

**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY**  
**GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES**  
**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE**

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS AND WOOLF'S INTENTION IN**  
**MRS. DALLOWAY**

**MASTER THESIS**

**TUĞŞEN ÖZGÜNLER**

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**NICOSIA**  
**JANUARY 2019**

## Approval of Graduate School of Social Sciences

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I certify that this thesis satisfies all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Arts.

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## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with the academic rules and ethical guidelines of the Graduate School of Social Sciences, Near East University. I also declare that as required by these rules I have fully cited and referenced all materials and results that are not original to this study.

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS AND WOOLF'S INTENTION IN MRS. DALLOWAY**

**TUĞŞEN ÖZGÜNLER**

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Speech acts as a branch of pragmatics which are a field of linguistics can be defined by actions such as commanding, asking questions and requesting. This study was conducted in order to identify the illocutionary acts performed in Mrs. Dalloway. It mainly focused on investigating the illocutionary acts based on Searle's classifications of speech acts performed by Lucrezia because she was the wife of a war veteran who was suffering from a mental disorder. The aim of the study was to determine the types of illocutionary acts, the dominant illocutionary acts and their frequencies. In addition, the study aimed at revealing the personality of Lucrezia according to the illocutionary acts performed and, finally the intention of Woolf in using these illocutionary acts were analysed. The mixed method and sequential explanatory design was adopted in the study. The result of the analysis showed that the types of illocutionary acts were commissives(5.8%), directives (38.2%), expressives(11.7%) and assertives(41.1%). The dominant illocutionary act was assertives because of her position in the novel. According to the illocutionary acts employed, Lucrezia was found to be a kind and protective woman with an elegant manner. Accordingly, the study revealed that the illocutionary acts performed were intentional. It is suggested that further research should be conducted on the implicit meaning, perlocutionary acts, more than one character

can be analysed, the researcher can focus on only one type of illocutionary acts or the translated version of the illocutionary acts can be analysed in order to find out the methods used in transferring the illocutionary acts from one language to another.

*Key words:* illocutionary acts, John Searle, Virginia Woolf, Mrs. Dalloway, intention, speech acts.

## ÖZ

### **Mrs. Dalloway’de bulunan Edimsel Eylemlerin ve Woolf’un Niyetinin İncelenmesi**

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Pragmatiklerin bir parçası olan söz edinimi, dil biliminin bir dalıdır ve şu eylemlerle tanımlanabilirler: Emir verme, soru sorma ve talepte bulunma. Bu araştırma, Bayan Dalloway romanında bulunan edimsel eylemleri belirlemek için ele alınmıştır. Çalışma, Searle’ın söz edinimi sınıflandırmasına dayalı olarak Lucrezia tarafından kullanılan edimsel eylemleri incelemeye odaklanmıştır. Lucrezia’nın konuşmasının incelenme sebebi eşinin zihinsel hastalığa maruz kalan bir savaş gazisi olmasıdır. Çalışmanın amacı, kullanılan edimsel eylemlerin türlerini, en çok kullanılan edimsel eylemi ve bunların kullanım sıklıklarını saptamaktır. Ayrıca, bu çalışma kullanılan edimsel eylemlere göre Lucrezia’nın kişiliğini ortaya çıkarmayı hedeflemiştir. Son olarak ise Woolf’un bu edimsel eylemleri kullanmasındaki niyeti incelenmiştir. Çalışmada karma ve açıklayıcı sıralı yöntemler kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonucu kullanılan edimsel eylem türlerinin, zorlayıcılar (5.8%), yönlendiriciler (38.2%), açıklayıcılar (11.7%) ve göstericiler (41.1%) olduğunu göstermiştir. Lucrezia’nın romandaki rolünden dolayı en çok kullandığı edimsel eylem göstericilerdi. Kullanılan edimsel eylemlere göre, Lucrezia’nın zarif, koruyucu ve kibar bir kişiliği olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır. Bu doğrultuda, kullanılan edimsel eylemlerin belirli bir niyetle kullanıldığı

ortaya çıkmıştır. Daha sonraki çalışmalarda, örtülü anlam, etki söz, birden fazla karakterin konuşmasının analizi, tek bir edimsel eylem üzerine odaklanma ya da edimsel eylemlerin çevrilmiş metin üzerinde hangi yöntemlerle kullanılarak çeviri yapıldığının araştırılması önerilmektedir.

*Anahtar Kelimeler:* Edimsel eylem, John Searle, Virginia Woolf, Bayan Dalloway,

niyet,söz edinimi



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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **Introduction**

Language is an important tool in human communication which enables the speaker and the hearer to interact. Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics which studies the language and the context. It is the study of the way people use the language that has been determined by the conditions of society when they are communicating with one another (Mey, 2001, p. 6).

A context is formed during the conversation by producing utterances when people are using a language. Utterance is the intentional acts of the speakers (Graham, 2006). Therefore, it is important for the hearers to understand what the speaker meant, and this will happen if the context of the conversation is known. The aim of the study was to determine the illocutionary acts based on Searle's classification and to find out the dominant act, the frequencies of the acts and also to investigate Lucrezia's personality through the performed illocutionary acts. In addition to this, the study focused on finding out whether the illocutionary acts were employed by Woolf intentionally or not. The reason for focusing on the speech acts is because every linguistic communication has linguistic acts. A linguistic communication is the production of a symbol, word, or sentence in performing the speech act (Poluzhyn & Vrabel, 2005). Therefore, the study of speech acts is very important because speech communications are always used in our daily lives. Speech acts as a branch of pragmatics can be defined by the actions such as commanding, making statements, asking questions, requesting and making remarks. According to Searle (as cited in Mey, 2001) speech acts are the basic units of linguistic communication. The language and the speech acts

that are used in communication are dependent on the context where the acts are being produced. According to Austin (1962) there was a distinction among various aspects of speech acts which were locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary aspects. Locutionary aspects are the equivalent meaning of what has been said. However, illocutionary aspect is what is being meant from the utterance and perlocutionary aspect is the result of the utterance. For instance, 'Is there any chocolate?' in locutionary aspect is only a question about the presence of the chocolate, whether there is any or not. Meanwhile, in illocutionary aspect it means 'Please give me the chocolate.' In the perlocutionary point of view, it is the actual effect to cause someone to give you the chocolate.

Illocutionary acts are the most significant study because they are the specific intention of what the speakers have in their minds when they are communicating (Wardani, 2011). Therefore, the study was conducted to analyse the illocutionary acts of the novel *Mrs. Dalloway* by Virginia Woolf because it is one of the most successful works of Woolf, and it is a reflection of the society in that era after the world war. A novel has been analysed in this study because any literary discourse consists of speech acts and, therefore, they can be analysed (Bollabás, 1980). Novels contain a long fictional narrative in which the reader needs to know the context in order to make sense of what is being said, and the utterances in the novels are similar to the ones that are used in the daily lives of the people.

The novel was analysed to investigate the illocutionary acts based on Searle's classification of illocutionary acts which are directives, commissives, representatives, declaratives and expressives, and to find the dominant illocutionary acts performed in

Lucrezia's utterances, the frequencies of the acts, the reason why Lucrezia used the act that was dominant in her utterances, what those acts which were used revealed about her personality and whether the acts were applied intentionally by Woolf or not.

The study is significant for it being the only study conducted on illocutionary acts on one of Woolf's novels *Mrs. Dalloway*. Most of the studies were mainly conducted in order to analyse the novel from the literary point of view however, with this study, the language, context and the intention of the utterances of Lucrezia were studied. People who are interested in linguistics or are from the field of linguistics can use this study. On the other hand, this study can be useful for students who are dealing with speech acts in order to get a better understanding of the use of illocutionary acts.

## **Purpose of the Study**

The study was conducted in order to identify the illocutionary acts based on Searle's classification which were produced by the character Lucrezia in the novel *Mrs. Dalloway* by Virginia Woolf, and their frequencies to clarify the reasons why the character has used them by doing a detailed analysis of her utterances by taking into consideration in which context the utterances have been produced, and by this way investigating the character's intention in using the speech act. After finding the dominant illocutionary acts in the utterances, the second aim was to identify the types and frequencies of the dominant illocutionary act. In addition to this, the personality of Lucrezia was tried to be revealed through the use of those acts, and also the intention of Woolf was tried to be determined in applying those acts. The reason for analysing only the illocutionary acts in this novel was because in literary works, the implied meanings of the words will make the novel clear.

## **Research Questions:**

1. What types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's speech act theory were employed by Lucrezia in *Mrs. Dalloway*?
2. Why did Lucrezia use the dominant illocutionary act according to the context of the situation ?
3. What are the frequencies of the illocutionary acts uttered by Lucrezia?
4. What is the dominant illocutionary act used by Lucrezia and what are the frequencies of the types of the dominant illocutionary act ?
5. What does the speech acts employed by the character reveal about her personality?
6. Were the speech acts in Lucrezia's utterances applied intentionally by Woolf ?

### **Significance of the study:**

This study is significant because it is the only study that analysed the illocutionary acts in one of Virginia Woolf's famous novels Mrs. Dalloway. Mainly, the studies on Mrs. Dalloway were conducted in order to analyse the novel from a literary point of view however, this study has focused on the illocutionary acts by analysing the utterances and the context of them. In addition to this, the study can be used by people from the field of linguistics or it can also be useful for students in order to get a better understanding of the application of illocutionary acts in the utterances of people because the types of illocutionary acts have been described in the study and they have been analysed in the utterances of Lucrezia. The study will also raise the awareness of the students' that all utterances have an intention to them.

### **Limitations**

The study investigates the frequencies of only the illocutionary acts in Lucrezia's utterances in order to find the dominant act, the types and frequencies of the dominant illocutionary acts based on Searle's classification are identified. The study was limited to identify only Lucrezia's utterances in Mrs. Dalloway. The reason for this was because she is one of the main characters who is dealing especially with a husband who has a mental disorder. The study has been limited in analysing these to get a better understanding of the use of the speech acts, especially the illocutionary acts.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **Introduction**

This chapter discusses the theories that are involved in the study which are pragmatics, speech acts and types of Searle's illocutionary acts and Mrs. Dalloway in order to give a comprehensive understanding to the readers about the study. In addition to this, the previous studies conducted regarding the illocutionary acts have been analysed.

#### **Pragmatics:**

In linguistics, there are studies such as syntax, semantics and pragmatics. First of all, analysing the sentence only by taking into consideration the grammar and not the context is the study of syntax. On the other hand, if the sentence will be analysed by considering the study of semantics, then the grammar of the sentence will not be analysed, but the meaning of the words will be analysed with their dictionary meaning without looking at the context of the sentence where it is used. According to Cutting (2002), pragmatics studies the relation of the language with the context that it is found in. Yule (1996) and Peccei (1999) have stated that pragmatics is the analysis of the meaning of an utterance depending on when and where the words were uttered and by taking into account the physical and social world knowledge (as cited in Cutting, 2002).

Pragmatics as a linguistic field is the study of meanings that are dependent to their context. Social context is significant in understanding what is meant in a conversation. Language which is an instrument for communication is studied by pragmatics about how it is used by people while communicating in a certain context. The study of pragmatics deals with the meaning of the utterances produced by the speaker rather than the meaning of the words uttered individually.

In pragmatics, the utterances of people are analysed and interpreted in order to determine what is actually meant by taking into consideration the particular context, and it deals with the choices that the speakers make in social interaction. According to Yule , pragmatics is the study of meaning which is expressed by the speaker and understood by the listener or the reader in a certain context (as cited in Al-Hindawi & Saffah, 2017). The actions performed by people play an important role in language use. While people are using language, or in other words, while they are communicating, they take actions such as making statements, asking questions or apologizing (Clark & Bly, 1995). Some important topics of pragmatics are speech acts, cooperative principles, politeness principles, proposition, presupposition, and implicature.

## Speech Acts and Meaning

Speech acts are performed by a language being spoken within certain rules (Searle, 1969). Speech act theory studies the ways of language use in a communication. They are very common in our daily lives when people are interacting with one another. People perform speech acts while speaking such as making requests, asking questions, ordering, apologizing and so on. Speakers are usually unclear about what they are uttering, and the function of the utterance is not clear. Speech act theory first emerged within “Philosophy of Language” by Austin, and they have been developed by Searle. In speech act theory, the intention of the speaker, and the hearer recognizing the intention is significant. According to Mey (2001), speech acts are performed by the use of language in actual situations. The acts that are performed are dependent to their context. In addition to this, according to Yule (as cited in Nurhayati and Yuwartatik, 2016), speech act is the study of the way language is used by the interactants.

One of the first analyses of utterer’s meaning appeared in 1952 by H.L.A. Hart (Facione, 1973). Hart has stated that for the hearer to claim to understand what the speaker means by the utterance, it is necessary that the hearer recognizes the intention of the speaker from the utterance. Hart has analysed meaning as, the speaker means something if there is a hearer, if the speaker utters something and the hearer interprets it as a sign and the speaker intends that the hearer interprets what is being uttered as a sign and that the hearer recognizes from the utterance that the speaker intends the hearer to believe or do something (Facione, 1973). On the other hand, according to Grice (as cited in Facione, 1973), the hearer should look at the intended effect that the speaker tries to produce on the hearer in order to

find out about what the speaker meant. The speaker intends to achieve an effect on the hearer with the utterance.

### **Austin's Speech Acts**

Austin has stated in his work "How to do things with words" that when people are saying something, they are actually performing an action. According to Austin, saying something and the thing that is done while the person is saying it, is the distinction between constatives and performatives. In constatives, the states of affairs and events are reported (Wardani, 2011). On the other hand, performative utterances mean doing an action. Thus, he has divided the acts into three. These are, locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. He suggests that locutionary acts are the equivalent meaning of the utterance, illocutionary acts are the things that a person does in saying something and since illocutionary acts such as requesting, commanding and so on, are done deliberately, the illocutionary intention of a person can be analyzed, and perlocutionary acts are the consequence of the thing that has been said which makes the addressee do something. For instance, from locutionary point of view, when someone says "Call him!", the meaning of call is "call" and referring him to "him". From illocutionary point of view, it means he or she has ordered or advised me to call her, and in perlocutionary act it means that he or she has convinced the person to call her. Austin classified the illocutionary acts into five types. This classifications are as follows:

Verdictives: are defined as acts that deliver findings, for instance, acquit, describing, etc.

Exercitives: are acts which give decision for an action. For example, to dismiss, order, etc.

Commissives: are acts that commit someone to do an action.

Behabitives: are the attitudes and social behaviours of people. For instance, thanking, congratulating, and so on.

### **Searle's Speech Acts**

According to Searle (as cited in Cohen, 1970), speaking a language is a kind of behaviour which is governed by fundamental rules. The speaker performs four kinds of acts in an utterance. The utterance acts are performed by words, morphemes, or sentences (Cohen, 1970). The speech acts such as; propositional acts which are performed by predicating and referring; illocutionary acts which are performed by requesting, commanding, stating, etc.; and the perlocutionary acts which are performed by achieving an effect on the hearer, are performed by taking into consideration the rules for the use of linguistic elements (Cohen,1970).

According to Mey (2001), Searle has stated in his article that had been published in 1977 which was 'A Classification of Illocutionary Acts', that "The primary purpose of this paper is to develop a reasoned classification of illocutionary acts into certain basic categories or types" (p.113). With that being said, Searle takes exception to the original work of Austin (Mey, 2001). Furthermore, Austin has been criticized by Searle for several reasons. Some of these reasons are because of Austin including elements in his categories which were inconsistent, because he was working with criteria that were overlapping, for instance, the speech act of describing at the same time belongs in the category of verdictives, and also because the categories were not relevant to the definitions of the category (Mey, 2001).

However, Mey (2001) has clarified that Searle was especially disturbed because Austin did not pay attention to the difference between speech acts and speech act verbs. Therefore, Searle establishes five speech act categories.

According to Searle (1969), speech acts can also be said to be referring and predicating. Searle (1969), has indicated that the reason for studying speech acts was because of the linguistic acts which were involved in the linguistic communication. Sentences produced under certain conditions were speech acts which were defined as the basic unit of linguistic communication (1969). For instance, a sound made by a person can be produced more or less with certain intentions, therefore, it can be said to be linguistic communication. Nevertheless, if the sound was produced by natural phenomenon such as wind, then it will be excluded from being a linguistic communication (Searle, 1969). Illocutionary acts which are stating, requesting, promising, questioning, asserting, etc. Are found in the sentences which are in certain contexts, under certain conditions and intentions (Searle, 1969). Correlated with the illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts are the acts that have an effect of the hearers' action, belief or thoughts (Searle, 1969). For instance, if the speaker requests something from the hearer, the speaker will make the hearer do something, which shows the perlocutionary act.

Searle's Classification of illocutionary acts which are divided into five are; assertive (representatives), directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

Assertive (representative): The speaker is committed to the truth of the situation. Assertions are about the state of affairs that take place in the world (Mey, 2001). Some assertives are: reporting, predicting, informing, stating, assuring, complaining or criticizing.

Commissive: The speaker is committed to perform certain actions. Commissives are uttered for a change in the world through forming an obligation; however, the obligation is formed in the speaker rather than the hearer (Mey,2001). Commissives are: promising, refusing, vowing, threatening, guaranteeing, pledging, assure.

Directives: The hearer is expected to do what is said by the speaker. These are: commanding, suggesting, ordering, asking, insisting, requesting, advising,

Expressive: The psychological state or in other words, the inner state of the speaker is expressed. Expressives include: apologizing, congratulating, thanking, welcoming, regretting, expression of sorrow.

Declaratives: They are the statements which cause a change in the hearer's world. They include: declaring, dismissing, naming, resigning, appointing, and betting.

According to Mey (2001), the classification of Searle was similar to Austin's. For instance, Searle's speech acts were divided into five just like Austin's. Furthermore, the commissives which are also found in Searle's Classification was similar with the one defined under the same name by Austin. However, Searle's taxonomy was superior to Austin's because of it being more oriented towards the real world (Mey, 2001). It focuses on the actual case, particularly that speech acts are performed by people when they use language.

## **Virginia Woolf's Life, Works and Mrs. Dalloway**

Virginia Woolf, who was the child of a large and successful family, was born in London in 1882. Woolf, educated herself in her father's library (Abrahams, 1986). Virginia Woolf suffered a traumatic adolescence after the death of the mother Leslie Stephen (Woolf & Bowlby, 1992). She had many breakdowns because of the deaths in her family. She moved to Bloomsbury with her brothers and sister after her father's death. After moving to Bloomsbury, Woolf became a member of the "Bloomsbury Group" which was a company of writers and artist in which Lytton Strachey, J.M Keynes, Roger Fry, an art critic and E.M. Foster were found (Abrahams, 1986). She married Leonard Woolf in 1912 who was also in the Bloomsbury Group (Woolf & Bowlby, 1992).

Virginia Woolf being a bisexual and falling in love with Leonard Woolf, had an effect on her producing the book, *Orlando* in 1928 ( Abrahams,1986).Woolf and her husband founded Hogarth Press in 1917 which published the interesting literature, and Virginia Woolf's own novels (Abrahams,1986). The suicide of Woolf in 1941 because of the fear that World War II would take place became a burden on her husband. On the other hand, Woolf became a very successful writer, and she developed her own writing style which was called "Stream of consciousness". Her first novels with this style were *Jacob's Room* (1922), and *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925). Moreover, her most stylized novels were *To the Lighthouse* (1927) and *The Waves* (1931). In addition to this, *Between the Acts* (1941) was a novel that Woolf had written, and was published after her death (Abrahams, 1986). Woolf was very successful in using the "stream of consciousness" technique. With this technique she explored the



identity problems of the people as well as their personal relationships, the importance of time, change and memory for human personality ( Abrahams, 1986).

Woolf was a writer who was concerned about the position of women, and she wrote essays about this issue in *A Room of One's Own* in 1929 and *Three Guineas* in 1938 (Abrahams, 1986). Moreover, she wrote reviews and critical essays which were all gathered in *The Common Reader* in 1925 and *The Second Common Reader* in 1932. Her criticism was informal and personal. In addition to her essays, Woolf also wrote six volumes of her letters between 1975-1980 and five volumes of her *Diary* between 1977 and 1984 which were even more informal than her essays (Abrahams, 1986). Virginia Woolf was a hard-working writer who would complete her revising, publish a novel or essays, write some short stories, begin writing another novel even though she was very ill (Lee, 1997). Furthermore, Woolf was a writer who reflected her personal life-stories in her novels and these stories shaped her novels and essays.

Even though Woolf was a successful writer, she was a woman who was suffering from an illness which was believed to be the effect of a genetic, biological or an environmental factor (Lee, 1997). She suffered from the attack of her illness five times in her life and almost in all of them she tried to suicide (Lee, 1997). Woolf would call herself “apprehensive”. The death of her mother and the other bad events which happened at that time made her feel lonely, useless and apprehensive (Lee, 1997). She suffered from depressions, anxiety or a sudden faint which lasted for weeks or nights. The symptoms of Woolf were the symptoms of manic depressive illness or what is also called bipolar disorder. According to Lee (1997), Woolf transformed her illness into a power or inspiration in her writings. She used her illness as a tool to write and also as a therapy tool.

The First World War had an impact in the works of Woolf. The destructions which take place in her novels are a sign of this impact. There are victims of the wars, battles and shell-shock victims in her novels (Lee, 1997). Mrs. Dalloway can be given as an example of these novels. It was a book which reflected the society after the war. There was a war veteran who was destroyed by the war in the novel. On the other hand, in "The Waves" there is no war, however, the images of the war are found in the book (Lee, 1997). After Woolf completed her novel *Between the Acts*, she had a nervous breakdown (Bouzid, 2013). Woolf ended her life by drowning herself in a river. By suiciding she escaped from all her sufferings. Woolf was regarded as a very successful novelist and essayist of the 20th century.

Mrs. Dalloway is one of the greatest novels written by Woolf during the modern period (Bouzid, 2013). In Mrs. Dalloway, Woolf employed the interior dialogue of the past memories. In the case of Bloom, the human consciousness moves from present to past and the back again. The character in the novel Clarissa's consciousness moved generally from present to past which would bring the past events to the mind of the character (Rachman, 1972). Therefore, it can be said that Woolf was influenced by Joyce because of the use of interior monologue.

Mrs. Dalloway is a novel which takes place in a single day in June, 1923. Clarissa who is married to Richard Dalloway, prepares her house for a party which will take place that evening. In another scene, the characters Septimus Warren Smith and Lucrezia were waiting in the park to see the doctor. Septimus was a war veteran who was suffering from post-war trauma and he often was talking about killing himself. He was a character who was haunted by the memories of the past events.

The novel consists of a constant shift from present to past events of the characters with the use of the stream of consciousness technique. According to Oosterik (2011), with the use of this technique, the characters' living both their past experiences and in the present are revealed. Together with this technique, the present thoughts of the characters reveal who they are, and their past memories revealed how they actually became the person they are from their past experiences. For instance, Septimus was suffering from a mental disorder, he was seeing hallucinations and he wished to be dead instead of living in a world of cruel people. With the use of the technique, the reason why Septimus was suffering from an illness was revealed. His past memories showed that he was a war veteran and having lost his friend and fighting in a war caused him to lose hope from life and he became ill. According to Lodge (Bouzig, 2013), the study of the characters consciousness is regarded as one of the most significant concept of the writing style in the modern period. The novel *Mrs. Dalloway* was regarded as the most successful novel written by Woolf in her style of writing which was by entering the characters' consciousness.

According to Conner (2013), Woolf has presented Septimus in the novel in order to show the expectations of the society from the people about repressing their emotions. Even though the society was expecting Septimus to repress his emotions, he felt like he was not a part of them because his wife and his doctors were trying to make him return back to civilian life by making him conform the expectations of the society (Conner, 2013). Septimus was a symbol of the men who fought in the war. He was presented in the novel to show how the men were suffering after World War I. Septimus could no longer comply with the beliefs of the British society's masculine role idea (Conner, 2013).

## Related Studies

Sumponogati and Semarang (2015) have conducted a study in order to identify the illocutionary acts and the functions of the main character found in the novel “A Thousand Splendid Suns” by Khaled Hosseini. They have employed Searle’s and Schiffrin’s criteria. The researchers have conducted the study by using the descriptive qualitative method. It has been stated in the study that there were 40 utterances in the part one of the novel. The dominant speech act performed by the characters found in this part of the novel was the directive speech act. Sumponogati and Semarang (2015) have also found that there were 5 representatives, 26 directives, 6 commissives and 3 expressive utterances in the novel. In addition to this, the speech functions which were found in the utterances of the characters were question, request, offer and statement.

On the other hand, while Sumponogati and Semarang (2015) have carried out a study in order to find the speech acts based on the classification of Searle, Nindyasari and Nugroho (2013) have conducted a study by only analysing the directive acts of the character Luther in the novel “Skipping Christmas” translated into “Absen Natal”. The translation of the illocutionary acts were analysed in this study. Similar with the study of Sumponogati and Semarang’s (2015) study, Nindyasari and Nugroho (2013) have also used descriptive qualitative method in the analyses of the utterances. The result of this study has revealed that there were 24 types of illocutionary acts which were uttered in the novel. According to Nindyasari and Nugroho (2013), the directive illocutionary acts had the same structure and meaning in the translated version of the novel.

In a different study, Dewi, Rajeg and Netra ( 2016) have aimed to analyse the illocutionary acts in the novel “The Cottage” by Danielle Steel. The researchers have limited their study to only identifying the commissive and expressive illocutionary acts because of the theme of the novel. Searle’s classification of speech acts were used in order to analyse the data, and the method that was used in the study was documentation. The researchers have determined the commissive and expressive illocutionary acts in the novel and following this process, they have determined the meanings of the illocutionary acts used within the novel according to the theory of Halliday. Accordingly, the findings revealed that all types of commissives and expressives were used in the novel. In addition to this, the intended meanings of the illocutionary acts were found to be hoping, begging, apologizing, offering and congratulating.

Nugroho’s ( 2011) study focused on identifying the dominant illocutionary acts in the movie Sherlock Holmes. The illocutionary acts have been analysed with the descriptive qualitative method according to John R. Searle’s classification of illocutionary acts. The results of this study showed that five types of illocutionary acts were expressed in the utterances of Sherlock Holmes which were representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. The most dominant illocutionary act in the movie was found to be the directive act. The use of directive acts has also revealed that Sherlock was a dominant character.

Another study which was conducted in order to determine the illocutionary acts was Rahayu, Arifin and Ariani’s (2018) where the utterances of the main characters’ have been analysed to find out the types of the illocutionary acts in the movie Mirror Mirror. The types of the illocutionary acts were examined according to Searle’s theory of illocutionary acts and

the method used in the study was descriptive qualitative method. In addition to this, the researchers have employed the speaking model by Hymes in order to determine the context underlying the acts. Accordingly, the findings revealed that there were 55 utterances which contained illocutionary acts. There were 4 representatives, 37 directives, 2 commissives and 12 expressives found. These results have shown that the dominant illocutionary act was the directives. On the other hand, the setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities and the genre were the factors which affected the main characters' illocutionary acts according to Hymes' speaking model.

Yarahmadi and Olfati's (2011) study aimed at identifying the speech acts found in the novel "The Seagull" according to Searle's classification of speech acts. According to the researchers, the study of literary works and linguistics being combined together should become more common. They have analyzed "Seagull" because it was one of Anthon Chekhov's most famous works. Yarahmadi and Olfati (2011) have aimed at determining the significance of studying speech acts in literary works by trying to reveal the intention of the author in the play. The researchers stated that analyzing literary works with speech acts was a new way and that they have analyzed the play by taking into consideration the illocutionary acts by Searle because these acts define the underlying meaning of the things that are said. The results of the study have revealed that there were assertive, expressive, directive and declarative acts used in the play and that the intentions which were hidden in the conversations have been identified by analyzing the conversations. They have stated that the understanding of the intention of the author has been easier by identifying the illocutionary acts.

While the researchers have mainly conducted a study on determining the illocutionary acts in literary works, Saputro's (2015) study focused on the speeches of the president Joko Widodo (Jokowi). The aim of the study was to determine the types of the illocutionary acts performed by the president, the reasons of performing them according to the context situation and also the perlocutionary effect of the acts. In this study, the theory of Austin and Searle has been employed. The speeches that were analyzed were from the APEC CEO summit 2014 forum and from the World Eco forum in 2015. The method employed in this study was descriptive qualitative research and the data were collected from youtube videos and they were transcribed. According to the findings of Saputro (2015), there were 4 types of illocutionary acts in the speeches which were assertives, directives, commissives and expressives. The illocutionary act that was found to have the highest frequency was assertive act. Saputro(2015) has stated that the reasons for the president to use illocutionary acts in his utterances were, making sure that the audience were interested for collaborations with the Indonesian government, according to the context situation, he was giving information regarding the reasons why some changes should be made and emphasising certain issues. Therefore, there was a constant information transfer to the audience regarding the government. In addition to this, the perlocutionary effect of the dominant act of the assertives which was informing, was that the audience might work together with the president in the business sector.

## CHAPTER III

### METHODOLOGY

#### **Introduction**

In this chapter, the methodology which has been used in order to conduct this study has been discussed in detail.

#### **Research Rationale**

There are many areas that can be studied in pragmatics such as, deixis, speech acts, presuppositions, cooperative principles and implicature. However, the study is limited to the analysis of the utterances performed by Lucrezia in the novel based on the illocutionary acts. In addition to this, the context of the utterance produced by Lucrezia was analysed in order to get a better understanding of the communication. Lucrezia's utterances have been chosen to be analysed in the novel because she is the wife of Septimus, who is suffering from a mental illness and she is trying to communicate with him in this bad situation. Therefore, Lucrezia is the focus of the study because she is dealing with her mentally ill husband and in this study the illocutionary acts and functions were analysed to find out which one of them she has employed trying to communicate a person who has psychological problems. On the other hand, the reason why the novel of Virginia Woolf has been chosen to be analyzed is because there are many analysis and criticism on Mrs. Dalloway, however, the analysis of it from a pragmatic point of view is rare.



## Design of the Study

The study was conducted using the mixed methods. The mixed method designs contain of one quantitative method which is designed to gather and analyse the numerical data and one qualitative method in which the words are gathered or in other words, the narrative is analysed in the study ( Caracelli & Greene, 1993). According to McKim (2017), mixed methods design has been formally employed in late 1980s and because the data can be analysed in more detail for the research objectives to be achieved, more and more researchers have began to apply this design in their studies. Hurmerinta-Peltomaki and Numella (as cited in McKim,2017) have stated that mixed methods makes the researcher gain a deeper understanding of the study. There are four types of research design in mixed methods. These are; convergent parallel which is used to answer only one research question and in which complementary data is obtained, sequential explanatory (Quantitative-qualitative) where the qualitative data are obtained in order to explain the quantitative findings, sequential explanatory (Qualitative-quantitative) in which the quantitative data in obtained with the collection of qualitative findings, and finally, the embedded nested which is employed to answer the complementary question either by taking account of qualitative-quantitative or quantitative-qualitative data (Halcomb & Hickman, 2015).

This study has employed the sequential explanatory design which includes the collection of qualitative data followed by quantitative data collection. This design was used in order to frame the quantitative data by providing a better understanding of the study by explaining the data in detail together with the qualitative data. Therefore, the qualitative design was more dominant in the study. Qualitative research has been employed in the study to describe and analyse the illocutionary acts based on John R. Searle in the novel. On the

other hand, quantitative analysis has been applied in order to analyse the illocutionary acts by considering their frequencies.

### **Data Analysis, Instrument and Reliability**

The novel Mrs. Dalloway has been used in the study because it is one of the most famous novels of Woolf. The data are the utterances of the character Lucrezia in Mrs. Dalloway. The data were the words, phrases and sentences taken from the novel Mrs. Dalloway. The utterances of from the novel which were in the form of words or sentences have been used.

The procedure while collecting the data were: Reading the novel in order to get a full understanding of the context and examining Lucrezia's utterances by taking into consideration Searle's classification. Furthermore, after the data collection procedure was completed, the utterances of the main character Lucrezia have been classified based on Searle's classification of speech acts. In addition to this, the data have been analyzed and the illocutionary acts have been descriptively explained.

The tool inter-rater reliability was used in order to assess the reliability of the data found in the study. Inter-rater reliability is used to determine the degree of similarity between the examiners (Wang, 2009). Therefore, the data were given to a language expert Professor found in the department of the University for a reliability check and the acts for the utterances

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS

#### Data Description

In this section, the data collected from the novel have been classified and tabulated according to Searle's classification of speech acts.

Illocutionary Classification of Lucrezia's Utterances		
Page	Data	Classification of Illocutionary acts
13	<p><b>Lucrezia: "Let us go on, Septimus," said his wife.</b></p> <p><b>Lucrezia: "Come on," said Lucrezia.</b></p> <p>Septimus: "All right!" angrily, as if she had interrupted him.</p> <p><b>Lucrezia: "Now we will cross," she said. She had a right to his arm, though it was without feeling.</b></p>	<p>Directive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Commanding)</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>Directive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Commanding)</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>Directive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Ordering)</p>
18	<p><b>Lucrezia: "Look, Look, Septimus!" she cried. For Dr. Holmes had told her to make her husband take an interest in</b></p>	<p>Directive Illocutionary Act</p>

	<b>things outside himself.</b>	(Commanding)
19	<b>Lucrezia: “ I am going to walk to the fountain and back,” she said.</b>	Commissive Illocutionary Act (Promising)
20	<b>Lucrezia: “ For you should see the Milan gardens,” she said aloud. But to whom ?</b>	Assertive Illocutionary Act (Stating)
21	<b>Lucrezia: “ What are you saying ? “ said Rezia suddenly, sitting down by him.</b> <b>Interrupted again! She was always interrupting. –</b> <b>Lucrezia: “Look,” she implored him, pointing at a little troop of boys carrying cricket stumps, and one shuffled, spun round on his heel and shuffled, as if he were acting a clown at the music hall.</b>	Directive Illocutionary Act (Asking) & Directive Illocutionary Act (Commanding)
22	<b>Lucrezia: “Look,” she implored him, for Dr. Holmes had told her to make him notice real things, go to a music hall, play cricket- that was the very game, Dr. Holmes said, a nice out-of-door-game, the very game for her husband.</b> <b>Lucrezia: “Look,” she repeated.</b> <b>Lucrezia: “ Look,” she repeated, for he must not talk aloud to himself out of doors.</b> <b>Lucrezia: “ Oh, look,” she implored him. But what was there to look at ? A sheep. That was all.</b>	Directive Illocutionary Act (Commanding) & Directive Illocutionary Act (Commanding) &

	<p><b>Lucrezia: “ Not this way- over there!” Rezia exclaimed, waving her aside, lest she should see Septimus.</b></p>	<p>Directive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Commanding)</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>Directive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Requesting)</p> <p>Assertive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Informing)</p>
57	<p><b>Lucrezia: Was it that she had taken off her wedding ring? “ My hand has grown so thin,” she said; “ I have put it in my purse,” she told him.</b></p>	<p>Assertive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Informing)</p>
59	<p><b>Lucrezia: “ It’s time,” said Rezia.</b></p> <p>Septimus: “ For God’s sake don’t come!” Septimus cried. For he could not look upon the dead.</p>	<p>Directive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Commanding)</p>
60	<p><b>Lucrezia: “ But I am so unhappy, Septimus,” said Rezia, trying to make him sit down.</b></p> <p><b>Lucrezia: “ The time, Septimus,” Rezia repeated. “ What is</b></p>	<p>Expressive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Expression of sorrow)</p>

	<p><b>the time?”</b></p> <p>Septimus: “ I will tell you the time, “ said Septimus, very slowly, very drowsily, smiling mysteriously at the dead man in the grey suit.</p>	<p>&amp;</p> <p>Directive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Commanding)</p>
70	<p><b>Lucrezia: “ Poor old woman,” said Rezia Warren Smith.</b></p>	<p>Expressive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Expression of sorrow)</p>
74	<p><b>Lucrezia: “It is the hat that matters most,” she would say, when they walked out together.</b></p> <p><b>Lucrezia: “ Beautiful,” she would murmur, nudging Septimus, that he might see.</b></p>	<p>Assertive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Stating)</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>Expressive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Praising)</p>
75	<p><b>Lucrezia: “ The English are so silent, “ Rezia said.</b></p> <p><b>Lucrezia: “ The English are so serious,” she would say, putting her arms round Septimus, her cheek against his.</b></p>	<p>Assertive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Stating)</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>Assertive Illocutionary Act</p> <p>(Stating)</p>
79	<p><b>Lucrezia: “ What are you saying, Septimus?” Rezia asked, wild with terror, for he was talking to himself.</b></p>	<p>Directive Illocutionary Act</p>

		(Asking)
81	<p><b>Lucrezia: “Yes, he served with the greatest distinction,”</b></p> <p><b>Rezia assured the doctor; “ he was promoted.”</b></p>	<p>Assertive Illocutionary</p> <p>Act</p> <p>(Asserting)</p>
82	<p>Sir William: “ So that you have nothing to worry you, no financial anxiety, nothing?”</p> <p>Septimus: “ I have- I have “, he began, “ committed a crime”</p> <p><b>Lucrezia: “ He has done nothing wrong whatever,” Rezia assured the doctor.</b></p> <p><b>Lucrezia: “ He says that you are very, very ill,” Rezia cried.</b></p>	<p>Assertive Illocutionary</p> <p>Act</p> <p>(Asserting)</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>Assertive Illocutionary</p> <p>Act</p> <p>(Informing)</p>
120	<p>Septimus: “ What is the name of Mrs Filmer’s married daughter?”</p> <p>“ he asked.</p> <p><b>Lucrezia: “ Mrs Peters,” said Rezia.</b></p> <p><b>Lucrezia: “ She gave me grapes this morning” she said- that</b></p> <p><b>Rezia wanted to do something to show that they were grateful.</b></p> <p><b>Lucrezia: “ She is a woman with a spiteful tongue,” said Rezia.</b></p> <p>Septimus: “ What does Mr Peters do ? “ Septimus asked.</p> <p><b>Lucrezia: “Ah,” said Rezia, trying to remember. She thought</b></p> <p><b>Mrs. Filmer had said that he travelled for some company. “</b></p> <p><b>Just now he is in Hull,” she said</b></p> <p><b>Lucrezia: “ Just now!” She said with her Italian accent.</b></p>	<p>Assertive Illocutionary</p> <p>Act</p> <p>(Informing)</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>Assertive Illocutionary</p> <p>Act</p> <p>(Reporting)</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>Assertive Illocutionary</p> <p>Act</p> <p>(Informing)</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p>Assertive Illocutionary</p> <p>Act</p>

		(Informing)  & Assertive Illocutionary  Act  (Assuring)
124	<b>Lucrezia: “ Ah, damn !” she cried (it was a joke of theirs, her swearing); the needle had broken .Hat, child, Brighton, needle. She built it up; first one thing, then another, she built it up, sewing.</b>	Expressive  Illocutionary Act  (Expression of sorrow)
125	Septimus: “ What right has Bradshaw to say ‘must’ to me ? “ he demanded.  <b>Lucrezia: “ It is because you talked of killing yourself,” said Rezia.</b>	Assertive Illocutionary  Act  (Reporting)
126	Holmes: “ My dear lady , I have come as a friend,” Holmes was saying.  <b>Lucrezia: “ No. I will not allow you to see my husband,” she said.</b>  Holmes: “ My dear lady, allow me...” Holmes said, putting her aside.	Commissive  Illocutionary Act  (Refusing)



## **Data Analysis**

In this section, the data collected from the utterances of Lucrezia which have been classified according to Searle's classification have been described by taking into consideration the context of the situation.

### **Data 1**

p.13

**Lucrezia: "Let us go on, Septimus," said to his wife.**

**Lucrezia: "Come on," said Lucrezia.**

Septimus: "All right!" angrily, as if she had interrupted him.

**Lucrezia: "Now we will cross," she said. She had a right to his arm, though it was without feeling.**

## **CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia and Septimus

**Setting:** Outside Mulberry's Shop- Midday

**Context of situation:** Mrs. Dalloway was in the flower shop buying flowers for her party after the war and Septimus was standing outside when suddenly they heard a sound of a

motor car as if it was the sound of shooting in the war. Septimus looked in horror because he remembered the war since he was a war veteran. It had an impact on his mental health. Then his wife Lucrezia came and told him that they should go because she saw how afraid he was. He was remembering the past. Lucrezia insisted on leaving and Septimus accepted going angrily and they began to walk away.

### **The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

Lucrezia's utterances "Let us go on, Septimus", "Come on", "Now we will cross" are Directive illocutionary act based on the context because Lucrezia is trying to make Septimus leave from there because he began to remember the past. In three of the utterances above, Lucrezia commanded him to leave and she was controlling him. In directive illocutionary acts, the speaker tries to make the hearer do something, they direct them.

### **Data 2**

#### **p.18**

Lucrezia Warren Smith, sitting by her husband's side on a seat in Regent's Park in the Broad Walk, looked up.

**Lucrezia: " Look, Look, Septimus!" she cried. For Dr. Holmes had told her to make her husband take an interest in things outside himself.**

## **CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia and Septimus

**Setting:** Regent's Park in the Broad Walk- Midday

**Context of situation:** While Septimus and Lucrezia were sitting at the park, Lucrezia heard a sound of a plane which was writing something in the air and she tried to get the attention of her husband by telling him to look up.

### **The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the utterance “ Look, Look, Septimus!”, Lucrezia was commanding Septimus to look up to the sky as she heard the sound of a plane and tried to make him look and get him away from his thoughts just like Dr. Holmes had told her. Therefore, the illocutionary act employed in this utterance according to the context is Directive illocutionary act because Lucrezia made her husband look at the plane while they were sitting at the park.

**Data 3**

p.19

**Lucrezia:: “Septimus!” said Rezia. He started violently. People must notice. “ I am going to walk to the fountain and back,” she said.**

**Context**

**Addresser & Addressee: Lucrezia and Septimus**

**Setting: Regent’s Park- Morning**

**Context of situation:** After the sound of the planes, Septimus remembered the war again and Lucrezia couldn’t take in anymore and she told him that she will walk to the fountain and come back again. Dr. Holmes had told her that there was nothing wrong with Septimus, however, Lucrezia knew he was not well because he wanted to die and he did not take any notice of Lucrezia when they were sitting together and this would make her feel really bad. He did not care about her and he was happy even without her.

**The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the utterance “ Septimus ! I am going to walk to the fountain and back,” Lucrezia is informing her husband who was not taking no notice of her that she was going to walk and come back. She felt so bad that she could not stand sitting next to him not being cared. In addition to this, it is clear that the illocutionary act produced in this utterance is Assertive, where the speaker is committed to the truth of the content.

**Data 4**

p.20

**Lucrezia:** “ For you should see the Milan gardens,” she said aloud. But to whom ?

(she meant for them to go there )

**CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia

**Setting:** Regent’s Park – Morning

**Context of situation:** Lucrezia went for a walk at the Regent’s park and she was seeing people walking around happily talking while she was there sad and alone watching them. She said that Milan gardens was much better, however, it is not actually clear to whom she said it. She had probably said that aloud to the people who would hear her that they should go and see Milan gardens because she was married and happy in Milan, therefore, she probably meant that Milan gardens was more beautiful because she was happy and the wife of Septimus then. Now, she is all alone and sad. Regent’s park did not seem to get her attention.

**The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

Lucrezia was stating the beauty of the Milan gardens in a sarcastic way to the people passing by her who were talking among themselves about how beautiful the park was, by uttering“

For you should see the Milan gardens”. For her Milan gardens were much more beautiful because she was once happy there. Therefore, the illocutionary act employed in this utterance by Lucrezia is Assertive because she is stating the truth of the beauty of the Milan gardens.

#### **Data 4**

p.21

**Lucrezia: “ What are you saying ? “ said Rezia suddenly, sitting down by him.**

**Interrupted again! She was always interrupting.**

**Lucrezia: “Look,” she implored him, pointing at a little troop of boys carrying cricket stumps, and one shuffled, spun round on his heel and shuffled, as if he were acting a clown at the music hall.**

#### **CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee: Lucrezia and Septimus**

**Setting: Regent’s Park – Morning**

**Context of situation:** Lucrezia was returning back next to Septimus. She suddenly thought that maybe he went to kill himself as he said so. However, when she got there she noticed that he was still sitting alone, but he was talking to himself aloud. Then he saw his dead friend Evans. Lucrezia went next to him and disturbed him again by asking him what he was saying. Lucrezia tried to attract his attention again by telling him to look at a little troop of boys.

### **The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

Lucrezia was asking Septimus about what he was talking about by uttering “ What are you saying ? “ and she commanded him to look at the boys. She was trying to get his attention. In addition to this, the illocutionary act employed here is Directive, because in the first utterance she has noticed him saying something and realized that he was talking to himself and she was concerned about what he was saying and asked him to explain and in the second utterance she commanded him to look at the boys in order to get his attention and make him stop talking to himself aloud around other people.

### **Data 5**

p.22

**Lucrezia: “Look,” she implored him, for Dr. Holmes had told her to make him notice real things, go to a music hall, play cricket- that was the very game, Dr. Holmes said, a nice out-of-door-game, the very game for her husband.**

**Lucrezia: “Look,” she repeated.**

**Lucrezia: “ Look,” she repeated, for he must not talk aloud to himself out of doors.**

**Lucrezia: “ Oh, look,” she implored him. But what was there to look at ? A sheep. That was all.**

**Lucrezia: “ Not this way- over there!” Rezia exclaimed, waving her aside, lest she should see Septimus.**

## **CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia and Septimus

**Setting:** Regent's Park- Morning

**Context of situation:** Septimus still continued to talk aloud to himself. Lucrezia was trying to make him concentrate something else because she did not want him to talk aloud out of doors. She told him to look even though there was nothing really interesting to look at, however, it was only to make him stop talking to himself. Then, Maisie Johnson asked Lucrezia where the Regent's Park Tube station was and Lucrezia gave the direction, however, the woman found both of them to be very strange because Lucrezia acted as if the old lady shouldn't see Septimus.

### **The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the first three utterances Lucrezia was commanding Septimus to look at things to make him stop talking to himself aloud and stop talking to the imaginary things and focus on the real things around them. It is clear that here the illocutionary act employed by Lucrezia was Directive because she was trying to make him look at things.



In addition to this, in the utterance “ Not this way- over there!”, Lucrezia was informing Maisie Johnson about where the Regent’s Park Tube Station was. Therefore, the illocutionary act employed here is Assertive because the main character has information about the truth of the proposition and is giving information to the lady about it.

### **Data 6**

P.57

**Lucrezia: Was it that she had taken off her wedding ring? “ My hand has grown so thin,” she said; “ I have put it in my purse,” she told him.**

### **CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia to Septimus

**Setting:** Lucrezia and Septimus’ House- Late Afternoon

**Context of situation:** Septimus noticed that Lucrezia did not have her ring on her finger. He felt relieved and free because he did not feel anything towards her anyway. He thought that their marriage was over. Whereas, Lucrezia didn’t take off her ring to end their marriage but she had to put it in her purse because she lost weight from all those sufferings.

### **The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the utterance “My hand has grown so thin,” “I have put it in my purse,” Lucrezia has informed her husband that she was not wearing her ring because she lost weight and the ring was falling off her finger and she put it in her purse so that she does not lose it. Here, the illocutionary act is Assertive because she has explained to her husband why her ring wasn’t on her finger.

### **Data 7**

P. 59

**Lucrezia: “ It’s time,” said Rezia**

Septimus: “ For God’s sake don’t come!” Septimus cried. For he could not look upon the dead.

### **CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia and Septimus

**Setting:** Regent’s Park- Morning

**Context of situation:** They were sitting on a bench at the park when Septimus began to talk to himself again and Lucrezia told him that it is time for them to leave and see a doctor because he was getting worse. Then he began to shout at a man who he thought was Evans saying to him not to come.

**The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the utterance “ It’s time,” Lucrezia commanded Septimus that they should go and see a doctor because he started to talk aloud to himself again. Therefore, the illocutionary act used here is Directive because by saying “ It’s time”, Lucrezia meant for him to stop talking and that they should leave and visit the doctor because he was not getting any better.

**Data 8**

P.60

**Lucrezia: “ But I am so unhappy, Septimus,” said Rezia, trying to make him sit down.**

**Lucrezia: “ The time, Septimus,” Rezia repeated. “ What is the time?”**

Septimus: “ I will tell you the time, “ said Septimus, very slowly, very drowsily, smiling mysteriously at the dead man in the grey suit.

**CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia and Septimus

**Setting:** Regent's Park- Midday

**Context of situation:** Septimus thought that the man who was passing in front of him was his dead friend Evans. He began to shout at him not to come and Lucrezia noticed that he began to see things again and she told him that she was unhappy and she asked what the time was to get his attention again. The man who was passing was Peter Walsh and not Evans.

**The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the first utterance of Lucrezia, she has stated how sad she felt because he began to talk to his dead friend again and in the second utterance she tried to get his attention and make him stop shouting at a strange person who he thought was Evans by asking him what the time was. Therefore, the illocutionary act produced in the first utterance is Expressive because Lucrezia has expressed her psychological state and Directive illocutionary act has been employed in the second to make Septimus stop seeing thing and to make him deal with real things.

**Data 9**

p. 70

**Lucrezia: “ Poor old woman,” said Rezia Warren Smith.**

**CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia

**Setting:** Opposite Regent's Park Tube Station- Midday

**Context of situation:** Lucrezia and Septimus were walking in the street to go and visit Sir William Bradshaw in order to cure Septimus and while they were walking Lucrezia noticed an old lady waiting to cross. She began to give meaning to the things she saw as she was walking and she felt like stopping people in the streets and telling them how unhappy she was. She felt sorry for the old lady.

**The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

By uttering "Poor old woman," Lucrezia has stated her expression of sorrow towards the lady that she felt sorry for her. The illocutionary act in this utterance is Expressive since the main character has expressed her feelings towards the old lady that she has seen while they were walking to go to the doctor.

**Data 10**

P.74

**Lucrezia: “It is the hat that matters most,” she would say, when they walked out together.**

**Lucrezia: “ Beautiful,” she would murmur, nudging Septimus, that he might see.**

**CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia and Septimus

**Setting:** Milan

**Context of situation:** Lucrezia and Septimus were walking in the street and because especially she loved hats, she would express her feelings towards hats and she would try him to notice the beauty of life. Because, Septimus did not see the beauty of the world, he only saw the bad things. He had no feelings towards anything after the war.

### **The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the first utterance, Lucrezia has stated the importance of the hats for her because she loved them a lot and in the second utterance she was trying to make Septimus realize the beauty of the real life and forget about his imaginary life and people. He had to see the beauty of the moment and stop thinking about his past experiences. Therefore, the illocutionary act produced in the first utterance is Assertive because the character conveys her belief to the truth of the importance of the hats for her and Expressive illocutionary act is used in the second utterance since Lucrezia is praising the hats by saying that they are beautiful.

### **Data 11**

P. 75

**Lucrezia: “ The English are so silent, “ Rezia said.**

**Lucrezia: “ The English are so serious,” she would say, putting her arms round Septimus, her cheek against his.**

### **CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia and Septimus

**Setting:** Milan

**Context of situation:** Lucrezia was saying good things about the English people because she wanted to go to England. She told him how serious and quite they were.

**The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the utterances above, Lucrezia stated her thoughts about the English people. She felt the need to state these because she wanted to go to England. Furthermore, the illocutionary act employed in these utterances of Lucrezia are Assertive because they convey the truth of the proposition.

**Data 12**

p.79

**Lucrezia:** “ What are you saying, Septimus?” Rezia asked, wild with terror, for he was talking to himself.

**CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia and Septimus

**Setting:** Their house



**Context of situation:** Septimus was talking aloud to himself again and Lucrezia asked him about what he was saying. She got anxious again and asked the servant girl to call Dr. Holmes ,who told her that her husband did not have anything wrong with him,to come and help them and when he came Septimus felt tense and began to call the Dr. ‘Brute’.

**The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the utterance “ What are you saying, Septimus?” Lucrezia was asking and requesting her husband who was yet again talking aloud to himself to explain what he was saying.

Therefore, the illocutionary act based on the context is Directive since Lucrezia wants Septimus to give an answer to her question.

**Data 13**

p. 81

**Lucrezia: “Yes, he served with the greatest distinction,” Rezia assured the doctor; “ he was promoted.”**

Sir William: “ And they have the very highest opinion of you at your office?” Sir William murmured, glancing at Mr. Brewer’s very generously worded letter. “ So that you have nothing to worry you, no financial anxiety, nothing? “

**CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia and Sir William

**Setting:** Sir William Bradshaw's house- Midday

**Context of situation:** Lucrezia took Septimus to Sir William for him to help them with her husbands' situation. Sir William understood as soon as he was Septimus that he was going through a nervous breakdown. He was asking some questions to Lucrezia and Septimus to find out what exactly was wrong with him. However, Septimus could not quite exactly answer the questions, therefore, Lucrezia helped him by giving answers.

**The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the utterance "Yes, he served with the greatest distinction, he was promoted.", Lucrezia was asserting the doctor instead of Septimus, because he was not able to reply properly because of his disorder. Therefore, the illocutionary act employed here by the main character is Assertive because Lucrezia conveys her belief about the truth of the proposition.

**Data 14**

p.82

Sir William: " So that you have nothing to worry you, no financial anxiety, nothing?"

Septimus: " I have- I have ", he began, " committed a crime"

**Lucrezia: " He has done nothing wrong whatever," Rezia assured the doctor.**

**Lucrezia: " He says that you are very, very ill," Rezia cried.**

## **CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia, Sir William and Septimus

**Setting:** Sir William Bradshaw's house- Midday

**Context of situation:** Sir William continued to ask Septimus some questions and he asked whether he had anything that he was worrying about and got a response that he committed a crime. Lucrezia interrupted and said there was nothing like that. In addition to this, after all these questionings and examining Septimus, Sir Williams came to the conclusion that he was very ill and had to stay at a home where they would take special care of him.

### **The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

Lucrezia asserts the doctor that her husband did not do anything bad because he said that he had committed a crime. She tells the truth because she knows that he did not commit a crime. Therefore, the illocutionary act produced here by Lucrezia is Assertive because the truth of the proposition is conveyed by Lucrezia asserting the doctor that her husband is not a criminal, even though he has said that he is.

**Data 15**

p. 120

Septimus: “ What is the name of Mrs Filmer’s married daughter? “ he asked.

**Lucrezia: “ Mrs Peters,” said Rezia.**

**Lucrezia: “ She gave me grapes this morning” she said- that Rezia wanted to do something to show that they were grateful.**

**Lucrezia: “ She is a woman with a spiteful tongue,” said Rezia.**

Septimus: “ What does Mr Peters do ? “ Septimus asked.

**Lucrezia: “Ah,” said Rezia, trying to remember. She thought Mrs. Filmer had said that he travelled for some company. “ Just now he is in Hull,” she said.**

**Lucrezia: “ Just now!” She said with her Italian accent.**

**CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia and Septimus

**Setting:** Their house

**Context of situation:** They were at their house and Lucrezia was making a hat for Mrs Filmer's married daughter and Septimus forgot the name of the woman and asked Lucrezia. Lucrezia was such a kind lady that she reported to her husband that she wanted to make her a hat because they were given grapes that morning. They were talking together about Mrs Peters. They were speaking together after a very long time.

**The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the utterances above, Lucrezia was giving information to Septimus about Mrs. Peters and about the actual reason why she was doing her a hat. On the other hand, in the utterance "Just now he is in Hull," she was once again giving information about where Mr. Peters was and in the utterance "Just now!" she restated that he was in Hull to assure Septimus. Therefore, all of the utterances above are Assertive because Lucrezia committed to the truth of the proposition.

**Data 16**

*p. 124*

**Lucrezia: " Ah, damn !" she cried (it was a joke of theirs, her swearing); the needle had broken .Hat, child, Brighton, needle. She built it up; first one thing, then another, she built it up, sewing.**

## **CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Lucrezia to Septimus

**Setting:** Their house

**Context of situation:** Lucrezia was annoyed and said “damn” which was a word they used as a joke while swearing because they were really happy after a long time and she could say anything to him. At that moment, she was removing the rose off of the hat and the needle had broken. She wanted to remove it to see if it looked better without it.

### **The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the utterance “Ah, damn !”, Lucrezia revealed her anger towards the needle that had broken while she was removing the rose off the hat. Therefore, the illocutionary act produced here is Expressive because Lucrezia expressed her feeling when the needle had broken.

**Data 17**

p. 125

Septimus: “ What right has Bradshaw to say ‘must’ to me ? “ he demanded.

**Lucrezia: “ It is because you talked of killing yourself,” said Rezia.**

**CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Septimus and Lucrezia

**Setting:** Their house

**Context of situation:** Septimus began to get annoyed again with the pressure on him by Bradshaw because he always said the things he “must” do since he had mentioned of killing himself because of his disorder.

**The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the utterance “ It is because you talked of killing yourself,” Lucrezia was reporting to Septimus why the doctor was telling some things he had to do because he was complaining. Therefore, it is clear that the illocutionary act employed here is Assertive.

**Data 18**

p. 126

Holmes: “ My dear lady , I have come as a friend,” Holmes was saying.

**Lucrezia: “ No. I will not allow you to see my husband,” she said.**

Holmes: “ My dear lady, allow me...” Holmes said, putting her aside.

**CONTEXT**

**Addresser & Addressee:** Holmes and Lucrezia

**Setting:** Their house

**Context of situation:** Holmes wanted to see Septimus but Lucrezia did not allow him because she knew that Septimus would get annoyed again, she tried to stop him. Septimus could hear him coming and he began to think of things that he could kill himself with but only the window was left for him. When Holmes came in the room he jumped out of the window and died.

**The Illocutionary acts found in the utterances:**

In the utterance “ No. I will not allow you to see my husband,” Lucrezia refused Holmes to see his husband to avoid Septimus getting annoyed. The illocutionary act used here is



Commissive because Lucrezia commits herself to perform future actions by refusing Holmes coming in and seeing Septimus.

**Assertive Illocutionary Acts: 16**

**Directive Illocutionary Acts: 13**

**Expressive Illocutionary Acts: 4**

**Commissive Illocutionary Acts: 1**

## **CHAPTER V**

### **SPEECH ACTS AND MRS DALLOWAY**

#### **Introduction**

In this chapter, the results of the analysis of the novel *Mrs. Dalloway*, according to speech acts has been presented and interpreted. The aim of this study was to analyse and identify the illocutionary acts according to Searle's classification in Lucrezia's utterances. Then, the study has aimed at finding the dominant illocutionary act that was performed by the character in order to determine the reason for the character using the illocutionary act the most and also to try and identify the personality of the character according to the acts she has employed.

#### **The Illocutionary Acts Found in Lucrezia's Utterances**

There are five classifications of Searle's illocutionary acts which are assertive, commissive, directive, expressive and declarative. The utterances of Lucrezia in the novel *Mrs. Dalloway* have been analysed in order to find out about the illocutionary acts that were performed by the character. The data of this study consisted of thirty four utterances of Lucrezia.

The illocutionary acts performed by Lucrezia were assertive, commissive, directive and expressive. These acts have been used when Lucrezia was communicating with Septimus and his doctor. There were sixteen assertive, thirteen directive, four expressive and one commissive illocutionary acts. The types of assertives in Lucrezia's utterances were formed of

four stating, four informing, one asserting, two refusing and one assuring. On the other hand, the types of directives were formed of ten requesting, one ordering and one asking.

The types of expressive were formed of three expression of sorrow and one praising. Finally, the commissives were formed of one refusing. Lucrezia's utterances were dominated by the assertives. The table below presents the percentages of each illocutionary act found in the utterances of the character:

*Table 1*

*The Frequencies of the Illocutionary Acts Uttered by Lucrezia*

No	Illocutionary Acts	Total	Percentage
1	Assertive	14	41.1 %
2	Directive	13	38.2 %
3	Expressive	4	11.7 %
4	Commissive	2	5.8 %

Table 1 presents 34 utterances that have been performed by Lucrezia which have been analysed in order to find out the illocutionary acts that were used. It is shown in the table that Lucrezia's utterances consisted of assertives, directives, expressives and commissives. The

percentage of these illocutionary acts have been presented in the table above. Therefore, the findings show that the percentage of the assertives found in the utterance of Lucrezia in the novel *Mrs. Dalloway* were 41.1%, the percentage of the directives were 38.2%, expressives were 11.7% and the commissives were 5.8%.

In addition to this, 12 of the assertives were uttered when Lucrezia was communicating with Septimus, and 1 of them was uttered when she gave directions to a lady, and finally the last one was uttered when she was talking the people passing. On the other hand, 13 directive were uttered when only when Lucrezia was speaking with Septimus. There were 2 commissives that had been uttered in the novel. One of them was when she was speaking to Dr. Holmes and the second one was when Lucrezia was talking to Septimus, finally, 4 of the expressives were uttered when only when she was speaking to Septimus.

It can be observed from the table above that the dominant illocutionary act that was uttered by Lucrezia was assertive speech act, and they were mainly uttered when she was communicating with Septimus and his doctor. The reason for this was because in assertives, the speaker is trying to make the hearer to believe in the things that she is saying and trying to inform the other person (Yarahmadi and Olfati, 2011). The second illocutionary act with the percentage of 38.2% was directive, and then expressive and commissive acts were uttered. According to Rasekh (2013), assertives which have been developed by Searle are one of the speech acts in which certain assertions are made by the speaker while communicating. Therefore, the reason why the assertives were uttered the most while Lucrezia was

communicating is because she was constantly making assertions to Septimus and his doctor. For instance, in one of the utterances “Yes, he served with the greatest distinction,” Lucrezia has asserted the doctor about how Septimus was in the war. Directives which were the second most frequently uttered illocutionary acts with the percentage of 38.2% are the one’s in which the speakers’ utterance makes the hearer do

something. There are two different ways of uttering directives, one of them is uttered in question form and the other one is expressed in the form of command (Rasekh, 2013). Most of the directives uttered by Lucrezia were not in question form but in command form. Then, following the directives, the next illocutionary act with the percentage of 11.7% was the expressives. Expressives are the illocutionary act in which the speaker expresses their feelings and in the novel, Lucrezia was expressing how she felt especially when Septimus began to talk aloud to himself and when he saw his dead friend. Finally, the illocutionary act with the percentage of 5.8%, which had the lowest frequency was the commissives. Commissives were speech acts in which the speakers were committed to perform future actions. It was uttered twice by Lucrezia.

Table 2

*The Frequencies of the Types of Assertives Uttered by Lucrezia.*

No	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Total	Percentage
1	Informing	6	42.8%
2	Stating	4	26.6%
3	Asserting	2	13.3%
4	Reporting	2	13.3%
5	Assuring	1	6.66%

Table 2 presents the types and the frequencies of assertives that were uttered by Lucrezia. There were 5 types of assertives being uttered by Lucrezia which were stating, informing, asserting, reporting and assuring. Lucrezia has frequently uttered the assertives because she was committed to the truth of the proposition which means that the speakers believe in the things that they utter. They perceive the statement as the truth. For instance, uttering the statement “The weather is sunny and very hot today,” this statement is perceived as the truth for the speaker.

#### 1. Asserting

Asserting, which is a type of assertives is used to explain certain things, it has been found twice in Lucrezia’s utterances which has the percentage of 13.3%. It was only uttered

when Septimus and Lucrezia went to visit Sir William who was the doctor of her husband and she replied to his question by saying “Yes, he served with the greatest

distinction, he was promoted,” instead of Septimus because he could not concentrate properly to give a good answer. Lucrezia was willing to make her husband get better, therefore, she was doing her best to give proper explanations to the doctor so that he could treat her husband accordingly.

## 2. Stating

Stating is expressing something to the hearers which is necessary or for the benefit of them (Junaidi, 2017). Lucrezia has uttered this type of assertive 4 times with the percentage of 26.6%. An example utterance of this type is “ Beautiful,” Lucrezia had expressed this to state the beauty of the hat to Septimus.

## 3. Informing

Informing is the type of assertives in which the speaker gives information to the hearer about something they do not know. Lucrezia has uttered this type 6 times, and the percentage of it was 42.8% which means that it was used the most by the character. Some examples for this type of assertives in Lucrezia’s utterances are, “Not this way- over there!”, in this utterance, she has informed Maisie Johnson who wanted to know the way to the Regent’s park Tube station. Therefore, this information was new for the hearer. The second utterance was “He says that you are very, very ill,” here, Lucrezia was informing Septimus about his health. In the utterance “Mrs Peters,” Lucrezia was informing her husband about the name of Mrs. Filmers daughter.

#### 4. Reporting

Reporting is a type of assertive which is used to express something that has happened in the past or in the present (Junaidi, 2017). This type has been uttered twice. The percentage of reporting was 13.3%. An example of reporting in Lucrezia's utterances is "She gave me grapes this morning," she has reported to her husband that their friends gave them grapes in the morning and informed him that this was the reason why she was making a hat for them.

#### 5. Assuring

Assuring is a type of assertive act in which the speaker tries to make the hearer feel sure about an issue. This type has been uttered only once and the percentage is 6.66% which is the lowest out of all of them. In the utterance "Just now!" Lucrezia has assured Septimus after telling him that Mr. Peters was in Hull "Just now," before. She has repeated it once again to assure him that he was there.

It can be observed from the table above that the dominant type of assertive act which was uttered by Lucrezia was informing. She mostly used this type when she was communicating with the doctor and Septimus. For instance, she was informing the doctor about Septimus' past, when he was in the war so that he could find out about his disorder and treat him. On the other hand, she was informing her husband about the things he was asking her. In addition to this, stating was the second most frequently used type of assertive act with the percentage of 26.6%. Furthermore, asserting and reporting were both equal with the percentage of 13.3%. Finally, the type with the lowest frequency was assuring which was 6.66%.



## CHAPTER VI

### ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS AND LUCREZIA'S PERSONALITY

#### **The Personality of Lucrezia and Illocutionary Acts**

The use of speech acts in the utterances of the character can reveal their personality (Dylgjeri, 2017). The dominant illocutionary act that was uttered by Lucrezia in the novel *Mrs. Dalloway* was assertive, however, the personality of Lucrezia will be analysed according to the illocutionary acts that were uttered.

Assertives, which were the most dominant illocutionary act found in Lucrezia's utterances with the percentage of 44.11%, are the type of communication which do not violate the opinions and the rights of the hearer (Pipaş & Jaradat, 2010). Assertive is a way that enables people to communicate their needs and what they feel without hurting the hearer (Abedzadeha & Mahdian, 2014). Furthermore, being assertive means to have an elegant manner even in the most annoying situation without disturbing or hurting the hearer. It is obvious that Lucrezia was an assertive person because most of the time she was annoyed with how Septimus was acting and she never communicated with him angrily in a way that would hurt him. She would always communicate with an elegant manner no matter how annoyed she was. In addition to this, the assertive acts have been uttered mainly to provide information about Septimus' illness to the doctor, to provide background information about his experiences in the war and also to give information about him whenever he was unable to express himself. For instance, "Yes, he served with the greatest distinction," "He has done

nothing wrong whatever,” these have been uttered in order to inform the doctor about Septimus.

Directives, which followed assertives, with the percentage of 38.2 % are the kind of utterances in which the speaker tries to make the hearer do something. In the novel, Lucrezia was dealing with a war veteran who was going through a mental disorder. Septimus was seeing and talking to his friend Evans who died in the war. Lucrezia was trying her best to make him notice the real beauties of life and to keep him aware of the things that were going on around them. Therefore, in order to make him stop talking aloud to himself and talking to his dead friend, Lucrezia was always trying to interrupt him by commanding him to look at things around them. For instance, in the utterance “Now we will cross,” Lucrezia was directing him to cross the road. She had the control over him and she was always telling him what to do. Because he had to leave his inner world and return back to the real world they were living in and also he had to notice his wife who was struggling to make him better. She was also trying to distract him from his thoughts by asking him things like “What is the time Septimus?” or “What are you saying?”. Therefore, these utterances reveal that Lucrezia had the power over her husband and was the dominant character even though she was female and in that period it wasn’t the females who were dominant but males. This situation changed the positions and she was directing her husband.

Expressive speech acts which reveal the psychological state of the speaker has been uttered by Lucrezia 4 times. The frequency of expressives being uttered was 11.7%. The utterances, “ But I am so unhappy, Septimus,” “ Poor old woman,” “ Beautiful,” and “ Ah,

damn !” have revealed her psychological states such as her sorrow, happiness and her feelings about life. When she uttered “Beautiful,” she was trying to make Septimus realize the

beauties of life and living. She was trying to make him notice the little things of life which can make people feel happy and to make him stop living in his internal world and to focus on the external one. The word beautiful indicates that the sentence includes praising. In the other utterances, she expresses how she feels about the situations she was in. Therefore, the use of expressives in her utterances reveal that she was a little bit emotional person and that she was able to express her feelings about things.

Commissive acts which had the lowest percentage of 5.8 % are the acts in which the speaker expresses the actions that will be done in the future. In Lucrezia’s utterances, there were only 2 commissives which were refusal and promising. Refusals are when the speaker does not allow or accept certain things. The utterance in which Lucrezia refused was “ No. I will not allow you to see my husband,” to Dr. Holmes. She did not allow him to come inside their house next to Septimus. In addition to this, the utterance in which Lucrezia promised her husband that she was going to be back was “I am going to walk to the fountain and back.” Lucrezia wanted to walk and come back because she felt lonely next to her husband. Therefore, with these utterances it means that she was a person who committed herself to the future action by promising to her husband that she will go and come back by being honest to him, and also the use of refusal revealed that she was trying to protect her husband by not letting Holmes get close to Septimus.

Overall, the use of directives, commissives, expressives and assetives reveal that Lucrezia was a kind woman who was always trying to help her husband and she was doing her best to make him overcome his mental disorder and forget about the war even though she

was also suffering and feeling bad about the situation. In addition to this, the speech acts uttered by Lucrezia have revealed that she had the power over her husband because of his

mental disorder and she was always controlling him. This also shows that she was the dominant character instead of Septimus even though men had power over their wives in the period in which the novel was written. The use of refusal has revealed that she was a protective person and she refused Holmes to come in and see Septimus in order to protect him. Furthermore, as it has been presented in the analysis, the dominant speech act which was the assertive act reveals that Lucrezia had an elegant manner even though she was annoyed with her husband talking to himself aloud, seeing his dead friend and not taking any notice of her and also not loving her. She always responded to him with respect without hurting him and did her best to get him better.

## CHAPTER VII

### SPEECH ACTS AND WOOLF'S INTENTION

#### **The Intention of Virginia Woolf in Using the Speech acts in the Novel**

In this part, the utterances of Lucrezia in Mrs. Dalloway were studied in order to find out whether the speech acts in Lucrezia's dialogues were performed intentionally by Virginia Woolf or not.

The link among the meaning of what has been said by the speaker and the intention of the speaker has been examined for two decades by philosophers from Europe and North America. Under the title of "Theories of Meaning", 'Mean' has two definitions. The first definition is of words and statements to have signification or to signify. The second meaning is to intend something or conveying a certain sense (Facione, 1973). Illocutionary acts are performed under certain conditions in the utterance of sounds or making marks (Searle, 1969). Illocutionary acts that have been produced have meaning and this meaning is said to mean something by uttering those sounds and marks (Searle, 1969). Therefore, everything an individual says has a meaning. According to Paul Grice (as cited in Searle, 1969), for an utterance to be said that it means something, it is revealed that the speaker intended the thing he has said to have an effect in a hearer. In order to achieve this, the hearer needs to recognize this intention. Therefore, it is clear from Grice's statement that an utterance with a meaning has an intention to it. Furthermore, according to Hart, the hearer needs to recognize the intention of the speaker from the utterance in order to claim that the thing that the speaker has said is understood. Therefore, in the novel it can be said that Septimus recognized the

intention of Lucrezia when she said “Come on!” to him and Septimus replied by saying “Alright!” and they left the place. Therefore, the speaker means something if the utterance performed by the speaker is recognized by the hearer that the speaker intends the hearer to believe or do something and in the utterance stated above, the speaker’s utterance was recognized that it had the intention of making the hearer do something (Facione, 1973). Searle (1969) has stated that when communicating with the hearer he tries to get him to recognize his intention, and by this way the person who he is communicating with and trying to achieve that intended effect manages to recognize his intention to achieve that effect. In this context, it can be said that the speech acts uttered by Lucrezia in Woolf’s novel *Mrs. Dalloway* were intentional because Lucrezia communicated with Septimus and his doctors in order to make them recognize those intentions. For instance, in an utterance of Lucrezia she said “Come on!” to Septimus while they were standing outside the flower shop. This utterance “Come on!” had an intention and it was aimed at making Septimus recognize this intentional effect and to make him do the intended thing which was to make him leave that place, which can be said that a perlocutionary effect was produced in hearer. Lucrezia uttered that with the intention of leaving there because Septimus heard a sound of a crash and recalled his bad experiences from the war. Therefore, here the knowledge of being commanded to leave was intended to be recognized by the hearer. What is meant by intentional effect is the speaker trying to make the hearer recognize the intention, for instance, an American soldier being captured by the Italian troops, speaking in German to try and make them recognize the intention of the soldier which is to make them believe that he is German. Therefore, in intentional effect a certain effect is intended to be produced (Searle, 1969). Furthermore, in performing the illocutionary act, the speaker intends to create an effect of getting the hearer recognize the intention. According to Searle (as cited in Leilich, 1993), intentional states are

more necessary than speech acts and that intentional states can exist without speech acts, however, speech acts cannot exist without intentional states.

Additionally, by saying and meaning something an illocutionary act is intended to be performed (Searle, 1969). These illocutionary acts do not have a perlocutionary act related to their meaning. For example, when the speaker says “Welcome” a state or action is not intended to be performed. However, the knowledge that the hearer is being greeted is intended to be performed. On the other hand, in Grice’s original analysis of the intentions, the utterance of the speaker is intended to have a perlocutionary effect in hearer (Searle, 1969). In contrast with Grice’s analysis, Searle’s revised analysis has revealed that the utterance of the speaker has a literal meaning. The utterance of the speaker is intended to produce the recognition by means of the hearers’ knowledge of the rules governing (Searle, 1969).

According to Grice (as cited in Searle, 1983), for a speaker to have a meaning in the performed utterance, he needs to have some intentions which are directed to the speaker. In other words, the speaker needs to perform the utterance by intending to produce an effect on the hearer. According to Searle (1983), the speaker who expresses the intentional states as well as performing acts with the purpose of making others recognize the important states has got a primitive form of speech act. The acts which are the richest among them all are the statements, requests, or promises. For instance, a man making a statement does more than letting it be known that he believes something or a woman who makes a request to her husband does more than let it be known that she wants something (Searle, 1983). In addition to this, it has been stated by Searle (1983) that all of the speech acts served social purposes. For example, the primary extra-linguistic purpose of directives is to make the hearer do something or the primary extra-linguistic purpose of assertives is to convey information to the

hearer and the primary purpose of the commissives is to form stable expectations of the behaviour of the individuals. These show the relations among the types of speech acts and the corresponding types of Intentional states (Searle, 1983). Therefore, a primitive form of assertions would be made by individuals when they could perform expressions of belief for the purpose of giving information, directives could be expressions of desire for the purpose of making people do things. Thus, the steps getting from the intentional states to performing illocutionary acts are: the expression of Intentional states for the purpose of letting the individuals know of them, performing the acts in order to achieve the extra-linguistic aims that the illocutionary acts serve. Moreover, in “Alexa stated that *p*”, stating is an illocutionary act. It is the performance of the act with the intention that converts the act into an illocutionary act and, therefore, imposes Intentionality on the performed utterance (Searle, 1983). According to these, some examples from Lucrezia’s utterances in Mrs. Dalloway can be given in order to reveal that the utterances produced by Lucrezia were intentional. In the utterance “Look, look Septimus!”, Lucrezia was giving command to Septimus to look around to make him aware of the thing that were going on. Therefore, the knowledge of being commanded to look was intended to be recognized by the hearer by performing the expression of desire for the purpose of making Septimus do the thing he was told by his wife. Lucrezia has performed this utterance many times with the intention of making Septimus do things in order to keep him away from his inner world. Additionally, in the utterance “My hand has grown so thin, I have put it in my purse” by Lucrezia, the intention was to give information to Septimus about why she was not wearing her ring. Assertive acts which were mostly performed by Lucrezia were performed in order to convey information. She was either informing Septimus about something he had asked, for instance, he asked about what Mrs.



Filmer's married daughters name was and she had informed him that it was "Mrs. Peters" or she gave information about Septimus' situation to the doctor.

In conclusion, the illocutionary acts performed in the novel *Mrs. Dalloway* in Lucrezia's utterances were intentional because they were uttered in order to make Septimus recognize her intention and achieve the intended effect on him. According to Grice (as cited in Green, 1969), the speech acts are performed to communicate something to the hearer. Grice has emphasized that a person performing a speech act by uttering a linguistic expression *x*, the speaker intends the utterance to have some effect on the hearer by means of the hearer recognizing that intention (Green, 1969). Furthermore, Green (1969) has stated that a person making a statement or expressing an emotion intends to give information to the hearer about an issue, for instance, Lucrezia stating that Septimus has served with greatest distinction in the war, she conveys information to Sir William about Septimus, or expressing an emotion intends to show the hearer what she is feeling, for example, Lucrezia's expression of sorrow in the utterance "Poor old woman" has an intention to show that she feels sorry or by uttering "Damn!" she intends to show that she is annoyed by the needle being broken.

## CHAPTER VIII

### CONCLUSION

#### **Introduction**

The present study was designed to identify the illocutionary acts performed by the main character Lucrezia in the novel *Mrs. Dalloway* by taking into consideration their context of situation and determining the dominant illocutionary act used. In addition to this, the study has aimed at bringing the intention of the character into surface and also finding out whether the illocutionary acts used had an effect on the personality of the character. Hence, the research questions in this study are as follows:

1. What types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's speech act theory were employed by Lucrezia in *Mrs. Dalloway* ?
2. Why did Lucrezia use the dominant illocutionary act according to the context of the situation ?
3. What are the frequencies of the illocutionary acts uttered by Lucrezia?
4. What is the dominant illocutionary act used by Lucrezia and what are the frequencies of the types of the dominant illocutionary act ?
5. What does the speech acts employed by the character reveal about her personality?
6. Were the speech acts in Lucrezia's utterances applied intentionally by Woolf ?

This chapter presents the conclusions of the study and provides recommendations and suggestions on the study.

## Conclusion

The study was conducted in order to find the types of illocutionary acts performed by the main character of the novel *Mrs. Dalloway* by Virginia Woolf. Then after finding the types of the illocutionary acts, the study aimed at determining the dominant illocutionary act among them all, the frequencies of the acts performed, and also the frequencies of the types of the dominant act. In addition to this, after the illocutionary acts were determined, the researcher aimed at finding out whether the illocutionary acts revealed the personality of the character that was being analyzed. Finally, the study has focused on identifying whether the speech acts that were performed in the utterances of Lucrezia were intentional by the author or not.

In this study, 34 utterances of Lucrezia were analysed in the novel in order to find the illocutionary acts and as an answer for the first research question, the types of illocutionary acts performed by the main character were found to be commissives, directives, expressives and assertives.

Regarding the second and the forth research question, it has been revealed that the dominant act which was the assertive illocutionary act was performed by the main character Lucrezia because of her position in the novel. She was the wife of a war veteran who was suffering from a mental illness. Lucrezia was constantly proving the doctor's of Septimus with information about the situation for them to be able to treat him because he was in a state that he sometimes could not express himself.

According to the frequencies of the types of illocutionary acts in table 1, where the answer for the third research question was provided, it was revealed that 41.1% of the

utterances of Lucrezia contained assertives, 38.2% contained directives, 11.7 % were expressives and 5.8% were commissives. In Addition to this, Table 2 showed that the types of the illocutionary acts performed by Lucrezia were stating, informing, asserting, reporting and assuring. Moreover, among all these types, informing was the one that was performed the most with the percentage of 42.8%, the percentage of stating was 26.6%, asserting was 13.3%, reporting had the percentage of 13.3% as well and assuring which had the lowest percentage was 6.6%.

Regarding the fifth and the sixth research questions, the results pointed out that the speech acts performed by Lucrezia revealed her personality. It has been revealed that regarding the dominant act which was assertives, Lucrezia had an elegant manner because being assertive means to have an elegant manner even in the most annoying situations. Most of the time she was annoyed with Septimus, however, she never reflected her feelings towards him. The study has also revealed that the use of directives showed the dominance of Lucrezia over Septimus. The speech acts in the utterances have also revealed that she was an emotional person with the use of expressives. On the other hand, commissives have revealed that she was an honest person by committing herself to the future actions by promising. Therefore, Lucrezia was found to be a kind woman who was doing her best to help her husband. In addition to this, the study has also revealed that the use of speech acts have shown that Lucrezia was a dominant character. Moreover, she was a protective person. According to the study, the speech acts performed in the utterances of Lucrezia were intentional because everything that is said has a meaning and the speaker intends the utterances to have an effect on the hearer. According to this result, Woolf made Lucrezia utter a sentence in order to make Septimus recognize the intention and to achieve the intended effect on him.

### **Recommendation for Further Research**

The researchers can focus on analysing the implicit meaning of the utterance with the illocutionary acts instead of the explicit meaning which is the form where the speech acts used are clearly found. In addition to this, further research can be conducted by analysing the perlocutionary acts of the novel Mrs. Dalloway. On the other hand, researchers can conduct this type of research using different sources such as movies. For instance, instead of analysing the novel, they can analyse the movie, by this way, the implicit meaning can be understood better as well.

Another recommendation could be for the researchers to focus on more than one characters in the novel instead of limiting the study of illocutionary acts to only one character. This study has analysed all of the illocutionary acts, however, the novel can also be analysed by only focusing on one of the acts. For instance, the study can be conducted analysing only the directives in the novel or assertives. Finally, another study which can be conducted is analysing the translated version of the novel in order to find which method has been used to transfer the illocutionary acts.

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