AN ANALYSIS OF PERFORMATIVE UTTERANCES AS FOUND IN DA VINCI CODE NOVEL
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Abstract

This study discusses about performative utterances in Da Vinci Code novel. Performatives is one kind of speech act according to Austin. The performative utterances are utterances containing action. They can be order or request, promise, and commitment of the speaker to do something. After collecting the utterances, they are classified based on the functions of speech act (declarations, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissive) and relationships between structure forms (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) and communicative functions (statement, question, and command) of the utterances. In doing this, the writer used Austin’s and Yule’s theories. The writer also used quality research and observational technique by Ainin. That is by observing the data itself, reading it, collecting, and classifying the data in Da Vinci Code novel. After analyzing the data, the writer found that based on the functions of speech act, the data consists of directives, declaration, and commissives. Meanwhile based on the relationships between structure forms and communicative functions of the utterances, most of them include in direct relation where structure of the utterance is relevant with its function.

Key words: Performatives and Da Vinci Code

Introduction

Language, as tool of communication, has significant position in life of human being. Wherever human need language because by using language, verbal or nonverbal, they can communicate with others to make their life running well. For instance, a buyer uses language when she or he wants to buy a book in book store.

Language used in communicating has many functions. According to Chaer et all in Ainin (2007:145) said that generally there are five functions of language. They are: expression, information, exploration, persuasion, and entertainment.

In speech act theory, the language used in communicating consists of two kinds; one of them is performatives. Austin in Levinson (1984: 228) defined:

Performatives utterance is not apparently used with any intention of making true of false statement, they are not used just to say thing, i.e. describe states of affairs, but rather actively to do thing.

In other words Austin defined:
Performatives (or performative utterances) are defined in the *speech acts theory* (part of the philosophy of language) as sentences which are not only passively describing a given reality, but they are changing the (social) reality they are describing.

Based on the quotation above, the writer concluded that the performatives utterance was not only the utterance, but it contains action.

These are the examples of performatives utterances given by Austin:

1) *I declare war on Zenzibar.*

2) *I bet you six pence it will rain tomorrow.*

In this paper, the writer analyzed the performatives utterances in *Da Vinci Code* novel. There are some reasons why the writer chose to analyze performatives utterances in this novel. First, there are many performatives utterances uttered in the novel. Second, based on linguistics there are many wrong responds of the hearer to performatives utterance in this novel although in literature it is right.

*Da Vinci Code* as the source of data in this thesis was one of the best seller novels. In some countries, the film of this novel also had become a controversial film to be showed at 2006 because it was judged insulting the role of Cristian. These are the reasons why the writer chose this novel as the data of this research.

This research is different with the research done by Maizon (2011) in his research titled "An Research of Expressive Speech Act as found Danelle Steel’s novel “Heart Beat” and “Once in a Life Time”. In the research, Maizon only focused on one function of speech act. That is expressive. Meanwhile, in this research the writer classified the data based on three function of speech act. Those are: declarations, directives, and commissives function.

This research is also different from the research done by Sanders (2008) in his research titled “A Reseach of Explicit and Implicit Performative Utterences as Found in American Movie”. In this research he only focused on classifying implicit and explicit performatives utterances based on the functions of speech act. Meanwhile, the writer added the analysis about the relationship between structure forms and communicative functions of the utterances.

**Research Metodology**

Type of this research is qualitative research, and paper source is as the source of data. It was *Da Vinci Code* novel written by Dan Brown. Meanwhile, in collecting the data, the writer used the observational technique.
There are three steps done by the writer in collecting data: (1) The writer read the novel, (2) The writer observed performative utterances in the novel, and (3) The observed data are collected in the special paper and ready to be analyzed.

In analyzing the data, Constant Comparative method was used by comparing one datum with others, and then comparing a categorization of the data with others constantly. Dealing with it, there were three steps applied in this analysis. They were 1) identifying the data; 2) coding the data; and 3) categorizing the data.

Result and Discussion

After collecting the, the writer classified them based on the functions of speech act (direction, declarative, and commissive). Besides, the writer also classified the data based on the relationship between structure forms and communicative functions of the data (direct and indirect relation). These are some discussions of the research:

Peformative utterances function as declarations

The following analysis’s are about performative utterances function as declarations. Yule (1996:53) said that Declaration is one kind of speech act that change the world via utterance. In making a declaration sentence, the speaker has to have a special institutional role, a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. The utterances also were classified based on the relationship between structure form and communicative function of the utterance. Based on the previous chapter, declarations are those kinds of speech act that change the world via utterance. These are some examples:

Example 1

‘I do this to protect for your identity, Silas’s identity, and my investment.’ (DV/10/90/1:Dec)

The speaker of this utterance is The Teacher, and the hearer is Aringarosa. This utterance is uttered after the Teacher forbids Aringarosa to make contact with Silas. To make Aringarosa believes him, the teacher declares this utterance.

Based on the context, the function of speech act of the utterance is declaration. Because there is a specific context in which this utterance is uttered. That is a operation in finding the secret key.

The structure form of this utterance is declarative sentence because the utterance contains a statement and its communicative function is statement because in this utterance The Teacher states his aim in forbidding Aringarosa to make contact with Silas. Thus, the relationship between structure form and communicative function
of the utterance is direct relation because the declarative sentence is used to state something.

Example 2

‘I agree.’ (DVC/35/212/2:Dec)

The speaker of this utterance is Sophie, and the hearer is Mr.Langdon. This utterance is uttered when they discuss about the key which Sophis’s grandfather has leaved for her in the taxi. This utterance is uttered when Sophie agrees with Mr.Langdon’s explanation about the key.

Based on the functions of speech act, the utterance is called as declaration because there is also a specific context in which this utterance is uttered. In this utterance Sophie declares to Mr.Langdon that she agrees with Mr.Langdon’s explanation about the key.

The structure form of this utterance is declarative sentence because the utterance makes a statement and its communicative function is statement because in this utterance Sophie states his agreement to Mr.Langdon that she agrees with Mr.Langdon’s statement. Thus, the relationship between structure form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation because the declarative sentence is used to state something.

Performative utterances function as directives

The followings analysis’s are about perfromatives utterances function as directives and the utterances also would be classified based on the relationship between structure form and communicative function of the utterance. Based on the previous chapter, Austin (Levinson, 1984: 228) said that performatives utterance is the utterance that can not be responded by yes or no, but it needs action. Meanwhile, directives are kinds of speech act that state what the speakers use to get someone else to do something (Yule, 1996: 53). These are some examples:

Example 1

‘Leight,’ Langdon said, sounding deeply remorseful, ‘I should turn my self in and sort this out legally. Leave you all out of it.’

Oh, heavens, Robert!’ Teabing waved it off. ‘Do you really think they’re going to let the rest of us go? (DVC/ 80/ 435/3:Dir)

The speaker of the utterance is Teabing, and the hearers are Mr.Langdon and Sophie. This utterance is uttered when Mr.Langdon wants to turn him self in and sort the problem legally. And then he asks Teabing and Sophie to be out of the problem. But Teabing forbids him to do that by using this utterance.

Based on the context, this utterance contains a command. That is a command said by Teabing to Langdon to turn him self in and sort the problem legally. Thus, based on the functions of speech act, this utterance includes as directives function.
The structure form of this utterance is interrogative sentence because the form of this utterance is question form pointed by a auxiliary ‘Do’ in front of the utterance and question sign ‘?’ at the end. Meanwhile, its communicative function is command because based on the context of this utterance, Teabing does not aims to give the question or asks some information to Langdon, but he aims to forbids Langdon. Thus, the relationship between structure form and communicative function of the utterance is indirect relation because the interrogative sentence is used to give a command. These are some examples:

Example 2

‘Mr Langdon, can you at least guess what our murder victim might have wanted to discuss with you on the night he was killed? (DVC/4/41/4:Dir)

In the utterance, Fache is the speaker and Mr. Langdon is the hearer. This utterance is uttered when Fache and Langdon try to find the information about the killer of their victim. In this utterance, Fache asks Langdon to guess some thing to know what Langdon’s opinion about their victim is.

Based on the context, the speaker requests the hearer to know the speaker’s opinion. Thus, Based on the functions of speech act, the utterance is as directives because request is kind of directives.

Example 3

Tell me what to do.’ (DVC/5/53/5:Dir)

This utterance is uttered by Silas as the speaker and Aringarosa as the hearer. They comunicate when Silas calls Aringarosa that is being in air plan by hand phone.

Based on the function of speech act, the utterance includes as directive because the utterance is a command given by the speaker to the hearer. In this utterance Silas as the speaker give a command to Aringarosa to tell him what to do. This utterance makes the hearer tell what to do to the speaker because of the utterance of the speaker.

The structure form of this utterance is imperative sentence because this utterance makes a command pointed by the verb ‘Tell’ in front of the utterance. The communicative function of this utterance is command because Silas gives a command to Aringarosa to tell him what to do. Because
the imperative sentence is used to command, the relationship between structure form and communicative function of this utterance become direct relation.

Example 4

‘Go on’ (DVC/6/62/6:Dir)

The utterance is uttered by Fache as speaker, and Mr. Langdon as the hearer. This utterance is uttered when Mr. Langdon explains about symbols to Fache. To get more explanation about the symbols, Fache utters the utterance.

Based on the context, the utterance contains a command. That is a command said by Fache to ask Langdon going on Langdon’s explanation about the symbols. This utterance makes Mr.Langdon goes on his explanation about the symbols. Thus, the function of speech act of the utterance is directives.

The structure form of the utterance is imperative sentence pointed by verb ‘Go’ in front of the utterance. In English if a verb appears in front of a sentence or utterance, so the utterance is imperatives sentence. The communicative function of the utterance is command because the speaker (Fache) commands the hearer (Mr.Langdon) to go on his explanation. Thus, the relationship between structure form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation.

Example 5

‘Look at his left hand.’ (DVC/6/64/7:Dir)

The datum is uttered by Mr.langdon to Fache. Mr.Langdon utters it when they discuss about human corpse of Shopie’s grandfather. Mr.Langdon asks Fache to look at the corpse’s hand because there is an unusual on the hand.

Based on the context of the utterance, the utterance contains a command to look at. That is a command said by Langdon to Fache to look at the hand of the corpse of Sophie’s grandfather. Thus, based on the function of speech act, this utterance is categorized as directives.

The structure form of the utterance is imperative sentence because the utterance makes a command pointed by verb ‘look’ in front of the utterance and its communicative function is command or request because by using the utterance the speaker aims to make the hearer look at the left hand of the corpse. Thus, the relationship between structural form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation.

Example 6

‘Just listen calmly’ (DVC/9/82/8:Dir)

The datum is the instruction of Sophie in the phone when Mr.Langdon calls the number she gives.
Based on the functions of speech act, the utterance is directive because this utterance contain a command. In this utterance, Sophie gives a command to Mr.Langdon to listen calmly. Thus, Mr.Langdon just listens calmly because of the utterance.

The structure form of the utterance is imperative sentence because the utterance makes a command. The communicative function of the utterance is command because Sophie aims to give command to Mr.Langdon. Because the imperative sentence is intended to give command, thus the relationship between structure form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relationship.

Example 7

You are in danger right now. **Follow my directions very closely.**

* (DVC/9/82/9:Dir)

The utterance is the instruction of Sophie in the phone when Mr.Langdon calls the number she gives.

Based on the functions of speech act, the utterance is as directive because the utterance is a command said by Sophie to Mr.Langdon. Sophie asks Langdon to follow her direction very closely. Thus, Mr.Langdon follows the direction because of the utterance.

The structure form of the utterance is imperative sentence because the utterance makes a command pointed by verb ‘Follow’ in front of the utterance and its communicative function is giving command. Thus, the relation between structure form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation because the imperative sentence is used to give command.

Example 8

Fache said. **Please come and find me directly, Langdon. There is more we need to discuss.** (DVC/11/95/10:Dir)

The utterance is uttered by Sophie to Mr.Langdon. This utterance is uttered when Sophie wants to discuss something with Langdon about the problem Langdon gets. So, she asks Langdon to come and find her directly.

Based on the context, functions of speech act of the utterance is directive. Because in this utterance Sophie asks Mr.Langdon to come and find her directly. That is a command or request. The utterance makes world (Mr.langdon) fits words (Sophie’s utterance).

The structure form of the utterance is imperative sentence because the utterance makes a request pointed by word ‘Please’ in front of the utterance and its communicative function is request; by using the utterance, Sophie asks Mr.langdon to come and find her directly. Thus, the relationship between structural form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation called direct
speech act because the imperative sentence is aimed to give request.

Example 9

‘Leave it in your pocket.’ *(DVC/12/100/11:Dir)*

The speaker of the utterance is Sophie, and Mr.Langdon is the hearer. This utterance said by Sophie when Sophie wants to make Langdon leave a key in Langdon’s pocket.

Based on the context, the function of speech act of the utterance is directive because in this utterance Sophie gives a command to Mr.Langdon to leave the key in Mr.Langdon’s pocket. This utterance makes Mr.Langdon himself fits the words.

The relationship between structural form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation because its structure form is imperative sentence because of making a command pointed by verb ‘Leave’ in front of the utterance, and its communicative function is command.

Example 10

‘Wait!’ *(DVC/18/120/12:Dir)*

The utterance is uttered by Collet by using radio uttered when he calls Mr.Langdon running with Sophie. Collet asks Langdon and Sophie to wait him.

Based on the functions of speech act, the utterance is also directive because the utterance contains a command. That is command said Collet to make Mr.Langdon and Sophie wait him.

The relationship between structural form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation; the structure form of the utterance is imperative sentence because the utterance makes a command and its communicative function is giving command.

Example 11

‘Hold on,’ *(DVC/20/132/13:Dir)*

The utterance is uttered by a young man in the front row to Mr.Langdon explaining about PHI. Based on the functions of speech act, the utterance is directive because the utterance contain a command. That is command to hold on.

The structure form is imperative sentence because the sentence makes a command or request. The utterance is also started by a verb ‘Hold’ in front of the utterance, the communicative function is giving command because the young man aims to give a command to Mr.Langdon to hold on. Thus, the relationship between structural form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation because the imperative sentence is aimed to make command.

**Performative utterance function as commissives**
The following analysis’s are about perfromatives utterances function as commissives. Yule (1996: 54) said that Commissives are those kinds of speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promise, threats, refusals, and pledges. The utterances also were classified based on the relationships between structure form and communicative function of the utterance. These are some examples:

Example 1

‘I promise. When the time comes, the key will be yours. It has your name on it.’ (DVC/23/156/62:Com)

The speaker is Sophie’s grandfather, and the hearer is Sophie. This utterance is uttered when Sophie was a child and she asked her grandfather about the function of the keystone. And then, her grandfather persuades her not to ask anymore about it until the time comes. After the time comes, he said that he will give it to Sophie, and Sophie will know the function of the keystone.

Based on the functions of speech act, the utterance is called as commissive because in this utterance the speaker commits for him self to give the keystone to Sophie. After saying the utterance, Sophie’s grandfather is demanded to do the action of his promise.

Example 2

‘I must leave you now. Make yourselves at home.’ (DVC/42/246/63:Com)

The speaker is the banker, and the hearer is Mr.Langdon and Sophie. This utterance is uttered when Mr.Langdon and Sophie are in the bank. And then the banker talking to them is called someone. After answering the calling, the banker immediately permits to Mr.Langdon and Sophie by uttering this datum.

Based on the functions of speech act, the utterance is as commissive because in this utterance the banker as the speaker commits to leave Mr.Langdon and Sophie.

The structure form of this utterance is declarative sentence because the utterance forms a statement, and its communicative function is statement because in this utterance the speaker aims to states that he will give the keystone to Sophie. Thus, the relationship between structure form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation because declarative form is used to give statement.
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Example 3

‘I do the work of God,’

(DVC/67/382/64:Com)

The speaker is Silas and the hearer is Teabing. This utterance is uttered when Teabing asks Silas whom does he work for?

Based on the functions of speech act, the utterance is as commissives sentence because in this utterance speaker says his commitments. That is the commitment to do works of God.

The structure form of this utterance is declarative sentence because the utterance contains a statement and its communicative function is statement because in this utterance Silas states to Teabing that he works of God. Thus, the relationship between structure form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation because the declarative sentence is used to state a statement.

Example 4

‘I swear, sir, there is no way for me to know that. Our clients can drive directly to their hangars, and load as they please. Who is onboard is the responsibility of the customs officials at the receiving airport.’ (DVC/73/407/65:Com)

The speaker of this utterance is the controller in the airport, and the hearer is Fache. This utterance is uttered when Fache gives some questions to the controller relates to the information of Teabing, Mr.Langdon, and Sophie.

Based on the context, the functions of speech act of the utterance is as commissive because the utterance contains a refusal. That is a refusal of Fache’s statement stated that there are Teabing, Langdon, and Sophie in the airport.

The structure form of this utterance is declarative sentence because the utterance contains a statement and its communicative function is statement because in this utterance the controller aims to explain to Fache that he does not know about the correct information about Teabing, Mr.Langdon, and Sophie. Thus, the relationship between structure form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation called direct speech act because the declarative sentence is aimed to make statement.

Example 5

‘Robert, I’m sorry, I know I said I’d send the edits out of to you this week, but I’m swamped. Next Monday. I promise.’ (DVC/68/384/66:Com)

The speaker is an editor from New York (Jones Faukman), and the hearer is Mr.Langdon. This utterance is uttered when Mr.Langdon call him at night. He supposes Mr.Langdon will ask him about the edits. And then directly he utters this datum.
Based on the context, the functions of speech act of the utterance is as commissive because there is a promise in the utterance; Jones Faukman promise to send the edits out for Mr. Langdon next Monday. Thus, the action of this utterance will be done by the speaker (Jones Faukman) himself.

The structure form of this utterance is declarative sentence because the utterance contains a statement and its communicative function is statement because in this utterance the banker states that he will send the edit to Langdon. Thus, the relationship between structure form and communicative function of the utterance is direct relation because declarative form is used to give statement.

Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer made a conclusion that there 66 identified data. Based on the functions of speech act, directives function is the most because most of the data were used to make a command or order. They consist of 58 data. Meanwhile, based on the relationship between structure forms and communicative functions, direct relation is the most because most of the structure of the data were relevant with their function. They consist of 63 data

Bibliography


