AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS
AS FOUND IN JANE AUSTEN'S *MANSFIELD PARK*

Andi Jaihutan Silitonga, S.S, M.Hum
Dosen Tetap Yayasan, Fakultas Sastra
Universitas Darma Agung, Medan
E-Mail: andijaihutansilitonga@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This researchentitled *An Analysis of illocutionary Acts as Found in Jane Austen's Mansfield Park*which dealing with theexpressive illocutionary acts as the analysis of pragmatics on novel utterances. The objective of this analysis was to prove that the expressive illocutionary couldalso be applied in literature, especially to find out the types, the dominant types and the reason of the most dominantly expressive illocutionary act in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*. This research was conducted by using qualitative and quantitative method. The data were taken from all the evenchapters in the novel. The result showed that there were 140 expressive illocutionary acts. They were found in the novel with the classification as follows: expressive for *thanks* 12 (8.58%), expressive for *apologies* 9 (6.43%), expressive for *congratulations* 16 (11.43 %), expressive for *greetings* 5 (3.57%), expressive for *wishes* 30 (21.43%), expressive for *attitudes* 68 (48.57%). The most dominant classification of expressive illocutionary acts was expressives for *attitudes*68 (48.57%). The reason of this type of dominant expressive for *attitudes* in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* because it recounts the daily conversation and conveys what the author believes. It means that the author of the novel makes all the utterances in a novel based on assumptions, her feelings and her experiences, so all of the utterances are mostly used to criticize, denounce and complain expression for attitudes.

1. Background of Study
1.1. The Background of Study

People use language to express their mind. It is clear that language is a systematic means which is used to communicate ideas, feelings and desires clearly in building the relationship with other people.Language is a communication tool that is best, most perfect, as compared with other communication devices. Through language we can express ideas in our mind and confess our feelings in order to interact with other people or even society. We need language for getting, giving, or searching information to broaden our knowledge. Language also helps us to make an interaction with other country. So, it is no wonder that language is mainly important for human beings to share and associate. One of the interesting topics when we are learning language deals with the way language is used or what the users intend to convey by using the language. So in

any communication process is that what is called the speech events or speech acts in the situation said.

In expressing one's intention, language user can use many different sentences. In communication, sometimes we find a speaker says an utterance to hearer but the hearer cannot understand what a speaker means. It may be possible for a speaker to state something successfully but still does fail as communication. The reason for that may be the hearer asleep, the hearer does not know what the words mean or the hearer may not know the language. Thus, to be successful in communication, the hearer must identify what the speaker means to do (*state, order, ask, report, promise,* etc). In getting an effective

communication, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, but also perform the utterances via actions. Anytime, a language user states his/her language particularly.

Sentence conveys three elements of speech acts:*locutionary, illocutionary* and *perlocutionary acts*. Locutionary is the actual form of word used by the speaker, while illocutionary is an act or intention performed by saying something and it is what the speaker does when uttering sentences in various forms such as; commanding, offering, asking, forbidding, promising, inviting, etc. Perlocutionary is usually the sentence uttered by the listener as his/her agreement or rejection to the speaker's utterance.

After reading Jane Austen's*Mansfield Park*, the researcher understands about the subject matter. Jane Austen (16 December 1775–18 July 1817) was a British novelist whose realism, biting social commentary and irony have earned her a place as one of the most widely-read and best-loved writers in British literature. *Mansfield Park* is one of the greatest of her work after *Pride and Prejudice* and *Sense and Sensibility*. In accordance with the explanation above the researcher would like to convey that he is interested in analyzing illocutionary acts because he wants to explore how the meaning in the utterances spoken in the novel *MansfieldPark*used and comprehendedin the complete building of the whole story. In this analysis, the researcher chooses novel as the object to be discussed because novel is one of the literary genre which full of dialogue where many utterances used between the characters. This discussion is focused on the analysis of illocutionary acts which dominate the content of the story.

1.2   The Problems of Study

The problem of the study in this research are follows :

1. What are the classifications of expressive illocutionary acts foundin Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*?
2. Which type of expressive illocutionary acts is the most dominantly found in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*?
3. Why isthe most dominantly expressive illocutionary actused in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*?

1.3   The Scope of Study

The analysis in thisresearchis based on pragmatics that is to discuss about illocutionary acts in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*. It is very important for the researcher to make the limitation in the analysis to get understanding on the problem discussed. The researcher then limits the analysis and focuses it on the expressive illocutionary act as found in the entireeven chapters, they are chapter II, chapter IV, chapter VI, chapter VIII, chapter X, chapter XII, chapter XIV, chapter XVI, chapter XVIII, chapter XX, chapter XXII, chapter XXIV, chapter XXVI, chapter XXVIII, chapter XXX, chapter XXXII, chapter XXXIV, chapter XXXVI, chapter XXXVIII, chapter XL, chapter XLII, chapter XLIV, chapter XLVI and chapter XLVIII.

2. Review of Literature
2.1 Linguistics

Language as a cognitive system which is part of any normal human being's mental or psychological structure. Language is influenced by social, cultural, historical and political factors. There are some subfields of linguistics concerned with the structure of language, they are:

No.	Subfields of Linguistics	Meaning
1.	Phonetics	the study of speech sounds in their physical aspects
2.	Phonology	the study of speech sounds in their cognitive aspects
3.	Morphology	the study of the formation of words
4.	Syntax	the study of the formation and composition of phrases and sentences from the

		words
5.	Semantics	the study of meaning or how meaning is inferred from words and concepts
6.	Pragmatics	the study of language use or how meaning is inferred from context

Quotedfrom
http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Linguistics

Based on Saeed in his book *Semantics*(2004: 13)these three terms are used to describe different levels of language. They are *utterances, sentences,* and *propositions.* The most concrete is utterance. An utterance is created by speaking (or writing) a piece of language. It is one of branches of linguistics. There are some definitions about semantic according to some expert of language that we call linguists. According to Saeed(2004: 3) "Semantic is the study of meaning communicated through language." Meanwhile, speaker meaning is what a speaker means (intends to convey) when he/she uses a piece of language.

It is very important to know about the factors such as time, place and social relationship between speaker and hearer because they affect the ways in which language is used to perform various function. To fully understand the meaning of a sentence, we must also understand the context in which it was uttered. Context is a factor in the determination of the propositional content of particular tokens of utterance inscriptions on different occasions of utterance.

2.2   Pragmatics
2.2.1 The Definition of Pragmatics

Yule (1996:3) states pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader).Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires the consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance

with who they are talking to, where, when and under what circumstances. Pragmatics also necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of speaker's intended meaning. This type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicate. Another perspective is that pragmatics deals with the ways we reach our goal in communication. Pragmatics explains language use in context. It seeks to explain aspects of meaning which cannot be found in the plain sense of words or structures, as explained by semantics.

Beside that, as Saeed (2004: 17) states that semantics and pragmatics are the two areas of linguistic study that look at the knowledge we use both to extract meaning when we hear or read, and so convey meaning when we speak or write. Within linguistics itself, the dividing line between these two disciplines is still under considerable debate. However, generally speaking, semantics concentrates on meaning that comes from purely linguistic knowledge, while pragmatics concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account knowledge about the psysical and social world. The study of these processes and the role in them of context, is often assigned to a special area of study called *pragmatics.* A similar and difficult distinction is between *semantics* and *pragmatics.* These terms denote related and complementary fields of study, both concerning the transmission of meaning through language.

2.3   Speech Acts
2.3.1 The Definition of Speech Acts

Yule (1996:47) states pragmatics is defined as the study of language use and linguistic communication, and the central concern of pragmatics is the study of speech acts. In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English are commonly given more specific labels, such as

apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request. These descriptive terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. The speaker normally expects that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer. Both speaker and hearer are usually helped in this process by the circumstances surrounding the utterance. According to Searle,

> "Speech act is a basic unit of a communication, it suggest that there are a series of an analytic connection between the notion of speech acts, what the speaker means, what the sentence uttered means, what the speaker intends, and what the hearer understands." (Searle, as cited in Schiffrin, 1995:90)

To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. For example, a statement expresses a belief, a request expresses a desire, and an apology expresses a regret. As an act of communication, a speech act succeeds if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude being expressed. Below are the elements of speech acts.

Table 1
The Elements of Speech Acts

Speech Acts		
Locutionary Acts (Utterances)	Illocutionary Acts (Action)	Perlocutionary Acts (Reaction)
Referring	Promising	Scaring
Predicating	Reporting	Inspiring
	Asking	Insulting
	Stating	Convincing
	Telling	Intimidating
	Proposing	Persuading
	Ordering	Deceiding
	Requesting	Enlightening
	Suggesting	
	Threating	

2.3.2   Types of Speech Acts

The action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related as Yule (1996: 48), they are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary.He proposed that communicating a speech act consist of three elements: the speaker says something, the speaker signals an assosiated speech act, and the causes an effect on her listeners or the participants. The first element he called the locutionary act, by which he meant the act of saying something that makes sense in a language, such as follows the rules of pronounciation and grammar. The second, the action intended by the speaker, he termed the illocutionary act. The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. This is also generally known as the illocutionary force of the utterance. In fact the term speech acts in often used with just this meaning of illocutionary acts. The third element, called the perlocutionary act. It is concerned with what follows an utterance: the effect or 'take-up' of an appropriate circumstances this can have the illocutionary force of ordering, urgingor advising the addressee to shoot her, but the perlocutionary force of persuading, forcing, frightening, the addressee into shooting her. Perlocutionary effects are less conventionally tied to linguistic forms and so have been of less interest to linguistics.

2.3.2.1 Locutionary Acts
Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. In addition, Austin in Peccei (1999: 44) says that illocution is the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning.
For example: (1) Mike uttered the words*Give me some cash*which can be semantically paraphrased as:*Hand some money over to me*, with *me* referring to *Mike*. (2)*I am sick Dad*the referring expression is 'I'.

2.3.2.2 Illocutionary Acts
Illocutionary act is an utterance with some kind of function in mind. In addition Austin in Peccei (1999:44) says it is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words:

commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc. Illocutionary acts performed via communicative force of an utterance.For example: in uttering *give me some cash*, Mike performed the act of requesting Annie to give him some cash. And then: *I promise I'll be there*(act of promising), *I'm sorry*(act of apologizing) and so on.

Illocutionary act also is a term in linguistics introduced by the philosopher Austin in his investigation of the various aspects of speech acts. Another examples, in uttering the locution *Is there any salt?* at the dinner table, one may thereby perform the illocutionary act of requesting salt, as well as the distinct locutionary act of uttering the interrogatory sentence about the presence of salt, and the further perlocutionary act of causing somebody to hand one the salt.

2.3.2.3 Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary act is an utterance with a function with intending it to have an effect. It is performed by saying something or act that produces effects to the hearer. Austin in Peccei (1999:44) distinguished a third part of a speech act, the perlocution. This is the actual result of the locution. It may or may not be what the speaker wants to happen but it is nevertheless caused by the locution.For example: (1) *Mike persuaded Annie to give him the money*. Annie refused to give him the money. Annie was offended, ect. As we can see, the perlocution is defined by the hearer's reaction. (2) *There's something in your shoulder!* may cause the listener to panic and to look on his shoulder. The perlocution of this utterance is to cause those emotion and action.

In brief, if the listener to do something, automatically the speaker will say something (locutionary), then the speaker will act something to get what she or he wants (illocutionary). In contrast, the listener will do something as a response to the speaker utterance (perlocutionary). Here are the example to distinguish those types of speech acts.A speaker might say *There is a hornet in your left ear* (locution), meaning "Be Careful!" (Illocution), and the perlocutionary effect might be the hearer become panic, scream, or

scratch his/her ear. In general, speech acts are acts of communication. To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed.

2.4 The Classification of Illocutionary Acts

There are five macro classes of illocutionary acts. Those are (1) Directives (2) Commisives (3) Representative (4) Expressives and (5) Declarations. According to Saeed (2004:212), Searle's classification of illocutionary act is based on some criteria:

2.4.1 Representatives

Representatives are the kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker beliefs to be the case or not. Here, the statement can be defined as fact. The acts of this classification can be *asserting, concluding, stating, telling, suggesting, swearing, claiming, reporting, comparing,* and *insisting*.

For example:
1. The earth is flat. (Concluding)
2. This is German car. (Stating)

2.4.2 Declarative

Declaratives are the kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterances. It means that the acts of this kind of the utterance are used as an *announcement, transforming from one condition to another*. This part is being able to change the listeners' point of view. This classification used in the case of declaring war, christening, marrying, and firing from employment.

For example:
1. *Now, I pronounce you husband and wife.*
   This utterance must be uttered by a priest that become husband and wife.
2. *You are out.*
   They refers to the player utters this utterance.

2.4.3 Directive

Directives are the kinds of speech acts that the speaker uses to direct someoneelse to do something. It means that to reach the speaker wants, the speakeruse others (hearers) to do it. Here, they do what the speaker wants.

The actscan be *requesting, questioning, commanding, pledging, inviting,* and *daring*.
For example:

1. Could you lend me your pen? (Requesting)
2. *Can you pass the salt.*
   It shows the request, not asking, the ability of someone to pass the salt (Saeed, 2004:215)
3. Please sit down! (Inviting)
4. Why don't close the window? (Questioning)
5. Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black. (Commanding)

2.4.4 Expressive

Expressives are the kinds of speech acts which state that the speaker feels. It can be shown in the acts of *thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, deploring, condolence, greeting,* and *complaining*. Expressives can refer to the hearer or to some other aspect of the world, but their focus is the speakers feeling about it. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker experience. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the word (of feeling). For example: *I'm really sorry! Congratulations!*

According to Searle (1996: 58) and supported by Yule (1996) there are six types of expressives which analyzed in this research, as follows:

2.4.4.1 Expressives for Thank

Expressing gratitude is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle. Thanking is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee.
For example:

1. *Thank you so much for calling. Thank you for letting me know.* (Thanking)
2. *What a beautiful place! I'm so glad to see it.* (Pleasuring)

2.4.4.2 Expressives for Apologize

Apologizing is an expression of regret. Some definitions of apologizing such as; acknowledge faults or shortcoming failing, defend, explain, clear away or make excuses for by reasoning. There also some related terms of apologizing: alibi out of, apologize for, ask forgiveness, beg pardon, express, regret and so on. The speaker needs to be apologized by the hearer.
For example: *I'm sorry to waste your time. I really do apologize. I beg your pardon, I am so sorry, I've disappointed you.*

2.4.4.3 Expressives for Congratulation

Congratulating, applauding and *condoling* are the kinds of expressives for congratulation. Those show the speaker's sympathy toward what has been happening to the hearer. Congratulating expresses the feeling of pleasure toward the hearer's luck, applauding expresses the feeling of honor toward hearer's ability, while condoling expresses the feeling of compassion toward the hearer's sadness.
For example:

1. *Well done!I congratulate you for your success.* (Applauding)
2. *Happy graduation.* (Congratulating)
3. *Oh, poor little thing!*(Condoling)

2.4.4.4 Expressives for Greetings

Greeting is an expression of welcoming. It is also the act of greeting by the speaker to the hearer.
For example:

1. *Come in, young man!Good day to you!*(Welcoming)
2. *Hai miss, what's going on with you?* (Greeting)

2.4.4.5 Expressives for Wishes

Wishing is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. For example: *I wish I knew the cause. I hope you all have a marvelous Holliday.*

2.4.4.6 Expressives for Attitudes

This kind of expressives is about *criticizing, complaining*, and *deprecating* that express the feeling of disagree or dislike with the hearer's attitude. Those expect the hearer to mull over the speaker's utterance.

For example: *That's no good. It's quite nasty. Nonsense, old son*.

2.4.5 Commisive

Commisives are the kinds of speech acts which the speaker uses to commit himself to some future action. In this case, the speakers use themselves to get the purpose of their words. The act of this classification can appear in the condition of *promising, threatening, offering, guarantee, opposing, expecting,refusing* and *vowing*.

For example:

1. *I promise that I'll give you a doll in your birthday* or *I will be back*.
   It is promise from the speaker to the hearer that he/she will be back immediately. (Yule, 1996:54)
2. Would you like to join with me to go to the library? (Offering)
3. If you doesn't come this evening, you'll never see me anymore. (Threating)
4. I'll take you to the movies tomorrow. (Promising)

3.   Novel
3.1   The Definition of Novel

Literature is the art of written work. Literary translated, the word means "acquaitance with letters" (from Latin *littera*means letter), and therefore the academic study of literature is known as *letters* (as in the phrase *Arts* and *Letters*). In Western culture the most basic written literary types include fiction and nonfiction (from *Wikipedia, the free Encyclopedia)*. In the mean time, according to *Encyclopedia of Americana,* term literature is derived from the Latin word for a letter of alphabet, *littera,* and at one one time referred only to a written works. It is sometimes used in that sense today and may include everything in print.Literature is essentially an imaginative act that is an act of the researcher's imagination in selecting ordering and interpreting life experience. Literature has a direct relation to actual life, it reflects an actual experience such as social, philosophical, and moral concerns.

Novel can be considered as prose narrative story that describes human life in the form of fiction or non fiction. Ususally it consists of 30.000 – 100.000 words lengt. Works of prose in the fiction form about fifteen thousand to forty-five thousand words are commonly called novelist.

There are mainly four important branches ofliterarture, they are *novel, poetry, drama* and *short story*. Now, in this analysis the researcher takes a novel entitled *Mansfield Park* by Jane Austen to be her object of analysis.

4.   Research Methodology
4.1 Research Design

To analyze the classification of expressive illocutionary act in the Jane Austen's novel entitled *Mansfield Park*, the researcher uses library research that consists of some collections of English books and also information from internet. The book that the researcherconsulted is language book especially *Pragmatics* by Yule, after collecting and reading some books and information from internet, finally the researcher uses the data which have been collected to analyze each classification of illocutionary act.

There are two kinds of research, they are: field research and library research. Field research can be defined as a way to get data directly from the informants; usually it uses samples or population. Library research is the way to get data from written sources. Since the main data of this research derives from novel itself, the researcher applies the library research to compile this research.

In collecting the data for herresearch, the researcher takes information or data from novel, books, encyclopedias in the Darma Agung UniversityLibrary, the Mini Library of Faculty of Letters in Darma Agung University, the Library of North Sumatra University, and in The Public Library of North Sumatra Province. In those libraries, the researcher finds references or any information that she needs to support the data related to heranalysis.

4.2   The Source of Data

Data is an important aspect in writing a research and in analyzing a novel.The researcherknows that there are two categories of sources, such as primary source and secondary source.

The primary source of data was the novel by Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*. The secondary sources of data were some books such as languages books, pragmatics books, research methods book, and referrences relating to the topic of this analysis. From internet and reading some critical books which concern with the topic of her analysis.

4.3 Data Collecting Procedure

In this analysis entitled *An Analysis ofIllocutionary Acts in Jane Austen's Mansfield Park*,the researcher uses qualitative and quantitative method. In order to collect the data, the researcher reads the novel and English books and then collects the data which talk about the expressive illocutionary acts. The data taken selectivelyin order to identify the expressiveillocutionary actfound in the novel.

4.4 Data Analyzing Procedure

After collecting all the data in Jane Austen'sMansfield Park, data were analyzed by the following precedures:

1. Identifying the utterances in each sentences of the entire even chapters in the novel.
2. Identifying the type of expressive illocutionary acts that were stated in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*. The researcher identifies utterances based on the utterance by utterance.
3. Classifying the utterances into six type of expressive illocutionary acts; expressives for thanks, expressives for apologizes, expressives for congratulations, expressives for greetings, expressives for wishes and expressives for attitudes in the table.
4. Counting the most dominant classification of illocutionary act that were uttered by the characters in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*, by using this formula, because in order

to present the percentage of the occurrence of the illocutionary acts inJane Austen's *Mansfield Park*,the researcher uses the following formula calculation as stated by Nawawi (2006):

$$N = \frac{X}{Y} \, x \, 100 \, \%$$

Caption:

X =number of sentence structure based on its type

Y = total number of the all sentence structure

N =percentage of each type

5. Data, Data Analysis and Findings
5.1 Data

In this chapter, the researcher analyzes the expressive illocutionary act based on the theories which have been explained in the previous chapter. This chapter deals with the types of expressive illocutionary acts in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* in the entire even chapters. The types of expressive illocutionary acts analyzed based on theory of Searle and supported by Yule, namely: expressives for *thanks*, expressives for *apologizes*, expressives for *congratulations*, expressives for *greetings*, expressives for *wishes* and expressives for *attitudes*.

5.2 Data Analysis

The data were read and analyzed to clasify them into six types of expressive illocutionary acts, namely: expressives for *thanks*, expressives for *apologizes*, expressives for *congratulations*, expressives for *greetings*, expressives for *wishes*, and expressives for *attitudes*. Then each type of expressive illocutionary acts were counted into percentage formula. The following are the explanation of expressive illocutionary acts found in Jane Austen'sMansfield Park.

5.2.1 The Types of Expressive Illocutionary Act in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*

After analyzing the data, there are six types of expressive illocutionary acts found in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*, they are:

expressives for *thanks*, expressives for *apologizes*, expressives for *congratulations*, expressives for *greetings*, expressives for *wishes* and expressives for *attitudes*.

5.2.1.1 Expressives for Thanks

Having analyzed the novel, the researcher finds that there aretwelve(12) utterances that belong to expressives for thanks.

Table 2
The Data of Expressives for *Thanks*

No.	Utterances	Kinds of Acts
1.	"thank you"; (Chapter II : 8)	Thanking
2.	I should be most thankful to any Mr. Repton who would undertake it, and give me as much beauty as he could for my money; and I should never look at it till it was complete." (Chapter VI: 30)	Thanking
3.	"Thank you, my dear Fanny, but I and my gown are alive and well, and so good-bye." (Chapter X: 53)	Thanking
4.	"Nothing but pleasure from beginning to end! I am sure you ought to be very much obliged to your aunt Bertram and me for contriving to let you go. A pretty good day's amusement you have had!" (Chapter X: 56)	Pleasuring
5.	"She *was* very kind, indeed, and I am glad to have her spared"... (Chapter XVI: 83)	Pleasuring
6.	"Thank you; I am quite warm, very warm." (Chapter XVIII: 89)	Thanking
7.	"I am conscious of being far better reconciled to a country residence than I had ever expected to be. I can even suppose it pleasant to spend *half the* year in the country, under certain circumstances, very pleasant. (Chapter XXII: 109)	Pleasuring
8.	"I am so glad to see the evergreens thrive!" said Fanny, in reply. (Chapter XXII: 109)	Pleasuring
9.	The evergreen! How beautiful, how welcome, how wonderful the evergreen! (Chapter XXII: 109)	Pleasuring
10.	"Thank you; (Chapter XXII: 111)	Thanking
11.	"Very well, very well," cried Dr. Grant, "all the better; I am glad to hear you have anything so good in the house. (Chapter XXII: 112)	Pleasuring
12.	"how glad I am to see you so much in love! It quite delights me. (Chapter XXX: 154)	Pleasuring

The researcher asserts that it is difficult to identify the utterances between pleasuring in thanking and applauding in congratulating type because they have similarities. Based on theory and the context that the researcher used, it has the different meaning. Generally, pleasuring means happiness with joy even though applauding is just to express the speaker's happiness to the hearer. It express the feeling of human to their environment or to their self. The researcher puts some examples and explanations about expressive for thanks utterances to make it easier to understand.

1. *"Thank you, my dear Fanny, but I and my gown are alive and well, and so good-bye"*. (Chapter X: 53)
   The utterances of Miss Bertram performs expressive of thanking. Miss Bertram thanks Fanny for her suggestion to give a good effort and protection eventhough she is going alive and well.
2. *"I am so glad to see the evergreens thrive!" said Fanny, in reply.* (Chapter XXII: 109)
   This is an example ofthe act of pleasing because Fanny expressing her happiness when her family satisfied of enjoying the wonderful nature in Mansfield.It shows her gratitude to herself and her happiness or pleasure that she reveals to herself and to nature not to the others.
3. *"Thank You"* (Chapter XXII: 111).
   The utterances of Edmund performs expressive of thanking, because Edmund expressing his gladious when Fanny has the serious attention and greater respect. Feelings of pleasure from Edmund spoken directly to Fanny.

5.2.1.2 Expressives for Apologizes

Having analyzed the novel, the researcher finds that there are nine (9) utterances that belong to expressives for apologizes.

Table 3
The Data of Expressives for *Apologizes*

No.	Utterances	Kinds of Acts
1.	What a pity! Does it not make you think of Cowper? 'Ye fallen avenues, once more I mourn your fate unmerited.'" (Chapter VI: 29)	Regret
2.	"I am very sorry," said she; "it is very unlucky." (Chapter X: 55)	Apologize
3.	"I am sorry for Miss Crawford; but I am more sorry to see you drawn in to do what you had resolved against (Chapter XVI: 82)	Regret
4.	"My dear Miss Price, I beg your pardon, but I have made my way to you on purpose to entreat your help." (Chapter XVIII: 89)	Apologize
5.	"I am sorry you are going; but as to our play, *that* is all over—entirely at an end"... (Chapter XX: 100)	Regret
6.	This is so much my opinion, that I am sorry to think how little likely my own eldest son, your cousin, Mr. Bertram, is to marry early; but at present, as far as I can judge, matrimony makes no part of his plans or thoughts. (Chapter XXXII: 164)	Apologize
7.	"I am very sorry," said she inarticulately (Chapter XXXII: 165)	Regret
8.	I am very sorry through her tears, "I am very sorry indeed." (Chapter XXXII: 165)	Apologize
9.	"I must be a brute, indeed, if I can be really ungrateful!" said she, in soliloquy. "Heaven Defend me from being ungrateful!" (Chapter XXXII: 167)	Regret

The researcher puts some examples and explanations about expressive for apologizes utterances to make it easier to understand.
1. *"I am very sorry," said she; "it is very unlucky"* (Chapter X: 55).

Julia apologizes to Fanny for her mistakes.
2. *"I'm very sorry," said she inarticulately* (Chapter XXXII: 165).
Miss.Norris feels guilty to Fanny for all her actions. She realizes that tears roll down her face.
3. *Through her tears,"I am very sorry indeed"* (Chapter XXXII: 165).
Miss.Norris feels guilty to Fanny for all her mistakes.

5.2.1.3 Expressives for Congratulations
Having analyzed the novel, the researcher finds that there are sixteen (16) utterances that belong to expressives for congratulations.

Table 4
The Data of Expressives for *Congratulations*

No.	Utterances	Kinds of Acts
1.	"Very true indeed, my dears, but you are blessed with wonderful memories, and your poor cousin has probably none at all." (Chapter II: 10)	Applauding
2.	"Very well. (Chapter XII: 64)	Applauding
3.	"I know how great, how justly great, your influence is with Lady Bertram and her children, and am the more concerned that it should not have been." (Chapter XX: 98)	Applauding
4.	"This is pretty, very pretty," said Fanny (Chapter XXII: 108)	Applauding
5.	"How wonderful, how very wonderful the operations of time, and the changes of the human mind!" (Chapter XXII: 108)	Applauding
6.	"Very well, very well," cried Dr. Giant, "all the better; I am glad to hear you have anything so good in the house. (Chapter XXII: 112)	Applauding
7.	"Look well! Oh, yes!" cried Mrs. Norris, (Chapter XXVIII: 141)	Applauding
8.	"Yes, she does look very well," was Lady Bertram's placid reply. (Chapter XXVIII: 144)	Applauding

9.	Fanny looked so lovely! I am quite determined, Mary. (Chapter XXX: 151)	Applauding
10.	"Lucky, lucky girl!" cried Mary, as soon as she could speak; (Chapter XXX: 152)	Applauding
11.	What an amazing match for her! (Chapter XXX: 152)	Applauding
12.	How *they* will rejoice! (Chapter XXX: 152)	Congratulating
13.	"How the pleasing plague had stolen on him.""Ah, my dear Henry, and this is what tookyou to London! This was your business! (Chapter XXX: 152)	Applauding
14.	Fanny Price! Wonderful, quite wonderful! (Chapter XXX: 152)	Congratulating
15.	"If it were possible for me to do otherwise" said she, with another strong effort; "but I am so perfectly convinced that I could never make him happy, and that I should be miserable myself." (Chapter XXXII: 165)	Condoling
16.	"Excellent creature! I will not tease you. (Chapter XXXVI: 187)	Congratulating

The researcher puts some examples and explanations about expressive for congratulations utterances to make it easier to understand.

The researcherrecognizes that it is very difficult to analyze and distinguish between applauding and congratulating utterances. The researcher claims that congratulating means to show the speaker's sympathy toward what has been happened to the hearer. Generally when a speaker said something to others and not for himself. Meanwhile applauding means to express our feelings or a sense of pride to ourself not for others. Here are some examples:

1. *"This is pretty, very pretty." said Fanny* (XXII: 108).
   Fanny expresses her amazement for the shrubbery with its growth and beauty.
2. *"How wonderful, how very wonderful the operations of time, and the changes of the human mind!"* (Chapter XXII: 108).

Fanny expresses her amazement for the beauty field or their nature because it is not similar as three years ago.

3. *Fanny looked so lovely! I am quite determined, Mary* (Chapter XXX: 151). Mary expresses her admiration when she looks at Fanny's performance.
4. *"Fanny price! Wonderful, quite wonderful!"* (Chapter XXX: 152). Henryappreciates Fanny for her great performance in the Mansfield calmly.
5. *"Excellent creature! I will not tease you* (Chapter XXXVI: 187). Mr.Frasher expresses his proud for Fanny. He realizes that Fanny is not a poor girl.
6. *"If it were possible for me to do otherwise" said she, with another strong effort; "but I am so perfectly convinced that I could never make him happy, and that I should be miserable myself."* (Chapter XXXII: 165)
   The utterances of Fanny performs expressive of congratulation. It belongs to condoling expression. Condoling expresses the feeling of regret toward hearer's sadness. It shows Fannydisappointment to herself and her guilty to her uncle, Sir Thomas because she never make him happy.

5.2.1.4 Expressives for Greetings

Having analyzed the novel, the researcher finds that there are five(5) utterances that belong to expressives for greetings.

Table 5
The Data of Expressives for *Greetings*

No.	Utterances	Kinds of Acts
1.	"My uncle!" repeated Fanny (Chapter II: 9)	Greeting
2.	"Come in" was answered by the appearance of one,"Can I speak with you, Fanny, for a few minutes?" said he.(Chapter XVI: 81)	Welcoming
3.	"Ah, my dear sir Thomas!" interrupted Mrs. Norris (Chapter XXVI: 131)	Greeting
4.	"My dear Henry, where can you have been all this time?" (Chapter XXX: 151)	Greeting

No.	Utterances	Kinds of Acts
5.	"Oh! my dear William, how glad I am to see you. (Chapter XXXVIII: 196)	Welcoming

The researcher puts some examples and explanations about expressive for greetings utterances to make it easier to understand.

1. *"Miss Price all alone" and "My dear Fanny, how comes this?" were the first salutations* (Chapter X: 52).
   This is an example of the act of greeting because Fanny's family expressing their hospitality when Fanny arrives in their home, Mansfield.Fanny's aunt and her family welcome her because it is the first time for them meet each others.

2. *"Oh! my dear William, how glad I am to see you* (Chapter XXXVIII: 196). Mary welcomes William with grateful.

5.2.1.5 Expressives for Wishes

Having analyzed the novel, the researcher finds that there are thirty (30) utterances that belong to expressives for wishes.

Table 6
The Data of Expressives for *Wishes*

No.	Utterances	Kinds of Acts
1.	"I wish you could see Compton," said he; "it is the most complete thing! (Chapter VI: 28)	Wishes
2.	I hope I shall have some good friend to help me." (Chapter VI: 28)	Wishes
3.	"I hope I shall have some good friend to help me." (Chapter VI: 28)	Wishes
4.	"I wish we could contrive it." (Chapter VI: 29)	Wishes
5.	I wish we could contrive it." (Chapter VI: 29)	Wishes
6.	I wish you had my seat, but I dare say you will not take it, let me press you ever so much;" (Chapter VIII: 43)	Wishes
7.	"I hope I am not to lose my companion, unless she is afraid of the evening air in so exposed a seat." (Chapter X: 56)	Wishes
8.	I have never seen much symptom of it, but I wish it may be so. (Chapter XII: 62)	Wishes
9.	...so I hope Miss Julia will be very happy." (Chapter XII: 64)	Wishes
10.	I wish my good aunt would be a little less busy! (Chapter XII: 65)	Wishes
11.	I want you here. (Chapter XVIII: 88)	Wishes
12.	"I hope we shall always think the acquaintance worth any trouble that might be taken to establish it." (Chapter XX: 99)	Wishes
13.	I expect we shall be all very much at Sotherton another year. (Chapter XXII: 109)	Wishes
14.	"My daughters," replied Sir Thomas, gravely interposing, "have their pleasures at Brighton, and I hope are very happy; (Chapter XXVI: 131)	Wishes
15.	I hope we shall keep it up these two hours. (Chapter XXVIII: 145)	Wishes
16.	I wish the discovery may do them any good. (Chapter XXX: 154)	Wishes
17.	I wish he were more likely to fix." (Chapter XXXII: 164)	Wishes
18.	"Sorry! Yes, I hope you are sorry; and you will probably have reason to be long sorry for this day's transactions." (Chapter XXXII: 165)	Wishes
19.	"I wish Sir Thomas had been here." (Chapter XXXIV: 175)	Wishes
20.	"Thinking, I hope, of one who is always thinking of you. (Chapter XXXVI: 186)	Wishes
21.	I wish Margaret were married, for my poor friend's sake, for I look upon the Frasers to be about as unhappy as most other married people. (Chapter XXXVI: 187)	Wishes
22.	I wish we could get the bell mended; but Betsey is a very handy little messenger." I wish we could get the bell mended; but Betsey is a very handy little messenger." (Chapter XXXVIII: 196)	Wishes
23.	"I am sure I hope I shall be rid of her before she has staid a year, for that will not be up till November. (Chapter XXXVIII: 200)	Wishes
24.	I wish you would not be so quarrelsome.	Wishes

	(Chapter XXXVIII: 200)	
25.	I hope she will recollect it, and be satisfied, as well as she may, with moving the queen of a palace, though the king may appear best in the background; (Chapter XL: 204)	Wishes
26.	"I wish you were not so tired," said he, —"I wish I left you in stronger health.Is there anything I can do for you in town? (Chapter XLII: 213)	Wishes
27.	"Good-bye; I wish you a pleasant journey to-morrow." (Chapter XLII: 213)	Wishes
28.	"My love to your sister, if you please; and when you see my cousin, my cousin Edmund, I wish you would be so good as to say that I -suppose I shall soon hear from him." (Chapter XLII: 213)	Wishes
29.	I trust and hope he will find the poorinvalid in a less alarming state than might be apprehended, and that he will be able to bring him to Mansfield shortly, which Sir Thomas proposes should be done, (Chapter XLIV: 220)	Wishes
30.	I wish you may not repent it.—Yours, etc." (Chapter XLVI: 225)	Wishes

The researcher puts some examples and explanations about expressive for wishes utterances to make it easier to understand.

1. *"I wish you could see Compton," said he; "it is the most complete thing!* (Chapter VI: 28).
   Dr. Grant emphasizes to all the people that he wish a complete thing to see Compton eventhough Miss. Norris is ignore his opinion.
2. *I wish you had my seat, but I dare say you will not take it, let me press you ever so much;"* (Chapter VIII: 43).
   Julia expresses to Miss Bertram and her sister that she wishes a seat and she tries to press them.
3. *I wish my good aunt would be a little less busy!* (Chapter XII: 64).
   Tommy expresses his wish to see his aunt enjoys her spare time without working.
4. *"I want you here* (Chapter XVIII: 88).

Mrs. Norris emphasizes to Fanny that she wish Fanny ease.

5. *I will make her very happy, Mary; happier than she has ever yet been herself, or ever seen anybody else* (Chapter XXX: 153).
   Henry emphasizes to Mary that he needs Fanny to be his wife. He thinks that it is a good decision.
6. *"Sorry! Yes, I hope you are sorry; and you will probably have reason to be long sorry for this day's transactions"* (Chapter XXXII: 165).
   Sir Thomas emphasizes to Mrs. Norris that he wants she become different person in the future and always realize her mistakes.
7. *"I wish sir Thomas had been here"* (Chapter XXXIV: 175).
   Lady Bertram expresses her wishes for Thomas coming soon.
8. *"Thinking, I hope, of one who is always thinking of you* (Chapter XXXVI: 186).
   Miss Crawford expresses her wishes for Fanny's future. She wants to amuse Fanny in a reverie.
9. *"Good-bye; I wish you a pleasant journey to-morrow"* (Chapter XLII: 213). Mr. Crawford expresses his wishes for Fanny's pleasure in the next day.

5.2.1.6 Expressives for Attitudes

Having analyzed the novel, the researcher finds that there are sixty eight(68) utterances that belong to expressives for attitudes.

Table 7

The Data of Expressives for *Attitudes*

No.	Utterances	Kinds of Acts
1.	"it washer home, and she cannot as yet understand how much she has changed for the better; but then there is moderation in all things." (Chapter II: 7)	Criticizing
2.	"—or, she never heard of Asia Minor—or she does not know the difference between water-colours and crayons! — How strange!—Did you ever hear anything so stupid?" (Chapter 11: 9-10)	Criticizing

3.	"But, aunt, she is really so very ignorant! (Chapter 11: 10)	Criticizing
4.	"Yes, I know there is, till I am seventeen. But I must tell you another thing of Fanny, so odd and so stupid. (Chapter 11: 10)	Deprecating
5.	"No, I am sure you are too good. You will be kinder than Mary." (Chapter IV: 22)	Criticizing
6.	"Oh no! I cannot do without Fanny." (Chapter VIII: 41)	Deprecating
7.	"Yes, there is nothing else to be done, but now, sincerely, do not you find the place altogether worse than you expected?" (Chapter X: 52)	Complaining
8.	*That* is Miss Maria's concern. I am not obliged to punish myself for *her* sins. (Chapter X: 54)	Deprecating
9.	He has no faults but what a serious attachment would remove." (Chapter XII: 62-63)	Criticizing
10.	"If Miss Bertram were not engaged," said Fanny cautiously, "I could sometimes almost think that he admired her more than Julia." (Chapter XII: 63)	Criticizing
11.	"It is not a settled thing, ma'am, yet. (Chapter XII: 64)	Deprecating
12.	Ido not wish to make objections; I shall be happy to be of any use, but I think we could not chuse worse." (Chapter XIV: 70)	Deprecating
13.	"No, no, Julia must not be Amelia. It is not at all the part for her. (Chapter XIV: 72)	Deprecating
14.	Tragedy may be your choice, but it will certainly appear that comedy chuses *you*. (Chapter XIV: 73)	Complaining
15.	—"Miss Crawford must be Amelia. She will be an excellent Amelia." (Chapter XIV: 73)	Criticizing
16.	"Do not be afraid of *my* wanting the character," cried Julia, with angry quickness: "I am *not* to be Agatha... (Chapter XIV: 73)	Deprecating
17.	I quite detest her. (Chapter XIV: 73)	Criticizing
18.	"No," said Fanny slowly, "not	Deprecating

	immediately, but—" (Chapter XVI: 82)	
19.	It is all very bad! (Chapter XVI: 82)	Criticizing
20.	"*None* of it, I suppose." (Chapter XVIII: 89)	Deprecating
21.	He is not a shining character, but he has a thousand good qualities; and is so disposed to look up to you, that I am quite laughed at about it, for everybody considers it as my doing. (Chapter XX: 99)	Criticizing
22.	He might talk of necessity, but she knew his independence. (Chapter XX: 101)	Deprecating
23.	"But they are passed over," said Fanny. (Chapter XXII: 107)	Deprecating
24.	.."One does not think of extent *here*; and between ourselves, till I came to Mansfield, I had not imagined a country parson ever aspired to a shrubbery, or anything of the kind." (Chapter XXII: 109)	Criticizing
25.	"Take it all and all, I never spent so happy a summer. (Chapter XXII: 109)	Complaining
26.	I had very little hope of *him* from the first; but you, Mrs. Grant, my sister, my own sister, I think I had a right to alarm you a little." (Chapter XXII: 110)	Deprecating
27.	"I cannot intend anything which it must be so completely beyond my power to command. (Chapter XXII: 111)	Deprecating
28.	—but I shall not envy you; I do not much think I shall even respect you. (Chapter XXII: 111)	Deprecating
29.	"Your degree of respect for honesty, rich or poor, is precisely what I have no manner of concern with. (Chapter XXII: 111)	Criticizing
30.	No, my plan is to make Fanny Price in love with me." (Chapter XXIV: 119)	Deprecating
31.	"Fanny Price! Nonsense! No, no. You ought to be satisfied with her two cousins." (Chapter XXIV: 119)	Deprecating
32.	"But I cannot be satisfied without Fanny Price, without making a small hole in Fanny	Criticizing

	Price's heart. (Chapter XXIV: 119)	
33.	"Foolish fellow! (Chapter XXIV: 120)	Criticizing
34.	No, I will not do her any harm, dear little soul! (Chapter XXIV: 120)	Deprecating
35.	, "Dear me! how disagreeable! I wonder anybody can ever go to sea." (Chapter XXIV: 123)	Criticizing
36.	"there was, in fact, no trouble in the business." (Chapter XXVI: 132)	Criticizing
37.	To take what had been the gift of another person, of a brother too, impossible! it must not be! (Chapter XXVI: 135)	Deprecating
38.	It was impossible for her to be insensible of Mr. Crawford's change of manners. (Chapter XXVI: 135)	Criticizing
39.	No: you must be aware that I am quite determined to marry Fanny Price." (Chapter XXX: 151)	Deprecating
40.	No, Mary, you are quite mistaken. You have not discovered my business yet." (Chapter XXX: 152)	Criticizing
41.	"It was bad, very bad in me against such a creature; (Chapter XXX: 153)	Criticizing
42.	You must not prejudice Fanny against him. (Chapter XXX: 154)	Criticizing
43.	"My dearest Henry," cried Mary, stopping short, and smiling in his face, (Chapter XXX: 154)	Criticizing
44.	—"Oh! no, sir, I cannot, indeed I cannot go down to him. (Chapter XXXII: 162)	Criticizing
45.	"I do not catch your meaning," said Sir Thomas, sitting down again. (Chapter XXXII: 162)	Criticizing
46.	"I—I cannot like him, sir, well enough to marry him." (Chapter XXXII: 163)	Deprecating
47.	Selfish and ungrateful! (Chapter XXXII:166)	Criticizing
48.	I am sure; Sir Thomas wants me, not Miss Price." (Chapter XXXII:168	Deprecating
49.	"We have not been so silent all the time," replied his mother. (Chapter XXXIV:174)	Deprecating
50.	"It will be a favourite, I	Criticizing
	believe, from this hour," replied Crawford; (Chapter XXXIV:174)	
51.	No man of any brain can open at a good part of one of his plays without falling into the flow of his meaning immediately." (Chapter XXXIV: 175)	Critizing
52.	"No doubt one is familiar with Shakespeare in a degree," said Edmund, "from one's earliest years. (Chapter XXXIV:175)	Criticizing
53.	"No, no, that will never be." (Chapter XXXIV: 175)	Criticizing
54.	I can never hear such a one without the Greatest admiration and respect, and more than half a mind to take orders and preach myself. (Chapter XXXIV: 176)	Deprecating
55.	I could not preach but to the educated; (Chapter XXXIV: 177)	Deprecating
56.	No, it is 'Fanny' that I think of all day, and dream of all night. (Chapter XXXIV: 178)	Deprecating
57.	"Sad, sad girl! I do not know when I shall have done scolding you," (Chapter XXXVI:185)	Criticizing
58.	"I hate to leave you. I shall see no one half so amiable where I am going... dear Fanny." (Chapter XXXVI: 186)	Deprecating
59.	"I cannot imagine Henry ever to have been happier," continued Mary presently, "than when he had succeeded in getting your brother's commission." (Chapter XXXVI: 188)	Deprecating
60.	"No; not quite a month. It is only four weeks to-morrow since I left Mansfield." (Chapter XL: 212)	Criticizing
61.	"I do not know. I have heard nothing about it yet from my aunt. Perhaps I may be to stay longer. It may not be convenient for me to be fetched exactly at the two months' end." (Chapter XLII: 212)	Deprecating
62.	'I am well,' and I know you cannot speak or write a falsehood, so long only shall you be considered as well."	Criticizing

	(Chapter XLII: 212)	
63.	"I never will, no, I certainly never will wish for a letter again," was Fanny's secret declaration as she finished this. (Chapter XLIV: 218)	Deprecating
64.	"There is no good in this delay," said she (Chapter XLIV: 218)	Criticizing
65.	"It is a mistake, sir," said Fanny instantly; "it must be a mistake, it cannot be true; it must mean some other people." (Chapter XLVI: 226)	Complaining
66.	"It might be all a lie," (Chapter XLVI: 227)	Criticizing
67.	She had not eloped with any worse feelings than those of selfish alarm. (Chapter XLVIII:240)	Criticizing
68.	No happiness of son or niece could make her wish the marriage. (Chapter XLVIII: 242)	Criticizing

The researcher puts some examples and explanations about expressive for attitudes utterances to make it easier to understand.

1. *"But, aunt, she is really so very ignorant!"* (Chapter II: 10).
Lady Bertram criticizes for the conclusion of her aunt to say that Fanny is not a stupid girl.
2. *"Oh no! I cannot do without Fanny"* (Chapter VIII: 41).
Edmund expresses his deprecation for Mrs. Norris command to do something without Fanny.
3. *"No, no, Julia must not be Amelia. It is not at all the part for her"* (Chapter XIV: 72).
Julia expresses her disappoitment and dislike for Amelia.
4. *I quite detest her* (Chapter XIV: 73).
Julia expresses her dislikes for another as like Agatha up to Amelia's person.
5. *"No," said Fanny slowly, "not immediately, but—"* (Chapter XVI: 82).
Fanny expresses her deprecation for Sir Thomas wishes to do his alternative.
6. *It is all very bad!* (Chapter XVI: 82).
Sir Thomas criticizes for Fanny's opinion.
7. *No, my plan is to make Fanny Price in love with me"* (Chapter XXIV: 119).

Henry Crawford expresses his disappointment because loves Fanny to be his wife.
8. *"But I cannot be satisfied without Fanny Price, without making a small hole in Fanny Price's heart* (Chapter XXIV: 119).
Henry criticizes for Mary's explanation.
9. *No, Mary, you are quite mistaken. You have not discovered my business yet"* (Chapter XXX: 152).
Henry deplores that he has allowed Fanny and he will marry her.
10. *—"Oh! no, sir, I cannot, indeed I cannot go down to him* (Chapter XXXII: 162).
Fanny criticizes for her uncle's statement that she must marry with Henry.
11. *"I—I cannot like him, sir, well enough to marry him"* (Chapter XXXII: 163).
Fanny protests his uncle to said that she does not love Henry.
12. *"Sad, sad girl! I do not know when I shall have done scolding you,"* (Chapter: 185).
Mrs. Crawford criticizes and said that Fanny is a bad or stupid girl.

5.3 The Dominant Type of Expressive Illocutionary Acts

The dominant types of expressive illocutionary acts in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* can be known based on the percentage of the occurances of each types by using formula calculation:

$$N = \frac{X}{Y} x\ 100\ \%$$

1. Expressives for *thanks* = $\frac{12}{140} x\ 100\ \% = 8,58\ \%$
2. Expressives for *apologizes* $= \frac{9}{140} x\ 100\ \% = 6,43\ \%$
3. Expressives for *congratulations* $= \frac{16}{140} x\ 100\ \% = 11,43\ \%$
4. Expressives for *greetings* $= \frac{5}{140} x\ 100\ \% = 3,57\ \%$
5. Expressives for *wishes* $= \frac{30}{140} x\ 100\ \% = 21,43\ \%$
6. Expressives for *attitudes* $= \frac{68}{140} x\ 100\ \% = 48,57\ \%$

After analyzing the data, the researcher found the total types of expressive illocutionary acts as the following:

Table 8
The total distribution of types list of expressive illocutionary acts

No	Types of Expressive Illocutionary Acts	Number of Expressive Illocutionary Acts	Percentages
1.	Expressives for *Thanks*	12	8,58%
2.	Expressives for *Apologizes*	9	6,43%
3.	Expressives for *Congratutaions*	16	11,43%
4.	Expressives for *Greetings*	5	3,57%
5.	Expressives for *Wishes*	30	21,43%
6.	Expressives for *Attitudes*	68	48,57%
	Total	140	100%

The data in the table above shows the total number and percentage of expressive illocutionary acts type on Jane Austen's*Mansfield Park*. It shows that there are 12expressives for *thanks* with total percentage of 8,58%, 9 expressivesfor *apologizes*with total percentage of 6,43%, 16 expressives for *congratulations* with total percentage of 11,43%, 5 expressives for *greetings* with total percentage of 3,57%, 30 expressives for *wishes* with total percentage of 21,43% and 68 expressives for *attitudes* with total percentage of 48,57%. The table presents the dominant type of expressive illocutionary acts on Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* namely: expressives for *attitudes* with total utterances are 68 and the total percentage is 48, 57%.

5.4 The Reason of the Dominant Type

After having analyzed the data and having the percentage distribution,the researcher finds the reason why the expressive for attitude is the most dominantly used, the reason is because its novel recounts the daily conversation and conveys what the author

believes. It means that the author of the novel makes all the words in the novel based on assumptions and told about her feelings and her experiences, so all of the utterances are mostly used to criticize, denounce and complain expressions for attitudes. Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*tells thestory ofFanny Pricehostility with her family in Mansfield Park. There aresomanycharacters are difficulttobe grateful, many characters areguiltybut very difficult toapologize. Talkingabout modesty, it isextremelydifficult to dobyany personwhodid not likeeach other.Manypeoplewhofeel themselvesdesperately neededby othersandtheirselfwas the mostperfect, so themostdominantcauseleads toattitudessuch ascomplaining, deprecatingandcriticizing.

5.5 Findings

The findings of this research from the analysis of expressive illocutionary acts found on Jane Austen's*Mansfield Park*can be previewed below:

1. Based on the data analysis, it is found that there are six types of expressive illocutionary acts used on Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*, they are: 12expressives for *thanks* with total percentage of 8,58%, 9 expressives for *apologizes* with total percentage of 6,43%,16expressives for *congratulations* with total percentage of 11,43%, 5 expressives for*greetings* with total percentage of 3,57%, 30expressives for *wishes* with total percentage of 21,43% and 68 expressives for *attitudes* with total percentage of 48,57%.
2. The most dominant type of expressive illocutionary acts used on Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park*is expressives for *attitudes* with 68 utterances (48, 57%) from the total of expressive illocutionary acts on Jane Austen's*Mansfield Park*.
3. Having analyzedthe data, the researcherfound that: expressiveillocutionaryactsmust beanalyzed byeachutteranceof conversation.There are sixpartsofexpressiveillocutionaryacts.The sixthpartaresixtypesmentioned above. The

types ofexpressivewill be determinedbythe contextin whicheveryconversationof eachcharacters happened. Throughthe context ofthe conversation, the researcherdetermineswhatkind ofexpressionconveyed by thespeaker's utterances.

6. Conclusions and Suggestions
6.1 Conclusions

After analyzing the data, conclucions can be drawn as follows:

1. There are six types of expressive illocutionary acts, namely: *expressives for thanks, expressives for apologizes, expressives for congratulations, expressivesfor greetings, expressives for wishes* and *expressives for attitudes*. The total number of expressives for *thanks*are 12 utterances(8,58%).The total number of expressives for *apologizes*are 9utterances (6,43%). The total number ofexpressives for *congratulations*are 16utterances (11,43%). The total number of expressives for *greetings*are5utterances (3,57%). The total number ofexpressives for *wishes* are 30utterances (21,43%). The total number ofexpressives for *attitudes*are 68utterances (48,57%).

2. The most dominant type of expressive illocutionary acts used on Jane Austen's*Mansfield Park* is expressives for *attitudes*(48,57 %).

3. The reason of this type of dominant expressives for *attitudes* in Jane Austen's *Mansfield Park* because it recounts the daily conversation and conveys what the author believes. It means that the author of the novel makes all the utterances in a novel based on assumptions, her feelings and her experiences, so all of the utterances are mostly used to criticize, denounce and complain expression for attitudes.

6.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above and having known the result of the analysis, the researcher hopes and would like to suggest the students, especially all of the students at Faculty of Letters at Darma Agung University to learn illocutionary acts which contains types of expressive illocutionary acts, so there is no missunderstanding between speaker and hearer. Other researchers who are going to analyze illocutionary acts which contains types of ideas illocutionary acts; in order to master expressives for thanks, apologizes, congratulations, greetings, wishes and attitudes in order to help them to get the information which are stated based on expressive illocutionary acts.Therefore, the researcher would be exultant to accept suggestions from the readers to make more complete for next analysis.

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