SPEECH FUNCTION IN THE COMIC ENTITLED

"DETECTIVE CONAN"

A THESIS

**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree
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by :

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MOTTO

To succeed, we must first believe that we can.

(Michael Korda)

Nothing happens unless first a dream.

(Carl Sandburg)

Sebenarnya kebahagiaan di dalam diri adalah bahan bakar sukses.

(DR. John Hagelin)

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated with love and gratitude to:

- My beloved parents, who give me endless love and prayers.

- My beloved brother and sister,

- My beloved wife, Aprillia Eka Sari SIP, MM

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Alhamdulillahirobbil'alamin, at the happiest moment, praises and thanks are given to Allah SWT, for the blessing so that this thesis could be finally completed.

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Hopefully, this thesis will be useful for the readers, especially for the students of English Department of Faculty of Humanities of Dian Nuswantoro University. Furthermore, I do realize that due to my limited ability, this thesis must have shortcoming. For this, I welcome any suggestions and criticisms.

Semarang, 15 May 2013

The Researcher

Dika Anugratamur SP

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ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled *Speech Functions inthe comic entitled "Detective Conan"*has two objectives. First is to find the types of speech functions found in the comic of "Detective Conan". The second is to find the role relationships are expressed in thecomic of "Detective Conan".This research used qualitative research. The researcher took the dialogue used by detective Conan in its comic. The data of this study were analyzed by using three steps; first, reading the comic; second, identifying clauses and categorizing the speech functions, and then the last step is interpreting the dialogue intospeech function.

There are 247 clauses in the dialogue; the speech functions identified in the dialogue are Statement (33, 66%), Command (19%)and Question (11, 41%). Acknowledgement (18, 88%), Contradiction (8, 16%) minority, Answer (6, 65%),Compliance (2%), and Disclaimer (1, 82%). These numbers show that the speech produced by Conan and other characters depict that the conversation is in formal situation.

In the dialogue, Conan is more dominant in using the typical in realizing the speech functions, because he is the main character in the comic who has function to give information of his experiences to other characters.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Human is a social being who always needs other people in his life. It can hardly be imagined that he should live all alone by himself without anyone to accompany and help him. It is a fact that man can not live alone. They need to interact with others. They need a means to express their feeling, thought, and ideas. And when two or more people communicate with each other in speech, we can call the system of communication that they employ a code. The way people communicate to each other is communications. Communications occurs if both the speaker and the hearer exist. In general, it is described as an action, which there is the relationship between what the speaker says and what the hearer receives, and the purpose is the transforming of information or message.

Communication is a process by which information is ex-changed between individuals through a common system of symbols, signs, or behavior (Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary 1981: 225). By communicating using language, human can interpret their ideas, thought, reality, concept or feeling and give information to other. There are three components of communication process, they are: (1) the participants (2) the information to be communicated and (3) a means that is used in communication. The third component that is a means of communication can be in the form of language, sign, gesture, etc.

According to Chaer (1995:26) there are two kinds of communication based on the means that is used. They are non-verbal and verbal communication. Non-verbal communication is a communication using a means except language, such as light, whistle, gesture, etc. While verbal communication is a communication that uses language as its means. What most people mean when they say "language" is talk, communication, and discourse.

Language plays many important roles for an individual to interact with others in society. It unites different people to be in a family, in a tribe, in a country, even in a world society. It is hard to imagine how people convey messages without a language. In this case, language is identified as a means of communication.

In getting a communication people need others who will become our hearer as well as our converse partner of speaking at the same time. The action is causing a wide range of different phenomenon due to a variation of each person's ability in applying the language and their linguistic as well as their cultural background. Because the existence of those divergences, it is doubtless that the misunderstanding between the hearer and speaker is often happen, especially when both participants within a communication are a nonnative speaker. Therefore, "sociolinguistic studying the relation between both language and society" (Hudson, 1997:5), is always developing some improvements to keep in pace the social life development may effecting the use of language which lead to both both new and diverge phenomenon in a study of linguistic. All development and improvement are proposed to give

some information and choices that might be applied to minimize a misunderstanding within a communication activity. Improvements are proposed to give some information and choices that might be applied to minimize a misunderstanding within a communication activity. Language has so many interrelationships with various aspects of human life that it can be studied from numerous points of view. Various concepts of language have been given by many linguists but no one is likely to satisfy everyone because the definitions tend to weaken and require qualification when confronted with the uniqueness of individual thought. Still, it is important to know some of them.

Grammar is a theory of language, of how language is put together and how its works. In this research the researcher use Systemic Functional Grammar point of view to analyze the text which has the purpose to describe language in actual use and focus on texts and their context. (gerot and wignell, 1995 : 2)

Interpersonal meanings are meanings which express a speaker's attitudes and judgments. They are meanings for acting upon and with others. Meanings are realized in wording through what is called Mood and Modality. Meanings of this kind are most centrally influenced by tenor of discourse.

A dialogue can take place in one place and there must be a contact between two participants, those are speaker and hearer. Those both sides are

important factor in speech situation. According to Eggins (1994:49), the general function of dialogue is as follows:

> Dialogue is the means the language gives us for expressing interpersonal meanings about roles and attitudes. Being able to take part in dialogues, then, means being able to negotiate the exchange of interpersonal meanings, being able to realize social relationships with other language users.

Based on this statement, dialogue has a function to inform the interpersonal meaning of language. Halliday (1994:68-71) says that:

> Whenever we use language to interact, one of the things we are doing with it is establishing a relationship between us: between the person speaking now and the person who will probably speak next. To establish the relationship we take turns at speaking we take on different speech roles in exchange. The basic speech roles we can take on are giving, demanding information, good and services.

Furthermore, Halliday (1994:69) states, "There are four primarily form movement types of speech function those are offer, statement, command, and question. The clause is about the exchanging of information such as stating, confirming, denying, contradicting, inquiring, so the clause is functioning as a proposition. If it is about giving information, so the speech functions is the statement. Speech functions of question if it is about demanding information. Speech function of offer is offering good and services. Speech function of command is demanding good and services.

There is always a response for question, request, offer, and command. There for analyzing the responses of those speech functions becomes very significant to achieve. These four basic move types of statement, question,

offer, and command are what Halliday refers to as speech functions. Therefore, that every starting move in dialogue must be one of speech functions and each speech functions involves both a speech roles and a commodity exchanges.

Having discussed Speech Function, it should be kept in mind that one of the aims of studying linguistics is to provide the learners with some innovative materials such comis, movies, stories etc in order to make the teaching and learning process more interesting, so that they may have resources for language activities such as analyzing the language of literary works or others. The researcher chooses the comic entitled "Detective Conan" because it contains the use of speech functions that are used among the character's in their conversations. Therefore, this topic is important to be analyzed to give a better understanding for the readers. There are many examples of use of speech functions are found in the main characters conversation in the comic. Thus, in this thesis, the researcher would like to analyze the Mood and speech Function found in the comic entitled "Detective Conan".

1.2 Statement of the problem

The problem of this research can be stated as follows:

1. What type of speech functions are found in the comic of "Detective Conan"?

2. What kind of role relationships are expressed in the comic of "Detective Conan"?

1.3 Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is limited on the types of speech function used in the conversation of Conan and other characters in the comic. The researcher analyzed all characteristics of the speaker found in the conversation.

1.4 Objective of the Study

In line with the statement of the problems, the objectives of the study are:

1. To find the types of speech functions found in the comic of "Detective Conan".

2. To find the role relationships are expressed in the the comic of "Detective Conan".

1.5 Significance of the Study

The result of the study is expected to be able to give the following benefits:

1. A contribution to the writer in discovering and analyzing the use of speech functions in a comic.

2. To become a basis or references for students especially English Department of Dian Nuswantoro University to discover the application of speech function analysis.

1.6 Thesis Organization

This thesis is composed systematically in order that the readers can read and understand it easily. It is divided into five chapters, and each chapter contains sub-chapters.

Chapter one is the introduction. It explains background of the study, scope of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, and thesis organization.

Chapter two is the review of related literature. It contains the opinion from scientists of education or linguists.

Chapter three is the research method. This chapter discusses research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis.

Chapter four is the data analysis. This chapter explains the data analysis and interpretation.

Chapter five is conclusion and suggestion. It contains the conclusion from the research and suggestion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains some brief explanation of theories used as the bases for doing the analysis in this thesis. The theories used in this study are meta-funtional analysis and textual metafuntion, language as a means of communication, communication, levels of language, Systemich Functional Linguistics, Interpersonal Meaning and The complete discussions of each theory above are given in the following subchapters.

2.1 Language as a means of communication

People use language to communicate with others. It means that language is used as a means of communication. Communication takes place when a move made by a participant gets a response from the other participant. In communication, people use language to convey information and to lead each other toward an interpretation of meanings and intentions. In other words language is used as a medium of communication. In relation to this, Ventola (1979:267) states that :

> Language as a means of communication can be used not only for the transmission of informative messages but also for establishing and maintaining contact between people. Establishing and maintaining social relationships with others are very needed. Everyday people express their social function of language when they interact casually with one another.

From Ventola's statement above there is a fact that language is used as means for people to conduct their social interaction. It is clear that in communication there is an exchange of meaning among the interactants. They construe their experiences in meaning and communicate it to each other through language. Here, language plays an important role to present the meaning above.

2.2 Communication

People within the society need a tool of communication which is called "language" (Ramelan 1991:8). By language, human being can deliver, express, and show this message, idea, and wishes to another. It is the most important tool used by the people to store their values, beliefs, and attitude (Anderson 1990:9). As defined by Priestly in Alwasilah (1990:9) who points out that "language" is a method of conveying our ideas to the minds of other persons. Language has assisted our society in many respects due to the domino effect of the benefits achieved from the opportunity to communicate. Intentional communication is the common conversations and exchange of words and thoughts that forms and maintains social relationships in our everyday lives. In addition to the role of language in interpersonal communication, we can look to its role within individual humans and also its function within human society. So, language has become a very important communication tool in the human's life. This type of communication can be either intentional or unintentional. Succinctly, language within the individual, supports thought, rationalization and attribution, creativity, memory, self-direction, self-expression, humor, and perhaps even aspects of consciousness. It is in respect to this idea that many have developed ideas

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concerning the presence of a universal language in our world whereby we can communicate with one another in more ways that one and not only verbally.

As a social creature, we cannot live alone in our life. We need to interact and communicate with other people. In communication, we need a medium to express our thought and feeling. The medium is language. Language is a form of interaction. It is a part of the social and there is no need to interpose a psychological level of interpretation. It is a system of meaning, and a system of meaning is one by which meaning is created and meanings are exchanged. According to Halliday (2004:8) "A language is a resource for making meaning- a semogenic system, together with the processes which instantiate the system in the form text (spoken and written discourse)." While Ramelan (1991:8) says that "Each member within the society needs a tool of communication which called language. By language, human can deliver, express, and shows his message, ideas, and wishes together."

Language is the development of the basic form of communication between human beings, and in a society. Just as it is the basic form, it is also the most developed. We cannot communicate in any real sense without language, other than through gesture, we do communicate through some non-verbal forms like the visual arts-painting and sculpture-and through dance, but the culmination of true, articulate, communication is through language. It could take a number of forms. It could be unvarnished, workaday prose, it could be poetry, it could be drama, but all of these are forms of language, written, spoken and read. Language is a systematic means of communicating by the use of sounds or conventional

symbols while communication is the exchange of thoughts, messages, or information, as by speech, signals, writing, or behavior.

Language is a means of communication; language also differentiates human being from other creatures. It can be said that language has a function as a distinctive feature for human being. Besides, language also plays its role as social control and medium to reveal about the human mind.

Hill (1969:91) states "Language is seen in our definition as a means through which interaction between human being takes place, and interaction − human interaction − is equated with communication". Communication is not a process made up of total of individual expression in some action − reaction sequence. It is a system of interaction with a structure independent of the behavior of its individual participants. One person does not "communicate to" another person; he engages in communication with him. In such communication, surely, spoken and written communication by using language occurs.

2.3 Spoken and Written Language

Spoken language is not the same as written one. They have different characteristic features. Since this study focuses on the students' talk that is spoken language, it is important to know the differences between spoken and written language. Gerot and Wignell (1994:158) say that spoken and written language differ in a number of ways. Written language is not simply speech written down. Speaking and writing are manifestations of the same linguistic system but in

general they encode meaning in different ways because they have evolved to serve different purposes.

The term "written language" does not only refer to language which is written down. Likewise the term "spoken language" does not only refer to language which is said aloud. For example if someone reads an academic paper aloud, the features of the language are more like those of written language than spoken language. Similarly if we transcribe language, the written down version has more in common with spoken language than it does with written. What is at issue here is not just the medium through which language is transmitted but, more importantly, the way meanings are encoded. The key register here is the mode and the key difference between spoken and written language is the relationship between language in the context of speaking (or writing).

Eggins (1994:57) mentions the differences between spoken and written language as shown in table 2.1:

Table 2.1 Characteristic Features of Spoken and Written Language

Spoken language	Written language
Turn-taking organization	Monologic organization
Context dependent	Context independent
Dynamic structure - interactive staging - open-ended	Synoptic structure - rhetorical staging - closed, finite
Spontaneous phenomena (false start, hesitations, interruptions, overlap, incomplete clauses)	"Final draft" (polished) indications of earlier drafts removed
Everyday lexis	"Prestige" lexis
Non-standard grammar	Standard grammar
Grammatical complexity	Grammatical simplicity
Lexically sparse	Lexically dense

Source: (Eggins,1994:57)

From the two dimensions of mode above, the basic contrast between spoken and written language can be characterized. The situations where spoken language is used typically interactive situations, i.e. our stretch of talk organized turn by turn. The speakers keep taking turns by certain mechanism. On the other hand, this kind of turn-by-turn sequencing of talk is not found in any written language.

2.4 Systemic Functional Linguistics

Systemic functional linguistics, often called systemic functional grammar or systemic grammar (the *functional* is often omitted), is a grammar model developed by Michael Halliday (1985) with his *Introduction to Functional Grammar* based on the model of language as social semiotics. According to Eggins (1994: 2) systemic functional linguistics is an approach to language which is centered on how people use language with each other in accomplishing everyday social life. In this approach there are four main theoretical claims about language: that language used is functional; that its function is to make meaning; that these meanings are influenced by social and cultural context in which they are exchanged; and that the process of using language is semiotic process, a process of making meanings by choosing. These four points, that language is functional, semantic, contextual, and semiotic, can be summarized by describing the systemic functional linguistics is interested in the authentic speech and writing of people interacting in naturally occurring social context.

According to Halliday (1994: xiii) language is structured to make three kinds of meanings, or metafunctions, simultaneously: ideational, interpersonal, and textual meanings. Eggins (1994: 12) defines ideational or experiential meanings as ones about how we represent experience in language. Whatever use we put language to, we are always talking about something or someone doing something. For example, utterance *I suggest we attack the reds* makes meaning about "bottles of wine" and what we should do with them. It makes meanings that

focus on the actions *we*, as human agents, should carry out, and the entities our actions will effect (*the reds)*

Simultaneously, we use language to make interpersonal meanings: meanings about our role relationships with other people and our attitudes to each other. Whatever use we put language to we are always expressing an attitude and taking up a role. For example, utterance *I suggest we attack the reds* makes meaning of friendly suggestion, non – coercive, open to negotiation; the kind of meaning we might make with friends, whose opinions we are interested in and whose behavior we do not seek to dominate.

Finally, in any linguistic event we are always making textual meanings: meanings about how what we are saying hangs together and relates to what was said before and to the context around us. Whatever use we put language to we are always organizing our information. For example, the sentence *I suggest we attack the reds* takes as its points of departure the speaker's intention (only to suggest, not to impose) and the interactants (we). It is a possible answer to *What should we do now?*

2.5 Interpersonal Meaning

People in communication particularly in conversation use language interpersonally, interacting with other people, controlling their behaviour. The interpersonal is reflecting the function of language as a means whereby the speaker participates in the speech situation.

In a conversation, the interpersonal meaning system is come up by the participants is conversation, they adopt and assign roles. Matthiesen (1995: 687) says that from an interpersonal point of view, a nominal group enacts elements of information as given or demanded, persons and attitudes. It is a part (dialogic) exchange between speaker and addressee, where commodities are given and demanded: and it enacts the interpersonal universe with the interactans as part of dialogic centre. Through the opinions, the speaker adopts a role, a set of roles and also assigns roles to others speakers, while accepting or rejecting those that are assigned to him; he expresses his own judgments, his own attitudes, his own attitudes, his own personality, and in doing exerts certain effects on the hearer. They adopt and assign the roles as a channel and as a model for social interaction.

Based on the statement about the conversation and interpersonal meaning, it can be figured out that conversation has a function to inform the interpersonal meaning in language. It focuses on interpersonal meaning that involves looking at what kinds of role relations are established through talk, what attitudes interactans express to and about each other, what kinds of things they find funny, and how they negotiate to take turns, etc.

2.6 Speech Function

When people use language to interact, there is a relationship between the person who is speaking now and the person who will probably speak next. Dialogue as a process of exchange involves two variables:

1. Speech role : either giving or demanding, and
2. Commodity exchanged : either information or good and services.

Halliday (1985:68) gives deeper illustration that simultaneously with organization as a message, the clause is also organized as an interactive event which involving speaker, or writer and audience. In the act of speaking, the speaker uses a particular speech role for himself, for example, in asking a question, the speaker is using the information demander role and the speaker also needs the listener to take on role of supplier of the information demanded. Halliday states that there are two types of specific role, they are giving and demanding.

In discourse structure patterns, the speech functions choices are a key resource for negotiating degrees of familiarity. If participants wish to explore their interpersonal relations, they must choose speech functions which keep the conversational going and this frequently means that intimate relations involve interactants reacting to each other in confronting, rather than supporting, moves.

Halliday (1994: 68-69) divides the four basic speech functions: statement, question, offer, and command. The four basic speech functions are related to both the exchanged process.

2.6.1 The Four Basic Speech Functions

The four basic speech functions can be shown as in the following:

1. Offer

   The speaker gives the hearer some goods or some services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to receive those goods and services.

   Example: **"Would you like to help me?"**

2. Command

   The speaker demands the hearer some goods or some services and the hearer are thereby invited to give that service or provide the goods.

   Example: **"Go ahead!"**

3. Statement

   The speaker gives information to hearer, and invites the hearer to receive that information.

   Example**: "You have not ever done before on TV".**

4. Question

   The speaker demands the hearer some information and the hearer are thereby invited to give that service or provide the goods.

   A question may be either a linguistic expression used to make a request for information, or else the request itself made by such an expression. This

information is provided with an answer. Questions are normally *put* or *asked* using interrogative sentences.

Example: **"Do you know what I mean?"**

By cross-classifying thee two dimensions of "speech role" and "commodity", we can come up with the four basic "moves" we can make to get a dialogue (see table 2.1).

Table 2.2 Speech Roles and Commodities Exchanged

Speech role	Commodity Exchanged	
	Information	**Goods and services**
Giving	Statement	Offer
Demanding	Question	Command

Source: Halliday (1985: 69)

Halliday in Thompson (1997:40) says that we need to include 'commodity' that is being exchanged: what he calls 'good-and-service' and 'information'. We then end up with four basic speech roles: giving information, demanding information, giving good-and-service and demanding good-and-service. We use the functions are: statement, question, offer, and command.

In addition, Halliday in Egins (1997: 182) captures this interactivity by pairing each of the four basic initiating speech functions with some expected responses, which may or may not be verbalized.

2.6.2 The Speech Function Responses

These alternative responses of four basic speech functions can be broadly differentiated as either supporting or confronting:

1. Supporting Responses

    Supporting responses enact consensus and agreement. For example, acknowledge a statement, answer a question, acceptance an offer, and compliance a command, those are supporting moves.

2. Confronting Responses

    Confronting responses enact disagreement or non-compliance. For example, disclaiming a question, contradicting a statement, rejection an offer and refusing a command.

Based on the consideration between speech functions pairs and two responses above, we can summarize Halliday's outline (1994:69) of dialogue in table 2.3.

Table 2.3 Speech Function Pairs and Responses

Initiating speech function	Responding speech functions	
	Supporting	**Confronting**
Offer	Acceptance	Rejection
Command	Compliance	Refusal
Statement	Acknowledgement	Contradiction
Question	Answer	Disclaimer

Source: Halliday (1994:69)

Those eight responding speech functions classes are:

1. Acceptance

   The speaker gives the hearer some goods and services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to supporting those responding.

   Example: **"Ok."**

2. Rejection

   The speaker gives the hearer some goods and services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to confronting those responding.

   Example: **"Sorry, I can't."**

3. Compliance

   The speaker demands the hearer some responding goods and services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to supporting those responding.

   Example: **"Thank".**

4. Refusal

   The speaker demands the hearer some responding goods and services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to confronting those responding.

   Example: **"No, thanks!"**

5. Acknowledgement

   The speaker gives the hearer some information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to supporting those responding.

Example: **"Yeah".**

6. Contradiction

   The speaker gives the hearer some information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to confronting those responding.

   Example: **"No, it's not!"**

7. Answer

   The speaker demands the hearer some responding information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to supporting those responding.

   Example: **"Yes."**

8. Disclaimer

   The speaker demands the hearer some responding information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to confronting those responding.

   Example: **"No, not at all."**

2.6.3   The Speech Function and Responding Speech Function

Our choice in responding moves is constrained by the initiating move that has just been made. The alternatives we face in responding can be broadly differentiated into types: a *supporting* type of responding move, versus a *confronting* type. They can be shown in the table below:

Table 2.4 the Examples of using Speech Functions and Responding Speech Functions

Initiating speech function	Supporting	Confronting
Question (Who wrote "The Bostonians"?)	Answer (Henry James.)	Disclaimer (How would I know?")
Statement (The Bostonians" is a novel by Henry James.)	Acknowledge (Yea, I know.)	Contradiction (I think you're wrong.)
Offer (Can I borrow your copy of "The Bostonians"?)	Acceptance (Sure.)	Rejection (Sorry, I don't lend my book)
Command (Tell me about Henry James, please)	Compliance (Ok.)	Refusal (Sorry, I can't tell about it.)

In the dialogue of table 2.4 above gives a list of four basic speech functions classes and eight speech functions response.

The link between speech functions and context is that the social role that participants are occupying in an interaction will constrain the speech functions they have access to when interacting with specific others. For example, the social role of 'speaker' gives access to the full range of initiating speech functions when interacting between other speaker, while the social role of speakers places

constraints on both the frequency and types of initiations that can be made to the speakers.

As a result, in a conversation, speech functions and the exchange process structure are very related to each other. It realizes the role relationship of the speakers to others. By looking at who makes what kinds of moves in initiating speech function and identifying the role which played by the speakers, we can explain the attitudes toward in the interaction, and it is called interpersonal role relationship.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting this research, it is important for a researcher to determine the research method that researcher would like to use. This chapter discusses the research method used in this research including research design, unit of analysis, and source of data, collection and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

In conducting this research, it is important for the researcher to determine the research method that researcher would like to use.

This study is descriptive and qualitative research. The descriptive research is research conducted to describe systematically the fact and the characteristic of given population or area of interest, factually, and accurately. It describes the speech function in Conan comic.

The qualitative research is a procedure of research, in which the collected data will not be created by statistic procedure. In this research, the collected data are often called 'soft data'. They usually reach in people description that are neither easily done by statistic procedure. So this research is not only limited to collecting and arranging the data orderly, but also analyzing and interpreting the meaning of the data.

3.2 Unit of Analysis

The data analyzed are related to speech functions. So, the unit of analysis in this research is every Move found in conversation of Conan in the comic with the same title.

3.3. Source of the Data

The Data of this thesis was taken from a comic entitled "Detective Conan". There are 15 pages and it was the series part two of Detective Coanan. It was published in 2009. This comis was tranlated in English by Zenthisoror and edited by Knightus. The comic was downloaded from www.animate-onlineshop.jp/speacial/conan.

3.4 Techniques of Data Collection

The techniques of data collection of this study are as follows:

1. Searching the data by collecting the comic from www.animate-onlineshop.jp/speacial/conan.

2. Choosing the comic entitled "Detective Conan" which are written in English.

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher analyzes the data through the following steps:

1. Reading the data.

   By reading the comic, the researcher can understand deeper about the content of the comic to get to know well the speech function used by the characters.

2. Segmenting the data in the form of clauses.

   After reading the comic, the sentences produced by the characters are divided into each clause.

3. Classifying types of the speech function.

   After that the clauses are segmented into types of speech function.

4. Interpreting the data.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter describes the data analysis and its result from the conversation transcript is presented based on each type speech function and interpretations.

4.1 The Findings of Speech Function in Conan Comic

People use a language to interact; there is a relationship between the person who is speaking now and the person who will probably speaks next. Conversation as a process of exchange involves two variables, they are:

a. Speech Role : either giving or demanding

b. Commodity Exchanged : either information or goods and services.

From the two variables above, we have a combination between the speech role and commodity exchanged which then we called as speech functions.

In this research, the researcher classifies the speech function into four types of basis speech functions, they are: statement, question, command and offer. In the analysis of speech functions, both major and minor clauses are analyzed. It is different from the analysis of mood that excludes the minor clauses as the subject of analysis.

From the whole of clauses in the conversation script, the researcher finds 263 statements, 47 questions, 16 commands in (Initiating Speech Functions) while in (Responding Speech Functions) they are: 45 answers, 28 acknowledgement, 15 contradiction, 9 refusal, 8 compliances, and 6 disclaimer. While the function of

offer, rejection and acceptance are not exist in the conversation among the characters in Conan comic. From the data of the finding below, the researcher can conclude that statement is the first majority, commands as the second majority, then question as the last majority in initiating speech function position. Whereas, in responding speech functions position: answer is the first majority, acknowledgement as the second, then contradiction on the third, followed by refusal on the fourth and compliances on the fifth, then 6 disclaimer as the least. **Table 4.1** below is the detail of description of the initiating and responding speech function.

Table 4.1 below shows the number of speech functions which are described in some excerpts of the characters' turns and moves which are based on the context of the conversation.

Table 4.1 The Total Number of Speech Functions Types in Conan Comic

Types of Speech Functions	TheTotal Number of Speech Function Produces by The Speakers
Question	47
Statement	157
Answer	45
Command	16
Compliance	8
Acknowledgement	28
Disclaimer	6
Offer	8
Acceptance	7
Contradiction	7
Rejection	3
Refusal	0
Total	332

The types of speech functions are classified into four basic move speech functions (Offer, Command, Statement, and Question), and two speech functions responses: supporting (Acceptance, Compliance, Acknowledgement, and Answer) and confronting (Rejection, Refusal, Contradiction, and Disclaimer).

The overall number of speech functions produced by each speaker can be presented details in the following table.

Table 4.2 the Summary of Speech Functions used by Each Speaker

Utterances	Speakers				Total
Speech Functions					
	Conan	Prime	Uma	Malik	
Question	15	10	10	12	47
Statement	126	10	8	14	157
Answer	18	20	6	1	45
Command	7	1	5	3	16
Compliance	5	0	0	3	8
Acknowledgement	10	3	1	14	28
Disclaimer	4	0	0	2	6
Offer	0	7	1	0	8
Acceptance	5	0	2	0	6
Contradiction	4	0	2	1	7
Rejection	1	0	2	0	3
Refusal	0	0	0	0	0
Total of Speech Function	**195**	**51**	**37**	**50**	**332**

Table 4.2 shows the number of speech function which are produced by the characters in their conversation in the Conan comic. It also shows the various categories of speech functions as classified by Halliday (1994: 69) used by the characters.

Table 4.2 shows that the speakers use various speech functions in their conversation. The speakers use eleven speech functions based on Halliday's theory. They produced 332 numbers of speech functions.

The speakers produce the speech functions: Question 47 moves, Statement 157 moves, Answer 45 moves, Command 16 moves, Compliance 8 moves, Acknowledgement 28 moves, Disclaimer 6 moves, Contradiction 7 moves, Acceptance 6 moves, Rejection 3 moves and Refusal 0 moves. On the other hand, in the conversation, none of the speakers who produces the speech function move 'refusal'.

Henceforth, in its conversation, the interpersonal relationship appears when the participants are doing the exchange process in sending or responding messages to others. By identifying the speech functions in each move of the speakers, the reseacher can determine the role which is played by the speakers. Moreover, by knowing the role, it can describe the attitude of the speakers in their interaction relationship to each other, and it is called interpersonal role.

In a conversation, the interpersonal role is very related to the discourse structure, it provides a way of relating patterns in move choice to the interpersonal context in interaction. The discourse structure analysis describes the kinds of basic speech function moves: offer, command, statement and question and the speech

function response moves: supporting response (acceptance, compliance, acknowledgement, and answer) and confronting response (rejection, refusal, contradiction and disclaimer). By studying the speech functions, the researcher can know the attitude of the speakers to other speakers in their relationship interaction.

The types of speech functions can be analyzed in each turn and move of the speakers. In every one move produced by the speaker consists of one speech function. Afterwards, the researcher can identify the total number of speech functions which are used by the speakers.

4.2   Discussion

In this part, the researcher describes the speech function produced by the characters in "Conan" Comics. For the brief explanation can be seen in the following describtion below:

4.2.1   Question

Question occurs when the speaker is demanding information from the hearer and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to give information.

Speech function 'question' can be shown in the excerpts of the speakers' turns and moves in their conversation.

The speech function 'question' which is produced by Co is as follows:

Excerpt 1

Speech Functions	Turn	Speaker	Utterances
Question	1/a	Co	(i) That loud noise... The other people in the house seem to have heard it as well
	1/b		(ii) **Why don't you talk to them?**
Answer	2	Pr	(i) B, But....

Excerpt 1 shows that speech functions 'question' which is used by the speakers Co is demanding information from Pr. The utterances "why don't you talk to them?" in turn 1 means that Co asks Pr whether he want to talk to some people there or not, it describes that Co asks Pr to give some responding information. He responses Co by answering his question. In this case, Pr is clumsy answering Co question, he simply says 'B, But...'.

Another example of question produced by the character is given in the excerpt 2 below:

Excerpt 2

Speech Functions	Turn	Speaker	Utterances
Statement	5/a	Co	(i) **And the vase straight after the sound**
	5/b		(ii) **because I touched the body ...**

Question	6	Pr	(i) Why?
Answer	7	Co	(i) If that was the sound from when the vase fell, then this definitely wasn't an accident!

It can be seen in the excerpt 2 above that Pr produces a question to Co. Pr asks Co the reason why Co touched the corpse. Pr needs Co's clarification because Pr thinks that it breaks the rules because probably Co will make the investigation of the corpse becomes more difficult. In this case, Co tries to explain the reason why he touched the corpse, he simply says that he actually suspect that the dead man is so doubful, Co thinks that it could be not an accident since Co hears and saw a vase fall from the table.

The excerpt 3 below is also another example of question made by the characters. Here is the example.

Excerpt 3

Speech Functions	Turn	Speaker	Utterances
Question	8	Pr	(i) **Why did it fall**
Answer	9	Co	(i) Don't know
Statement	10	Pr	(i) If that's so, then this blood stained vase...

From the excerpt 3 above, it is found that Pr produces speech function of question. He asks he friend Co about the reason why the vase fall from the table. In this case, Co replies Pr question in a very simple way. He only says "Don't

know" because he did not see what happen at that moment in that place. Then, Pr assumes that the wound on the dead body's head is probably because of the hit of the vase. Pr said this because he saw blood on the vase.

The following example below is also a speech function of question produced by the speakers. It can be seen in the excerpt 4 below.

Excerpt 4

Speech Functions	Turn	Speaker	Utterances
Question	12/a	Co	(i) **and how did they get this fat Ol' Ishiguri-san's body to the door without leaving any marks on the floor?**
Answer	13	Pr	(i) That I still don't understand either...

It can be seen in the excerpt 4 above that there is a question produced by Co. He asks Pr because Co wonders why there is blood on the floor but there was not any signs around there. It makes Co so confuse since he is searching for evidence of the murderer. Meanwhile, Pr gives his answer by stating that he actually does not know and understand about this actual case by producing a statement "That I still don't understand either".

The following excerpt 5 is another example of question of speech function found in the comic which is produced by the speakers. The example can be seen below:

Excerpt 5

Speech Functions	Turn	Speaker	Utterances
Question	20/a	Pr	(i) On another note,
	21/b		(ii) **Why were you in the room?**
Answer	21	Co	(i) I got knocked out by a flying tennis racket
			(ii) when we were at the tennis courts earlier today.
			(iii) The person who trew the racket was a lady called Kotono Momozono.

It can be seen in the excerpt 5 above that there is a question produced by Pr to Co. He asks Co because Pr wonders why Co was in the room when the accident happen. It makes Pr so confuse since he is searching for evidence of the murderer. Meanwhile, Co gives his answer by stating that he actually he got knocked by a flying tennis racket when he wanted to play tennis on that day. Apparently the one who knocked him is a lady named Kotono Momozono.

Meanwhile, the following example is another excerpt found in the comic. This excerpt is containing question of speech function produced by the speakers. Here is the example.

Excerpt 6

Speech Functions	Turn	Speaker	Utterances
Question	24/a	Pr	(i) By the way, on the table over there...
	25/b		(ii) **What is that?**

Answer   26   Co   (i) Ice cream cake!

In the excerpt 6 above, it can be seen that Pr is producing question. He asks Co about something on the table. In this case, Pr demands information to Co because Co is close to the thing Pr asked. Futhermore, Co gives his aswers by simply says "Ice cream cake".

The example below is also speech function of questin produced by the conan characters in the Conan comic. The example is seen in the excerpt 7 below:

Excerpt 7

Speech Functions	Turn	Speaker	Utterances
Question	36/a	Um	(i) **Who is this man?**
Answer	37	Ma	(i) He's the detective who's currently my top apprentice

Excerpt 7 shows that speech function 'question' which is used by the speaker Um to demand information from Ma. The utterance "who is this man?" in turn 36 means that Um asks Ma about someone. In this case, Um demands information about a person he likes to know. It describes that Um invites Ma to give some responding information. Furthermore, Ma gives positive response by giving an answer of Um's question. He says 'He's the detective who's currently my top apprentice".

Another example of speech function of question can be seen in the following excerpt 8 below:

Excerpt 8

Speech Functions	Turn	Speaker	Utterances
Question	75/a	Pr	(i) **Was he in his room at the time?**
Answer	37	Mo	(i) To ask if he really didn't want to eat the hiyashi chuuka noodles
			(ii) I made for him.

In the excerpt above, it can be found that there is speech function of question produced by one of the characters. In this case Pr asks a woman named momozono. She is a cpllage student and still in 21 years old. In this case, Pr demans information from Mo about a man who dead at the time. Pr asks Mo about the existance the man if he was at that room or not. Then Mo gives her answers by giving statement that she actually made him hiyashi chuuka noodles but he did not eat it.

The following excerpt 9 below is another example of speech function of question made by the speakers in the comic Conan.

Excerpt 9

Speech Functions	Turn	Speaker	Utterances
Statement	105/a	Pr	(i) **Apparently It's the same as the one**
			(ii) **we found in the pockets of the body**
Question	106	Ma	(i) What kind of key is it?
Answer	107	Pr	(i) And we still haven't found the spare
			key for Ishiguri-san's room either.

Excerpt 9 shows that speech function 'question' which is used by the speaker Ma to demand information from Pr. The utterance "What kind of key is it?" in turn 105 means that Ma asks Pr about a key he found in the dead body's pocket. In this case, Ma demands information about a key he found. It describes that Ma invites Pr to give some responding information about it. Furthermore, Pr gives positive response by giving an answer of Ma's question. He says 'And we still haven't found the spare key for Ishiguri-san's room either ".

In producing speech function "question", the speakers produces 332 moves: Co produces 195 moves, Pr 51 moves, Um 37 moves and Ma 50 moves. It indicates that in the conversation, Co is in the highest rate in initiating to make the speech function 'question'. Co plays his role as the demander, while the other speakers play as responder or givers.

In the conversation among the comic characters, it happened because the position of speaker Co in this interactant was the main character, and the other

speakers were the supporting actors. Moreover, the conversation happened in a situational event, a murderer case. In this case Co is a top detective and as a result, it was normal if Co became the dominant speaker in producing speech function 'question' to demand some information from the others about some topics that he wants. Besides, it happened because of his personality as someone who liked asking too much to others.

The other cause shows that the participants had just known each other; it made the conversation did not run well. It indicated Co wanted to invite the other speaker to produce many talks, so he tried to ask many questions to the other speakers. In addition, by asking many question, in the conversation Co also tried to cheer the situation up. It is caused that Co actually demands many information to reveal the murderer case of an unknown man.

On the other hand, the speaker who produces the smallest number of speech function 'question' is Mo. In the conversation, it happened because of her personality. Mo attempts to be speechless and she prefers to be responder. She did not want to know the information very much by asking some questions. Moreover, it also happened because of her mood and personality. It is because she is the suspect of the murder even she is a collage student. Maybe, she was lazy in asking many questions to demand information from others or she was someone who did not like asked very much.

4.2.2   Statement

Statement occurs when the speaker gives information to hearer, and invites the hearer to receive that information.

It can be shown in some excerpts of the non-speakers' turns and moves in their conversation. The speech function 'statement' which is produced by the speaker Ad is as follows:

Excerpt 10

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	41/a	Ma	(i) **Anyway, if the murderer was clever enough to set up a locked room,**
	41/b		(ii) **I doubt he'd use a trick that would get found so quickly.**
Acknowledgement	42/a	Co	(i) and that sound, we don't know
	42/b		(ii) if it even really was the sound of the vase falling

Excerpt 10 shows that speech function 'statement' which is used by the speakers Ma is giving information to Co. The utterance "Anyway, if the murderer was clever enough to set up a locked room, I doubt he'd use a trick that would get

found so quickly" in turn 41/a and 41/b mean that Ma gives information to Co that the murderer was good enough to kill the unknown man because he did not leave any evidence. It describes that Ma invites Co to receive that information. Co gives a supporting response by giving his acknowledgement. He says that he also did not recognize the sound of the vase falling.

Another speech function of statement produced by the characters can be seen in the following excerpt 11 below:

Excerpt 11

Speech Functions	Turns	Speaker	Utterances
Statement	46/a	Ma	(i) **By the time the police we called had smashed the window and entered the room,**
	46/b		(ii**) it wouldn't have seemed so strange**
	46/c		(iii) **what with this heat that the blood was already dry.**
Acknowlegdment	47/a	Pr	(i) without these two things ocurring, we would've found Ishiguri-san,
	47/b		(ii) who wasn't coming down from his room, by crossing

onto his room's balcony
from the neigboring one
and looking through the
window.

Excerpt 11 shows that speech function 'statement' which is used by the speakers Ma is giving information to Co. The utterance "By the time the police we called had smashed the window and entered the room, it wouldn't have seemed so strange what with this heat that the blood was already dry " in turn 46/a, 41/b and 46/c mean that Ma gives information to Pr that the police came into the room and seems that the blood was already dry. It describes that Ma invites Pr to receive that information. Pr gives a supporting response by giving his acknowledgement. He says that without the evidence he would not find Ishiguri-san and it will make their investigation becomes more difficult.

The following excerpt below is another speech function of statement made by other characters in Conan comic. For the brief explanation, it can be seen in the example below:

Excerpt 12

Speech Functions	Turns	Speaker	Utterances
Statement	51/a	Ma	(i) **Apparently, he was just bowled over by my wonderful self's genius deductions.**

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Speech Functions	Turns	Speaker	Utterances
Acknowlegdment	52	Pr	(i) Your top apprentice!
Answer	53	Ma	(i) Yep

Excerpt 12 shows that speech function 'statement' which is used by the speakers Ma is giving information to Pr. The utterance "Apparently, he was just bowled over by my wonderful self's genius deductions" in turn 46/a, 41/b and 46/c mean that Ma gives information to Pr that the police came into the room and seems that the blood was already dry. It describes that Ma invites Pr to receive that information. Pr gives a supporting response by giving his acknowledgement. He surprises that Conan is his top appentice.

The following excerpt below is another speech function of statement made by other characters in Conan comic. For the brief explanation, it can be seen in the example below:

Excerpt 13

Speech Functions	Turns	Speaker	Utterances
Statement	61/a	Um	(i) **Basically, I was always with somebody else!**
	62/b		(ii) **It goes like this: I was preparing lunch, clearing up after lunch, doing some maintanance work on the girls rackets...**
Acknowlegdment	63	Pr	(i) ehm...

Excerpt 13 shows that speech function 'statement' which is used by the speakers Um is giving information to Pr. The utterance "Basically, I was always with somebody else! It goes like this: I was preparing lunch, clearing up after lunch, doing some maintanance work on the girls rackets" in turn 61/a and 62/b mean that Um gives information to Pr that she is actually like going with somebody else. She explains Pr that she is preparing for lunch at that time and then clearing the lunch as well as doing some maintanence work on girl's racket. Then Pr gives his response only by saying "ehm" meaning that he is thnking about what Um said before.

The following excerpt below is another speech function of statement made by other characters in Conan comic. For the brief explanation, it can be seen in the example below:

Excerpt 14

Speech Functions	Turns	Speaker	Utterances
Statement	163/a	Co	(i) **The way go, the way to go there.**
Statement	163/b		(ii) **Okay, I don't kno..w, (iii) fifteen and the way back I paid nine.**
Statement	163/c		(iii) **How was possible, (iv) in the same bus, how was possible at one way (v) it's fifteen, (vi) and the other it's nine, somebody.."**

Statement	164	Pr	(i) **Somebody cheat you**.
Acknowledgement	165	Um	(i) Yes.

Excerpt 14 shows that speech function 'statement' which is used by the speakers Pr is giving information to Um. The utterance "Somebody cheat you" in turn 164 means that Pr gave information to Um based on Co's information about the bus he rode, Pr tells to Um that somebody cheats her. It describes that Pr invites Um to receive that information. Um gives supporting response by acknowledging the statement. He says "Yes".

When the conversation happened, it seemed that among the speakers the one who liked talking or giving information was also Pr. It can be shown by seeing the total number of speech function 'statement' which is produced by Co. In producing the speech function 'statement', the speakers produce 263 moves: Co 28 moves, Pr 126 moves, Ma 65 moves and Um 44 moves. It indicates that the speaker who produces the highest number of speech function 'statement' is Pr. He is the dominant speaker who plays the role as the giver by giving some information.

In the conversation, it happened because of his personality. Maybe, he was someone who liked sharing and talking too much to others. He thought the information which are given by him were very interesting to be heard by the other speakers. In addition, he invited the other speakers to response him by responding his information.

On the other hand, the speaker who produced the smallest number of speech function 'statement' is Um. It happened because she preferred to be the hearer or responder about the information which was given by the other speakers. Moreover, based on her personality, Um was the speaker who did not like talking too much.

4.2.3 Answer

Answer occurs when the speaker demands the hearer some responding information and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to support those responding information.

It can be shown in some excerpts of the non-speakers' turns in their conversation. The speech function 'answer' which is produced by the speaker Ad is as follows:

Excerpt 15

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Question	79/b	Um	(ii) And aa…this is tomato sauce? (iii) How do you call it?
Answer	80	Ma	(i) **Saos.**

Excerpt 15 shows that speech functions 'answer' which is used by the speakers Ad is giving responding information to Da. The utterance "Saos" in turn 80 means that Ad answers Da's question. She says that she calls it saos.

The total number of this speech function 'answer' produced by the speakers is 184 moves: Co produces 29 moves, Pr 76 moves, Ma 65 moves and

Um 14 moves. It can be seen that Pr is the dominant speaker who answer the questions. In the conversation, Pr also has a dominant role as a good responder in answering the question. In the conversation, it happened because he was one of the speakers who often got many questions from the other speakers. Pr almost answered all the questions about many topics which were asked by the other speakers about the cases.

On the other hand, the speaker who produced the smallest number of 'answer' is Um. In the conversation, it happened because Um attempted to give less information which was demanded by the other speakers. Maybe, he did not understand what the speakers asked or there were only few questions which were asked by the other speakers to her.

4.2.4 Command

Command occurs when the speaker demands the hearer to do something, such giving some goods or service and the hearer are thereby invited to give that goods or provide the service.

It can be shown in some excerpts of the speakers' turns and moves in their conversation. The speech function 'command' which is produced by the speaker Co is as follows:

Excerpt 16

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Command	7/a	Co	(i) **Sit down, please!**

Compliance 8 Um (i) Hmmm.

Excerpt 16 shows that speech functions 'command' which is used by the speakers Um is demanding service from Co. The utterance "Sit down, please!" in turn 7/a means that Um demands Co to sit down. It describes that Co invites Um to do something or provide that service. Um gives supporting response by complying the Co's command. Um says "Hmmm" meaning that she wants to sit.

Another example shows comand speech function produced by the speakers can be seen in the following excerpt 17 below:

Excerpt 17

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Command	43/a	Um	(i) **She restrung the strings on our rackers too, didn't she?**
Statement	44	Ma	(i) because she was the daughter of the owner of a tennis shop!

It can be seen in the excerpt 17 above that the speech function comand is produced by Um to Ma. Um produces a sentence "she restrung the strings on our reackets too, didn't she?" meaning that Um wants to know what actually happend on that day. So Ma gives his statement regarding ti Um command. Ma said that the woman Um asked is the tennis shop owner's daughter.

The follwoing example is also a speech function of command made by the characters. It can found in the excerpt 18 below:

Excerpt 18

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Command	56/a	Ma	(i) **Speaking of rackets, Forensics has reported**
	56/b		(ii) **that a number of strings on the racket found under the body were twisted out of shape in a few places.**
Statement	57/a	Co	(i) we checked everyone's rackets
	57/b		(ii) but we couldn't find anything like a key anywhere

It can be seen in the excerpt 18 above that the speech function comand is produced by Ma to Co. Ma produces a sentence "Speaking of rackets, Forensics has reported that a number of strings on the racket found under the body were twisted out of shape in a few places" meaning that Ma wants to know what happend on that day since he found that a number of strings on the racket found under the body. So Co gives his statement regarding to Ma command. Co said that he has already tried his best to find an evidence regarding to the string he found over the dead body but he also could not find the key around the body.

The other example of speech function command can be found in the following excerpt 19 below:

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Command	67/a	Co	(i) **Machi san was saying the same sort of thing as well**
Statement	68/a	Um	(i) There was a gap underneath the door, (ii) So I thought that was the cold air leaking out of the room.

It can be seen in the excerpt 19 above that the speech function comand is produced by Co to Um. Co produces a sentence "Machi san was saying the same sort of thing as well" meaning that Co wants to know what Machi san talks about. So Um gives her statement regarding to Co command. Um said that she found that there was a gap underneath the door and she thought that there was a leaking out of the room.

4.2.5 Compliance

Compliance occurs when the speaker demands the hearer some responding goods and service and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to support those responses. It is the supporting response of command.

Excerpt 20

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Question	20/a	Ma	(i) and how did they get this fat ol' Ishiguri san's body to the door

			without leaving any marks on the floor?
Complience	21	Co	(i) **That I still don't understand either.**

It can be seen in the excerpt 20 that the speaker produces a complience in his conversation with his friend. It can be found that Co produces complience "that I still don't understand either". It means that actually Co does not know what happend on that day when the accident happend. Since Ma asked Co to answer his question but in return, Co could not answer Ma's question properly.

The following excerpt 21 is another example of speech function complience produced by the characters in their conversation found in the comic.

Excerpt 22

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	45	Pr	(i) It's one of those three
Complience	46	Um	(i) **I'm sure of it**

It can be found in the above excerpt that Um produces a speech function of complience in her untterance. She uses a sentence "I'm sure of it" to replies Pr statement. In this case, Ma askes Um about someone he is looking for but Um is not sure about the guy.

Another example of speech function complience can be found in the following excerpt 23 below:

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	67/a	Pr	(i) Aha! Mouri San's here as well, isn't he?
Complience	68	Co	(i) **That is exactly what I'd expect Kogoro Ojisan to say**

It can be found in the above excerpt that Co produces a speech function of complience in his untterance. It is indicated by a sentence "That is exactly what I'd expect Kogoro Ojisan to say". In his utterance, his purpose is actually to tell Ma that he stated that Kogoro Ojisan should say something about the accident.

4.2.6 Acknowledgement

Acknowledgement occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to support those responding. This speech function is the supporting response of statement. The example of acknowledgement produced by the speakers can be seen in the following example below:

Excerpt 23

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Question	34/a	Ma	(i) How come it's a murderer (ii) if you just found the body fallen by the door as though blocking

it?

Acknowledgement 35   Pr   **Eh Okey?**

Excerpt 23 shows that speech function response 'acknowledgement' which is used by the speaker agrees to Ma's statement. The utterance "Eh Okay" in turn 35 means that Pr agrees to Ma's statement. He agrees to the information by acknowledging the Ma's statement

Another example shows speech function of acknowledgement can be found in the following excerpt 24 below.

Excerpt 24

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	62/a	Ma	(i) he's the detective who's currently my top apprentice
Question	63/a	Pr	(i) Who is this man?
Acknowledgement	64	Co	(i) **Ye.. yeah**

Excerpt 24 shows that speech function response 'acknowledgement' which is used by the speaker agrees to both Ma's dan Pr's statements. The utterance "Ye.. yeah" in turn 64 means that Co agrees to both Ma's dan Pr's statements. He agrees to the information by acknowledging the Ma's statement.

Another example shows speech function of acknowledgement can be found in the following excerpt 25 below:

Excerpt 25

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	80/b	Ma	(ii) More or less as my place, even there, winter is umm…around may be zero minus two, minus three (iii) and then in summer time may be could be in a thirty five.
Acknowledgement	81	Um	(i) **Yeah.**

Excerpt 25 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding information by using the supporting speech function response 'acknowledgement'. The utterances "Yeah" in turn 81 means that Um gets Ma's information about the weather temperature in her place. It describes that Ma agrees to the information given by Um. He receives the information by acknowledging the Um's statement.

Acknowledgement is the supporting response of speech function 'statement'. The number of acknowledgement which is produced by speakers is 109: Co gets 47, Pr gets 18, Um 18 moves and Ma 26 moves. It shows that Co produces the highest number of acknowledgment. It indicates that Co is the dominant speaker who has the role as information responder by giving some acknowledgements. In the conversation, it happened because he agreed and appreciated to some statements which were uttered by the other speakers. He was a very good information responder, and he always respected the other speakers' information.

On the other hand, the speakers who have smaller number in producing speech function response 'acknowledgement' are successively Pr and Um. It happened because they only preferred to receive the information without giving many responses.

4.2.7 Disclaimer

Disclaimer occurred when the speaker demands the hearer some responding information and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to confronting those responding. It is the confronting response of the speech function 'question'.

Excerpt 26

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	98/a	Ma	(i) So you wouldn't remember when Sonoko and I took Hiyashi Chuuka up to your room, would you?
Disclaimer	99	Co	(i) **No.. I think I was asleep.**

Excerpt 26 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding information by using the confronting speech function response 'contradiction'. In utterance "No.. I think I was asleep." in turn 99 means that Co disclaims Ma's question. When a speaker gives a question, a hearer should answer the question by giving some information, but in fact he asks over a question to Ma. It describes that Co does not response to the Ma's question.

Disclaimer is the confronting response of speech function 'question'. In the conversation, four speakers produce disclaimer with 6 numbers. They are Co with 4 and Ma 2 number. It shows that the one who has the highest number in producing the speech function move 'disclaimer' is Co. It indicates that Co is the dominant speaker who has the role as a disclaimer responder of the questions asked by the other speakers. In the conversation, it happened because of some factors: maybe he did not understand the question, or he did not hear the other speakers when they asked something to him. Maybe he was often disagreed to the questions which were asked by the others, so that he was unwillingly answered the other speakers' questions.

On the other hand, the speaker who produces the smallest number of speech function 'disclaimer' is Ma. In the conversation, it happened because Ma was a good responder. He always answered the questions which were asked by other speakers.

4.2.8 Offer

Offer occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some goods or some service and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to receive those goods and service.

It shows in some excerpts of the speakers' turns in their conversation. The speech function 'offer' which is produced by the speakers are as follows:

Excerpt 27

Speech Functions Turns   Speakers   Utterances

Offer	14/a	Ma	**(i) Now that I think about it, didn't my daughter and her friend go to the shower as well?**
Accepted	15	Um	(i) Yes.. after that I was with them..

It can be seen in the example of the excerpt 27 above that Ma made an offer utterance to Um. He asks Um about what she did with Ma's daughter. Then Um replies by giving her acceptance with an utterance "yes.. after I was with them". It means that Um went out with Ma's daughter after she went out with her friends.

In the conversation, offer is a kind of basic speech function move which is initiated only by the speakers. They produce 8 moves: Co with 1, Pr 4, Ma gets 2 and Um with 1. It shows that the one who produces the highest number in producing the speech function move 'offer' is Pr. It indicates that Pr is the dominant speaker who has role as giving goods or service to the other speakers. In the conversation, it happened because of the position of Pr as the detective, Conan, co worker. He always ready to give that goods or provide the services to the other speakers.

On the other hand, the speakers who produce numbers of the speech function 'offer' are Co and Um. In the conversation, it happened because of their personality. Maybe, they did not like doing an offering to the other speaker, or in their opinion there was nothing something which could be offered to the other speakers.

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4.2.9 Contradiction

Contradiction occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some responding information and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to confront the responding.

It can be shown in some excerpts of the speakers' turns in their conversation. The speech function 'contradiction' which is produced by the speaker Co is as follows:

Excerpt 28

Speech Function	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	10/a	Ma	(i) and is now standing on the other side of the door
Contradiction	11	Co	(ii) **But there's no doubt**
			(ii) **that the one who did it came with Ishiguri san to the house**

Excerpt 27 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding information by using the confronting speech function response 'contradiction'. The utterance "but there is no doubt that the one who did it came with ishiguri san to the house means that Co denies what Ma said. He said that it probably there was someone entering the house with Ishiguri san on that day.

Another example shows speech function of contradiction can be seen in the following excerpt 28 below:

Excerpt 28

Speech Function	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	67	Pr	(i) and on top of that, Ishiguri had recorded everything on video and uploaded it onto the internet, so Uriu got pretty depressed.
Contradiction	68	Ma	(i) **but that guy got so scared he just burst into tears.**

It can be seen in the xxcerpt 27 above that it shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding information by using the confronting speech function response 'contradiction'. The utterance "and on top of that, Ishiguri had recorded everything on video and uploaded it onto the internet, so Uriu got pretty depressed" means that denies what Pr said to him. Ma said that it has made the guy got scared until he burst into tears.

Contradiction is the confronting response of speech function move 'statement'. There are three speakers who produce this speech function: They are Co with 4 moves, Um 2 with moves and and Ma with 1 move. It can be indicated that the one who produces the highest number of speech function is Co. It indicates that Co is the dominant speaker who has the role as the disagree one to the information which were given by the other speakers. In the conversation it happened because almost of all information which was given by the other speakers could not be accepted by Co. Moreover, it happened because of the low

voice made by the other speakers when they asked something to others, so he could not hear it. Consequently, it was possible that the speaker attempted to talk about another topic.

On the other hand, the one who produces of speech function response 'contradiction' is Um. In the conversation, it happened because she was only received less information sent by the other speakers could not agreed by her. But, there was a factor which caused Um rarely has contradicting statements toward the other speakers' statement. She felt that there was wrong information which was known by her, so that he made contradicting the information. It can be concluded that in the conversation, there was a little information which was accepted and regarded as the wrong information.

4.2.10 Acceptance

Acceptance occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some responding goods and services and the speaker inherently inviting the hearer to supporting those responding.

It can be shown in some excerpts of the non-speakers' turns and moves in their conversation. The speech function 'acceptance' which is produced by the speaker Da is as follows:

Excerpt 30

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Statement	54/a	Ma	(i) Anyway, wasn't I the one

			who said to the kid, since the cooler in the living room isn't working, you should go up to Ishiguri's room and lie down?
Acceptance	55	Co	(i) **yeah.. I met Ishiguri san in the corridor after that and asked himto take me up**

Excerpt 30 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding goods and services by using the supporting speech function response 'acceptance'. The utterances "yeah.. I met Ishiguri san in the corridor after that and asked himto take me up " in turn 55 mean that Co accepts Ma's statement.

Acceptance is the supporting response of speech function 'offer'. In the conversation, two speakers produce 7 moves: Co produces 5 moves, Ma 2 move. The person who has the highest number in producing speech function move 'offer' is Co. It indicates that Co is the dominant speaker who has role as receiver the goods or services from the others speakers. In the conversation it happened because of the Co's personality as a good receiver, and then he looked as an appreciative man to the other speakers' offers.

On the other hand, the one who produces of speech function response 'acceptance' is Ma. In the conversation, it happened because of his personality.

Maybe, Ma was a person who had unwilling characteristic in accepting the offers, so he rarely accepted the offers from the others.

4.2.11 Rejection

Rejection occurs when the speaker gives the hearer some responding goods and services and the speaker inherently invites the hearer to confront those good or services.

It can be shown in some excerpts of the speakers' turns in their conversation. The speech function 'rejection' produced by the speaker characters are as follows:

Excerpt 31

Speech Functions	Turns	Speakers	Utterances
Question	74	Ma	(i) So you wouldn't remember when Sonoko and I took Hiyashi Chuuka up to your room, would you?
Answer	75	Co	(i) **No.. I think I was asleep**.

Excerpt 31 shows that the speaker gives the hearer some responding information by using the confronting speech function response 'responding'. In utterance "No.. I think I was asleep" in turn 74 means that Co rejects the offering of Ma because he actually does not remember Sonoko.

Rejection is the supporting response of speech function 'offer'. In the conversation, two speakers produce 3 moves: Co produces1 moves and Ma produces 2 moves. The one who produces the highest number of speech function 'rejection' is Ma. It is indicated that Ma is the dominant speaker who has role as non-receiver of the goods or services from the others speakers. In the conversation, it happened because of the Ma's personality as a person who disliked causing a fuse to the other speakers.

On the other hand, the one who produces the smallest number of the speech function response 'rejection' is Co. In the conversation, it happened maybe because he only wanted to respect the other speakers by offering that good or services which were given or provided by them. He was seldom rejecting the offering of goods or services from the others.

On the contrary, in the conversation, there is none of the speakers who produce the speech function 'refusal'. Refusal is the confronting response of command. It indicates that almost the speakers always provide services or give goods which is commanded or demanded by the other non-native speakers. It describes that no one of the characters who has the role as the non-receiver of commanding goods or services.

In the conversation of the Conan comic, it happened because all of the characters maybe respectful to each other, so that they are always ready to help or give the goods or services which are asked or commanded by the speakers to each other.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The thesis discusses speech functions in the comic entitled "Detective Conan". This research analysis has two objectives; First is to find the types of speech functions found in the comic of "Conan". The second is to find the role relationships are expressed in the comic of "Conan". So, based on the findings and the discussion of the previous chapter 4, it can be concluded as follows:

5.1   Conclusions

After analyzing the data, the researcher can conclude that:

The speech functions identified in the dialogue are 157 statements (33, 66 %) as the first majority, 47 question (18, 99%) as the second majority, 45 answer (12, 26%) as the third majority and 28 acknowledgements (18.88%) as the first minority, 7 contradiction (8.16%) as the second minority, 45 answer (6.64%) and 8 compliances (1.98 %) as the third minority and then 6 disclaimers (1.82%) as the last minority.

These numbers show that the speech produced by Conan and other characters depict that the conversation is in formal situation.

In the dialogue, Conan is more dominant in using the typical type in realizing the speech functions, because he is the main character in the comic who has function to give information of his experiences to other characters.

5.2   Suggestions

Based on the results of the research, the researcher would give some suggestions as follows:

1. Everyone who reads this thesis and the next research who wants to conduct the same research is suggested to develop another research not only from grammar of interpersonal meaning and speech function but also from grammar of ideational or textual meaning. And also to conduct more complete material and analysis.

2. For the researcher, this is an important what knowledge to understand and know how to analyze speech functions in the comic.

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