AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY AND PERLOCUTIONARY ACT IN DETECTIVE CONAN COMIC

A Thesis
Submitted to Faculty of Adab and Humanities
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements For Bachelor Degree on English Letters

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ABSTRACT


This research focuses on the using of illocutionary act in Detective Conan comic and the way the illocutionary successfully or unsuccessfully meet the perlocutionary act. The aims of this research are to find out the classification of Illocutionary Acts used in comic Detective Conan and how the hearer gives the perlocutionary effect to the speaker.

The methodology used in this research is qualitative descriptive. The researcher collects the data from the comic, and then describes the classification of Illocutionary Acts and the way illocutionary act meet the perlocutionary effect in every utterance. Based on the theories method provided, the data are analyzed one by one to know the classification of Illocutionary Acts and the way illocutionary act meet the perlocutionary effect. To focus on the research, his research limits the data into fifty three data.

The researcher found all the classification of illocutionary acts used in Detective Conan comic; Declarations, Representatives, Expressives, Directives, and Commissives. Furthermore, the researcher found various ways the perlocutionary effects successful or unsuccessful after the speech act are uttered. Some perlocutionary effects are successful with body language assist.
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Approved By:
Advisor

ABDURROSYID. M.EIL.

( Day/Date Wed/21 - 10 - 2015 )

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JAKARTA
2015
LEGALIZATION

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The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on November 12th, 2015. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, November 12th, 2015

Examination Committee

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is original work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institutions of higher learning, except where due to acknowledgement has been made in the text.

Jakarta, Oktober 2015

Riska Rahman
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Jakarta, Oktober 2015

The Writer
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Research Background

Language is a sound symbol system which is agreed to use by the member of society in cooperative, communication, and self-identify. In addition, language relates to all aspectual of life and the nature around society which uses. Moreover, language has function as human communication tool, in verbal and nonverbal. Thus, as a sound symbol system, Human being can produce the utterance and build communication each other using a language.

According to Gee, language serves a great many functions; giving and getting information to support the performance of social activities and social identities and to support human affiliation within cultures, social groups, and institutions. In addition, the utterance (including sentence or sentences) brings concepts (thought, suggestion and so on) which is uttered by the speaker to the hearer. In short, language has many functions in communication to support social relationship between humans in their environment. By the communication, the speaker and hearer can also get the new knowledge because the utterances bring information such as thought, idea, suggestion, and so on.

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2 Ibid., p.4.
3 Abdul Chaer and Leonie Agustina, Sosiolinguistik, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010)., p.15.
In linguistics, communication is also studied and it is one of the pragmatics concerned. A pure pragmatics would be concerned with concepts like belief, utterance, and intension and their inter-relation. Additionally, pragmatics, as the study of the way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study those premises and determines how they affect, and effectualize, human language use. Specifically, pragmatics is concerned with the use of language and what the speaker and the hearer utter in communication.

One of pragmatics study which is related to the communication and also the utterance is speech act. Speech act is the actions performed via utterances. Moreover, in speech act theory, language is seen as a form of acting. The theory begins from a speech which was uttered by the Britain Philosopher, John L. Austin, in Harvard University, 1955. In speech act, Austin states that there are three kinds of different act; Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. Look at the example below:

(1) MM: I think I might go and have another bun.

AM: I was going to get another one.

BM: Could you get me a tuna and sweetcorn one please?

AM: Me as well?

(Students at bun lunch 1996 (In Joan Cutting))

Joan explains that the first level of analysis is the words themselves: „I think I

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might go and have another bun."; "I was going to get another one." And so on are locutionary act; the form of the words uttered or the act of saying something.\textsuperscript{11} Continually, what the speakers, MM and AM are the part of illocutionary effect. Joan states that illocutionary effect is "what is done in uttering the words", the function of the words, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind.\textsuperscript{12}

In another hand, there are some categories of illocutionary act which has been stated by Searle; Assertives (he used the term "representative" his original publication), Directives, Commisives, Expressives, and Declaratives.\textsuperscript{13} The illocutionary act above can be classified based on Searle's theory. Therefore, these categories divide every utterance which is uttered by the speaker.

After the illocutionary act is uttered by the speaker, there will be the result of the words: MM gets up and brings AM and BM a tuna and sweetcorn. This act is known as "perlocutionary effect". It is the effect on the hearer, hearer’s reaction.\textsuperscript{14} Additionally, a speaker actually has a hope how the hearer will catch the meaning based on the aim of the utterance. The effect or influence power can be intentional or unintentional created by the speaker.\textsuperscript{15} Thus, the illocutionary acts uttered are hoped to get the perlocutionary acts from the hearer. Nevertheless, in a conversation, there is not all the illocutionary acts getting the perlocutionary effect that is hoped by the speaker, sometimes a hearer cannot follow the speaker’s illocutionary act or cannot do the perlocutionary act based on the speaker hoped.

\begin{flushright}
\textsuperscript{12} \textit{Ibid}.
\end{flushright}
Look at the example:

(2) “Shoot her!16”

The utterance of (2) contains the illocutionary act of, variously, urging, advising the addressee to shoot her; but the perlocutionary effect of persuading, forcing, or frightening the addressing into shoot her.17 Otherwise, the hearer might ignore the utterance. As the perlocutionary effect, the hearer may say “Sorry, I can’t” or even he may save the woman who wants to be shot. The unpredictable effect can be occurred based on the hearer’s power; the hearer may follow or not the illocutionary effect from the speaker.

The explanation above shows how important the illocutionary act to influence the hearer in every conversation. Moreover, by the types of the illocutionary act, we can look up the specific aims in every utterance which uttered. In addition, this conversation does not only take place in the daily life, but also in a comic. The utterances which contain the illocutionary act and perlocutionary effect, furthermore, occur in every situation; formal and informal and also can be uttered by all ages. Thus, the researcher is interested to analyze the types of illocutionary act by Searle’s theory; representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaration and is analyzed how the hearer gives perlocutionary effect to the speaker. Additionally, the researcher also is aware the way the speaker gets the perlocutionary effect; whether successful or unsuccessful the illocutionary influence the hearer in Detective Conan Comic Volume 2.

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17 Ibid., p.237.
B. Research Focus

This research will analyze the speech acts which utter by the characters in the Detective Conan Comic Volume 2. The research focuses on the types of illocutionary act by John R. Searle. To support this research, the research uses the type of speech act; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act by John L. Austin. This research will also aware with the way of each conversation. It is about how the illocutionary act successfully meets the perlocutionary act or not.

C. Research Questions

Based on the research background, the researcher identifies some research questions:

1. What are the types of speech act uttered by the characters of Detective Conan Comic?

2. How the perlocutionary effects are successful or unsuccessful after the speech acts are uttered?

D. Significance of the Study

From the existence of this research, it is expected to contribute theoretical and practical benefits:

1. Theoretical

Theoretically, this research is hoped to contribute to:

1. Linguistics students, especially in study of pragmatics in order that this
research can help other linguistics students to find new ideas for developing some researches with speech act as the basic theory.

2. Researchers, to present and add enough information about related topic.

2. **Practical**

Practically, this research is hoped to contribute to:

1. The development of the knowledge of language society, especially for people who want to involve deeper in the linguistics.

2. The first step in introducing linguistics to societies, especially in the study of communication in society with the basic theory of speech act.

**E. Research Methodology**

1. **The Objectives of the Research**

The objectives of the research are:

1. To determine the types of speech act uttered by the characters of the comic.

2. To analyze the perlocutionary effects successful or unsuccessful in the way of conversation.

2. **The Method of the Research**

According to the identification of the problems and the objectives of the problems, this research uses qualitative method. Qualitative method is the assessment method or research method toward a problem which does not design or programmed uses statistic procedures.\(^{18}\) The method is based on method,

theories, or relevant approach, such as history approach, sociology, psychology, and textual approach.\textsuperscript{19} Moreover, qualitative researchers focus on subjective meanings, definitions, metaphors, symbols, and descriptions of specific cases.\textsuperscript{20}

3. The Techniques of Data Collecting and Data Analysis

The process of data collecting is important in this research. The technique used in this research is bibliography technique (teknik pustaka). According to Subroto, bibliography technique uses written sources to obtain the data.\textsuperscript{21} By this technique, the process of analyzing the data is done in some steps:

1) The first, the researcher reads the Comic thoroughly.
2) The second, the researcher chooses and notes down the utterances which contain the illocutionary act.
3) The next, classifying types of illocutionary act and determine the way of the illocutionary act successes or not in each dialogue.
4) Then, describe the result by using the appropriate theory.
5) The last, give the conclusion of the result

4. The Unit of Analysis

Detective Conan is chosen as the unit of analysis. Detective Conan is one of Japanese Comic which is written by Oyama Goushou. This unit analysis is taken from an online comic reader, mangareader.net and this comic is translated by Stephen. Furthermore, the unit analysis of this research focuses on the Detective Conan Comic Volume 2. The researcher takes 53 (fifty three) speech acts which

\textsuperscript{20} W. Lawrence Neuman, Social Research Methods; Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches, (USA: Allyn & Bacon, 1997), p. 328.
happens in the conversation of Detective Conan Comic volume 2. The 53 (fifty three data comes from 1/3 speech acts of all the speech acts. As the unit of analysis, the researcher chooses the each data randomly.

5. The Instrument of the Research

The research uses a data card as the instrument of the research. This instrument is used to classify the speech act happened in the Detective Conan Comic Volume 2. The relevant data is written in a data card and the main problem which is as the target of the research will be written in the card as the head (entry). Thus, this instrument makes the researcher easy to classify the data.

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A. Previous Research

Speech act research has already studied since years ago. Therefore, there are many researchers who worked in speech act research especially in analyzing the types of illocutionary act. In order to avoid the research from the similar corpus and explanation, the previous researches are needed to review. Here are the previous researches which explain as a follow:

First, the research has done by Eka Nuria Azka with entitle An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in The Transcription of Despicable Me Movie Based on Searle’s Theory. This research is published by State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta in January 13th, 2014. The goal of this research is to understand the types of illocutionary act which are stated by Searle and to know the meaning of illocutionary acts. Moreover, the method of this research is qualitative method with descriptive analysis. In addition, the result of this research can be concluded as the follow:

1. The four types of illocutionary acts have been found in the transcript of Despicable Me, such as: Representative (asserting, concluding, describing), Expressives (Thanking, compliment, apologizing), Directives (commanding, ordering, requesting and suggesting), Commisives (promising, threatening, refusing, and pledging).

2. The observation of context is to know the situation on the event.
Additionally, the participants and the topic are really helpful in determining the illocutionary acts as well as in understanding the movie and transcription of *Despicable Me*.  

Second, the research which is published in State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, November 21st, 2013 was done by Lutfiyah Romadani. The title of this research is *The Illocutionary Act of Orphan Movie*. The research has the goal to understand the context and purpose of why the message in the dialogues are conveyed and delivered in such ways. It also aims to understand, describe, and identify the types of illocutionary act in the dialogues of the selected main characters of the movie. Furthermore, the method which is used in this research is the qualitative to analyze the data. The results of this research are:

1. The context of the situation as background knowledge to assume every utterance becomes one of the focuses in this research. Moreover, in this research has been found and analyzed nineteen data in the utterances of characters of the film *Orphan* that are classified according to the theory of illocutionary acts by John Searle: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

2. Most of all the utterances are performative utterances. It is an utterance which refers to the acts or the utterance shows that the speaker doing something when she speaks.  

Third research has been done by Usep Muttaqin entitle *A Speech Act Analysis*.

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The research is published in State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta, Juny 21st, 2013. The goal of this research is to analyze the speech act used in Zaid’s utterances of The Message. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative research. Moreover, this research has a result that in the dialogues of the movie, Zaid performs four types of speech acts; representative, directive, commissive and declaration.

Last, the research has done by Indrawan Puspa Negara, Efek Tindak Tutur Tokoh Charlie Kenton terhadap Max Kenton dalam Film Real Steel: Analisi Ilokusi Kompetitif. It is published in Universitas Indonesia, July 12th, 2012. This research uses qualitative with descriptive analysis as the method of the research. Moreover, the goals of this research are to analyze how a father talks to his son using competitive Leech which is type of illocutionary with negative politeness and to analyze the speech act effects which happen to Max Keton when he gets competitive illocutionary utterances. Otherwise, this research has some results:

1. The effect of the used competitive illocutionary act has variation. The most effect can we seen that there are some quarrels between the speaker and hearer when the speaker uses the competitive illocutionary with threatening sentences.

2. The variations effect of competitive illocutionary acts; first, the threatening sentences can fulfill the aim, but the effect of both speaker and hearer seem perforce doing the perlocutionary act and the last, there

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will be a distant between the speaker and hearer when the hearer cannot fulfill the utterance which is uttered by the speaker.\textsuperscript{26}

In short, those previous researches above are different to this research. The first difference is the corpus used in this research. This research uses utterances in \textit{Detective Conan Comic}. Then, even though there is the same theory used but the research also has a different focus that this research is focused on the effect of perlocutionary effect after the speaker uttering his illocutionary act.

\textbf{B. Speech Act Definition}

Speech act theory begins from a speech which was uttered by the Britain Philosopher, John L. Austin, in Harvard University, 1955.\textsuperscript{27} Then the articles was published with entitle \textit{"How to do things with words"} in 1962. In speech act theory, language is seen as a form of acting.\textsuperscript{28} Furthermore, this theory is one of the pragmatics studies which focuses on the utterances both speaker and hearer in a conversation. Hence, the linguists have their way to explain the term of speech act theory. Here are the Speech act definitions from some sources:

1. According to Yule in books, \textit{The Study of Language} and \textit{Pragmatics}, Speech act is the recognizing type of „action“ performed by a speaker by the utterance.\textsuperscript{29} The speaker normally expects that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer.\textsuperscript{30} In addition,

\textsuperscript{27} F. X. Nadar, (2003), \textit{Op.Cit.}, p. 11
\textsuperscript{29} George Yule, \textit{The Study of Language}, (UK: Cambridge, 2006)., p.118.
the term speech act to describe actions such as “apologizing”, “complaining”, “complimenting”, “inviting”, “requesting”, “commanding”, “questioning” or “informing”.

2. Austin explains (in Nadar) that basically, when a speaker says something, he or she also does something. When a speaker uses verbs “promise”, “apologize”, “name”, or “pronounce”, it means that the speaker does not only say but also doing promising act, apologizing act, or naming act.\(^{31}\)

3. Huford et. al. defines speech act: An act of assertion is carried out when a speaker utters a declarative sentence (which can be either true or false), and undertakes a certain responsibility, or commitment, to the hearer, that particular state of affairs, or situation, exist in the world.\(^{32}\)

4. Finch states that speech act theory sees all exchanges as events of some kind: they are intended to accomplish something, whether the straightforward acts of informing and requesting, or the more complex ones of giving pleasure and warming.\(^{33}\)

Based on the definitions above, speech act is an utterance act performed by the speaker. It can influence the hearer to do what the speaker says. Furthermore, the speech act theory has types of speech act to support its analysis.

C. Types of Speech Act

According to Searle (In Wardaugh), when we speak, at least there are three kinds of act: utterance acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts (utterance


acts were called *locutionary* act by Austin, who also use the term *illocutionary act* and further term we will use shortly, *perlocutionary acts*).  

1. **Locutionary Act**

Saying locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to “meaning” in the traditional sense. Locutionary Act is called as the act of saying something. This is a basic act of utterance or producing meaningful linguistic expression. It refers to the fact that we must use words or sentences if we are to say anything at all.

2. **Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary Act is a performed via communicative force of an utterance. Illocutionary acts have to do with the intents of speakers, such as starting, questioning, promising, or commanding. Moreover, Thanking, congratulating, and advising are all act which differ in their illocutionary force, the speaker does more than describe or assert facts about some situation. For example, the utterance of the statement:

(2) “You will your hands blow off”.

This utterance above is understood as an act of warning and also has

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the illocutionary force of a warning. Speech acts theorists refer to these as illocutionary acts – acts performed through the medium of language – as opposed to locutionary acts which are those perform by the mere of speaking.\footnote{Geoffrey Finch, (2003), \textit{Op.Cit} p.160.}

3. **Perlocutionary Act**

Perlocutionary Act is the act of producing an effect in the hearer by means of the utterance.\footnote{Nick Riemer, (2010), \textit{Op.Cit.}, p.109.} Thus, an utterance can cause the hearer to do something. In addition, perlocutionary act is an act to influence the hearer such as, embarrassing, intimidating, persuading, and so on.\footnote{F. X. Nadar, (2003), \textit{Op.Cit.}, p. 15.} If the speaker says "I bet you a dollar he’ll win" and the hearer says “On”, the speaker"s illocutionary act of offering a bet has led to the hearer"s perlocutionary act of accepting it.\footnote{Ronald Wardhaugh, (1986), \textit{Op.Cit.}, p.277}

D. **Classification of Illocutionary Act**

Austin categories the illocutionary acts into five basic categories of veridictive, expositive, exercitive and commissive.\footnote{John R. Searle, (1979), \textit{Op.Cit.}, p.1.} But Searle thinks that Austin"s taxonomy of illocutionary act contains several weaknesses and needs to be revised. Because of those weaknesses, Searle present a list of what he regards as the basic categories of illocutionary acts which his classification relates to Austin"s. General classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts:\footnote{George Yule, (2000), \textit{Op.Cit.}, p.53.}
a. **Declarations**, these are words or expressions that change the world by their very utterance, such as “I bet”, “I declare”, “I resign”. Declarations bring about some alteration in the status or condition of the referred to object solely in virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed.\(^{49}\) Searle gives examples of the used to perform declaration in semantic structure is \(^{51}\):

(3) I declare: your employment is (hereby) terminated.

(4) I declare: my position (hereby) terminated.

b. **Representatives**, the act of words state what the speaker believe to be the case. The representatives include describing, claiming, hypothesizing, insisting, and predicting.\(^{52}\) Statement of the fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions, as illustrated in (5), are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is.\(^{53}\)

(5) a. The earth is flat.

b. Chomsky didn’t write about peanuts.

c. It was a warm sunny day.

c. **Expressives** are the acts in which the words state what the speaker feels. Apologizing, praising, congratulating, deploring, and regretting are the part of expressives illocutionary acts.\(^{54}\) In performing an expressive, the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the


\(^{51}\) *Ibid.*


words to match the world, rather the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed.\textsuperscript{55} In using expressive, the speaker states the words fit in his feeling. As the illustrated in (6), they can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker”s experiences.\textsuperscript{56}

(6) a. I”m really sorry!
   b. Congratulations!
   c. Oh, yes, great, mmmm, ssahh!

d. **Directives** cover acts in which the words aimed at making the hearer do something, such as „commanding”, „requesting”, „inviting”, „forbidding”, „suggesting”.\textsuperscript{57} The commands, orders, requests, or suggestions can be positive or negative, as the example below:\textsuperscript{58}

(7) a. Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black.
   b. Could you lend me a pen, please?
   c. Don”t touch that.

The direction of fit is world-to-words and the sincerity condition is want (or wish or desire).\textsuperscript{59} Furthermore, Searle add the verbs donating members of this class are *ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat*, and also *invite, permit, and advise*.\textsuperscript{60}

e. **Commissives** are the words commit the speaker to future action, such as promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing, and volunteering.\(^{61}\)

The promises, threats, refusals, and pledges can be performed by the speaker or by the speaker as a member of a group.\(^{62}\)

(8) a. I'll be back.

b. I'm going to get it right next time.

c. We will not do that.

These five general functions of speech acts, with their key features, are summarized in a table.\(^{63}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speech Act Type</th>
<th>Direction of Fit</th>
<th>S = Speaker; X = situation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Declarations</td>
<td>Words change the world</td>
<td>S causes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Representatives</td>
<td>Make words fit the world</td>
<td>S believe X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expressives</td>
<td>Make the world fit worlds</td>
<td>S feels X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directives</td>
<td>Make the world fit words</td>
<td>S wants X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissives</td>
<td>Make the world fit words</td>
<td>S intends X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. **Direct and Indirect Speech Act**

Besides the classification of speech act, an utterance has other features which are uttered by speakers. These features are direct and indirect speech act. Direct speech act is the utterance which is based on the aim of the sentence, for example report sentence to announce, imperative sentence to command, persuade, or

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question sentence to ask something. In addition, Searle said (In Cutting) that the speaker using a direct speech act wants to communicate the literal meaning that the words conventionally express; there is a direct relationship between the form and the function. Wijana gives the example sentences which contain the directive speech act, as the following sentences:

(9) Sidin has five cats.

(10) Where is Bali Island?

(11) Take my clothes!

In addition, when an interrogative structure such as Did you...?, Are you...? or Can we...? is used with the function of a question, it is describe as a direct speech act. By this direct speech act, the hearer is easy to understand because the utterances have direct meaning.

However, indirect speech act is an utterance which is different with the aim of its sentence; thus, the indirect speech act can be diverse and depend on the context. On the other hand, Searle (In Joan) explained that someone using an indirect speech act wants to communicate a different meaning from the apparent surface meaning; the form and function are not directly related. The indirect speech can be understood by the hearer who has been trained in understanding situational context sentences meaning. For example:

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(12) Can you reach the salt?\textsuperscript{72}

Searle explains on his book that the utterance does not mean merely as question but as a request to pass the salt. The utterance is meant as a request; that is, the speaker intends to produce in the hearer the knowledge that a request has been made to him, and he intends to produce this knowledge by means of getting the hearer to recognize his intention to produce it.\textsuperscript{73} Such cases, in which the utterance has two illocutionary forces, are to be sharply distinguished from the cases in which, for example, the speaker tells the hearer that he wants him to do something; and then the hearer does it because the speaker want him to, though no request at all has been made, meant, or understood.\textsuperscript{74}

In addition, the declarative structures are also indirect request.\textsuperscript{75} Look at the example below:

(13) a. Move out of the way!
   b. Do you have to stand in front of the TV?
   c. You’re standing in front of the TV.
   d. You’d make a better door than a window.

As Yule explains that where the speaker wants to the addressee not stand in front of the TV, the utterances in (13) is a command/request, but only the imperative structure in (13a) represents a direct speech act.\textsuperscript{76} Furthermore, the interrogative in (13b) is not being used only as a question, hence it is an indirect

\textsuperscript{73} \textit{Ibid.}
\textsuperscript{74} \textit{Ibid.}, p.31.
speech act.\textsuperscript{77} Meanwhile, the (13c) and (13d) are the indirect request as the declarative structure. Moreover, indirect speech acts are generally associated with greater politeness in English than direct speech act.\textsuperscript{78}

\textsuperscript{77} Ibid.

\textsuperscript{78} Ibid., p. 56.
CHAPTER III
DATA ANALYSIS

C. Data Description

The data used in this research is Detective Conan Comic Volume 2 from mangareader.net. All the conversation in the comic is read carefully. Then, the researcher randomly takes 53 (fifty three) speech acts which happens in the conversation of Detective Conan Comic volume 2. The fifty three (53) data comes from 1/3 speech acts of all the speech acts. Moreover, the dialogues compiled into data card, the data card contains picture of the dialogues.

After the data has been collected, the next steps are processing and analyzing the data. The data is classified into the kinds of illocutionary act according to Searle’s categories of illocutionary act; representatives, commissives, directives, declaration, and expressives. Furthermore, the data is also described the situation and the way perlocutionary acts are successful or unsuccessful in each conversation.

D. Data Analysis

Data 1
A conversation between Conan and his new friends as follow:

Conan: “Nice to meet you! I’m going to this school starting today. I’m Edogawa Conan. H, Hi!!”

His friends: “Edogawa… Konan? What a Weird name!!”

The dialogue above has a context which is important to be understood by the reader and the researcher because it gives some information and situation outside the language used. The situation of the conversation is in Conan’s new elementary school. He introduces himself as the new student in the class by saying “Nice to meet you! I’m going to this school starting today. I’m Edogawa Conan. H, Hi!!” With the direct speech, he describes himself in front of his new friends. Based on the speech act theory, Conan’s utterance “I’m Edogawa Conan” represents the illocutionary act of introducing himself. According to Searle, the type of this illocutionary act is representative by describing himself.

Moreover, the illocutionary act needs a perlocutionary act. Thus, Conan’s classmates are the hearer who will give the perlocutionary act. Nevertheless, his classmates give such a bad feedback perlocutionary act. They do not say such the utterances “welcome”, “nice to meet you, too”, or “Hi!” instead, they spontaneously surprise and laugh after hearing his name because they think it is funny which they have ever heard. In this case, hence, Conan’s illocutionary act is unsuccessful because it does not meet the expected perlocutionary act from the hearers.
Data 2

Professor Agasa: “Oh yeah! Look what I made! One of those criminal-catching gadgets you wanted…”

Conan: “R, Really?!”

Professor Agasa: “Kick-Power-Enhancing Shoes!!”

Conan: “Huh?”

Professor Agasa: “This device uses electricity and magnetic force to stimulate the entire foot and raise its power to the limit!! Kick a ball with these shoes, and the crooks won’t stand a chance!! I thought be great for you, Shinichi-kun, since you play soccer so much!!”

Conan: “Thanks, Professor!”

In this conversation, Mr. Agasa has just invented an invention; the Kick-Power-Enhancing Shoes. Then, he explains his invention to Conan. In this part, furthermore, Professor Agasa does the representative illocutionary act. It aimed states the speaker’s belief to be case. Hence, Conan as the hearer does the good
perlocutionary act. He says “R, Really?!” as the expression of surprising and the last, he expresses his grateful to Professor Agasa which gives his invention to him.

Data 3

A dialogue between Conan and his girl friends:

**His friends** : “That’s amazing Conan-kun!!”

**Conan** : “Eh yeah, I played a lot of soccer when I was in grade school..”

**His friends** : “when he was in grade school?”

The situation of this dialogue is Conan’s girl friend amazed with Conan’s ability in playing soccer. They show his feeling by saying “That’s amazing Conan-kun!!”. Frankly, Conan is quite ashame answering “Eh yeah, I played a lot of soccer when I was in grade school..”. He tries to show that what he did is not an amazing effort. However, Conan utterance successfully makes his friend confusing. He said that he had played a lot when he had been in grade school but his friends only know that he just enters the school. Soon, his friends say “when he was in grade school?” as their surprising expression. Then, Conan goes away and does not make any clarification.
From the dialogue, Conan’s girl friends do the expressive illocutionary act. They show their admiration to Conan. Meanwhile, the perlocutionary act looks successful even though Conan as the hearer does not express his gratitude and also gives some confusion in the last.

**Data 4**

The conversation between Conan and Kogorou Mouri:

Conan  : “Oji-chan!”
Kogorou Mouri : Geh

Conan  : “What are you doing?”
Kogorou Mouri : “Ssssshh! Sssshhhh! This is work!!”

Conan  : “Are you shadowing that guy?”
Kogorou Mouri : “Aaah, what if he hears you?! You’re a bother, go home!!
Tell Ran I’ll be a while, so don’t make dinner for me!”

The conversation takes place on a street in the afternoon after Conan goes back to school. He meets Kogorou Mouri in the way he back home. Conan calls Kogorou Mouri “Oji-chan”. Spontaneously, Kogorou who is seriously shadowing
a man feels shock knowing Conan calling him. But Conan still continues his questions; “What are you doing?!” Kogorou does not answer with the appropriate utterance. He chases away Conan. However, Conan still interrogates Kogorou and Claims “Are you shadowing that guy?” Kogorou does not want to answer Conan”s question, he instead chases away Conan by commanding him; “Aaah, what if he hears you?! You”re a bother, go home!! Tell Ran I”ll be a while, so don”t make dinner for me!”

In this case, Conan’s purpose is to interrogate Kogorou Mouri. He does the representative illocutionary act by claiming Kogorou. Nevertheless, Kogorou as the hearer does not do the appropriate perlocutionary act because he does not answer Conan's questions and he also commands Conan to chase away him. Thus, the way Conan to get the correct perlocutionary act is unsuccessful.

Data 5

A conversation between Kogorou Mouri, Ran, and Conan is as follow:

Kogorou : “Hahaha!! What a piece of cake! I gotta get me some more of these high-paying job!! I got 500.000 yen just for following some guy for three days!”
Ran: “That’s great! You’re finally getting some good work!”

Kogorou Mouri: “Hahaha... Finally the rest of society has noticed my genius!”

Ran: “You were so amazing in that last case, Otou-san!”

From the dialogue, Kogorou Mouri who Ran calls “Otou-san” which has meaning “father” says “I gotta get me some more of these high-paying job!! I got 500,000 yen just for following some guy for three days!” to Ran and Conan in his apartment. It makes Kogorou Mouri proud of what just he has got. Then, Ran utters a congratulation “That’s great! You’re finally getting some good work!”

In addition, Kogorou Mouri utters “Hahaha... Finally the rest of society has noticed my genius!” He shows something which is made him proud to Ran. Then Ran praises him “you were so amazing that last case, Otou-san!” Meanwhile, Conan does not say anything to congratulate Kogorou.

Based on the context, Kogorou’s utterance is obvious that his illocutionary act is declaration. It defines of the successful performance of a person. Thus, that utterance is asserting includes in the paradigmatic case of declaration. Meanwhile, Ran’s utterance is the perlocutionary act. In this case, Kogorou’s illocutionary act gives good feedback from the hearer, Ran. Therefore, the way of this conversation is successful because the hearer’s perlocutionary act appropriates to the speaker illocutionary act. Nevertheless, the way of this conversation to Conan does not meet the expectation because Conan does not say anything. Thus, Conan does not do the perlocutinary act based on the illocutionary act.
A conversation between Abe Yutaka and Inspector Megure:

Abe Yutaka: “We had known each other for 25 years since college. One day, when we were having a drink together, he said, ‘we’re 42 now. Not spring chickens anymore. You want to make a bet to see who can live longer?’ ‘Aha, that sounds interesting…why don’t we set it at’ ‘five hundred million yen?’ so I accepted the challenge.”

Inspector Megure: “So you both took out five hundred million yen life insurance…”

Abe Yutaka: “Of course, I didn’t think the game would end after only three months…”
The conversation takes place in the police office. The Inspector Megure is investigating Abe Yutaka, Negishi Masaki’s friend after the death of Negishi. Abe Yutaka explains the chronology of a bet between Negishi and him. Inspector Megure responds to confirm Abe Yutaka’s explanation.

Based on the conversation above, Abe Yutaka is doing the representative illocutionary act. He describes the chronological when he spent his time with Negishi who had been killed after their meeting. The way of this conversation is successful because Inspector Megure as the hearer enthuses to Yutaka’s explanation.

Data 7

Kogorou Mouri : “Suspicious! Way too suspicious! He's got to be the one who did it! 500,000 yen!! He paid me 500,000 yen to follow that guy for three days!! That’s way too much!! And disgusting self-confident smile…”

Ran : “Then why didn’t you arrest him?”

Kogorou Mouri : “His alibi’s perfect.. And furthermore he used me to make it!”
Ran and Conan: “Eh?”

Kogorou claims Abe Yutaka is the one who killed Negishi and he tells his claiming to Ran and Conan in the way to go home. Kogorou is angry with this situation. In addition, he cannot judge Abe Yutaka as the killer of Negishi because Kagoro, the one who followed Negishi for three days does not have any evidences to judge Abe Yutaka. In other hand, Kagoro believes that Abe Yutaka is one of the killers of Negishi.

The illocutionary act in the conversation above is representative illocutionary act. Kogorou describes his suspicion to Ran and Conan. Additionally, the way of the conversation is successful because between the speaker and hearers give a good feedback each other.

Data 8

Kogorou Mouri: “The body was found Thursday evening, the night of the Himatsuri... And I had been following him up until Wednesday night.. Therefore, it must have happened
sometime between Wednesday night and Thursday evening…”

Ran : “Then, the person you suspect must have done it in that one day…”

Kogorou Mouri : “He was on a vocation from Wednesday morning to Friday night!!”

The conversation above has a great feedback between illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The speaker and hearer have the same enthusiastic in the conversation. Kogorou Mouri who is as the speaker does the representative illocutionary act. Besides, Ran as the hearer asks him as shown her curiosity. Therefore, the way of this conversation successfully gets the perlocutionary effects based on the expectation.

Data 9

Kogorou Mouri : “Who was Murdered!!”

Ran : “You don’t have to hit him so much”
Kogorou tries to crack Abe Yutaka’s alibi by investigating Yutaka’s schedule of his trip to Kyushu and the photos he took. He seems confusing because there are a lot of photos. In other hand, Conan also tries to investigate the case. He also looks the photos. However, Kogorou is angry about what Conan does. Spetaneously, he says “Who was murdered!” as the indirect speech to command Conan for stopping intervene and he also hits Conan. Knowing what Kogorou does, Ran commands to Kogorou by saying “You don’t have to hit him so much…”

In the dialogue above, Kogorou’s illocutionary act is directive illocutionary act because he command the hearer to do something. Thus, Conan as the hearer does what Kogorou commands. The way of this commanding is successful even though the way of the speaker act is not only commanding but also hit the hearer to make the hearer giving the perlocutionary effects based on his expectation. In other hand, Ran also give commanding to Kogorou Mouri but he does not say anything or act like to follow Ran’s commanding.

Data 10
Kogorou Mouri: “The victim’s ID was found on the ground near the Yagura at that Himatsuri! His dental records matches too, it’s gotta be the guy!”

Ran: “Hmm…”

Kogorou Finally finds the evidence of his claiming. He tells to Ran and describes it. Therefore, Kogorou does the representative illocutionary act by claiming and describing what he thinks. Nevertheless, Ran as the hearer only says “Hmm….” she does not show her opinion, agreement, or addition as an effect of Kogorou’s utterance. Hence, in this case, the percolutionary effect is not success.

Data 11

Conan: “Huh?” “Uwaa!!”

Kogorou Mouri: “That’s enough you little brat!!”

Ran: “Otou-san!!”

Conan who is thinking about the Negishi’s case spontaneously screams “Huh?” “Uwaa!!” because Kogorou hits his head. Kogorou also commands him
in the indirect way “That’s enough you little brat!!” The utterance means that what Kogorou did make Conan understand for not intervene. In addition, Ran also screams stopping Kogorou who is hitting Conan.

In this part, Kogorou’s utterance is the directive illocutionary act. He commands Conan to stop intervene. The illocutionary act successfully gets the expected perlocutionary effect even though the way to get it is not only by saying but also by doing something, such hitting Conan. In addition, Ran’s screaming successfully stops what Kogorou’s doing.

**Data 12**

Kogorou Mouri: “Hmph! Well anyways, the killer is Abe Yutaka!! He had a motive, too!!”

Ran: “A motive?”

Kogorou’s utterance tell about his claiming to Ran as the hearer. He assumes that Abe Yutaka is the killer and has a motive by killing Negishi. In this section, Kogoro does the representative illocutionary act. In addition, Ran utters “A motive?” as her enthusiastic in Kogorou’s claiming. Thus, he successfully makes Ran curious about his claiming.
Kogorou Mouri : “Got it?! Don’t you dare in my way!!”

Ran and Conan : “Ok!!”

Kogorou Mouri : “Dammit… They always end up coming with me…”

The conversation takes place in Narita Airport. Kogorou who was asked coming to the airport tells to Ran and Conan who always follow him. Kogorou does the directive illocutionary act. He utters to Ran and Conan. He does not want Ran and Conann bothering his activity. Ran and Conan say “Ok!” to follow Kogorou’s commanding. In other hand, Kogoro’s utterance “Dammit… They always end up coming with me…” is indirect speech which has meaning to chase away Ran and Conan for not follow him. However, Conan and Ran still follow him to help him solving the case. Hence, the second Kogoro’s utterance is unsuccessful getting the expected perlocutionary act from the hearers.
Kogorou Mouri: "Wow... It’s crowded here..."

Ran: "It's gonna be hard to find the inspector and his men like this..."

Kogorou express his opinion about the Narita Airport by saying "Wow... it’s crowded here..." Meanwhile, Ran does the representative illocutionary act because she claims that they are going to be hard finding persons in the crowded situation. Unfortunately, Kogorou and Conan do not utter anything to answer Ran's illocutionary act and there is not any solution to find the inspector and the man easily. Thus, the illocutionary act is not successful getting the perlocutionary act in this case.

Data 15
A conversation between Conan and professor Agasa:

Professor Agasa : “They’re my criminal-purchasing glasses!”
Conan : “How do you use this thing?”
Professor Agasa : “Just press the button on the side…”
Conan : “Oh? W, wow!! What’s this one flashing on and off?”

Professor Agasa : “I stuck one of these transmitters on a stray cat!! It looks like it’s probably in the dump, two km east of here. Stick one of these on someone, and you can find wherever they are, as long as they’re inside the 20 km radius… you can just leave it here most of the time…”
Conan : “Oh, it’s like a sticker!”

Professor Agasa explains his invention, the criminal-purchasing glasses. He gives his invention to Conan. Conan is enthusiastic with his invention and wants to know how the glasses work. Therefore, the conversation above is success between the hearer and speaker give a good feedback. Meanwhile, professor Agasa as the speaker does the representative illocutionary act by explaining his invention and how it works.

Data 16
A conversation between Masami and Kagorou Mouri:

Masami : “Please Mr. Detective... Please find my father!!”
Kogorou Mouri : “Ye... Yes...”

Masami a child who lost her father comes to Kogorou Mouri’s apartment. She begs Kogorou to find her father. Kogorou little bit shocks because a child cries and request him to find her father. However, he says “Ye..yes..” to accept her request. In short, Masami does the directive illocutionary act. She requests Kogoro to find her father then, Kogorou accepts hers. Hence, the illocutionary act in this case successfully meets the perlocutionary effects because the perlocutionary effect from Kogorou Mouri is based on the expectation.

Data 17

Masami : “This is my father, Hirota Kenzou... 170cm tall, age 48...”
Kogorou Mouri : “And the cat?”
Masami: “That’s my father’s cat, named ‘Kai’.. he really likes cats. He has 3 others named, „Tei‟, „Gou‟, and „Ou‟…”

Kogorou Mouri: “I see…. So he lived with some cats..”

Masami describes his father, Hirota Kenzuo. She tells the identity of Hirota Kenzuo. Kogorou also asks the cat in Hirota’s hands. Then, Masami explains the name of the cat and tell Kogorou that Hirota likes cats. In this conversation, Masami's explanation is representative illocutionary act. Then, the way between the illocutionary and the perlocutionary act is successful.

**Data 18**

Masami: “Thank you so much.. I’ll get in touch everyday..”

Kogorou Mouri: “Uh, Okay…”

Before she leaves back from Kogorou’s home, she promises to keep in touch with Kogorou “Thank you so much… I’ll get in touch everyday…” Kogorou accept her promise. In this conversation, Masami does commissives illocutionary act. Commissive illocutionary act is an act where the speaker commits for the future action. In the other hand, the conversation successfully meets the perlocutionary act because of Kogorou’s utterance.
Masami: “I am in your debt…”

Kogorou Mouri: “Hirota-san you really shouldn’t make such a cute daughter miss you so much…”

Finally, Kogorou knows where is Hirota and Masami meets Hirota. Masami express her grateful because of Kogorou’s effort. Kogorou also says that Hirota is fortune because has a daughter like Masami. In this case, Masami does the expressives illocutionary act. She states her grateful to Kogorou. In short, the way of this conversation is successful between the perlocutionary and the illocutionary act.

Data 20
The conversation between Conan, Kogorou, and Ran at Kogorou’s home:

Conan : “May be her father ran away from her again…”
Ran : “Eh…”
Kogorou Mouri : “That’s possibly… When that old man saw his daughter, he looked pretty surprised…”
Ran : “Stop joking around!!”

Ran calls Masami for several times. However, the phone number is wrong even though Ran have rechecked the number. She thinks of Masami’s condition. Meanwhile, Conan utters his assumption “May be her father ran away from her again…” Kogorou quite agrees with Conan’s utterance. He adds his assumption too. Nevertheless, Ran who worries about Masami’s condition is angry with Conan and Kogorou’s utterances. She says “Stop joking around!!” as a marking that she also disagrees with them.

The utterances above contain the illocutionary and perlocutionary act. Conan does the representative illocutionary act by claiming his assumption. In addition, in this case has two hearers and also two perlocutionary acts. The first perlocutionary effect is from Kogorou, he answer Conan utterance based on the expectation. However, Conan’s illocutionary act does not meet the expected perlocutionary effect because Ran utters her disagreement and also commanding for stopping claming with anger.

Data 21
A conversation between the land-lady, Kogorou Mouri, Ran, and Conan:

Kogorou Mouri : “Is this true, Ms. Land-lady?”

Ms. Land-lady : “Yeah... I found him hung up by his neck last night... it caused such a scene...”.

Ran : “Oh no...”

Ms. Land-lady : “It’s such a bothersome story... it's going to run our reputation here...”

The conversation takes place in a rent house where Hirota lived. Ran, Conan, and Kogorou meet the owner of the home to know the condition of Masami and Hirota. Unfortunately, Hirota has been dead and the land-lady claims that Hirota has been murdered. Meanwhile, Ran’s uttering “Oh no...” seems she does not believe in the case. But, actually, she shows her feeling that she is shock after hearing what the land-lady stating. Moreover, the land-lady utters a statement again to make Kogorou, Ran, and Conan believe what she said.

From the conversation above, Ms. land-lady does representative illocutionary act. Then, the illocutionary effect successfully meets the perlocutionary effect because Ran shows her feeling shock about what have done with Hirota.

Data 22
A conversation between Kogorou Mouri and Inspector Megure in the police office:

Inspector Megure : “It was a murder… after he was strangled to death, he was hung from the ceiling…”

Kogorou Mouri : “But that’s impossible…”

After Kogorou searched the information from the land-lady, he goes to police office to meet Inspector Megure for confirming the land-lady’s statements. Inspector Megure does representative illocutionary act. He explains what he found in the death of Hirota and also claims that Hirota is been killed. The news makes Kogorou shocked, therefore he confirms it. The conversation is unsuccessful getting the expected perlocutionary effect because between the hearers seems unbelief in what the speaker saying even though the speaker claiming is true according to the fact.

Data 23

A dialogue between Ran and Kogorou Mouri:

Ran : “It’s too awful!!”

Kogorou Mouri : “She may not have been killed! She might just have been takin” away by the murderer… and the police are gonna help us look for her too, so don”t be so pessimistic…”
Ran still shocks and thinks of Masami’s condition. She is crying and showing her feeling “It’s to awful!!” She expresses the expressives illocutionary act. As the perlocutionary effect of Ran’s utterance, Kogorou tries to make her to stop crying. He tries to persuade her but she does not stop crying. In short, Kogorou does the directive illocutionary act after getting Ran’s illocutionary act. However, Kogorou’s illocutionary act does not meet the expected perlocutionary act because Ran does not want to stop crying.

Data 24

The Clerk : “This ain’t a play-ground!”
Conan : Geh

The statement takes place in the gambling area. Based on Conan’s criminal-purchasing glasses, Conan assumes that Masami is in the gambling area. Therefore, he looks for Masami at the area but the clerk feeling disturbed. Immediately, the clerk chases away him and kicks him out the area.

Based on the situation above, the clerk utterance is the directives illocutionary act. The utterance utters with the indirect speech. Meanwhile, the clerk
successfully gets the perlocutionary even though the way of getting it also uses body language such as kicking.

**Data 25**

A conversation between a detective and Kogorou Mouri:

**A Detective**: “It's true... I've always been somewhat of a coward... I wear these sunglasses so no one will make fun of me...”

**Kogorou Mouri**: “Hey stop trying to avoid the subject!”

The conversation happens after Ran kicked a detective who acts suspected. It takes place in Kogorou's home. The detective tells about himself and his scared. Unfortunately, Kogorou does not believe his statements. He commands “Hey stop trying to avoid the subject!” and takes the detective's sunglasses out. After Kogorou sees the detective's face, he believes him and starts to laugh because the detective has funny face.

According to the conversation, the detective does the representatives illocutionary. He explains himself but the perlocutionary effect from Kogorou is not successful at the first. However, after Kogorou proves it, finally he believes what the detective says.
Ran: “*Come on, you have to take him seriously!* Masami-san’s life depends on this!!”

Kogorou Mouri: “Oh... Uh, Sorry...”

Ran is angry with Kogorou because he laughs of the detective’s face. She commands to be serious searching the information about Masami. So, she says “*Come on, you have to take him seriously!* Masami-san’s life depends on this!!” Kogorou follows her commanding and apologizes because of his act. Furthermore, in this dialogue, Ran’s directive illocutionary act successfully meets the expected perlocutionary act because Kogorou follows her commands.

Data 27

Ran: “*That’s weird!* Masami-san said that she was searching for her father, who came from Yamagata!”
Kogorou Mouri: “Hmm… That is definitely strange… there can’t be two Hirota-san’s…”

Ran thinks that the illocutionary act in this conversation is the representative. Ran assumes her suspicion. Meanwhile, Kogorou Mouri as the hearer does the same way, he adds Ran’s assuming as the perlocutionary act as his agreement with Ran’s claiming. He thinks there is a strange of Hirota because two persons hire detectives looking for him. Thus, in this case the way of this conversation is success meet the expected perlocutionary effects.

**Data 28**

Kogorou Mouri: “Where?! Where is his contact address?!”

The detective: “I asked, but…. His address and phone numbers were fakes..”

Kogorou interrogates the detective. He asks the other Hirota’s phone number and address. He asks “Where?! Where is his contact address?!” He cruelly asks the detective. The detective who is scared of Kogorou answers “I asked, but…. His address and phone numbers were fakes..” Unfortunately, Kogorou has not his expected answer because the detective also gets the fake address and phone number.
By the condition above, Kogorou does the directive illocutionary act. Nevertheless, Kogorou does not the expected answer from the detective. Hence, the illocutionary act in this case is unsuccessful getting the expected perlocutionary effect.

**Data 29**

The conversation between Conan and Professor Agasa in the Professor Agasa’s laboratory:

**Conan**: “Hey, isn’t it done yet, professor?! **Hurry up and recharge it!!**”

**Professor Agasa**: “Hey, stop hurrying me!! Being impatient isn’t going to get you any better result!”

**Conan**: “But, if I don’t hurry…”

In this situation, Conan knows where Masami by the chip which he put in Masami’s watch. However, Conan’s glasses ran of power. So Conan goes to professor Agasa for recharging it. In the professor Agasa’s laboratory, Conan impatiently asks “Hey, isn’t it done yet, professor?! **Hurry up and recharge it!!**” Nevertheless, professor Agasa advises Conan to be patient.
In this conversation, Conan utters the directive illocutionary act. However, he does not successfully get the perlocutionary effect which he is expected because professor Agasa advises him to be patient and stop hurrying him.

**Data 30**

![Image of Conan giving directions](image)

Conan : “Go right at the intersection…”

The situation takes place in a taxi. Conan, Ran, and Kogorou takes taxi to overtake Masami. Conan knows where Masami is. Therefore, he gives the direction to the taxi driver. In this utterance, Conan’s illocutionary act is directive. Moreover, this illocutionary act is successful even though the taxi driver does not say anything but he follows Conan’s direction.

**Data 31**

![Second image with conversation](image)
Kogorou Mouri : “It smells like potassium cyanide... I see, he... He must have been able to stand his actions, so he committed suicide...”

Ran : “Then, Masami-san...?”

Kogorou investigates a bottle which is assumed containing suicide in a man hotel. Kogorou claims the man killing himself by using the drink. He tells his assumption to Ran. Because of Kogorou’s claiming, Ran still thinks of Masami’s condition. By statements which contain claiming something, Kogorou does the representatives illocutionary act. It makes Ran’s believe about what Kogorou’s found and it makes her think of Masami’s condition.

Data 32

Ran : “I just can’t believe it... how could Masami-san not be Hirota-san daughter...?”

Kogorou Mouri : “The police looked it up, so it must be true!!”

Ran utters her doubtful about Masami “I just can't believe it... how could Masami-san not be Hirota-san daughter...?” She utters commissives illocutionary act because she refuse the police statement. She still cannot believe that Masami is...
not Hirota’s daughter. However, Kogorou tries to convince Ran that the police’s statement is true. Hence, in this conversation, the illocutionary act is not successful convincing the hearer because the hearer disagrees with the speaker.

**Data 33**

A man: “Hey kid!! You trying to cut in line?!”

Conan catches a taxi which a man hires before Conan. Spontaneously, he is angry and hits Conan. He says “hey kid!! You trying to cut in line?!” it is an indirect speech. It is a commanding to Conan for not doing that. It is the directive illocutionary act. Furthermore, a man’s action and speech successfully makes Conan follows him. However, Ran defends Conan from the man.

**Data 34**

Ran : “Follow the car ahead of us!!”

Taxi driver : “Eh? What about the snowy mountain?”

Ran : “That’s it!!”
In this situation, Conan and Ran follow a taxi which is suspected Masami there. Ran commands the taxi driver “Follow a car ahead of us!!” This utterance is directive illocutionary act. Meanwhile, the perlocutionary act is unsuccessful at the first because the taxi driver says “Eh? What about the snowy mountain?” The utterance seems to ignore Ran’s commanding. The next perlocutionary effect is the taxi driver follows Ran’s command by his act. Therefore, the illocutionary act in this case successfully gets the expected perlocutionary effect from the hearer.

Data 35

A dialogue between Masami and a man in a harbour:

A man : “So, let's see that money, then…”
Masami : “It isn't here... I've left it somewhere….”
A man : “What?!”

The conversation takes place in a harbor. Masami who actually is the part of a large organization wrapped in secrecy meets two men. The man utterance seems like an invitation to see the money together. Nevertheless, that is a smooth
commanding. The man asks her to tell where the money is but she says “It isn’t here... I've left it somewhere....” Masami does not want to give the information of the money. Thus, the commanding does not successful make Masami as the hearer to do the commanding. Meanwhile, “So, let’s see that money, then...” is the directive illocutionary act.

Data 36

A man perforce Masami to do what he want in the dialogue below:

A man : “This is you last chance... Tell me where this money is...”
Masami : “You're naive... If you kill me, you'll never know...”

In this part, a man still asks Masami to tell where the money is. He does the directive illocutionary act. However, Masami also does not tell where the money is laid. Furthermore, the man still forces Masami to tell. Finally, the man’s directives illocutionary act cannot force Masami to tell where the money is then, the man shoots his gun to Masami.
A conversation in between Masami and Conan before she dies:

Masami: “Will you listen... to the last thing I have to say...? I left the cases with the billion in them at the desk of the hotel and I want you to find it before they do...”

After a man shoots the gun to Masami’s body, she still can hold for a while. Conan finally finds Masami who lies down on the ground with much bloody. The first he explains where she puts the cases and the billion but the purpose of her utterance is a requesting to Conan that he has to find the cases with billion at the desk of the hotel. After she states it, she dies. In this case, the illocutionary act is directive. Then, the perlocutionary effect of that is Conan finding what Masami has told and giving it to the police. Actually, the perlocutionary act does not do at the time but the illocutionary act successful meets the expected perlocutionary act.
A conversation between Conan and Ayumi:

**Ayumi**: “Hey, Conan-kun, come with us... We're going ghost-busting!!”

**Conan**: “Ghost-busting...?”

The conversation takes place at Conan’s school, Teitan Elementary School. In his class before the lesson begin, the students talk each other. Ayumi, Conan's classmate invites Conan to do ghost-busting. Ayumi’s statement is directive illocutionary act. Furthermore, Ayumi’s invitation is successful because Conan says “Ghost-busting...?” as he is interested in.

**Data 39**

**Genta**: “Don't ask him, Ayumi! He can't do anything if we bring him along!!”
Ayumi : “But we can’t just go by two of us”

This conversation still continues the last conversation above, between Ayumi and Conan. Genta who is also Conan’s classmate hears Ayumi’s invitation. He forbids Ayumi to invite Conan. Thus, Genta’s utterance represents the illocutionary act. Unfortunately, Ayumi ignores Genta’s warning, she says “But we can’t just go by two of us…”

In this case, Genta states directives illocutionary act for forbidding the hearer to do something. Moreover, the perlocutionary effect from Ayumi is not like what Genta expected because Ayumi ignores Genta’s statement.

Data 40

Ayumi : “Yeah!! They say the owner of the house was killed five years ago…”

It's mansion of terror!!”

Genta : “The wife and child moved somewhere after that,”

Ayumi : “But now there are evil spirits living there!”

Conan : “E-Evil spirits…?”
Ayumi and Genta tell about the horror mansion which they want to visit to Conan. Ayumi says “Yeah!! They say the owner of the house was killed five years ago... It’s mansion of terror!!” Then, Genta adds “The wife and child moved somewhere after that,” “But now there are evil spirits living there!” this statement from Ayumi makes Conan surprising and curious.

Hence, Ayumi and Genta’s statements are representative illocutionary act. They describe the story about the horror mansion. The illocutionary also meets the perlocutionary effect because of Conan’s curiosity to the story.

Data 41

Mitsuhiko: “There’s no such thing in this age of science!! You only see things like ghosts and monsters on TV and in manga…”

Genta: “What?! Are you saying that Ayumi’s lying?!”

Mitsuhiko: “N, No, I’m just….”

Mitsuhiko who hears Ayumi”s story thinks that it impossible happened in the real live, he claims “There’s no such thing in this age of science!! You only see things like ghosts and monsters on TV and in manga…” It makes Ayumi sad. Otherwise, Genta who also hears Mitsuhiko”s claiming is angry and screams
"What?! Are you saying that Ayumi"s lying!" Genta"s act makes Mitsuhiko afraid and he is like regretted saying that.

In this part, Mitsuhiko as the speaker does the representative illocutionary act and the perlocutionary effect from Ayumi is successful because Mitsuhiko"s statement makes her disappointed for saying that. She regrets the hearer not believe her. In the other hand, Genta is instead angry about Mitsuhiko"s claiming and it makes Mitsuhiko seems regret saying his claiming.

**Data 42**

Ayumi : “You believe me, don"t you, Conan-kun?
Conan : “Eh?”
Ayumi : “Don"t you?!”
Conan : “Y, yeah…”

Because of Mitsuhiko"s statements which do not believe in Ayumi, Ayumi does the directive illocutionary act. She makes sure that Conan believes her. She asks him twice then, Conan says “Y, yeah” as the proof that he believes Ayumi. Hence, in this conversation, Ayumi gets the expected perlocutionary effect from Conan even though Ayumi"s utterances perforce the hearer to believe her.
Mitsuhiko: “Hey! This gate isn’t opening!”

Genta: “Don’t worry about the entrance! I came here to check it out yesterday, and I found a way in!!”

Finally, Ayumi, Genta, Mitsuhiko, and Conan come to the mansion. Nevertheless, when they want to enter the house, the house is closed. So, Mitsuhiko announces that “Hey! This gate isn’t opening!” Fortunately, Genta has checked the mansion and he also has found the way in.

Thus, Mitsuhiko states utterance which represents the representative illocutionary act. Then, the illocutionary effect is successful getting the perlocutionary effect from Genta. In this case, the perlocutionary effect is Genta believes Mitsuhiko's statements and tell another way to enter the mansion.

Data 45

Ayumi: “Mitsuhiko's late....”
Conan : “It’s been 20 minutes already…”

Genta : “he’s just takin” a poop, right?”

In this case, Ayumi does the representative illocutionary act. She claims “Mitsuhiko's late....” when Conan, Genta, and Ayumi are waiting for Mitsuhiko who goes to the toilet. Moreover, this illocutionary act in this part meets the expected perlocutionary act because both of Genta and Conan agree with Ayumi. They also add Ayumi’s claiming.

Data 46

Conan : “You two hide in a room nearby!! I’m going to go look for Mitsuhiko-kun!!

Genta and Ayumi : “Eh?”

Conan : “Don”t ever step out the room!!”

Genta and Ayumi : “H, Hey Conan…”

Mitsuhiko is lost then, Conan has an initiative to look for him. Conan commands Genta and Ayumi “You two hide in a room nearby!! I’m going to go
look for Mitsuhiko-kun!!” Both Ayumi and Genta seem surprising with Conan’s decision for looking for Mitsuhiko. However, Conan also gives direction that “Don’t ever step out the room!!” When Genta and Ayumi try to ignore, Conan has run and so they follow Conan to stay in that room.

In this dialogue, Conan’s utterances are directive illocutionary act. His friends as the hearers follow his commanding. Therefore, his friends’ act is perlocutionary effect. In short, the illocutionary act successfully meets the perlocutionary effect based on the speaker expected.

Data 47

A conversation between Ayumi and Genta in a room of the mansion:

Genta : “Right now, Kaa-chan and everyone must be really worried”
Ayumi : “It’s already night-time”

During waiting for Mitsuhiko and Conan, Genta and Ayumi eat snacks and stay at that room based on Conan’s commanding. Suddenly, Genta says “Right now, Kaa-chan and everyone must be really worried…” He thinks of his family who will be worried of him. Moreover, Ayumi agrees with him and says “It’s already night-time…” Thus, in this conversation, Genta is doing representative
illocutionary act and the illocutionary act successfully meets the perlocutionary effect because Ayumi adds Genta’s claiming and seems to agree with him.

Data 48

Ayumi: “Mitsuhiko-kun is lost somewhere and he must be hungry... and Conan-kun too... this is their food, you can’t eat it!!”

Genta: “A, Al right...”

Ayumi utters “Mitsuhiko-kun is lost somewhere and he must be hungry... and Conan-kun too... this is their food, you can’t eat it!!” representing illocutionary act. The first, she seems to claims what she thinks but the purpose of that utterance is to forbid Genta eating the left snacks because the snacks are for Conan and Mitsuhiko. Ayumi’s forbidding successfully makes Genta following her. Otherwise, what Ayumi does is directive illocutionary act.
The conversation between Genta and Ayumi after Genta smells something from outside the room:

**Genta**: “I smell something cooking!”

**Ayumi**: “It’s coming from inside...”

After Ayumi forbids Genta, he smells something. Then, Ayumi and he go outside the room. Genta says “I smell something cooking!” Ayumi who also smells it adds Genta’s utterance “It’s coming from inside...” Ayumi’s utterance means that someone cooking in the more inside the mansion. Thus, Genta does representative illocutionary act by claiming. In addition, the illocutionary gets the expected perlocutionary effect because Ayumi adds Genta’s utterance as her agreement to Genta’s statement.
Ayumi : “I told you it was a ghost!”

Finally, Ayumi meets Conan who is looking for Mitsuhiko. However, they find the mysterious seems like a ghost. Ayumi is afraid and says “I told you it was a ghost”. Unfortunately, Conan seems disagree with her, he just continues his investigating. Hence, in this conversation, Ayumi does the representative illocutionary act and this illocutionary act unsuccessfully meets the perlocutionary act because Conan does not believe Ayumi's claiming.
A conversation between Conan and the mysterious woman in a basement of the mansion:

A woman: “Well, it seems there were more little rats hiding about than the other two I found earlier. Come out, now…! You can”t hide any longer…! Well….”

Conan: “We can”t hide any longer…?”

The conversation takes place in a basement when a woman and her son are talking about. Suddenly, Conan who is hiding with Ayumi falls a broom so, a woman suspicious “Well, it seems there were more little rats hiding about than the other two I found earlier. Come out, now…! You can”t hide any longer….” A woman steps to Conan and Ayumi and commands them to come out. Then, Conan briefly says “We can”t hide any longer…?”

In this conversation, a woman does the directive illocutionary act. He commands the persons who are hiding behind the wall to come out. Then, this illocutionary act unsuccessfully meets the perlocutionary effect because Conan and Ayumi do not come out. Instead, Conan challenges the woman.
The conversation between a woman and Conan:

Conan: "I should be saying that to you, Oku-san... I saw it in these study... the photo of you and the owner of this house, who was murderer five years ago... and the right beside you was probably your son! Yes... the man inside the cell!! His appearance has changed completely, but the mole under his eyes hasn't change a bit! I could tell something was strange the moment I set foot in
here! I"d heard that the rest of his family moved out after the case... but the water and electricity to this mansion were never cut off... am I wrong? No one would pay the water bills of an empty house just for fun of it... and then that entrance hidden in such an inconspicuous spot... surrounded by those old bricks the wood of the door looks brand new in comparison.. It was probably made after the murder... to serve as an entrance and exit away from prying eyes.. But why would I be necessary to make people think no one was living here? And why must your son be locked up in a jail cell? Your conversation just now has helped me solve most of those puzzles...

A woman : “Wh, Who… who are you?!”

Conan : “Edogawa Conan! Detective!!”

A woman : “Detective?”

Before Conan comes out from his hiding, he claims what murdered happened in the mansion. He describes what he has found what he claims and also shows his assumption. Otherwise, the woman who is suspected as the owner of the mansion seems to be afraid about the claiming. She nervously asks Conan “Wh, Who… who are you?!” Then, Conan introduces himself and come out from the shelter.

The first utterances are representative illocutionary act. The woman action and expression represent that Conan”s claiming is true. Nevertheless, Conan illocutionary act does not successfully make the woman confess Conan”s claiming.
Akio: “Please, stop it, Kaa-san... That little boy is right... that’s right!!
The one who killed Tou-san, was me!!”

A woman: “A, Akio…”

Conan is still continuing his claiming and it makes a woman angry. She
commands to stop Conan’s claiming and she tries to kill him with a knife.
Fortunately, Akio, the woman’s son screams and commands his mother “Please,
stop it, Kaa-san... That little boy is right... that’s right!! The one who killed Tou-
san, was me!!” It makes his mother surprising and stops attacking him.

In this case, Akio’s utterance is directive illocutionary act. The illocutionary
act successfully stop Akio’s mother who is attacking Conan. Thus, the
illocutionary act meets the perlocutionary act.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In the study of speech acts, speaker is someone who makes the utterance, while hearer contributes interpretation of what the speaker means by giving feedback such utterance. Language is a tool to communicate between the speaker and hearer. Moreover, the phenomenon of communication between human being can be varieties. Based on data analysis, the following conclusions are met the three significances of the research.

Firstly, the data in this research is randomly collected because the researcher wants to describe the plots in this comic which is related to the function of illocutionary act. Then, the researcher has analyzed fifty three data in the utterances of characters *Detective Conan Comic Volume 2* that are classified according to the theory illocutionary acts by John R. Searle, such as: representatives, directives, expressives, declarations, and commissives.

Secondly, the researcher classifies illocutionary acts that occur in *Detective Conan Comic Volume 2*. The first type is representatives which consist of stating, asserting, claiming, and concluding. The second type is directives which contain commanding, requesting, asking, and ordering. The third type is expressives which express praising and thanking. The forth is declarations; and the last type is commissives which cover promising.

Thirdly, the most illocutionary act occurs in this comic is representative in stating and claiming. According to the genre of this comic, stating and claiming
are commonly used to explain every case in this comic. By stating the cases happened to the defendants, the Conan and Kogorou Mouri can claim someone with the strong reasons and facts. It also conveys the defendants to admit what they have done.

Lastly, the illocutionary acts which occur in this comic get many kinds of perlocutionary acts from the hearers. They sometimes can ignore what the speakers uttered. Nevertheless, in the some cases, the hearers are perforce to do what the speakers saying or commanding. Ironically, the speakers do not only utter but also use their body language to get the perlocutionary acts from the hearer. For example, when the clerk wants to chase away Conan from the gambling area, he says with indirect speech “this ain”t play-ground!!” and kicks Conan at the same time. This utterance successfully meets the perlocutionary act with body language assist because the act makes Conan follows to get out from the area.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the data and composing the conclusion, the researcher suggests to the reader related to the result of this research. The suggestions for the linguistics students who want to do a research in the same field. The speech acts theory is not only limit in the types of speech acts and the classification of illocutionary act. Hence, the next researchers can explore deeper about speech act theory. In addition, other researchers can observe contextual clues such as body language or even intonation to see whether the perlocutionary act is fulfilled. Moreover, the future researcher can use other media or may be a daily
conversation in the real life to do research based on speech act theory. Thus, the research with this field is going to have some varieties which add the readers' knowledge. Based on this research, the researcher hopes that this research will be useful future improvement of the pragmatics study.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


Umm... what would usually go here is the summary of events up until this point... I kind of figured that this was really pretty much useless since I'm guessing all of you that have downloaded this have also pretty much downloaded the other releases and you'll know what's going on...

Thanks for downloading my scanlations, I'm hoping to keep working on Conan until the end! (lol, I've got a bit to go yet, this is only volume 2 out of 38 so far...) Thanks to Stephen for letting me use his translations! (even though I spelt his name wrong in every release in volume 1... ;;;;)

I hope that you guys like what I'm doing! I've made a couple of mistakes so far, so I hope I keep getting better at doing this!

Um... if anyone wants to contact me about this, my e-mail is blink2@subdimension.com, I hope to hear from you guys!

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Detective Conan 2

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■青山剛昌■
I'm going to this school starting today...

Nice to meet you...

Hi, Hi!!

I'm EdoGawa Conan...

Konan?

Edogawa...
SHHH! SHHHH!
WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

Geh

AH, OJI-CHAN!

THIS IS WORK!!

TELL RAN I'LL BE A WHILE, SO DON'T MAKE DINNER FOR ME!

YOU'RE A BOTHER, GO HOME, HOME!!

ARE YOU SHADOWING THAT GUY?

AH, WHAT IF HE HEARS YOU?!

THAT'S SUPPOSED TO BE SHADOWING ...?

Wa wa we!
I Gotta get me some more of these high-paying jobs!!

I got 500,000 yen just for following some guy for three days!!

What a piece of cake!!

Haha hahaha!!

That's great! You're finally getting some good work!

And your work's gone great ever since Conankun came.

Ah... what have I done...

You were so amazing in that last case, Otoshi-san!

Hahaha... the rest of society has noticed my genius!

Eh...

W-Well...

Are his parents still in the hospital?

How long do you wanna keep this brat?

Hey...

Maybe you brought us good luck?
WHAT ?!

IT WAS A GAME...

AHA, THAT SOUNDS INTERESTING...

YOU WANT TO MAKE A BET TO SEE WHO CAN LIVE LONGER?

WE'RE 42 NOW... NOT SPRING CHICKENS ANYMORE...

ONE DAY, WHEN WE WERE HAVING A DRINK TOGETHER, HE SAID...

WE HAD KNOWN EACH OTHER FOR 20 YEARS SINCE COLLEGE...

WHY DON'T WE SET IT AT...

OF COURSE, I DIDN'T THINK THE GAME WOULD END AFTER ONLY 3 MONTHS...

SO YOU BOTH TOOK OUT FIVE HUNDRED MILLION YEN LIFE INSURANCE...

SO I ACCEPTED THE CHALLENGE...

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION YEN?!
OTOU-SAN CAME OUT!

OH!

SUSPICIOUS! WAY TOO SUSPICIOUS!

HE'S GOT TO BE THE ONE WHO DID IT!

I'M NOT SWALLOWING IT!

AND THAT DISGUSTING SELF-CONFIDENT SMILE...

HE PAID ME 500,000 YEN TO FOLLOW THAT GUY FOR THREE DAYS!!

500,000 YEN!!

HIS ALIBI'S PERFECT...

THEN WHY DIDN'T YOU ARREST HIM?

AND FURTHERMORE...

THAT'S WAY TOO MUCH!!

27
HE USED ME TO MAKE IT!

AND I HAD BEEN FOLLOWING HIM UP UNTIL WEDNESDAY NIGHT...

THE BODY WAS FOUND THURSDAY EVENING, THE NIGHT OF THE HIMATSURI...

NO, THAT'S IMPOSSIBLE...

THEN, THE PERSON YOU SUSPECT MUST HAVE DONE IT IN THAT ONE DAY...

IT MUST HAVE HAPPENED SOMEWHERE BETWEEN WEDNESDAY NIGHT AND THURSDAY EVENING...

THEREFORE...
HEH... BECAUSE...

HMM... SO WHY ARE YOU SO SURE ABOUT HIM ANYWAYS?

A COMPANY TRIP!!

HE WAS ON A VACATION FROM WEDNESDAY MORNING TO FRIDAY NIGHT!!

OH, RIGHT...

IT'S MY DETECTIVE'S SIXTH SENSE!

HM...

POSSIBLE TIME OF MURDER

DETECTIVE MOURI'S SHADOWING TIME

FRIDAY  THURSDAY  WEDNESDAY  TUESDAY  MONDAY

ABE YUTAKA'S VACATION TIME

AN ALIBI...
WHO WAS MURDERED!!

OF THE MAN...

THE PICTURES I TOOK...

Geh

THE BODY WAS BURNT, WASN'T IT?

ARE YOU SURE THIS IS THE PERSON WHO WAS KILLED?

YOU DON'T HAVE TO HIT HIM SO MUCH...

HAP... A BRAT IS A BRAT...

YEAH... I'M SURE OF IT...

THE VICTIM'S ID WAS FOUND ON THE GROUND NEAR THE YAGURA AT THAT HIMATSURI!!
THAT'S STRANGE...

THAT'S THE KIND OF STUFF A GROUP OF CRIMINALS WOULD HIDE...

Hmm...

HIS DENTAL RECORDS MATCHED TOO. IT'S GONNA BE THE GUY!

IT LOOKS TOO INTENTIONAL!

LEAVING CLUES RIGHT NEAR THE BODY...

PUTTING THE BODY IN A YAGURA WHERE IT WOULD BE EASY TO FIND.

IT'S LIKE HE SAID... THAT GUY MUST BE THE ONE WHO DID IT!

BUT HE'S GOT AN ALIBI...

AND THERE'S ONLY ONE PERSON WHO WOULD GAIN FROM HAVING THE BODY FOUND!

SOMETHING... THERE MUST BE SOMETHING...

SOME KIND OF CLUE TO BRING THE WALL DOWN...

THIS ABE PERSON WHO WAS DUE TO RECEIVE HIS INSURANCE CLAIM!
Huh?

This alibi...

But, if my hypothesis is correct...

That's enough, you little brat!

Oto-san!!

A motive, too!

Hmph! Well, anyway, the killer is Arie Yutaka!

Don't hit Conan-kun when you haven't finished the case yet!

Take your eyes off him and get into chief...

Eh?

His company currently has a three hundred million yen debt to pay!

I heard from Inspector Megure...
GOT IT?!
DON'T YOU DARE GET IN MY WAY!!

NARITA AIRPORT

IT'S GONNA BE HARD TO FIND THE INSPECTOR AND HIS MEN LIKE THIS...

WOW... IT'S CROWDED HERE...

I HAVE TO CALL FOR HIM!!

I DON'T HAVE ANY OTHER CHOICE... IT'LL BE DANGEROUS, BUT...

LET'S SEE...

SO WHAT FLIGHT IS THIS ABNE PERSON TAKING?

DAWWWIT... THEY'RE GONNA START BOARDING SOON...
PROFESSOR AGASA'S HOUSE

KIDNAPINGS,

MURDER...

ROBBERIES,

YEAH, BUT YOUR DETECTIVE SKILLS ARE WORKING PRETTY WELL, RIGHT...?

MAN, THESE CASES NEVER STOP COMING, DO THEY...

NEWSPAPER: THE 1 BILLION YEN CRIMINALS HAVE STILL NOT BEEN FOUND! WHERE IS THE THREE-SOME?

HOW DO YOU USE THIS THING?

THEY'RE MY CRUWATER GLASSES!

LOOK, I FINISHED IT!

BUT THAT DUMB OJISAN GETS ALL THE CREDIT...

JUSE PRESS THE BUTTON ON THE SIDE...
W. WOW!!

Oh?

I stick one of these transmitters on a stray cat!!

What's this one flashing on and off?

It looks like it's probably in the dump, two km east of here...

As long as they're inside the 20 km radius...

Alright! Send my regards to Mouri-Kun!!

Call me again if you make anything else!

Oh, it's like a sticker!

You can just leave it here most of the time...
PLEASE FIND MY FATHER!!

YES...

YES... I'VE BEEN ABSENT FROM SCHOOL IN YAMAGATA TO LOOK FOR HIM...

AND SO YOU CAME TO ME...

AND HE QUIT HIS JOB AT THE TAXI COMPANY...

MY FATHER WORKS AWAY FROM HOME IN TOKYO, BUT HE'S BEEN MISSING FOR THE PAST MONTH...

I UNDERSTAND... LET'S GET STARTED!

THERE'S NO ONE ELSE FOR ME TO ASK, MR DETECTIVE!

I HAD THE POLICE LOOK FOR HIM AS WELL, BUT THEY COULDN'T FIND HIM...
And the cat?

That's my father's pet cat, named 'Kai'...

This is my father, Hirota Kenzo...

I see... so he lived with some cats...

He really likes cats. He has 3 others named 'Tei', 'Gou' and 'Otto'...

A search? Huh... that's not my forte...

DID HE HAVE ANY ODD HABITS?

That's it! I'll test this thing of run to see how well it works!

Huh?

I'd be able to find him right away.

But if he had this transmitter stuck on him,
MY MOTHER DIED WHEN I WAS LITTLE... MY FATHER IS MY ONLY RELATIVE...

IF SOMETHING HAPPENED TO HIM, I...

THANK YOU SO MUCH...

I'LL GET IN TOUCH EVERYDAY...

MY DAD IS A GREAT DETECTIVE! I'LL FIND HIM RIGHT AWAY!

IT'S OKAY, NASAN-SAN!
HIROTA-SAN, YOU REALLY SHOULDN'T MAKE SUCH A CUTE DAUGHTER MISS YOU SO MUCH...

I AM IN YOUR DEBT...

NOW, I EXPECT SOME EXPLANATIONS!!

JUST LEAVE IT TO ME, AND...

HM?

YOU DIDN'T DO ANYTHING AT ALL, DID YOU?

THESE CASES ARE OVER IN A SNAP!!

WHO'S THAT...?
MASAMI-SAN'S LIFE DEPENDS ON THIS!!
COME ON, YOU HAVE TO TAKE HIM SERIOUSLY!!

OH... UH, SORRY...

BUT WHEN I LOCATED HIS APARTMENT, YOU WERE ALREADY...
YES...

SO YOU WERE ALSO HIRED TO FIND HIROTA KENSOU-SAN...
AH-EH...

BASED ON YOUR CONVERSATION, I UNDERSTOOD THAT YOU AND I HAD BEEN HIRED FOR THE SAME JOB, BUT...

HIROTA-SAN... YOU REALLY SHOULDN'T MAKE YOUR DAUGHTER MISS YOU SO MUCH...

THANK YOU VERY MUCH, MR. DETECTIVE!
HAM... THAT IS DEFINITELY STRANGE... THERE CAN'T BE TWO HIROTA-SAN'S... THAT'S WEIRD! MASAMI-SAN SAID THAT SHE WAS SEARCHING FOR HER FATHER, WHO CAME FROM YAMAGATA!

ONE OF THE PEOPLE AT THE TAXI COMPANY HIROTA-SAN WORKED FOR TOLD ME...

HM?

AND THERE'S SOMETHING ELSE...

HIROTA-SAN WASN'T SUPPOSED TO HAVE ANY RELATIONS OTHER THAN HIS DAUGHTER, MASAMI-SAN...

AT RECKLESS SPEEDS...

EVERY NIGHT, HIROTA-SAN WOULD DRIVE ALONG THE SAME ROUTE, WITH NO PASSENGERS...

HE WAS QUITE THE GIANT, AT A HEIGHT OF OVER 300 CM...

HIROTA AKIRA, AGE 28...

WHAT KIND OF A PERSON WAS YOUR EMPLOYER?

LET ME SEE...

WELL...

IT COULD JUST BE TYPICAL STRESS RELIEF...

IT HAPPENS A LOT AS YOU GET MIDDLE-AGED...
I came here because I thought you might know something...

Great, so there's no lead...

I asked, but...

His address and phone numbers were fakes...

Where? Where is his contact address?!

This man...

I'm sorry...

Hmph... you're pretty inquisitive for being such a coward...

So why was he there, and not her?

But why?! I arrived at the pachinko hall by following the transmitter on Masami-san's watch...

The one I bumped into at the pachinko hall!!

It's him!!

And he had Masami-san's watch on him...

If what Oji-chan says is right, and he's the criminal...

Then she's already...
BUT, IF I DON'T HURRY...

HEY, STOP HURRYING ME! BEING IMPATIENT ISN'T GOING TO GET YOU ANY BETTER RESULTS!

HEY, ISN'T IT DONE YET, PROFESSOR?!

HURRY UP AND RECHARGE IT!!

Yeah, the three guys...

Do you remember that 1 billion yen transport robbery case?...

Whenever you get in a rush, unless you calm down and act rationally, you'll never be a top-class detective!

Well, yeah...

And the reason your body is smaller is because you stuck your head into one of these cases, right?

One of the guards who recklessly tried to stop the crooks got killed...

But even if I take the OJICHI along...

You go off on your own, and you're gonna get yourself in major trouble again!!

This case has turned from a routine manhunt to a murder case, too...

The what he got for under-estimating them...
AH...

GO RIGHT AT THAT INTER-SECTION...

YIP... HE SAID HE FOUND IT ON THE WAY HOME FROM SCHOOL....

DOES THE LITTLE BRAT REALLY KNOW WHERE THE GUYS HIDING?

CAN'T YOU JUST BELIEVE IN CONAN-KUN FOR NOW?

HE'S GOT TO BE THERE WHEN WE FIND IT!!

HURRY...

WE DON'T HAVE ANY OTHER LEADS...

YEAH, BUT THIS IS COMING FROM A BRAT...
HE'S DEAD!!

I see... he must not have been able to stand his actions, so he committed suicide...

Then, Masashi-san...?

Before that, I've got to get in touch with the police!!
A BODY HAS SURFACED...

WE'VE GOT NO CHOICE BUT TO WAIT FOR THE POLICE TO SHOW UP, RIGHT?

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO NOW...?

M-MOURI-SAN...

!?

BUT...

THE POLICE LOCKED IT UP, SO IT MUST BE TRUE!

I JUST CAN'T BELIEVE IT... HOW COULD MASAN-SAN NOT BE KIRIYA-SAN'S DAUGHTER...?

SHE MUST BE CARRYING THE 1 BILLION YEN...

SO SHE CAN'T HAVE GOTTEN TOO FAR AWAY...

THE BODY'S STILL WARM... THE BLOOD'S STILL DRYING, TOO...
IT ISN'T HERE...
WHAT?!
I'VE LEFT IT SOMEWHERE...

YOU MADE A PROMISE! YOU SAID YOU'D LET ME AND MY YOUNGER SISTER!
BEFORE THAT, MY SISTER QUIT OF THE ORGANISATION WHEN THIS JOB WAS OVER...

SHE'S ONE OF THE TOP BRAINS IN OUR ORGANISATION...
THAT'S NOT POSSIBLE...

FROM THE BEGINNING, YOU...
UNLIKE YOU, SHE IS AN INDISPENSABLE MEMBER...

WHAAA?!

SO, LET'S SEE THAT MONEY THEN...

IF YOU BRING HER HERE, I'LL TELL YOU WHERE THE MONEY IS...
OUR GUESSES ARE GETTING CLOSE TO THE MARK...

YOU'RE THE NAIVE ONE...

IF YOU KILL ME, YOU'LL NEVER KNOW...

YOU'RE NAIVE...

THIS IS YOUR LAST CHANCE...

THERE WAS YOUR LAST CHANCE...

I TOLD YOU ONCE, DIDN'T I?

TELL ME WHERE THE MONEY IS...

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THERE SHE IS!

IT'S HER!!!
THE MEN IN BLACK?!

IT CAN'T BE!!

AND... I WANT YOU TO FIND IT BEFORE THEY DO.

I LEFT THE CASES WITH THE BILLION IN THEM AT THE DESK OF THE HOTEL...

TO THE LAST THING I HAVE TO SAY...?

WILL YOU LISTEN...

I'M SORRY...

I DON'T WANT THEM TO USE IT...
HEX, CONAN-KUN, COME WITH US...

GHOST-BUSTING...?

WE'RE GOING GHOST-BUSTING!!

YOU KNOW, THE OLD WESTERN-STYLE HOUSE ON YONCHOUME!!

SO WHERE ARE THESE GHOSTS?

BUT WE CAN'T JUST GO BY THE TWO OF US...

DON'T ASK HIM, AHAI!! WE CAN'T DO ANYTHING IF WE BRING HIM ALONG!!

YONCHOUME...?
IT'S A MANSION OF TERROR!!

AHH... SO THAT CASE IS STILL UNSOLVED....

YEAH!! THEY SAY THE OWNER OF THE HOUSE WAS KILLED FIVE YEARS AGO...

BUT NOW THERE ARE EVIL SPIRITS LIVING THERE!

E-EVIL SPIRITS....

THE WIFE AND CHILD MOVED SOMEWHERE AFTER THAT,

HI,

FLOATING IN THE WINDOW WAS A...

AND THE SKELETON OF A STRAY DOG THAT WAS LOST AROUND THE MANSION WAS DISCOVERED THE DAY AFTER...

AND THEN LAST NIGHT, I SAW...

THE NEIGHBORHOOD PEOPLE SAY THEY CAN HEAR HIDEOUS HOWLS AT NIGHT.

HITODAMA!!
WELL? YOU'RE ALL EXCITED NOW, RIGHT?

THAT'S ALL JUST A MADE-UP STORY...

MITSUKO-KUN...

EHH?

WHAT?! ARE YOU SAYIN' THAT AYUMI'S LYING?!

N. NO. I'M JUST...

YOU ONLY SEE THINGS LIKE GHOSTS AND MONSTERS ON TV AND IN MANGA...

THERE'S NO SUCH THING IN THE AGE OF SCIENCE!!
YOU BELIEVE ME, DON'T YOU, CONAN-KUN?

WE'RE NOT INVITING YOU. YOU'RE COMING WITH US!!

AND PROVE THERE'S NO GHOSTS IN THERE!!

OKAY, THEN YOU CAN COME WITH US,

WHAAATT? ME TOO?!

YEAH...

DON'T YOU?!

SERIOUS...?

WE FOUR SHALL LEAD AN ASSAULT ON THE MANSION!!

ALL RIGHT, AFTER SCHOOL TOMORROW,
AND A COMPASS SO WE DON'T GET LOST...
I BROUGHT FLASHLIGHTS FOR EVERYONE,
FOR WHEN WE'RE HUNGRY!
I BROUGHT SNACKS,
I BROUGHT MY METAL BAT,
TO BUST THE GHOSTS UP!!
WHERE DO YOU THINK WE'RE GOING, AN EVIL WIZARD'S CASTLE OR SOMETHING?
I, I DIDN'T BRING ANYTHING...
AND CONAN-KUN?!
DON'T WORRY ABOUT THE ENTRANCE!
I CAME HERE TO CHECK IT OUT YESTERDAY, AND I FOUND A WAY IN!!
HEY! THIS GATE ISN'T OPENING!
YEAH!! WE COULD BE KILLED IF WE GO IN UNPREPARED!
WE COULD DIE IN THERE!!
A SECRET ENTRANCE...??
A SECRET ENTRANCE!!
I'LL TRY NOT TO GET KILLED...
HE'S JUST TAKIN' A POOR RIGHT?

IT'S BEEN 20 MINUTES ALREADY...

MITSUKODORICHI'S LATE...

IT'S COMING FROM THAT ROOM...

THE SOUND'S GETTING GRADUALLY LOUDER...

AH...

AH...

!?
SAY SOMETHING!!

HEEYYYY, MITSUKIKUN, WHERE ARE YOU?

HE WASN'T IN THE TOILET, EITHER...

WHERE DO WE DISAPPEAR OFF TO?!

I'M GOING TO GO LOOK FOR MITSUKIKUN!!

EHH? YOU TWO, HIDE IN A ROOM NEARBY!!

THAT WASN'T A NORMAL SCREAM!! SOMETHING HAPPENED TO MITSUKIKUN!!

H, HEY, CONAN...

DON'T EVER STEP OUT OF THE ROOM!

ALL RIGHT...
It's already nighttime...

Right now, Kaa-chan and everyone must be really worried...

Don't!!

Ah!

Ah, Conan's been takin' a long time...

Eh?

And Conan-kun too...

Mitsuhiko-kun is lost somewhere and he must be hungry...

Hmph?

A, all right...

This is their food, you can't eat it!!
NO, YOU CAN'T!!
CONJU-KUN SAID NOT TO LEAVE, Didn'T HE?

IM GONNA GO SEE!!
ITS COMING FROM INSIDE...

G, GENTAKUN!!
I'LL BE RIGHT BACK!!

TH, THIS PERSON...
A PICTURE? HM?

THAT'S ODD... THERE'S NO SIGN OF LIFE ANYWHERE...

IS THERE REALLY NO ONE HERE??
GONE?!

WHERE DID SHE DISAPPEAR TO?!

THIS IS A DEAD END...

THERE ARE NO ROOMS NEARBY...

WAIT, MAYBE IF...

THERE'S A BREAK IN THE DUS...

I TOLD YOU IT WAS A GHOST!!

!?
Well, it seems there were more little rats hiding about than the other two I found earlier...

Come out, now...!

Heh...

Well...

You can't hide any longer...

We can't hide any longer...?
I saw it in the study... Conan-kun?!

The photo of you and the owner of this house, who was murdered five years ago...

I should be saying that to you, Oku-san...

Oku-san = a way of saying someone else's wife... or maid.

I'd heard that the rest of his family moved out after the case...

I could tell something was strange the moment I set foot in here!

But the mole under his eye hasn't changed a bit!

His appearance has changed completely.

And right beside you! Was it probably your son? Yes...

But the water and electricity to this mansion were never cut off...

The man inside the cell!!
SHUT UP!!

STOP!!!

THAT LITTLE BOY IS RIGHT...

PLEASE, STOP IT, KAA-SAN...

!? 

AKIO...

WAS ME!!

THAT'S RIGHT!! THE ONE WHO KILLED TOU-SAN,
CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL IDENTITY

Name : Riska Rahman
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Date of Birth : January 16th 1993
Sex : Female
Religion : Moslem
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Sincerely yours,

Riska Rahman