessed.'

Tanner: 'I don't suppose you were able to record any of it somehow?... (Flynn, 2012: 378)

The excerpt of the conversation above was when Nick called Tanner. Tanner is Nick's lawyer who lives in New York. The conversation took place over the phone while Nick was on the living room couch. After Amy returned home from Desi's house. Nick suspects that she has been hiding something about Desi's death. Before Nick called Tanner, he interrogated Amy in the bathroom because she wanted to make sure he was not wearing a wire. Amy told Nick how she set Desi's death but under the shower and running water. The form of the conversation above is in the form of dialogue with informal language.

The content of the conversation above is about Nick told Tanner of Amy's confession that she had killed Desi. The setting of place in the

dialogue above can affect the use of assertive speech acts spoken by Nick. Nick can freely tell someone whatever secrets he knows while in a private setting which is at his house. Moreover, Nick was alone and talking on the phone to his lawyer, Tanner, who was close to him. The scene at that time was tense because Nick managed to find out how Amy sets her lies on Desi's death. On the other hand, Nick told Tanner with the intention that his lawyer can help uncover Amy's lies. However, Nick does not know how to reveal Amy's lies, because she only told him through whispers when they were in the bathroom. Therefore, the scene influenced Nick in using that assertive speech acts to inform Tanner about the fact that Amy had murdered Desi. Nick's goal is to state the facts so that his lawyers know what really happened and believe that Amy really killed Desi.

After that, the writer also compared how the differences between Nick's utterances when they were in the same context but the setting of the place where the conversation took place was different. The analyses was how the differences of Nick's utterances when he was at the police station with a public setting and at home which included in private setting. The writer presents the utterances that Nick said to Margo in a private setting at home. Meanwhile, with the public setting at the police station, the writer presents data utterances with Detective Boney. Here are Nick's conversations with the private setting and public setting but with the same context, namely the investigation of Amy's disappearance.

Dialogue 22

Nick: 'Jesus, Go! You really need me to feel more fucking impotent than I do right now?'....

Margo: 'Of course you are,'

Nick: 'Fuck, Go, I'm back at the station in a few hours, okay? Can you please just be nice to me for a second? I'm scared shitless.' (Flynn, 2012:56)

From the excerpt of the conversation above, the conversation is between Nick and Margo. The conversation took place in private setting at Margo's house. After Nick finished his investigation with the police until two a.m. Nick decided to go to Margo's house because he knew she'd stay up and have a drink with him, fix him a sandwich. It was, pathetically, all he wanted right then: a woman to fix a sandwich and not ask him any questions. In contrast, Margo asked Nick with some questions that made Nick furious. She also suggested Nick to go look for her wife on that night. She talked continuously and said to him that she was worried that some guy, like, saw Amy on the street and just, just decided to take her and hit her on the head. It made Nick angry.

The setting of the above conversation plays a significant role in Nick utterances. The setting relates to where and how the situation is when a conversation occurs. Setting can determine the scale of formality in producing the utterances with the use of language choices such as formal, informal, high formality and low formality (Holmes, 2013:9). In a private setting with the informal conversation, the language used will be influenced by the formality of the setting. As in the quote '*Jesus, Go! You really need me to feel more fucking impotent than I do right now?*' and '*Fuck, Go,.....*'. From that conversation, in a private setting when discussing about Amy's

disappearance Nick will use informal interaction and low formality when talking to Margo. Because they have a close relationship, a person's social distance also became a relevant factor in the result of utterances.

Therefore, for a conversation with a private setting that was at home, Nick generally used colloquial language with informal style and low formality. Private setting also frees someone if they want to say rude or mild utterance depending on who they talk to. As in the Nick's utterance above, he even used slang words that tend to be harsh and curses directed at Margo. Hence, it can be concluded that the place setting cannot be separated from the influence of participants, the goals, topics and status relationships. On the other hand, Nick will not use informal and low formality sentences when he is at the police station, especially with low solidarity and no close relationship. The example below is an example of Nick's conversation when he was at the police station.

Dialogue 23

Boney said. 'You two been living here how long?'

Nick: 'Just about two years.'

Boney: 'And she's originally from New York. City.'

Nick: 'Yes.'

'She work, got a job?' Gilpin said.

Nick: 'No. She used to write personality quizzes.' 'For teen magazines, women's magazines,' I said....' (Flynn, 2012:46)

In the conversation above, Boney and Gilpin was investigating Nick regarding Amy's disappearance. The conversation happened at the police station. Nick reported his missing wife to the police station because he felt confused to find out where Amy was. The goal was to make it easier to find Amy's whereabouts with the help of the police. The utterances above

indicated as a formal conversation with formal style and high formality. It can be seen from the status between Nick and the Detectives. The detectives have a higher status than Nick. The choice of 'Sir' by Boney in that utterance signaled to a respect term to someone who has a distant relationship.

Often degrees of formality are strongly influenced by solidarity and status relationships. But not always. A very formal setting, such as a law court, typically influences language choice regardless of the personal relationships between the speakers (Holmes, 2013:9). In the interaction with the detectives at the police station, language used by Nick influenced by the formality of the setting, the participant that has a higher status than him, and the purpose of the utterances. Nick used formal language choice with higher formality when talking to detectives, meanwhile he used informal language at home with Margo. Nick answered questions posed by detectives with representative illocutionary acts that function to convey information about the fact and opinions from the speaker to the listener. Therefore, Nick's utterances were only limited to conveying information to detectives that was not too intimate, only what information is needed by them for investigations.

In addition, from the two examples of quotes above, there are differences in the results of the utterances spoken by Nick on both utterances with the same context. With private settings, Nick used formal language to Margo by using colloquial language with informal style and low formality and even uses slang sentences also often uses directives speech acts because they have a high solidarity relationship. Meanwhile, in the public settings,

Nick used formal language choice with higher formality when talking to detectives that have a higher status than him.

2. Participants

The participants in this context are people who include in the conversation in the novel such as the speaker-listener or sender-receiver. I divided the participants in the conversation in the novel involving Nick into 4, based on the relationship that Nick has with the addressee. The first is (Power + Distance -) which means that Nick who has high power called superior and close relationship with the participants that were Nick with Amy, Margo and Andie. The second group is (Power-Distance+) which means Nick has lower power called subordinate but has a distant relationship with him. Nick became a subordinate because he has less power compared to other participants that are detectives, police, and thug. The participants were Boney, Gilpin, Thug, Mike, Stucks, Cops.. The third is (Power-Distance-) that means Nick has lack power and distant relationship with addressee. The participants were Marybeth, Tanner, and Rand. The other group is when Nick has high power and distant relationship with Desi (Power +Distance+). Then the last one is (Power + Distance-) which is Nick who has high power but has a distant relationship. The participants are Jaquelline, Noelle, Nurse, Tommy, Hillary etc.

The participants are the factors that influence the use of illocutionary acts because the most dominant conversations are with participants who

have high power and close relationships. Participants become influence because with whom, to whom the conversation is carried out can affect the style of speech, can explain the factor and reason of someone to say something. The produce of utterances also influenced by status scale that concerned with participant relationships consisting of intimate, distant, high solidarity and low solidarity (Holmes, 2013:8). Nick uses a lot of illocutionary acts types against some of the participants who are close with intimate and high solidarity to him rather than someone who is less close which means low solidarity relationship, which is 74 utterances. Nick's conversations will also become more intimate and informal to someone who has a closer relationship with him.

In addition, Nick uses a lot of illocutionary acts with a directive type to someone who is close to him with intimate relationship and has less power called subordinate. Besides that, participants also influence the use of formal and informal conversations. For example, when Nick talks to Amy, he uses a lot of directive illocutionary acts and uses informal language as in the example conversation below.

Dialogue 24

Nick: 'I will divorce you. But you should divorce me. Because I know what you're thinking already, Amy. You're thinking it won't make a good story: Amazing Amy finally kills her crazed-rapist captor and returns home to ... a boring old divorce. You're thinking it's not triumphant.' (Flynn, 2012: 382)

Meanwhile, the use of illocutionary speech acts is also influenced by the intimate relationship with the speech partner. For example, the type of

directive that functions for requesting is also influenced by who the speaker is talking to. From the research data obtained, Nick said many request sentences to his mistress Andie. They have an intimate and close relationship so that the sentences spoken to Andie are more informal with soft speech intonation and a more polite way of pronouncing his request. The following is an example of the use of directive speech acts with the type of request that Nick expressed to Andie.

Dialogue 25

Nick: ‘‘Sweetheart, I’m sorry, I just need to know,’ I said.’ (Flynn, 2012: 151)

From the quote above, it can be seen that Nick used a more polite sentence to someone who is already familiar and has a close relationship with him. Moreover, Andie is a woman he loves. Meanwhile, when he wants to order his listeners to do something, Nick will use direct speech if the receiver has a close relationship with him. On the other hand, Nick will use indirect speech if the relationship with the speech partner is not close. The comparison of the use of illocutionary acts in intimate relationships with speech partners can be seen in the dialogue quotes below.

Dialogue 26

Nick: ‘Tell me, what can it hurt, tell me everything, because you and I can’t go forward with this pretend story. (Flynn, 2012: 375)

Dialogue 27

Nick: ‘Do you have any information about Amy, Noelle?’ I asked. (Flynn, 2012: 132)

In the dialogue quote above, the dialogue 25 show that Nick and Amy's relationship is very close because they are husband and wife. In the event of the speech act, Nick asked Amy to share some information that Amy knew based on what Amy had experienced with Desi. Nick uses the imperative sentence "tell me, tell me everything" as an informal and casual greeting because of their close relationship. While the difference in the 26th Dialogue, Nick says 'Do you have any information about Amy, Noelle?' which is a more subtle and polite commandment. The sentence was addressed to Noelle who was Amy's old school friend. Nick uses a more subtle command expression to ask Noelle for information because their relationship is not close. From the two dialogues above, they are used to tell the listener to do something as Nick said to them, which is to give information that Nick needs. Therefore, the factors that influence the use of illocutionary acts are different depending on the participant and who the utterance is intended for.

3. Ends

The end refers to the goal of the conversation when the speaker started the conversation for some purpose such as to give information, to plead, to request, to promise, etc. The speech objective factor refers to something that is to be obtained in a speech act process. The point or purpose of an order can be specified by saying that it is an attempt to get the hearer to do something. The point or purpose of a description is that it is a representation (true or false, accurate or inaccurate) of how something is. The point or

purpose of a promise is that it is an undertaking of an obligation by the speaker to do something (Searle, 1976).

However, it is important to note that the terms 'point' or 'objective' are not intended to imply, nor are they based on the view, that every illocutionary act has a perlocutionary intent associated by definition. Perhaps most of the illocutionary acts that uttered, there is no essential perlocutionary intent associated with the definition with the corresponding verb, for example, statements and promises are not definitional attempts to produce a perlocutionary effect on the listener.

Furthermore, the ends affect the speaker to produce illocutionary acts. For instance, if the speaker wants to inform something to the listener, then he will use stating an information which includes in the types of assertive illocutionary acts. The point or purpose of the assertive illocutionary acts is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle, 1976). Meanwhile, if the speaker wants to express what he feels, then he will use expressive illocutionary acts to show what he feels to the listener. If the speaker wants the listener to do something based on what he ordered, then an order is usually given by using the types of directives illocutionary acts because the speaker wants the hearer to do something. The example of directives illocutionary acts in the excerpt of the sentence below.

Dialogue 28

Rebecca: ‘Say what you just said. I’m serious, Nick. I’m the opposite of Ellen Abbott...She held up the camera, its tiny red light eyeing me.

Nick: ‘**Seriously, turn it off.**’ (Flynn, 2012: 292)

In the context of the quote above, Nick ordered Rebecca to turn off her camera. Nick did not want to do an interview with her because it was very dangerous if he made some mistakes while speaking which would be dangerous especially in Amy's disappearance situation. Therefore, Nick's goal is to keep Rebecca from turning on her cams to do an interview with Nick. Therefore, the 'ends' factor is very influential on the speech carried out by the speaker to obtain certain goals based on the context and situation that he feels and needs. Here is the writer gives another example of Nick's speech and an explanation of its purpose.

Dialogue 29

Nick: ‘Andie, I am so sorry, I don’t know what to do, I don’t know what’s going on. Please forgive me. Please.’ (Flynn, 2012: 245)

From the quote above, Nick's words were addressed to Andie via voice mail. The goal of Nick's words is to apologize to Andie. Nick pronounces expressive speech acts with apologizing types in the sentence “Andie, I am so sorry,” and also directive speech acts found in “Please forgive me. Please.". Another goal is because Nick feels guilty to Andie for the decision to end their affair. Therefore, Nick said the sentence in order to make Andie forgive the mistakes that Nick had made.

4. Act Sequence

Act sequence is also a factor that affects a speech act. Act sequence refers to the form and the content (how the message is delivered and what the message is conveyed), including the words used, the relationship between the intent and the topic of conversation. It refers to the non-linguistic situation that exists when speech occurs. Act sequences are actually not much different from genres and ends. Because of act sequences relate to the form and content of the utterance, the form of the utterance in *Gone Girl* is dialogue with non-formal language. This can be shown in each of Nick's utterances which are always discussed with other participants in turn, which makes dialogue conversations happen. The form of speech in public lectures, in ordinary conversation, and in parties is different. Likewise with the content discussed. Then the content in Nick's conversation in *Gone Girl*'s novel is discussing the search, confusion, loss, and anxiety in Amy's disappearance. Act of sequence is also a real action or message desired by the speaker to the listener, such as promising, ordering, apologizing, stating something, etc. Here is an analysis example about the act sequence in Nick's conversation,

Dialogue 30

Nick: 'Tell me what happened, Amy. Was Desi helping you all along?' 'Tell me. What can it hurt, tell me everything, because you and I can't go forward with this pretend story. (Flynn, 2012: 374)

The content of dialogue 30 is Nick asks Amy to explain what happened when Amy disappeared at Desi's house. With Amy telling Nick to say the information, it gives Amy the opportunity to take turns doing the

utterances. Thus, the conversation between Nick and Amy forms a discussion in the form of a dialogue conversation. From Nick's utterance above, it includes in the directive illocutionary acts with the ordering type. Then, Amy will explain the information to answer Nick using assertive speech acts with the type of stating information. However, the act sequence can affect the use of illocutionary based on the content desired by the speaker.

Dialogue 31

Margo: 'Ellen Abbott is doing a special noon-day show. It's about Amy. You want me to come over?'

Nick: 'No, I can watch it alone, thanks.' (Flynn, 2012: 160)

The utterance "Thanks" functions to express Nick's gratitude and can be identified as an expressive speech act. The form of the example above is dialogue with informal form. The dialogue happened because Margo called and said to Nick that there was an Ellen Abbott show in the afternoon about Amy. Margo asks Nick with the intention of offering if he wants Margo to come over at his house to accompany him. The act sequence in the dialogue above can affect the use of illocutionary acts because the content is that Nick answers questions posed by Margo with an expressive speech act in the form of thanking to say thank you for Margo's kind offer to come to Nick's house to accompany him.

5. Key

The key refers to the sense and the tone of the speaker. It is about the way of the language used by the speaker when the language transmits. In the utterances that Nick said in *Gone Girl*, there are many senses and various tone of speech. There are several tones used by Nick such as when he angry, sad, afraid, happy, surprised, neutral, etc. For example, the kind of firm tone in Nick's conversation is when he says about things that he does not like, prohibitions, orders, stating fact information etc. Meanwhile, when Nick is angry, his sense and tone will rise and show displeasure because anger is a reaction to the attitude of others who are less pleasant. Then, when Nick is sad and frustrated, his sense of speech will look displeased with a sad tone.

In conclusion, depending on how the Key that relates to sense and tone during the conversation, Nick can use some utterances that fall into certain types of illocutionary acts. In some case, when Nick's sense and tone are sad, the key will automatically affect the type of illocutionary speech he uses. With a sad Key, Nick can cause expressive speech acts that show his expressions of sadness, discomfort, anger, etc. In addition, with angry tone and sense, the type of illocutionary speech that can be generated by the key is directive speech acts. The use of directive speech is influenced when angry emotions are a form of expression of dislike and then cause directive types such as warning, giving orders, and prohibiting. Here is the example of dialogue the writer found from the utterance of Nick Dunne's with the types of directive speech acts that influence by angry tone and sense.

Dialogue 32

Nick: 'I told you, I can't explain the fucking credit-card bills because I have nothing to do with them. It's your fucking job to figure out where they came from!' (Flynn, 2012: 183)

From the conversation above, Nick raised his tone to Gilpin because he was accused of smuggling expensive goods in the woodshed. However, Nick became angry and displeased so that with emotion he said he could not explain anything regarding his credit card which contained the purchase of various expensive goods smuggled in his father's warehouse. Next Nick said that it was Gilpin's job to investigate where these expensive items came from. In addition, the key includes the tone of voice, the volume of the voice, which is influenced by the situation that occurred at that time which resulted in the use of various keys. Key is generally conveyed by the speaker through the choice of words and it is also influenced by the circumstance and situation of the speaker when the conversation happened.

6. Instrumentalities

Instrumentalities refer to the choice of communication channel when a conversation occurs, for example, verbal communication, either direct conversation without intermediaries or conversation using electronic media, written communication such as through text messages, letters, email and telegraphic conversation channels. In Nick Dunne's utterances in *Gone Girl* novel, the language used is only a verbal communication which tends to be two-way communication between the speaker and the listener. Verbal communication is a communication that uses words or sentences that are spoken verbally and through intermediary media such as telephone,

television, etc. In the novel, verbal communication used by Nick is speaking that included in vocal verbal communication using words orally for example face-to-face conversations and telephone communication. Meanwhile, based on the data Nick does not use non-vocal verbal communication such as exchanging messages either through letters, chat applications, or e-mail.

In conclusion, the instrumentalities do not affect how illocutionary acts are used in Nick Dunne's utterances in the novel because there is no comparison between other types of instrumentalities used by Nick, he only uses verbal communication in the novel. However, the instrumentalities can make the listeners understand better when someone wants to express the feelings they feel and the message that the speaker wants to convey clearly. The instrumentalities with type of verbal communication are perceived as more honest. Verbal communication is most widely used in human relationships to express feelings, emotions, thoughts, reveal information, and argue with each other. Then the use of verbal communication can convey the meaning and intent of the speaker more clearly because listeners can judge through the quality of vocals, tone of voice, gestures and facial expressions. Therefore, the emphasis of speech can be done with intonation. For example, when angry, the sentence is spoken in a high tone, as well as when emphasizing and asserting something to the listener.

7. Norms

The norms of interaction and interpretation relates to the norms of interaction that occur during the conversation. Interaction norms refer to the rules whether or not something can be done by someone in speaking with the speech partner. It refers to certain rules of interaction that are performed when dealing with other people. The rules are related to specific behaviors and properties that are usually carried out by individuals, culture, and habits of a person. Meanwhile, the interpretation norm still allows the parties involved in the communication to give interpretation to the speech partner.

In addition, norms of interaction and interpretation can influence and regulate how people speak and pronounce types of illocutionary speech acts. However, the writer only finds several types of illocutionary acts in *Gone Girl* novel which are influenced by interaction norms, especially politeness norms. In society, politeness interaction norms are closely related to the belief system and habits of the speech community. Some illocutionary utterances that are influenced by politeness norms are directive speech acts and expressive speech acts. The norms of politeness that the writer found in the data were related to Nick's utterances aimed at asking for help, apologizing, thanking, asking for something, etc. For example, this can be seen in Nick utterances when he expressed his request for help by using 'please' and expressed his gratitude using polite form by saying 'thank you'.

Dialogue 33

Margo: 'Nick?' Go said. She raised a hand toward my shoulder, but I shrugged her off.

Nick: 'Sorry. Wow, sorry for that,' I said. 'Weird outburst, very un-Dunne-y.' (Flynn, 2012: 190)

The participants of the conversation above are Margo and Nick. The conversation took place in a public setting, in a park when he wanted to hold a press conference in front of the public containing journalists and a dozen of Amy's supporters wearing Find Amy T-shirts. As they entered the park, Marybeth patted Rand's back as they walked toward the park, and Nick thought about how much he wanted someone to do that, just a quick touch, and he suddenly let out a gasp-sob, one quick teary moan. He wanted someone, but he was not sure if it was Andie or Amy.

After that, when he got out of the car and walked towards the stage, Margo meant to hug Nick, but Nick shrugged her off. Then, Nick used expressive function in his utterance. He used the norm of politeness to express his apology to Margo. Both of them have a close relationship. Hence, Nick used the expressive function with the norm of politeness because Nick did not want his twin sister to feel that Nick who shrugged his shoulders to get rid of Margo's hand was because he was disgusted or disliked by saying 'sorry'.

Dialogue 34

Margo: 'It wasn't smart, Nick,'

Nick: 'You guys are really overreacting. Can we enjoy a small moment of good news? Just thirty seconds of good news in the past nine days? Please?'

Tanner pointedly looked at his watch. 'Okay, go.' (Flynn, 2012: 302)

The conversation takes place between Margo, Nick and Tanner. The conversation takes place in a private setting at Nick Dunne's house. They were discussing the results of an interview that Nick had recklessly conducted with Rebecca at the Bar. From the results of the interview, Nick managed to become a trending topic so that he could make the public support and give him good reviews. The public supported Nick's confession that compliments Amy so people think that Nick is not Amy's killer. On the other hand, Margo and Tanner disagreed. They were worried that the interview could compromise Nick if the questions asked were difficult, which resulted in cornering Nick from speaking out of control.

Nick used directive illocutionary acts that function to request in his speech. He used the polite form addressed to Margo and Tanner so they wouldn't worry about the interview case that produced the good news. Nick wanted them to enjoy the moment of good news after nine days of being accused of Amy's disappearance. Therefore, he requested using polite norms to them by using 'please' which is expected to make them take action and then do what he wanted in a more polite way. He used a polite request using a modal 'can' and ending with 'please'. So that people who are asked for a request by Nick don't mind to obey him because they get a request with the norm of politeness.

8. Genre

Genre is related to the type and form of speech delivered by the speaker. The genre refers to categories of the utterance like dialogue, lectures, poetry, speeches, debate, and joke. Different types of speech will also have different codes used in speaking. People who make speeches will definitely use a different code from the code of people who have dialogue. The genre in *Gone Girl* novel uses dialogue conversations that occur between each participant. The genre of dialogue in *Gone Girl* novel does not affect the use of certain types of illocutionary speech acts. Due to the data obtained, the writer found that there is only one genre in the novel, namely the dialogue conversation. Accordingly, it can not be used for a comparison of this analysis. Therefore, the writer did not analyses the genre factor.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this research, I found that out of Searle's five types of illocutionary speech acts, only four types were found in the Nick Dunne's utterances. The types of illocutionary speech acts that were produced by Nick Dunne with a total of 161 utterances are assertive speech acts, directive speech acts, commissive speech acts and expressive speech acts. On the contrary, the type of declarative speech acts was not found in this research because it was rarely used in the context of the conversation that discussed about Amy's disappearance. Directive speech acts are the types of illocutionary acts that were frequently performed by Nick Dunne with a total of 70 utterances. Then, followed by assertive speech acts 47 utterances, expressive speech acts 30 utterances and commissive speech acts 14 utterances.

Furthermore, the findings showed that the illocutionary speech acts spoken by Nick Dunne was influenced by context as one aspect of the speech situation factors from Hymes theory about 'SPEAKING'. The term 'SPEAKING' by Hymes stands for setting, participant, end, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms and genre. These factors can explain the reason and purpose of someone doing speech acts, especially illocutionary acts utterances. It depends on the setting that relates to where and how the scene of a conversation occurs. The writer found that the setting in the conversation between Nick Dunne and the participants which is divided into private and public settings is a factor that influences his utterances which can affect the scale of formality with the use of language choices. Then, the participants also effect Nick utterances depending on with who, to whom, the relationship and the

social status. Based on the writer analysis, the participants can affect the style of speech, explain the factor behind the utterance and explain the reason of Nick Dunne to say something.

The ends affect the purpose of Nick's utterances to the listener to understand everything he communicates and to attempt to get the participants to do something. Then, the key that relates to sense and tone during the conversation, affects Nick in the type of illocutionary speech he uses. In some cases, when Nick's sense and tone are sad, it can automatically cause expressive speech acts that show his expressions of sadness, discomfort, anger, etc.

Meanwhile, the instrumentalities and genres did not affect the use of illocutionary speech acts in his utterances. From the analysis, the instrumentalities in the *Gone Girl* novel do not affect how illocutionary acts are used in Nick Dunne's utterances in the novel because there is no comparison between other types of instrumentalities used by Nick, he only uses verbal communication in the novel. As well as there is only one genre in the novel that is the dialogue conversation. Accordingly, the writer did not analyse the instrumentalities and genre factor. In addition, the findings showed that context closely related to describe and to understand the situation behind the use of illocutionary speech acts. The context can explain the reason of someone to say something.

References

- Anggraeni, A. (2016). *An Analysis of Speech Acts Produced by Rahwana in Ramayana Comic the 1st Series Written by RA Kosasih*. Universitas Brawijaya.
- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words*. London. Oxford University Press.
- Dewi, Citra., & Farlina, Nina. (2012). *The Study of Speech Act on Lucy Maud Montgomery's Novel Titled Anne of Green Gables*. *Literary Criticism Journal*, 1(1), 16-22.
- Hymes, D. (1974). *Foundation in Sociolinguistics. An Ethnographic Approach*. Philadelphia. University of Pennsylvania Press.
- Flynn, G. (2014). *Gone Girl*. England. Weidenfeld & Nicolson.
- Kleinke, S. (2010). Speaker Activity and Grice's Maxims of Conversation at the Interface of Pragmatics and Cognitive Linguistics. *Journal of Pragmatics*, 42(12), 3345–3366.
- Mario, Jeri. (2018). *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in the Novel of "And the Mountains Echoed" Written by Khaled Hosseini*. *INFERENCE: Journal of English Language Teaching*, 1(1), 43-48
- Mudzakir, A. (2013). *A Speech Act Analysis of Direct Utterances on Short Story Mr. Know All*. Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Nindiyasari, O. (2013). *An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Act of Luther Character in the Novel "Skipping Christmas" Translated into "Absen Natal."* Dian Nuswantoro University.

- Pramita, R. (2018). *Indirect Speech Act Used by Characters In Bobby Ann Mason's Detroit Skyline, 1949 Mini Novel*. Undergraduate thesis, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Rumaria, C. (2015). *An Analysis of Speech Acts in the Dead Poets Society*. English Education Department the Faculty Of Languages And Arts State University Of Yogyakarta.
- Searle, J. R. (1969). *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* (Vol. 626). Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J. R. (1975). *A Taxonomy of Illocutionary Acts*.
- Searle, J. R. (1976). *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts*. *Language in Society*, 5(1), 1-23.
- Suryanovika, C., & Negara, I. M. (2018). *Speech Acts of the Bronte Sisters' Characters*. *HUMANIKA*, 25(2), 75-87.
- Tutuarima, Z. (2018). *An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie*. Universitas Muria Kudus.
- Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 5th ed*. United States: Blackwell Publishers Ltd.
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics: Oxford University Press*. Oxford.
- Zamami, M. K. (2017). *Speech Act Used by Elsa as One of the Main Characters in Frozen Movie Script*.