



**CONVIVIAL IN THE NOVEL THE STARS SHINE DOWN BY SIDNEY
SHELDON (A PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS)**

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Abstract

This study is focused on one aspect of speech act that is convivial act. Convivial is one part of speech act belongs to pragmatic study. Speech act consists of locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. This research was done through descriptive method. Data has been taken from the utterances that are produced by the characters in the novel. The collected data were analyzed descriptively based on Leech's theory. The result of this research shows that the kinds and functions of convivial act in the novel The Stars Shine Down by Shidney Sheldon can be categorized into six aspects, those are offering, compliment, greeting, commiserate, inviting and thanking.

Keywords: *Speech Act, Convivial, Pragmatics, Utterance, Novel*

Abstrak

Penelitian ini terfokus pada salah satu aspek dari tindak ujar yaitu tindak konvivial. Tindak konvivial adalah salah satu bagian dari tindak ujar dalam studi pragmatik. Tindak ujar terdiri dari tindak lokuis, tindak ilokusi, dan tindak perlokusi. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif. Data diambil dari ujaran-ujaran yang dihasilkan oleh karakter-karakter yang ada di dalam novel. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa bentuk dan fungsi tindak konvivial dalam novel *The Stars Shine Down* oleh Shidney Sheldon dapat dikategorikan dalam enam aspek, yaitu menawarkan, memuji, bersalam, bersimpati, mengundang dan berterima kasih.

Kata kunci: Tindak ujar, Konvivial, Pragmatik, Ujaran, Novel

I. INTRODUCTION

People use language in their daily activities. Language is not only about a means of transferring information and communicating with other people, but also about main things and establishing those relationship, making integration and social adoption, social control and expressing one-

self (Fromklin, 2007). Based on the statement above, it can be said that language cannot be separated from the activity of the human being. When we get up in the morning until we take a rest at midnight, language exists. Moreover, when we are sleeping, language is often used. It is important to know that even though we are not talking, but we are still us-

ing it because language is a tool to create our mind and feeling. Samsuri (1994) says that from someone's way of speaking we can catch not only his or her wishes but also the notice of will, educational background, social intercourse, custom and traditions. In order to learn language in detail we can find it through linguistics.

Linguistics is the study of human language (Langacker, 1993). Richards (1983) mentions that linguistics is the study of language as a system of human communication. Linguistics covers a wide field with different approaches and different areas of investigation, for example sound system (phonetics, phonology), sentence structure (syntax), and meaning systems (semantics, pragmatics, function of language). New branches of linguistics have developed in combination with other disciplines, for instance anthropological linguistics, psycholinguistics, sociolinguistics, and others.

By studying linguistics, it means that we are learning language theory in general not in a certain language theory. Through linguistics we can get the information about its objects, grammar, history, and the branch that develops in linguistics. Language as linguistic ob-

ject can be analyzed through linguistics branch. One of those branches is pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication, particularly the relationship between sentences and the contexts and situations in which they are used. Pragmatics includes the study of how ;

- (1) The interpretation and use of utterances depends on knowledge of the real world
- (2) Speakers use and understand speech act
- (3) The structure of sentences is influenced by the relationship between the speaker and the hearer (Levinson 1983)

Leech (1983) says that pragmatics is the study of meaning in relationship to the speech situation. He divides speech situation into five aspects, those are :

1. Addressers or addressees

Addressers or addressees refers to speaker and hearer. Addressers is the speaker who send message to the hearer whereas the addressees is the hearer who receive the message.

2. The context of an utterance

Context has been understood in various ways, for example to include relevant aspects of physical or social setting of an utterance.

3. The goal(s) of an utterance

The goal or the function of an utterance tends to talk about intended meaning or someone's intention in uttering it.

4. The utterance as a form of act or activity : a speech act

Pragmatics deals with verbal acts or performance which take place in particular situations. In this respect, pragmatics deals with language at a more concrete level than grammar.

5. The utterance as a product of a verbal act

There is another sense in which the word utterance can be used in pragmatics: it can refer to the product of a verbal act, rather than to the verbal itself.

Semantics traditionally deals with meaning as a dyadic relation, while pragmatics deals with meaning as a triadic relation. Thus meaning in pragmatics is defined relative to a speaker or user of the language, whereas meaning in semantics is defined purely as a property of expressions in a given language, so pragmatics is defined as the study of meaning in relation to the speech situation (Leech, 1983). He further says that pragmatics is not only what someone says but also how someone produces the utterance into act. For example, someone in a restaurant says to his friend: "What do you want to eat?", in this case, he is

not only expecting the answer of his friend, but at the same time he also offers the food. The speech situation like that is called speech act. Austin (2002) divides speech act into three categories, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

In terms of illocutionary act, Leech (1983) divides it into four types according to the social goal of establishing and maintaining comity. Those are competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

Convivial is an illocutionary act related with the social goal, functioning as offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. Convivial functions are intrinsically courteous: politeness here takes a more positive form of seeking opportunities for comity. For example, if you have an opportunity to congratulate someone on his 35th birthday, you should do so (Leech, 1983).

This research focuses on the novel *The Stars Shine Down* by Sidney Sheldon. *The Stars Shine Down* is a 1992 novel by Sidney Sheldon. The novel tells the story of Lara Cameron, a successful real estate developer who came from a broken family in Nova Scotia. Lara's mother and her male twin die in their childbirth and her Scottish father, who collects rents for boarding houses, doesn't want her.

Early in life, she learns to fend for herself and how to get her own way in a male-dominated world. After her father's death due to a sudden heart failure, Lara takes up her father's job along with her own kitchen work in the boarding house. She meets a man called Charles Con who is much impressed by her.

He hands her a contract for building. To acquire a fine piece of land, she makes a deal with the owner of the boarding house to secure her first building in exchange for her body. Thrilled at her success, she moves to Chicago to start her real estate empire. Even though, she encounters many problems, she is able to overcome them all and become one of America's most successful businesswoman and receives the nickname "Iron Butterfly". She falls in love with a talented pianist, Philip Alder and marries him. She is on the verge of losing everything she has achieved as well as the one man she loves, but the Iron butterfly miraculously recovers from all her shattered dreams and gains back all her hopes and the only man whom she ever truly loved.

This novel emphasizes on the struggle of a woman in business especially on the domination of man. It emphasizes on human struggle, fear, and ambition.

Based on the description above, the objective research of this study is to identify and classify the convivial act in the novel *The Stars Shine Down* by Sidney Sheldon and to analyze how the convivial act in the novel *The Stars Shine Down* by Sidney Sheldon are used based on illocutionary function

Leech (1983) in his book *The Principles of Pragmatics* says that at the most general level, illocutionary functions may be classified into four types according to how they relate to the social goal of establishing and maintaining comity, those are :

1. Competitive

The illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. For example: offering, asking, demanding, and begging

2. Convivial

The illocutionary goal coincide with the social goal. For example: offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulation.

3. Collaborative

The illocutionary goals is indifferent to the social goal. For example: asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing.

4. The illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal. For example : threatening, accusing, and reprimanding

From four categories of illocutionary act, the writer focuses her attention to convivial act. The aspect of convivial act according to Leech are as follows:

1. Offering

For example :” Would you like some coffee ?”

2. Inviting

For example : “If you don’t busy, would you come to my house this afternoon?”

3. Greeting

For example : :Good morning, how are you John?”

4. Thanking

For example : “Thank you for helping me”

5. Congratulating

For example : “Happy Birthday”

II. LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Acting and Conversing

In speaking to one another Wardhaugh (1986) says that we make using of sentences, or, to be more precise, utterances. We can attempt to classify these utterances in any one of a variety of ways. We can try to classify them by length, e.g, by counting the number of words in each utterances; but that appears to be of little interest except to those who believe that shorter utterances are more easily understood than longer ones. We can try to classify

them by grammatical structure along a number of dimensions, e.g., their clausal type and complexity: active – passive; statement-question, request-exclamatory; various combination of these; and so on. We may even try to work out a semantic or logical structure for each utterance.

But it is also possible to attempt a classification in terms of what sentences do, i.e., to take a ‘functional’ approach, but one that goes somewhat beyond consideration of such functions as stating, questioning, requesting, and exclaiming.

As soon as we look closely at conversation in general, we see that it involves much more than using language to state propositions or convey facts. Through conversation we establish relationships with others, achieve a measure of cooperation (or fail to do so), keep channels open for further relationship, and so on. The utterances we use in conversation enable us to do these kinds of things because conversation itself has certain properties which are well worth examining.

2.2 Speech Act

Speech act is an utterance functions as a unit in combination. In speech act theory, utterances have two kinds of meaning :

- (1) Propositional meaning (also known as locutionary meaning). This is the basic literal meaning of the utterance which is conveyed by the particular words and structure which the utterance contains.
- (2) Illocutionary meaning (also known as illocutionary force). This is the effect the utterance or written text has on the reader or listener.

For example, in *I am thirsty* the propositional meaning is what the utterance says about the speaker's physical state. The illocutionary force is the effect the speaker wants the utterance to have on the listener. It may be intended as a request for something to drink. A speech act is a sentence or utterance which has both propositional meaning and illocutionary force (Richards, 1985). A speech act which is performed indirectly is sometimes known as an indirect speech act, such as the speech act of requesting. Indirect speech acts are often felt to be more polite ways of performing certain kinds of speech act, such as requests and refusals.

The concept of speech act, primarily is introduced by Austin in his book *How To Do Things With Things* (2002). In his book, he explains about performative utterance, which means the utterance is not only based on true

or false principles, but also based on the proper utterance with the suitable situation. For instance, the utterance *I do* (Take this woman to be my lawful wedded wife) as uttered in the course of a marriage ceremony. Here, it could be said that in saying these words, we are doing something namely marrying, rather than reporting something (Austin, 2002).

Austin divides speech act into three categories, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act means uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference. Illocutionary act means the utterance which has a certain force.

Perlocutionary act means the utterance gives effect to the hearer. For example: a bartender utters : The bar will be closed in five minutes. He is thereby performing the locutionary act of saying that is the bar will be closed in five minutes. (From the time of the utterance). The illocutionary act here is informing the patterns of the bar's imminent closing and perhaps also the act of urging them to order last drink. The perlocutionary act is causing the patterns to believe the bar is about to close and getting them to want and order one last drink.

2.3 Performative and Constative Utterance

Performative utterance is an utterance which performs an act, such as Watch out (= a warning), *I promise not to be late* (= a promise). Austin (2002) distinguished between performative and constatives. According to him a constative is an utterance which asserts something that is either true or false; for example: *Chicago is in the United States*. Austin further distinguished between explicit performatives (those containing a performative verb, such as warn, deny promise, which names the speech act or illocutionary for of the sentence) and implicit performatives, which do not contain a performatives verb, For example : *There is a vicious dog behind you* (= an implied warning).

2.4 Categories of Illocutionary Acts

Categories of illocutionary acts are defined as follows:

(1) Assertives

Assertives commit speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. They are: suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, reporting. Assertive here belong to the collaborative category.

(2) Directives

Directives are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer. They

are : ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending. They frequently belong to the competitive category.

(3) Commissives

Commissive commit speaker to some future action, They are : promising, vowing, and offering. These tend to convivial rather than competitive, being performed in the interests of someone other than the speaker.

(4) Expressives

Expressives have the function of expressing, or making known the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs which the illocution presupposes. They are: thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling, etc. Expressives tend to be convivial and therefore intrinsically polite.

(5) Declarations

Declarations are illocutions whose bring about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality. They are : resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, appointing, sentencing, etc (Leech, 1983).

III. METHODOLOGY

This research is intended to analyze convivial aspect based on illocutionary function and to identify the types of convivial aspect and then analyzing the data of convivial

act found in the novel *The Stars Shine Down* by Sidney Sheldon.

It used descriptive qualitative method. Descriptive method is done by describing the fact then follows by further analysis. Descriptive qualitative method means that all the data are analyzed in the form of sentences and words and not in the form of number (Wilkinson, 2000). This chapter includes data source, method and technique of collecting data, method and technique of analyzing data as well method and technique of presenting the analysis.

The data in this study were collected from the novel *The Stars Shine Down* by Sidney Sheldon. The writer pays attention to the conversation that uttered by the characters in the novel that contains convivial act.

Data collecting and analyzing are conducted through library research. The observation method as introduced by Sudaryanto (1990) was applied. The procedures of collecting data are as follows: identifying the utterances that contain convivial act by reading the novel, collecting the data that shows convivial act. Writing them in small cards and giving numbers, classifying data based on the theory. Describing and analyzing the data and drawing conclusion.

IV. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Finding

There are six aspects found in this novel. Those aspects are: offering, compliment, praising, greeting, commiserate and inviting.

4.1.1 Offering

The writer found 10 utterances that consist offering aspects, they are :

1. Mac Allister offered James Cameron work in his boarding house. Mac Allister : “ I’d like you to run my boarding house on Cablehead Avenue (page 28)
2. Lara offered Charlen Colin a location which Colin can put up a building. Lara said : “ This is the location I had in mind. It is a wonderful piece of land. It is perfect. You can work with it (page 62)
3. Lara asked Mr. Parker about the Real Estate Brooks. Lara wants to buy some buildings there. Mr. Parker wants to help Lara. He said : “ How can I help you ? Were you interested in building or acquiring something in the inner city area, Miss Cameron? (Page 85)
4. One of the three bankers introduce Lara to Bob Vance. Lara wants Bob helped him overcoming her financial. Bob said: “What can I do for you this morning? Would like

us to invest your money for your investment? (page 99)

5. Lara offered Howard Keller going to the café. Lara : I'd like to talk you. If you don't mind, would you have a cup of coffee with me ? (page 100).
6. The officer offered Lara his helping. The officer said : "Can I help you, Lara ?" (page 105)
7. Diamond wants to buy Lara's building. He said: "I want to buy this building, Lara. How much you want for it? Please, giving me less price" (page 106)
8. Lara sat down at a booth. Someone offered her things by saying: "What can I bring you ?" " Orange juice and coffee, or another.....? (page 141)
9. The man shook his head and saying to Lara: "No, money has nothing to do with it. Can I bring you more coffee, lady? (page 178)
10. Lara offered Paul Martin in to get lunch together. So that Lara says to Martin : Lara : " can we have lunch together, Mr. Martin ? Can we go together ? (page 198)

4.1.2 Compliment

The writer found nine utterances consist compliment aspects, as follows:

1. Jesse proud because Howard Keller received two scholarships. One is a scholarship at Princeton and the other is a baseball scholarship at Harvard. Jesse said to Keller: "Gee, that's great ! Congratulations..... you are my idol" (page 117)
2. Lara met Steve Rice at lobby, she praised him. Lara : " Oh my dear, you're number one, you're the best" (page 122)
3. Howard Keller was very enthusiastic because the hotel he managed was running well. By the end of the first month, the hotel was full and had long waiting list. He praised Lara : " That's wonderful, Lara. It's going to be like the Cameron Palace, bigger and better. You're perfect, Lara" (page 125)
4. Charles Colin is proud of Lara. He praised her. Colin : " Congratulations. You're so wonderful. I'm proud of you, without you none of this would happen" (page 126)
5. Ryan met Lara at the dinner party. He likes Lara and give her compliment. Ryan: "You're so beautiful and smart, Lara" (page 133)
6. Charles Colin asks Lara about the buildings are going on. Lara : "You are smart Colin, you know about that buildings. You are so kind to me (page 145)

7. Paul Martin praised Lara when he saw those apartments has finished to build. Paul said: “You’ve done a good job. You are not beautiful but also clever, Lara (page 168)
8. Keller praised Lara who finished the schedule on time. Keller said : “What an extraordinary idea, Lara....very good....” (page 175)
9. Katty praised Lara by saying: “You looked just like I thought, you’re so beautiful (181)

4.1.3 Greeting

The writer found five utterances consist greeting aspects, those are :

1. When Lara awakend, she wanted to see Sean mac Allister. Lara says him : “ Good morning, my dear. You’re looking lovely today” (page 87)
2. Mike meets Lara at the lobby of the hotel, he smiled and said: “Good morning, Lara. Have a nice day !” (page 104)
3. Lara walked toward the workers. One of the workers said: “Good morning, miss Cameron” (page 134)
4. The receptionist asked Lara for his helping. He said: “Good morning, Miss Cameron, can I help you ?” (page 159)
5. Bella greets lara when she saw Lara in the waiting room at the hotel. Bella : “You will

always be welcomed, Miss Cameron” (page 98)

4.1.4 Commiserate

There are four utterances consist commiserate found in the novel *The Stars Shine Down* as follows :

1. Bertha feels symphatizing to Lara because Lara’s father was sick. Bertha said : “ I hope your father will be recovered soon, child.....if there is anything I can do let me know.....(page 50)
2. Steele thanks that Lara felt sad because the job is not running well. He felt sympathize and say: “Lara, don’t worry. I won’t let it happened” (page 84)
3. Erickson felt sympathize to Lara because Lara worked so hard. Erickson : “Don’t worry Lara, no problem. You just go home, get a rest and relax. You’re in good hands (page 85).
4. Bertha sympathized Poppi who had been made her suffering. Bertha : “ Take her out and enjoy yourself. You’ll find in a great relaxation (page 87)

4.1.5 Inviting

There are four utterances consist inviting found in the novel *The Stars Shine Down*, those are :

1. Howard Keller asked Lara going out for a few things. Howard said : “Are you free today ? I invite you for dinner this evening” (page 110)
2. Lara invited Howard for lunch. Lara said : “ If you don’t mind, Howard we’ll go for lunch. Get a rest for a while (page 129).
3. Lara invited Keller seeing their new apartments in Fourteenth Street. Lara said to him : “ Let’s go to see our new apartment. They looked so nice (page 224)
4. Hershey called Lara for the third time that afternoon. Lara finally picked up the phone and spoke him. Lara : “ Mr.Hershey, I’d like to invite you for the dinner tonight. You are one of my best workers” (page 236).
5. down. Kathy answered to Lara by saying : “Thank you” (page 15)
6. Lara felt happy because Mac Allister wants to help her. Lara said : “Thank you, Mr. Allister. Thank you very much “ (page 52)
7. Peterson accompanied Lara going to town. Lara said : “Thank you so much. I can’t tell you how good you make me feel. I’m very happy” (page 96)
8. Howard keller telephoned Lara at the Palmer House. Howard said that the bank has just approved Lara’s loan. Lara was glad and said : “Oh, thank you, thank you very much ‘ (page 110)
9. Lara watched silently as the man brought her the coffee and orange juice to the table. Lara saw it and said : “Thank you” (page 142)

4.1.6 Thanking

These are eight utterances consist thanking aspects found in the novel *The Stars Shine Down*, those are:

1. Lara made a note on the desk pad. She wants to thank to the principal at Dalton company. She met again him at noon and said : “I thank you David for your kindness helping me for these buildings (page 14)
2. Kathy came to Lara Cameron’s room by saying her resume. Lara asked Kathy to sit

4.2 Discussion

4.2.1 Offering

1. Mac Allister offered James Cameron work in his boarding house. Mac Allister : “ I’d

like you to run my boarding house on Cablehead Avenue (page 28)

Analysis : The function of convivial act in this utterances is offering. Mac Alister offered. James Cameron to run his boarding house on Cablehead Avenue.

2. Lara offered Charlen Colin a location which Colin can put up a building. Lara said: "This is the location I had in mind. It is a wonderful piece of land. It is perfect. You can work with it (page 62)

Analysis: the function of convivial act in this utterance is offering. Lara said that Charlen. Colin could work in a wonderful piece of land. Lara offered him to work together with her.

3. Lara asked Mr. Parker about the Real Estate Brooks. Lara wants to buy some buildings there. Mr. Parker wants to help Lara. He said: "How can I help you ? Were you interested in building or acquiring something in the inner city area, Miss Cameron ? (Page 85)

Analysis: the function of Convivial act in this utterance is offering. Mr. Parker offered his help to Lara by saying if Lara interested in the inner city, so that Mr parker offered his helping

4. One of the three bankers introduce Lara to Bob Vance. Lara wants Bob helped him overcoming her financial. Bob said: "What can I do for you this morning? Would like us to invest your money for your investment? (page 99)

Analysis : the function of convivial in this utterance is offering. Bob offered his help

5. Lara offered Howard Keller going to the café. Lara : I'd like to talk you. If you don't mind, would you have a cup of coffee with me ? (page 100). Analysis: the function of convivial act in this utterance is offering. Lara offered Howard Keller a cup of coffee
6. The officer offered Lara his helping. The officer said: "Can I help you, Lara ?" (page 105)

Analysis: the function of convivial act in this afternoon is offering. The officer offered his help to Lara in bringing the heavy box

7. Diamond wants to buy Lara's building He said: "I want to buy this building, La-ra. How much you want for it? Please, giving me less price" (page 106)

Analysis: the function of convivial act in this utterance is offering. In this utterance Diamond received Lara's offered by saying

that he wanted to buy the building with less price.

8. Lara sat down at a booth. Someone offered her things by saying: "What can I bring you ? "Orange juice and coffee, or another? (page 141)

Analysis : the function of convivial act in this utterance is offering. In this utterance someone offered Lara bringing something whether orange juice or coffee.

9. The man shook his head and saying to Lara: "No, money has nothing to do with it. Can I bring you more coffee, lady? (page 178)

Analysis : the function of convivial act in this utterance is offering. In this utterance the man offered Lara if Lara wanted more coffee, the man will bring them to her.

10. Lara offered Paul Martin in to get lunch together. So that Lara says to Martin: Lara: "can we have lunch together, Mr. Martin? Can we go together? (page 198)

Analysis: the function of convivial act in this utterance is offering. In this utterance Lara offered Mr. Martin had lunch together

4.2.2 Compliment

1. Jesse proud because Howard Keller received two scholarships. One is a scholarship at Princeton and the other is a baseball

scholarship at Harvard. Jesse said to Keller: "Gee, that's great! Congratulations.....you are my idol" (page 117)

Analysis: the function of convivial act in this utterances is compliment. In this utterance, Jesse praised Howard Keller because Keller received two scholarships. Jesse said that it is a great result and he congratulated him.

2. Lara met Steve Rice at lobby, she praised him Lara: "Oh my dear, you're number one, you're the best" (page 122)

Analysis: the function of convivial act in this utterance is compliment. In this utterance Lara complimented Steve rice by saying he was number one and he was also the best

3. Howard Keller was very enthusiastic because the hotel he managed was running well. By the end of the first month, the hotel was full and had long waiting list. He praised Lara: "That's wonderful, Lara. It's going to be like the Cameron Palace, bigger and better. You're perfect, Lara" (page 125)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is compliment. In this utterance Howard Keller complimented Lara because the hotel she managed had developed bigger and becomes as the Cameron palace. Howard also

complemented Lara by saying that she was perfect.

4. Charles Colin is proud of Lara. He praised her. Colin: “Congratulations. You’re so wonderful. I’m proud of you, without you none of this would happen” (page 126) –

Analysis: the function of convivial act is compliment. In this utterance Colin complimented Lara because of her working hard, her enterprise became bigger than before. Colin Complimented her by saying that Lara was wonderful.

5. Ryan met Lara at the dinner party. He likes Lara and give her compliment. Ryan: “You’re so beautiful and smart, Lara” (page 133)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is compliment. In this utterance Ryan complimented Lara because of her beauty and intelligence.

6. Charles Colin asks Lara about the buildings are going on. Lara : “You are smart Colin, you know about that buildings. You are so kind to me (page 145)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is compliment. Lara complimented Charles Co-lin because Colin was smart and know about the building that Lara wanted.

7. Paul Martin praised Lara when he saw those apartments has finished to build. Paul said: “You’ve done a good job. You are not beautiful but also clever, Lara (page 168)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is compliment. In this utterance Paul complimented. Lara because she is beautiful and clever.

8. Keller praised Lara who finished the schedule on time. Keller said : “What an extraordinary idea, Lara....very good....” (page 175)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is compliment. In this utterance Keller complimented Lara because of her extraordinary idea.

9. Katty praised Lara by saying: “You looked just like I thought, you’re so beautiful (181)
- Analysis: the function of convivial act is compliment. In this utterance Katty complimented Lara because Lara was so beautiful.

4.2.3 Greeting

1. When Lara awakend, she wanted to see Sean mac Allister. Lara says him: “Good morning, my dear. You’re looking lovely today” (page 87)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is greeting. In this utterance Lara greeted Sean Mac Allister to whom she wanted to see

2. Mike meets Lara at the lobby of the hotel, he smiled and said: “Good morning, Lara. Have a nice day!” (page 104)

Analysis : the function of convivial act is greeting. In this utterance Mike greeted Lara when they met at the lobby.

3. Lara walked toward the workers. One of the workers said: “Good morning, miss Cameron” (page 134)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is greeting. In this utterance one of the workers greeted Lara when she walked toward them.

4. The receptionist asked Lara for his helping He said: “Good morning, Miss Cameron, can I help you?” (page 159)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is greeting. In this utterance the receptionist greeted Lara and asked her for his helping

5. Bella greets lara when she saw Lara in the waiting room at the hotel. Bella: “You will always be welcomed, Miss Cameron” (page 98)

Analysis : the function of convivial act is greeting. In this utterance Bella greeted Lara by saying always be welcomed for Miss Cameron.

4.2.4 Commiserate

1. Bertha feels symphatizing to Lara because Lara’s father was sick. Bertha said: “I hope your father will be recovered soon, child.....if there is anything I can do let me know.....(page 50)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is commiserate. In this utterance Bertha Commiserated Lara because of Lara’s father was sick.

2. Steele thanks that Lara felt sad because the job is not running well. He felt sympathize and say: “Lara, don’t worry. I won’t let it happened” (page 84)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is commiserate. In this utterance Steele commiserated to Lara who felt sad because her job was not running well.

3. Erickson felt sympathize to Lara because Lara worked so hard. Erickson : “Don’t worry Lara, no problem. You just go home, get a rest and relax. You’re in good hands (page 85).

Analysis: the function of convivial act is commiserate. In this utterance Erickson commiserated Lara not to worry, got a rest and relax.

4. Bertha sympathized Poppi who had been made her suffering. Bertha: “Take her out

and enjoy yourself. You'll find in a great relaxation (page 87)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is commiserate. In this utterance Bertha commiserated Poppi to get a great relax and enjoy herself

4.2.5 Inviting

1. Howard Keller asked Lara going out for a few things. Howard said: "Are you free today ? I invite you for dinner this evening" (page 110)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is inviting. In this utterance, Howard invited Lara for the dinner that evening

2. Lara invited Howard for lunch. Lara said : "If you don't mind, Howard we'll go for lunch. Get a rest for a while (page 129).

Analysis: the function of convivial act is inviting. In this utterance Lara invited Howard for lunch

3. Lara invited Keller seeing their new apartments in Fourteenth Street. Lara said to him: "Let's go to see our new apartment. They looked so nice (page 224)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is inviting. In this utterance Lara invited Keller going to see their new apartments

4. Hershey called Lara for the third time that afternoon. Lara finally picked up the phone

and spoke him. Lara: "Mr.Hershey, I'd like to invite you for the dinner tonight. You are one of my best workers" (page 236).

Analysis: the function of convivial act is inviting. In this utterance Lara invite Mr. Hersley for dinner because Mr. Hersley is one of Lara best friend.

4.2.6 Thanking

1. Lara made a note on the desk pad. She wants to thank to the principal at Dalton company. She met again him at noon and said: "I thank you David for your kindness helping me for these buildings (page 14)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is thanking. In this utterance Lara gave thank to David for his kindness helping Lara

2. Kathy came to Lara Cameron's room by saying her resume. Lara asked Kathy to sit down. Kathy answered to Lara by saying: "Thank you" (page 15)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is thanking. In this utterance Kathy gave her thank to Lara for sitting down

3. Lara felt happy because Mac Allister wants to help her. Lara said: "Thank you, Mr. Allister. Thank you very much " (page 52)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is thanking. In this utterance Lara gave her

thank to Mr. Alister because he wanted to help her.

4. Peterson accompanied Lara going to town
Lara said : “Thank you so much. I can’t tell you how good you make me feel. I’m very happy” (page 96)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is thanking. In this utterance Lara gave her thank to Peterson because he accompanied Lara to check the apartment built.

5. Howard keller telephoned Lara at the Palmer House. Howard said that the bank has just approved Lara’s loan. Lara was glad and said: “Oh, thank you, thank you very much ‘(page 110)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is thanking. In this utterance Lara gave her thank to Keller because Lara’s loan had been approved

6. Lara watched silently as the man brought her the coffee and orange juice to the table. Lara saw it and said : “Thank you” (page 142)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is thanking. In this utterance Lara gave her thank to the man who brought her coffee and orange juice to the table.

7. Paul Martin looked up as Lara walked in. Lara told him: “Mr. Martin, I come here to

thank you for your kindness to help me” (page 165)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is thanking. In this utterance Lara gave her thank to Paul Martin for his helping to Lara

8. Paul gave Lara some flowers. Lara received them and said; “Thank you for the flowers. They are nice” (page 200)

Analysis: the function of convivial act is thanking. In this utterance Lara gave Paul her thank because paul gave Lara some nice flowers.

V. CONCLUSION

Based on identifying and analyzing convivial act according to its illocutionary function in the novel *The Stars Shine Down* by Shidney Sheldon , it is found six aspects of convivial act in that novel. They are : offering ,compliment ,greeting ,commiserate, inviting and thanking. The most used of illocutionary function is offering, greeting, compliment, thanking, commiserate, inviting

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