

UNDERGRADUATE THESIS

**ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY MAIN CHARACTER IN
SHERLOCK HOLMES MOVIE: A STUDY IN PINK**

(A PRAGMATIC STUDY)

RINTA ANISA

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Submitted to the Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University
as Partial Requirements to Obtain Bachelor's Degree in
English Literature Study Program.

ENGLISH LITERATURE STUDY PROGRAM

FACULTY OF CULTURAL SCIENCES

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With reference to the letter of the dean of Faculty of Cultural Sciences Hasanuddin University No 1437/UN4.91/KEP/2020 regarding supervisor, we hereby confirm to approve the undergraduate thesis draft by Rinta Anisa (F041171001) to be examined at the English Department of Faculty of Cultural Sciences.

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SHERLOCK HOLMES MOVIE: A STUDY IN PINK
(A PRAGMATIC STUDY)**

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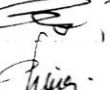
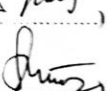
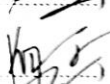
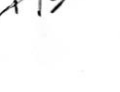
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Today, April 29th 2021, the Board of Thesis Examination has kindly approved a thesis by **RINTA ANISA** (Student Number: **F041171001**) entitled **"ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN SHERLOCK HOME MOVIE: A STUDY IN PINK (PRAGMATIC STUDY)"** submitted as one of the requirements to obtain Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) degree at English Department, Faculty of Cultural Science, Hasanuddin University.

Makassar, April 29th 2021

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The thesis of RINTA ANISA (Student Number: F041171001) entitled “ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTER IN SHERLOCK HOME MOVIE: A STUDY IN PINK (PRAGMATIC STUDY)” has been revised as advised by the examiners on Thursday, April 29th 2021 and is approved by the Board of Undergraduate Thesis Examination.

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Dengan ini menyatakan bahwa skripsi ini benar-benar karya saya sendiri. Sepanjang pengetahuan saya tidak terdapat karya yang ditulis atau diterbitkan orang lain kecuali sebagai acuan atau kutipan, dengan mengikuti tata penulisan karya ilmiah yang lazim.

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Yang Menyatakan,


Rinta Anisa

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With faith, the writer would like to express praise and gratitude to Allah SWT, the lord of the world, who has given blessing, health, strength, and opportunity in completing this study. May blessing, peace, and salutation be upon the most honourable prophet and messenger of God, Muhammad SAW, his descendant, and his followers.

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Lastly, the writer would thank herself for being very strong and never thinking of giving up even in the most difficult circumstances.

The writer hopes this study can become an inspiration for the readers and further researchers. The writer realizes that this study is not fully perfect. Therefore, the writer hopes any constructive and supportive criticism, suggestion, and advice for a better improvement.

Makassar, March 16th 2020

The writer,

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ABSTRACT

RINTA ANISA. *Illocutionary Acts Used by Main Character in Sherlock Holmes Movie: A Study in Pink (Pragmatic Study)*, supervised by **Simon Sitoto** and **Karmila Mokoginta**.

The aims of this study are to describe the types of illocutionary acts used by the main character in *Sherlock Holmes Movie: A Study in Pink* and to explain the meanings of the utterances.

The study was conducted by using the qualitative method. The writer collected the data by watching and reading the movie script. The selected data were classified based on the types of illocutionary acts. Then, the writer interpreted the meaning of the data based on the context.

Based on the results of data analysis, the writer found that direct illocutionary acts only have two types of illocutionary acts, assertive and directive. Indirect illocutionary acts have four types of illocutionary acts. They are assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. In assertive illocutionary acts, the meanings are ensuring, explaining, denying, agreeing, informing, justifying, predicting, ascertaining, confirming, claiming, boasting, introducing, reporting, convincing, and clarifying. The meanings in directive illocutionary acts are requesting, commanding, permitting, asking permission, ordering, reminding, begging, complaining, and suggesting. Next, the meanings in commissive illocutionary acts are refusing, offering, and threatening. Last type of illocution is expressive, which contains the meaning of liking, mocking, insulting, and praising.

Keywords: Sherlock Holmes movie, Illocutionary acts, meaning, context

ABSTRAK

RINTA ANISA. *Tindak Tutur yang digunakan oleh Tokoh Utama dalam Film Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Pink (Studi Pragmatic).* Dibimbing oleh **Simon Sitoto** dan **Karmila Mokoginta**.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam film *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Pink* dan untuk menjelaskan makna sebenarnya dari ujaran yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dalam film *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Pink*.

Penelitian ini dilaksanakan dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif. Penulis mengumpulkan data dengan menonton dan membaca naskah film. Kemudian data yang terpilih diklasifikasikan sesuai dengan jenis ilokusinya. Setelah itu penulis menginterpretasikan makna dari data tersebut berdasarkan konteks.

Berdasarkan hasil dari data analisis, penulis menemukan bahwa terdapat dua jenis tindak ilokusi secara langsung yaitu, asertif dan direktif. Sedangkan pada tindak ilokusi tidak langsung terdapat empat jenis tindak ilokusi. Tindak ilokusi tersebut adalah asertif, direktif, komisif, dan ekspresif. Dalam ilokusi asertif, makna yang ditemukan adalah memastikan, menjelaskan, menyangkal, menyetujui, menginformasikan, membenarkan, memprediksikan, mengonfirmasi, mengklaim, membanggakan diri, memperkenalkan, melaporkan, meyakinkan, dan mengklarifikasi. Makna yang terdapat pada jenis ilokusi direktif adalah meminta, memerintah, meminta izin, menyuruh, mengingatkan, memohon, mengeluh, dan menyarankan. Kemudian, makna yang terdapat pada jenis ilokusi komisif adalah menolak, menawarkan, dan mengancam. Dan yang terakhir adalah jenis ilokusi ekspresi, makna yang ditemukan pada jenis ini adalah menyukai, mengejek, menghina, dan bangga.

Kata kunci: Film *Sherlock Holmes*, tindak tutur, makna, konteks

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of study

Communication is crucial for people to interact with each other in society. In saying something, people produce and use different vocabulary as part of the creative aspects of human ability. With language, they can achieve mutual understanding through their utterances and there is always speech act in someone's utterances. In everyday life, communication occurs in every aspect, such as politics, economy, culture, and social. Communication also occurs in some media, especially in electronic media, such as movies.

In this research, the writer chose Sherlock Holmes's movie to be analyzed because the main character in this movie has unique and various ways of doing communication. More specifically, the title of the movie is "A Study in Pink" it is the first episode of the first season of the movie that tells about the introduction of Sherlock Holmes to Doctor Watson and their investigation into a series of deaths that were believed to be suicides. This movie is produced by director *Paul McGuigan* and it is written by *Steven Moffat*, based on *A Study in Scarlet* by *Sir Arthur Conan Doyle*, which has many unique utterances uttered by Sherlock Holmes that contain illocutionary acts.

Illocutionary acts become the main aspects in analyzing the main character in the *Sherlock Holmes* movie since it concerns with what the speaker intends by uttering something. In this study, illocutionary acts become main study rather than locutionary acts and perlocution acts because illocutionary acts become the center to understand speech acts. An illocutionary act is interesting to be identified because it has to consider who the speaker and the hearer are, when, and where the conversation happens. The speech act itself is one of the important studies in pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the branch of the study of language becoming popular nowadays. Linguists are aware that the effect to get the essence of language will not give the best result without understanding pragmatics. Pragmatics covers meanings that appear in utterances, either implicitly or explicitly. Meanings are also studied in semantics, but some aspects of meaning sometimes cannot be caught by this study, especially in the terms of meaning in context, since semantics deals with meanings without references to the interlocutors and communicative functions.

Being conscious or not, people apply pragmatics in their communication. They have certain purposes, implicit or explicit in doing communication. Learning and understanding illocutionary acts will enhance our ability to communicate, because it will avoid misunderstanding or misinterpreting someone's utterances. If they can understand the implicit meaning of an utterance, they will get much

information unmentioned. Therefore, the writer is willing to explore this issue in her thesis in order to make people more conscious of the meanings of someone's utterances. In addition, it is very important to apply this issue to our social life.

From the explanation above, the writer intends to conduct the study entitled “Illocutionary Act Used by Main Character in Sherlock Holmes Movie: A Study in Pink”

B. Identification of the problem

In relation to background of the study above, the writer considers some problems. Those are:

1. The main character in this movie has a unique and various ways in doing communication that contain illocutionary acts.
2. The main character tends to use indirect illocutionary acts in his utterances instead of revealing what he really aims to express.
3. The participants often misunderstand what the main character says because they do not know the meaning behind his utterance.

C. Scope of the problem

In line with the identification of the problem, this research has focused on the types of illocutionary acts used by the main character, Sherlock Holmes, and the meanings of his utterances in the *Sherlock Holmes Movie: A Study in Pink*.

D. Research Questions

Based on the background of the study and the scope of the problem, the writer formulates two research questions. Those are:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are used by the main character in *Sherlock Holmes Movie: A Study in Pink*?
2. What are the meanings of the utterances used by the main character in *Sherlock Holmes Movie: A Study in Pink*?

E. Objective of the study

The aims of this study are:

1. To describe the types of illocutionary acts used by the main character in *Sherlock Holmes Movie: A Study in Pink*
2. To explain the meanings of the utterances used by the main character in *Sherlock Holmes Movie: A Study in Pink*

F. Significance of the study

The writer expects that this study will have some benefits for the readers. The benefits of this study are:

1. Practical Benefit

The writer hopes that this research will give the readers and linguistic students good understanding of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts. This research describes the types of illocutionary by Sherlock Holmes in *Sherlock Holmes Movie: A Study in Pink*.

2. Theoretical Benefit

The writer hopes that this research can be contributed as a reference for further researchers concerning with this topic.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Previous Study

To conduct this research, some related studies have been reviewed as a comparison. Some related researches are as follows:

The first research is conducted by Iqbal Fatwa Resmana (2018) entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in The Utterances of Detective Inspector Lestrade In Sherlock (BBC): A Study In Pink Movie”. In this research, the writer applied a qualitative research design with qualitative descriptive study. This research is dealing with the study of illocutionary act spoken by Detective Inspector Lestrade in Sherlock (BBC): A Study in Pink Movie. Based on the findings, four out of five types of illocutionary acts expressed by Lestrade are found in his utterances. They are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive.

The second research of Language Horizon *volume 06 Nomor 01 Tahun 2018* conducted by Achmad Nurdiansyah entitled “A Study of Illocutionary Acts in Heroes Series”. The approach used in the study is a combination of qualitative-quantitative research. This study proves that the five types of Illocutionary acts are found in the script of Heroes series with 6351 findings are identified as the Illocutionary act utterances, while the five types of Illocutionary act found in Heroes series are commissive, declaration, directive, expressive, and representative. This study also proves that representative act is the most dominant Illocutionary act.

The third previous study of *Journal of English Educational Study* *Volume 2 Issue 1 May 2019 Page 29-36* conducted by Friska Sari Luksiana Hutajulu and Herman entitled “Analysis of Illocutionary Act in The Movie ‘You Are My Home’ English Subtitle”. This research focused in analyzing illocutionary act in the movie “you are my home” that presented by Evim Sensin. This research used the combination between qualitative and quantitative approach. The purposes of this research are to find out the types of Illocutionary acts and to analyze the most dominant Illocutionary acts produced in “You are my home” movie English subtitle.

This research is different from those previous studies, because all of them only focused on types of illocutionary acts. In this research, the writer focused on analyzing not only types of illocutionary acts but also the meanings of the utterances contained in *Sherlock Holmes Movie: A Study in Pink*.

B. Theoretical Framework

1. Pragmatics

Linguists are aware that the effort to get the essence of language will not give the best result without the understanding of pragmatics. Since pragmatics is concerned with the way of speakers using language in the context which cannot be predicted from purely linguistic knowledge, particularly semantics, which deals with meaning without reference to the users.

For the first time, Pragmatics' term was used by Morris (1938) concerning semiotics (semiotics learns about sign). He uses pragmatics' term to refer relation between sign and the people who interpret it. The word "pragmatics" comes from Greek which the meaning refers to the activity or event. After Morris, in 1962 Austin continues studying Pragmatics by issuing his book *How to Do Things with Words*. Generally, he says when somebody says something, he also does something. It is called Speech acts. For example, when somebody says *I'm awfully sorry I wasn't at the meeting this morning*, the speaker not only says the words but also do an action (apologizing).

Another definition of pragmatics is proposed by Yule (1996) "pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a speaker (or reader)". This definition shows that through pragmatic, we can know the meaning, purpose, assumption, and types of action from the speaker when they speak.

The advantage of studying language by pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purpose or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. For example, when someone said, "can you get my coat?" he does not only ask the hearer, but also takes an action called ordering.

From explanation above we can conclude that pragmatics is a study of language which is bounded with the context. In other words, the

meaning of pragmatics is determined by the context, i.e. who is speaking to whom, where, when, how, and what the function of the utterance.

2. Context

As Leech (1983:13) states, “context is any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer’s interpretation of what speaker means by a given utterance”. It means that context is situation or condition when the utterance is produced. By understanding the situation, the hearer can guess what the speaker intends to say. Communication which involve context could make an utterance more communicative. Furthermore, Leech (1983) specifies five aspect of the speech situation that should be considered as follow:

a. Addressers or addressees

Addressers or addressees are referred as a matter of convenience, as speaker (s) and hearer (h).

b. The context of an utterance

Context is considered to be any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer, which contributes to the hearer’s interpreted of what the speaker means by a given utterance.

c. The goals of an utterance

It is useful to talk of a goal or function of an utterance, in preference to talk about its intended meaning, or the speaker’s intention in uttering it.

- d. The utterance as a form of acts or activity: a speech act

Pragmatics deal with verbal acts or performance which take place in particular situation, in time

- e. The utterance as a product of a verbal act

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

3. Speech Act

The terms and theories about the speech acts firstly introduced by J. L. Austin, a professor at Harvard University. Austin (1962) states that speech acts are an act that appears when someone utters something. In his book, he defines speech acts simply as the action performed by saying something. In other definitions, speech acts are actions that are performed via utterance or in saying something. When the speaker utters an utterance, it is not only to say the words but also perform the act of that utterance, it called performative utterance. Example, “I promise I will come home before midnight tonight”. In saying that utterance, the speaker also does an action (promising). The speaker is promising to the hearer that he/she will come home before midnight tonight.

As Yule (1996:47) says that “in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures and words, they perform action via utterances”. According to the

description above, it can be concluded that the speech act is the activity done by uttering something

4. Kind of Speech Acts

a. Direct speech

Yule (1996:54) argues “whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, we have a direct speech”. This argument means that direct speech is an expression of the speaker to the hearer based on the function of the type of sentence that is spoken directly. For example, declarative sentences are to inform something, imperative sentences are used to order something to the hearer, and interrogative sentences are used to ask something.

b. Indirect speech

According to Yule (1996:55) “whenever there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function, we have an indirect speech”. It means that the act of indirect speech is an expression that is implemented to order someone to do something indirectly. Typically, the speaker would use declarative sentences or interrogative sentences in such a manner that they do not seem to be oppressive and that those who are ordered do not feel ruled. This method is a more polite way than direct speech.

Example:

“Can you put this book on my desk?”

The utterance above is an interrogative sentence. However, it is not used to ask a question, but to request the hearer to put the book on the speaker's desk. It is clear that when the speakers say this utterance, we do not just expect an answer, but also the action from the hearer.

5. Types of Speech Acts

1. Locutionary Act

The Locutionary Act is called the act of saying something. As Austin (1962) states that the locutionary act is approximately equal to the utterance of a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which is roughly equivalent to the traditional meaning. He describes this act as the actual type of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning. This act produces language's sounds, which means something. In comparison, this kind of speech acts is the simplest one to be identified, as in the process of identifying, it can be done without involving the context of utterance.

For example:

“There are rabbits in the cage”

On the example above, the utterance is uttered just to inform that particular rabbit and cage in the external world, without the inclination to do something and also does not influence the hearer.

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary Act is called by the act of doing something. Illocutionary act is what the speaker wishes to accomplish by saying something, and it can be the act of asserting, promising, apologizing, threatening, ordering, asking, etc. According to Austin (1962), this act is what the speaker is doing by uttering these words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc. The function of illocutionary act is not only to utter something, but also to do something.

For example:

“Your room is really messy”

The utterance above, if it is uttered by a mother to her child means the mother told to her child to clean the room (express commanding).

According to Wachyu in Nugroho (2011), the illocutionary act is thought as the most important act in the speech acts. This act relates to the speaker's purposes. Through those utterances, the speaker wants to admiring, informing, warning, or ordering something. Illocutionary act is more difficult to be identified than locutionary act because they have to consider who the speaker and the hearer are, when and where the conversation happens. Thus, the illocutionary act is a center to understand speech acts.

3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary Act is called by The Acts of Effecting Someone (hearer). Perlocutionary act is the reaction of the hearer, the consequences of saying something, intended or not. The effect after the speaker says something to the hearer; an act is performed as a reaction. The action of the hearer depends on what the speaker says. The effects may be actions, thoughts or feelings. In other words, perlocutionary act is the effect created by illocutionary act to the hearer, such as shocking, misleading, convincing, panic, etc.

For example:

If I say “there is a cockroach on your back” It may well cause you to panic or scream loudly.

There are significant variations between the illocutions and the perlocutions. First of all, illocutionary acts are intended for the speaker, though perlocutionary consequences are not necessarily intended for him or her. Second, illocutionary acts are under the direct control of the speaker, while perlocutionary consequences are not under his or her full control. Third, if illocutionary acts are apparent, they become apparent as the utterance is made, whereas perlocutionary effects are typically not noticeable until after the utterance has been made. Fourth, illocutionary acts are in principle determinate, while perlocutionary effects are often under determinate.

Finally, illocutionary acts are more frequent, while perlocutionary effects are less conventionally linked to linguistic forms.

6. Classification of Illocutionary Act

Austin (1962) categorizes the illocutionary acts into five basic categories of verdictive, expositive, exercitive, behabitive, and commissive. But Searle thinks Austin's taxonomy of illocutionary act contains several weaknesses and needs to be seriously revised. Searle (1979) argues that Austin's taxonomy does not maintain a clear distinction between illocutionary verbs and illocutionary acts. Thus, Searle established his classification of speech acts which include representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarations.

1. Assertive

Searle (1979:12) states "the point or purpose of the members of assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees to something's being the case, to the truth of expressed proposition". That means the speaker represents something as what he believes. Paradigmatic cases include asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting and stating. In using an assertive the speaker makes the words fit the world (of belief). Assertive verbs are *state, suggest, boast, complain, claim, report, hypothesize, describe, predict, tell, affirm, assert, argue, inform, etc.*

For example:

If I say “It is raining outside”, I was trying to get you to think what I believe.

2. Directives

Directive is kind of illocutionary acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They are trying to express what the speaker wants. The speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer) when he uses the directive. The illocutionary forces of these acts encompass commanding, ordering, requesting, suggesting, inviting, forbidding, and so on. In addition, Yule (1996) proposes that directives can be perceived negative and positive. Directive verbs are *order, command, request, advice, recommend, ask, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, dare, challenge, defy, etc.*

For example:

“Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black.”

In the utterance above, the speaker wants the hearer to do something (make a cup of coffee). The speaker uses the words ‘give me’ indicating the illocutionary act of directive (commanding).

3. Commissive

Commissive is kind of illocutionary acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions. They express what the speaker intends. In using the commissive, the speaker undertakes to

make the world fit the words (via the speaker). For example promising, threatening, refusing, and pledging, offering, vowing and volunteering, the point of a promise is to commit the speaker to doing something (and not necessarily to try to get the hearer himself to do it. Commissive verbs are *vow, offer, promise, threat, refusal, pledge, Etc.*

For example:

“I promise I will come on time.”

In the utterance above, the speaker commits himself to come on time (future action). The speaker uses the word “promise” indicating the illocutionary acts of commissive (promising).

4. Expressive

Expressive is kind of illocutionary acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and it can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. Paradigmatic cases include apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, and thanking. In using an expressive, the speaker makes the words fit the world (of feeling). Expressive verbs are *thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, welcome, pardon, blame, greet, mock, praise, compliment, leave-taking, etc.*

For example:

“Thank you for coming to my house”

In that utterance, the speaker expresses his/her psychological

states to the hearer for coming. The speaker uses the phrase “thank you” indicating the illocutionary acts of expressive (Thanking).

5. Declaration

Declaration is kind of words and expressions that change the world via their utterances such as declaring war, naming, christening, marrying and so on. A special institutional role in a specific context is required in order to perform a declaration appropriately. If the speaker does not have that role, her or his utterance will be infelicitous or inappropriate. Declaration verbs are *resign, dismiss, christen, name, excommunicate, appoint, sentence, declare, approve, disapprove, bless, cure, nominate, confirm, etc.*

For example:

Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.

The utterance above, can only be appropriate and successfully performed if it is said by the priest. Thus, the utterance has an effect in which it turns two singles into a married couple. In this example, the speaker uses the illocutionary acts of declarations (declaring).

In that utterance, the speaker seems to give a command (in directive), but, it is actually not. Directives and declarations are different. Directives express what the speaker wants (personal acts), but declarations are performed by someone who has an authority to do so within some institutional framework (institutional acts).

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

The method used in this study was qualitative descriptive. According to Lambert & Lambert (2012), qualitative descriptive method explains a phenomenon using interpretation. The writer analyzed linguistic phenomena, namely illocutionary acts which are performed by the main character in Sherlock Holmes movie, and then classified them according to the types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's taxonomy and described its meaning by referring to linguistic theories derived from related source.

B. Source of Data

The data of this research were obtained from Sherlock Holmes movie and its script. The writer got the data by downloading the movie itself and its script on the internet.

C. Population and Sample

1. Population

Population in this research included all utterances containing illocutionary acts that performed by the main character in the first episode of Sherlock Holmes series, entitled A Study in Pink.

2. Sample

In this study, the writer used total sample to analyze the type of illocutionary acts and used purposive sample to analyze the meaning in each type of illocutionary acts.

D. Method of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the writer used observation technique. Observation is an activity that reviews the phenomena that occur and to be used as information (Cropley, 2019). In this study, the writer observed the data by watching and reading the movie script, and took some notes for the important data from the utterances in the movie script.

The following were the procedure of collecting the data:

1. Downloading Sherlock Holmes: A study in pink and its script.
2. Watching the movie repeatedly and reading the script thoroughly.
3. Identifying the utterances from the dialogue which contain illocutionary acts.
4. Writing down the illocutionary acts to be analyzed.

E. Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the writer used content analysis. According to Kromrey in Cropley (2019), content analysis is a research technique through systematic and objective analysis that produces a basic conclusion from the data analyzed.

In analyzing the data, the writer did the following steps:

1. Identifying the data

The illocution data which had been obtained were identified to determine whether they can be categorized as illocutionary acts.

2. Classifying the data

After determining that the data could be regarded illocutionary acts, the next step was classifying the data into some categories.

3. Analyzing the data

After classifying the data, the writer analyzed the type of illocutionary acts and possible meaning of the utterances.

4. Interpreting the data

The writer interpreted the meaning of the illocutionary acts.

5. Concluding the data

The writer concluded the data that had been analyzed descriptive qualitatively.

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the writer presented findings found in Sherlock Holmes movie: A Study in Pink. Findings of this research were consisted of types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory and the meanings of the utterances performed by main character in Sherlock Holmes movie: A Study in Pink based on the relevant theory.

A. Findings

1. Types of Illocutionary Acts

Table 1: Types of Illocutionary Acts			
No.	Types of Illocutionary Acts	Classification	Total
1.	Assertive	Ensuring	2
		Explaining	4
		Denying	1
		Agreeing	2
		Informing	4
		Justifying	2
		Predicting	6
		Ascertaining	1
		Confirming	1
		Claiming	1
		Boasting	2
		Introducing	3
		Reporting	1
		Convincing	1
Clarifying	3		
2.	Directive	Requesting	1
		Commanding	2
		Permitting	1
		Asking Permission	2

		Ordering	8
		Reminding	4
		Begging	1
		Complaining	2
		Suggesting	1
3.	Commissive	Refusing	2
		Offering	1
		Threatening	2
4.	Expressive	Liking	2
		Mocking	3
		Insulting	2
		Praising	2

2. Direct and Indirect Illocutionary Acts

a. Assertive

No.	Data	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1.	<p>Sherlock: Afghanistan or Iraq?</p> <p>John: I'm sorry?</p> <p>Sherlock: which was it? Afghanistan or Iraq?</p>	Asking	ensuring
2.	<p>John: Prime spot. Got to be expensive.</p> <p>Sherlock: Mrs. Hudson, the landlady. She's giving me a special deal. Owes me a favour – few years ago, her husband got himself sentenced to death in Florida. I was able to help out.</p>	Asserting	Explaining
3.	<p>John: You stopped her husband being executed.</p> <p>Sherlock: Oh, no. I ensured it. mobile phone.</p>	Asserting	denying

4.	<p>John: Well! This could be very nice. Very nice indeed.</p> <p>Sherlock: Yes, I think so. My thought exactly.</p>	Asking	Agreeing
5.	<p>John: That's a skull</p> <p>Sherlock: Friend of mine. Well I say friend</p>	Asserting	Informing
6.	<p>John: You said you could identify a software designer by his tie, and an airline pilot by his left thumb.</p> <p>Sherlock: Yes. And I can read your military career in your face and your leg, and the drinking habits of your brother in your mobile phone.</p>	Asserting	Justifying
7.	<p>Mrs. Hudson: What about these suicides, then, Sherlock? Thought that would be right up your street. Three of them, exactly the same. That's a bit funny, isn't it?</p> <p>Sherlock: Four. There's been a fourth. And there's something different this time.</p>	Asserting	Predicting
8.	<p>Sherlock: who's on forensics?</p> <p>Lestrade: Anderson.</p> <p>Sherlock: Anderson won't work with me.</p>	Asking	Ascertaining
9.	<p>Sherlock: You're a doctor.</p>	Asserting	Confirming

	<p>In fact, you're an army doctor.</p> <p>John: Yes.</p>		
10.	<p>John: The police don't go to private detectives.</p> <p>Sherlock: I'm a consulting detective. Only one in the world, I invented the job.</p>	Explaining	Claiming
11.	<p>Sherlock: There you go, you see? You were right.</p> <p>John: I was right? Right about what?</p> <p>Sherlock: The police don't consult amateur.</p>	Asserting	Boasting
12.	<p>Sally: Who's this?</p> <p>Sherlock: Colleague of mine, Dr. Watson. Dr. Watson – Sergeant Sally Donovan. Old friend.</p>	Asserting	Introducing
13.	<p>Lestrade: Sherlock, two minutes I said, need anything you've got.</p> <p>Sherlock: Victim is in her late forties. Professional person going by her clothes - I'd guess something in the media, going by the frankly alarming shade of pink. She's travelled from Cardiff today, intending to stay for one night - that's obvious from the size of her suitcase.</p>	Explaining	Reporting
14	<p>Lestrade: For God's sake. If you're just making this up.</p>	Explaining	Convincing

	<p>Sherlock: The wedding ring, ten years old at least. The rest of her jewellery has been regularly cleaned, but not her wedding rings - state of her marriage, right there. The inside of the rings are shinier than the outside – that means they’re regularly removed; the only polishing they get is when she works them off her finger.</p>		
15.	<p>John: That’s ... that’s the pink lady’s case ... Jennifer Wilson’s case.</p> <p>Sherlock: Yes, of course it is. Oh, I should probably mention that I didn’t kill her.</p>	Asserting	Clarifying

b. Directive

Table 3: Directive			
No.	Data	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1.	<p>Sherlock: Mike, can I borrow your phone? No signal on mine.</p> <p>Mike: what’s wrong with the landline?</p> <p>Sherlock: I’d rather text.</p>	Asking	Requesting
2.	<p>Sherlock: Want to see some more?</p> <p>John: Oh, God, yes!</p> <p>Sherlock: Get your coat.</p>	Asserting	Commanding
3.	<p>Sherlock: Okay, you’ve got</p>	Ordering	Permitting

	<p>question!</p> <p>John: where are we going?</p>		
4.	<p>Sally: Hello freak.</p> <p>Sherlock: I'm here to see detective Inspector Lestrade.</p>	Informing	Asking permission
5.	<p>Sherlock: Dr. Watson, what do you think?</p> <p>John: of the message?</p> <p>Sherlock: of the body, you're a medical man.</p>	Asking	Ordering
6.	<p>Lestrade: I'm breaking every rule letting you here.</p> <p>Sherlock: Yeah. Cos you need me.</p>	Asserting	Reminding
7.	<p>John: What am I doing here?</p> <p>Sherlock: Helping me make a point.</p>	Asserting	Begging
8.	<p>Sherlock: Do you know you do that out loud?</p> <p>John: Sorry, I'll shut up</p>	Asking	Complaining
9.	<p>John: Have you talked to the police?</p> <p>Sherlock: Four people are dead - there isn't time to talk to the police.</p>	Asserting	Suggesting

c. Commissive

Table 4: Commissive

No.	Data	Direct Illocution	Indirect illocution
1.	<p>Miss. Hooper: Listen, I was wondering, maybe later, when you're finished.</p> <p>Sherlock: Are you wearing lipstick? You weren't wearing lipstick before.</p> <p>Miss. Hooper : I just . . . refreshed it a bit.</p>	Asking	Refusing
2.	<p>Angelo: Anything on the menu, whatever you want, free! All on the house, you and your date.</p> <p>Sherlock: Do you want to eat?</p>	Asking	Offering
3.	<p>Sherlock: You're dying, but there's still time to hurt you. Give me a name.</p> <p>Taxi Driver: Moriarty!!!</p>	Asserting	Threatening

d. Expressive

No.	Data	Direct Illocution	Indirect Illocution
1.	<p>Sherlock: brilliant! And I thought it was going to be a boring evening. Serial suicides, and now a note - oh, it's Christmas! Mrs. Hudson, I'll be late - might need some food.</p> <p>Mrs. Hudson : I'm your landlady, dear, not your housekeeper.</p>	Asserting	Liking
2.	<p>Sherlock: Obvious, isn't it?</p>	Asserting	Mocking

	John: Not obvious to me. Sherlock: Dear God, what's it like in your funny little brains, it must be so boring. Her coat!		
3.	John : Why didn't I think of that? Sherlock: Because you're an idiot.	Asserting	Insulting
4.	John: I got the cab's number. Sherlock: good for you	Asserting	Praising

B. Analysis

This part is data analysis. The writer analysed the real meaning of the utterances based on the context of each situation. The results are presented below.

1. Assertive

Assertive is a type of illocutionary acts that state what speaker believes. In this study, the writer founds 14 classification of assertive, those are:

a. datum 1 (ensuring)

Sherlock : Afghanistan or Iraq?

John : I'm sorry?

Sherlock : which was it? Afghanistan or Iraq?

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John and it takes place in a laboratory. This is the first time they meet each other. Because Sherlock is a detective, he can immediately conclude

that John is a former soldier and he wants to make sure in which country John was assigned first.

By saying “*Afghanistan or Iraq*”, Sherlock performs two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. The direct illocution of the utterance is **asking**. Sherlock intends to ask John where he was assigned as a soldier. The indirect illocution of the utterance is **ensuring**. Sherlock intends to validate and strengthen his assumption by asking that question.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **ensuring**. By saying the utterance, Sherlock does not just mean to make small talk, but he also makes sure that his assumption is correct.

b. Datum 2 (explaining)

John : Prime spot. Got to be expensive.
Sherlock : **Mrs. Hudson, the landlady. She’s giving me a special deal. Owes me a favour – few years ago, her husband got himself sentenced to death in Florida. I was able to help out.**

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in front of the flat, 221B Baker Street. They meet again to show the flat they will share. When John sees it, he thinks that the place is expensive because it is in a prime spot. But Sherlock explains that he gets a special price because he had helped the case of Mrs Hudson’s husband who was about to be executed in Florida a few years ago.

The utterance has two possible meanings and performs two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. First is the act

of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock asserts that the flat is not as expensive as John estimation because he got a special price from the landlady, Mrs Hudson. The second is the act of **explaining as indirect illocution**. Sherlock intends to explain that the flat is inexpensive because he had helped the landlady a few years ago and got a good price.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **explaining** because Sherlock not only asserting something but also explaining the reason why he got a special price to John.

c. Datum 3 (denying)

John : You stopped her husband being executed.

Sherlock : Oh, no. I ensured it.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in front of the flat, 221B Baker Street. In this situation, Sherlock tells John that he got a special price for the flat because he helped the husband of the landlady who was about to be executed in Florida a few years ago. John is amazed because he thinks that Sherlock could overturn the death sentence on someone but Sherlock told him that he did not stop the death sentence, he made sure of it.

In Sherlock's utterance, he performs two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. He asserts that he does not help to stop the death sentence of Mrs Hudson's

husband, instead of it he ensures it. The second is the act of **denying as indirect illocution**. He denies what John was thinking about him.

According to the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **denying**. Sherlock means to deny that he could cancel someone's death sentence.

d. Datum 4 (agreeing)

John : Well! This could be very nice. Very nice indeed.

Sherlock : Yes, I think so. My thought exactly.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in the flat. When they arrive, John looks around the flat and says that it is clean enough and Sherlock agrees with that.

The utterance has two possible meanings and performs two illocutionary acts. The direct illocutionary acts is the act of **asserting**. Sherlock intends to assert that he also feels the flat is clean enough. The indirect illocution of this utterance is the act of **agreeing**. By saying that utterance, Sherlock means to agree with what John said.

According to the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **agreeing**. The words 'I think so' indicates that Sherlock agrees with what John thinks.

e. Datum 5 (informing)

John : That's a skull

Sherlock : Friend of mine. Well I say friend

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in the flat. John looks around the flat and he sees a skull that is kept on the table. He immediately asks Sherlock if it is a real skull. Sherlock tells him that it is his friend. This is quite a shock to John.

In this utterance, there are two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock asserts that the skull is his friend. The second is the act of **informing as indirect illocution**. Sherlock tries to inform that the skull is his friend.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **informing**. By saying that utterance, Sherlock intends to inform that he has a friend and it is a skull.

f. Datum 6 (justifying)

John : You said you could identify a software designer by his tie, and an airline pilot by his left thumb.

Sherlock : Yes. And I can read your military career in your face and your leg, and the drinking habits of your brother in your mobile phone.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in the flat. John tells Sherlock that he searches him on the internet and finds something interesting. He reads a website written

that Sherlock is a genius detective who can identify a person just by looking at the little things and he can identify a software designer by his tie and an airline pilot by his left thumb. Hearing that, Sherlock confirms it, he also adds that he knows about John's military career by looking at his face and legs.

The utterance has two possible meanings and performs two illocutionary acts. The direct illocution is the act of **asserting**. Sherlock asserts that he really could identify someone easily. The indirect illocution is the act of **justifying**. Sherlock justifies that he is a genius detective who can do the identification easily. He even claims that he is able to know the military career of John just by looking at his face and also his leg.

According to the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **justifying**. The word 'Yes' in the utterance means that Sherlock justifies what John thinks about him.

g. Datum 7 (predicting)

Mrs. Hudson : What about these suicides, then, Sherlock? Thought that would be right up your street. Three of them, exactly the same. That's a bit funny, isn't it?

Sherlock : Four. There's been a fourth. And there's something different this time.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and Mrs Hudson. It takes places in the flat. Mrs Hudson picks up a newspaper on the floor and reads it. She tells Sherlock about the case of

suicides on the paper. While listening to Mrs Hudson, Sherlock sees a police car in front of his flat from behind the window and he assumes that there are another suicide cases because he is sure that his friend, Lestrade, will definitely ask his help to solve this case.

This utterance performs two illocutionary acts and has two possible meanings. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock asserts that the case is no longer three but four. Second is the act of **predicting**. Sherlock predicts that the case had grown to four by looking a police car in front of his flat.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **predicting**.

h. Datum 8 (ascertaining)

Sherlock : **who's on forensics?**

Lestrade : Anderson.

Sherlock : Anderson won't work with me.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and Lestrade. It takes place in Sherlock's flat. Sherlock intends to accept Lestrade's request, but before that he asks who the forensics is. Lestrade's answer does not satisfy him because he does not like Anderson. However, Sherlock still agrees to help solve the case.

The utterance performs two illocutionary acts and has two possible meanings. First is the act of **asking as direct illocution**. Sherlock intends

to ask who is the forensics that handling the case. Second is the act of **ascertaining as indirect illocution**. Sherlock intends to ascertain who the forensics is on duty there so he can prepare if something happens. Sherlock is widely disliked by the police or forensics because even though he is a genius, he is very arrogant. He also thought that they were not as smart as he was.

According to the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **ascertaining**.

i. Datum 9 (confirming)

Sherlock : You're a doctor. In fact, you're an army doctor.

John : Yes.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in their flat. In this situation, Sherlock rushes to the crime scene. But before long, he came back and asked John if it is true that he was an army doctor. Sherlock intends to take him to see the crime scene

The utterance has two possible meanings and performs two illocutionary acts. First is the act of **asserting as the direct illocution**. Sherlock intends to assert that John was an army doctor or no. The second is the act of **confirming as indirect illocution**. Sherlock wants to confirm that John was an army doctor. He has the intention of getting John to work on the suicide case together.

From the dialogue, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **confirming**. Sherlock not only asserting something but also confirming that John is an army doctor before he decides to take John with him.

j. Datum 10 (claiming)

John : The police don't go to private detectives.

Sherlock : I'm a consulting detective. Only one in the world, I invented the job.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in a taxi. They are on the way to the crime scene. John asks Sherlock who he really is. Sherlock explains that he is not a private detective but rather a consulting detective. He also claims that this job is his invention and that there is only one in the world.

The utterance has two possible meanings and two illocutionary acts, direct and indirect illocution. First is the act of **explaining as direct illocution**. Sherlock intends to explain his job to John. He also asserts that he is a consulting detective. The second is the act of **claiming as indirect illocution**. Sherlock claims that he is not a private detective. He prefers to call himself a consulting detective.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **claiming**. By saying the utterance 'I'm a consulting detective', he is claiming himself as a consulting detective.

k. Datum 11 (boasting)

Sherlock : There you go, you see? You were right.

John : I was right? Right about what?

Sherlock : The police don't consult amateur.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in a taxi. They are talking about Sherlock's job. After listening to his explanation, John says that Sherlock is a professional. Sherlock confirmed John's words. He stated that he was not an amateur because the police would not consult an amateur

The utterance performs two illocutionary acts and has two possible meanings. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock asserts that he is not an amateur. The second is the act of **boasting as indirect illocution**. By stating the utterance, Sherlock intends to boast his abilities as a consulting detective.

From the dialogue above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is boasting. Sherlock intends to boast about himself by calling himself not an amateur.

l. Datum 12 (introducing)

Sally : Who's this?

**Sherlock : Colleague of mine, Dr. Watson.
Dr. Watson – Sergeant Sally Donovan. Old friend.**

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and Sally. It takes place in the front of crime scene house. Sally sees Sherlock from a distance and he comes to her. Sally asks what is he here for and who is with him. He says that Dr. John Watson is his colleague so that John could come to see the crime scene.

In the utterance, he performs two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. The direct illocution of the utterance is the act of **asserting**. He asserts that John is his colleague. The indirect illocution of the utterance is the act of **introducing**. He introduces John to Sally and vice versa.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **introducing**. In this utterance, Sherlock not only assert that John is his colleague but also does an action of introducing.

m. datum 13 (reporting)

Lestrade : Sherlock, two minutes I said, need anything you've got.

Sherlock : Victim is in her late forties. Professional person going by her clothes - I'd guess something in the media, going by the frankly alarming shade of pink. She's travelled from Cardiff today, intending to stay for one night - that's obvious from the size of her suitcase.

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation are Sherlock and Lestrade. It takes place at the crime scene. Lestrade is returning to the room while Sherlock is still identifying the body. Then Lestrade asks what information Sherlock had obtained after identifying it.

The utterance has two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **explaining as direct illocution**. He is trying to explain his thought about the body. Second is the act of **reporting as direct illocution**. Sherlock reports what he got after do quick investigation.

From the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **reporting**. Sherlock is not only explaining what he got but also reporting his thought after identifying the body.

n. Datum 14 (convincing)

Lestrade : For God's sake. If you're just making this up . . .

Sherlock : The wedding ring, ten years old at least. The rest of her jewellery has been regularly cleaned, but not her wedding rings - state of her marriage, right there. The inside of the rings are shinier than the outside - that means they're regularly removed; the only polishing they get is when she works them off her finger.

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation are Sherlock and Lestrade. It takes place at the crime scene. After hearing Sherlock explanation, Lestrade thinks that he is just making it up because it does not make sense but Sherlock still convinces him by providing additional explanations.

In this utterance, Sherlock performs two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **explaining as direct illocution**. Sherlock intends to add some explanation to strengthen his opinion.

Second is the act of **convincing as indirect illocution**. He means to convince Lestrade that his opinion makes sense so he explains the possible hypothesis in details.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **convincing** because in this situation Sherlock tries to make Lestrade understand that his hypothesis makes sense.

o. Datum 15 (clarifying)

John : That's ... that's the pink lady's case ... Jennifer Wilson's case...

Sherlock : Yes, of course it is. Oh, I should probably mention that I didn't kill her.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in their flat. Sherlock finds the pink suitcase that belongs to the corpse she is looking for and shows it to John. Because he is often accused of being a psychopath and when he shows the suitcase, John looks at him strangely then he must clarify that he was not the one who killed the corpse to John.

The utterance has two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock intends to assert that it is Jennifer Wilson's case but he did not kill her. The second is the act of **clarifying as indirect illocution**. Sherlock means to clarify that he did not kill Jennifer Wilson because he saw John's expression change as if he was suspicious.

From the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is clarifying because by saying “I should probably mention that I kill didn’t her”, Sherlock tries to tell the fact to John.

2. Directive

Directive is a type of illocutionary acts that involves the speaker to try to get the hearer to do something. In this study there are nine classification of directive, they are:

a. Datum 1 (requesting)

Sherlock : Mike, can I borrow your phone? No signal on mine.

Mike : what’s wrong with the landline?

Sherlock : I’d rather text.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and Mike. It takes places in a laboratory. In this situation, Mike and John enter the room to meet Sherlock because Mike intends to introduce John to him. At that time Sherlock was looking for flatmates and the first words that Sherlock says is he wants to borrow Mike’s phone because his phone does not have a signal.

In this utterance, there are two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **asking as direct illocution**. Structurally, this sentence is a question. Sherlock intends to ask whether he can borrow Mike’s phone or no. the second is the act of **requesting as indirect illocution**. Sherlock intends to request Mike to lend him his phone.

According to the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **requesting**. The word 'can' in the utterance does not mean to ask Mike's ability to lend him his phone but request him to lend his phone.

b. Datum 2 (commanding)

Sherlock : Want to see some more?

John : Oh, God, yes!

Sherlock : Get your coat.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in their flat. Sherlock offers John to come with him because he feels that John is a doctor and is suitable to participate in investigating a suicide case. John decides to come along and Sherlock tells him to get his coat right away.

The utterance has two possible meanings and performs two illocutionary acts, direct illocution and indirect illocution. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock intends to ask John to take the coat and come with him. The second is the act of **commanding as indirect illocution**. Sherlock wants to command John to take his own coat and go to where the suicide occurred.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **commanding**. It is clear that the utterance is meant to command.

c. Datum 3 (permitting)

Sherlock : Okay, you've got question!

John : where are we going?

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in the taxi. They both stop the taxi and get on it. On the way to the crime scene, they look awkward. However, Sherlock realized that John always glances at him as if he wants to ask. Then Sherlock lets him to ask something.

The utterance has two possible meanings and two illocutionary acts, direct illocution and indirect illocution. The first is the act of **ordering as direct illocution**. Sherlock orders that John for ask a question. Second is the act of **permitting as indirect illocution**. Since Sherlock is realising that John always glance at him, he allows John to ask something that makes him curious.

According to the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **permitting**. Although the type of the sentence is imperative, Sherlock intends to permit John to ask him a question.

d. Datum 4 (asking permission)

Sally : Hello freak.

Sherlock : I'm here to see detective Inspector Lestrade.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and Sally. It takes place in front of the crime scene house. Sally is a

sergeant who hates Sherlock. They know each other. When Sherlock and John want to come into the house, Sally approaches them. Sherlock informs her that he is invited by Lestrade to take a look. Indirectly, he asked Sally to let him into the crime scene.

The utterance has two possible meanings and performs two illocutionary acts. First is the act of **informing as direct illocution**. Sherlock intends to inform that John and he has invited by Lastrade. The second is the act of **asking permission as indirect illocution**. By saying the utterance, Sherlock means to ask for permission from Sally to let him into the crime scene.

According to the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **Asking Permission**. Implicitly, Sherlock means for Sally to let him into the crime scene because he had been invited by Lestrade.

e. Datum 5 (ordering)

Sherlock : Dr. Watson, what do you think?

John : of the message?

Sherlock : of the body, you're a medical man.

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place at the crime scene. After seeing the body closely, Sherlock asks John about his opinion about the body because John was an

army doctor. At that time, John immediately identifies the body from a medical point of view

The utterance has two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **asking as direct illocution**. Sherlock asks to John what he thinks after seeing the body. Second is the act of **ordering as indirect illocution**. Sherlock intends to order John to identify the body thoroughly.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **ordering** because Sherlock indirectly orders John to examine the body as well and give his opinion.

f. Datum 6 (reminding)

Lestrade : I'm breaking every rule letting you here.

Sherlock : Yeah. Cos you need me.

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation are Sherlock and Lestrade. It takes place at the crime scene. Lestrade tells Sherlock that by letting him there, he breaks every rule because when investigating cases handled by the police, no outsiders should interfere. However, he needs Sherlock so that he must break the rules.

In the utterance, he performs two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock intends to assert that he is there because Lestrade needs him. The second is the act of **reminding as indirect illocution**. Sherlock means to remind that

Lestrade asks him to help so Sherlock has the right to identify the body based on his own way without being disturbed.

According to the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is reminding. By saying the utterance, Sherlock tries to remind again that Lestrade needs it. Thus, breaking the rules is the consequence.

g. Datum 7 (begging)

John : What am I doing here?

Sherlock : Helping me make a point.

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place at the crime scene. In this situation, there are only two of them in the room because Lestrade had come out. They get closer to the body, John asks what he should do and Sherlock begs him to help by making a point about the case.

In that utterance, he performs two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock asserts that John is here for help him to make a point about the case. The second is the act of **begging as indirect illocution**. Sherlock intends to beg John to help him solving the case.

From the explanation above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **begging**. Sherlock not only asserting something but also do an act of begging.

h. Datum 8 (complaining)

Sherlock : Do you know you do that out loud?

John : Sorry, I'll shut up

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place at the crime scene. In this situation, Sherlock is explaining his hypothesis about the body in detail. John is amazed to hear the explanation and said that it is fantastic with a loud enough voice for the whole room to hear it. Sherlock told him that his voice was quite disturbing.

The utterance has two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **questioning as direct illocution**. Directly, the structure of the sentence is a question, he asks John if he knows that his voice is loud enough. **The second is the act of complaining**. Sherlock means to stop John because of his voice quite disturbing.

According to the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **complaining** because by saying that Sherlock intends to stop him.

i. Datum 9 (suggesting)

John : Have you talked to the police?

Sherlock : Four people are dead - there isn't time to talk to the police.

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place at their flat. In this situation, Sherlock is going out to find the killer and John says weather he has talked about it to the police.

Sherlock is arguing that there is no time to discuss the police as four people had already been killed. Sherlock tends to distrust the abilities of the police.

The utterance has two possible meanings and performs two illocutionary acts, direct illocution and indirect illocution. First is the act of **asserting**. Directly, Sherlock intends to assert that he has not talked to the police that he has found the killer. The second is the act of **suggesting**. Indirectly, Sherlock suggests that it is unnecessary to contact the police because they have to find the killer as soon as possible.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **suggesting**. Sherlock advises against contacting the police as he is concerned that it will slow him down in catching the murderer.

3. Commissive

Commissive is illocutionary act in which the speakers commit themselves to do something. There are three classifications of commissive found in this study, they are:

a. Datum 1 (refusing)

Miss. Hooper : Listen, I was wondering, maybe later, when you're finished.

Sherlock : Are you wearing lipstick? You weren't wearing lipstick before.

Miss. Hooper : I just . . . refreshed it a bit.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Miss Hooper and Sherlock. It takes place in a laboratory. Miss Hooper is Sherlock's Lab assistant, she likes Sherlock and tries to take him for a walk but Sherlock does not want to. To turn it politely, he changes the subject by praising Miss Hooper for wearing lipstick.

The utterance has two possible meanings and performs two illocutionary acts. First is the act of **asking as direct illocution**. Sherlock intends to ask if Miss Hooper is wearing a lipstick. Second is the act of **refusing as indirect illocution**. Sherlock means to refuse Miss Hooper's invitation by diverting the conversation.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of Sherlock's utterance is the act of **refusing**. If we review further, Sherlock does not really ask Miss Hooper but rather expresses his refusal.

b. Datum 2 (offering)

Angelo : Anything on the menu, whatever you want, free! All on the house, you and your date.

Sherlock : Do you want to eat?

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and Angelo. It takes place in a restaurant. Angelo is the chef of the restaurant and Sherlock had helped him and they become close. Angelo says that Sherlock and John can order anything on the menu for free. Then Sherlock asks John to order something.

The utterance has two possible meanings and performs two illocutionary acts. First is the act of **asking as direct illocution**. Sherlock intends to ask John whether he wants to eat something or no. The second is the act of **offering as indirect illocution**. Sherlock means to offer John to order something.

From the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **offering**. Sherlock is not only questioning something but also offering something to John.

c. Datum 3 (threatening)

**Sherlock : You're dying, but there's still time to hurt you.
Give me a name.**

Taxi Driver : Moriarty!!!

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and the killer. It takes place in an empty building. In this situation, Sherlock manages to find the killer who turns out to be a taxi driver. Sherlock interrogates the way the killer kills his victims. Then the killer tells him everything. The killer has a boss who is willing to pay for it. He says that his boss is a fan of Sherlock and maybe even more genius than him. Out of curiosity, Sherlock threatens him while stepping on his shoulder until he is in so much pain so that he mentions who his boss is.

In the utterance, he performs two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock means to insist that he could hurt the killer if he does not tell his

boss' name. The second is the act of **threatening as indirect illocution**. By saying that utterance Sherlock intends to threaten the killer so that he will give the name of his boss.

According to the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is threatening.

4. Expressive

Expressive is a type of illocutionary acts which expresses what the speaker feels. There are four classifications found in this study, those are:

a. Datum 1 (liking)

Sherlock : brilliant!

And I thought it was going to be a boring evening.

Serial suicides, and now a note - oh, it's Christmas!

Mrs. Hudson, I'll be late - might need some food.

Mrs. Hudson : I'm your landlady, dear, not your housekeeper.

The addresser and the addressee of this conversation are Sherlock and Mrs Hudson. It takes place at Sherlock's flat. After Lestrade has left, Sherlock is very excited to be able to investigate a serial suicide case. He enjoys his job as a consulting detective and feels alive when handling cases. He speaks as if he is going to get the lottery. He immediately goes from his flat to go to where the suicide occurs and leaves John and Mrs Hudson.

In this utterance, there are two possible meanings and two illocutionary acts. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock intends to emphasize that the day will be fun because of this

serial suicide case. The second is the act of **liking as indirect illocution**. Sherlock enjoys and loves cases like this, serial suicide. No wonder so many people think that he is a psychopath, he is very excited about that.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **liking**. The words “oh, it’s Christmas!” approve that he does an act of liking.

b. Datum 2 (mocking)

Sherlock : Obvious, isn’t it?

John : Not obvious to me.

Sherlock : **Dear God, what’s it like in your funny little brains, it must be so boring. Her coat!**

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place at the crime scene. Sherlock tries to make sure that John and Lestrade understand his explanation but John does not understand, neither does Lestrade. Sherlock said that John is not smart enough to understand him.

The utterance above performs two illocutionary acts and two possible meanings. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock asserts that John has a funny little brain because he does not understand Sherlock’s explanation. The second is the **act of mocking as indirect illocution**. Sherlock says that John is not smart enough to get what he means.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **mocking**. Sherlock mocks John by saying that John has a funny little brain.

c. Datum 3 (insulting)

John : Why didn't I think of that?

Sherlock : Because you're an idiot.

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place at their flat, 221 B Baker Street. In this situation, Sherlock explains how he got the pink suitcase in detail to John. Listening to his explanation, John looks confused and does not think that Sherlock could think that way. Sherlock speculates that John is an idiot for not being able to think like him.

The utterance has two possible meanings and performs two illocutionary acts, direct illocution and indirect illocution. First is the act of **asserting**. Directly, Sherlock intends to assert that John is an idiot because he cannot think like him. **The second act is the acts of insulting.** Sherlock means to insult John because of his stupidity.

Based on the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **insulting** because it is obvious that Sherlock is saying that John is stupid.

d. Datum 4 (praising)

John : I got the cab's number.

Sherlock : good for you

The addresser and the addressee of the conversation are Sherlock and John. It takes place in the front of a restaurant. Sherlock and John suspect someone in the taxi and try to catch him. John got the taxi's number and Sherlock tries to visualize the route in his mind so he is able to catch the taxi.

The utterance has two possible meanings and performs two illocutionary acts. First is the act of **asserting as direct illocution**. Sherlock asserts that John is doing well. The second is the act of **praising as indirect illocution**. Sherlock intends to praise John for doing his job well and making it easier for him to catch the taxi.

From the context above, the writer concludes that the meaning of the utterance is **praising**. Sherlock not only intends to assert something but also performs an act of praising.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the data analysis in the previous chapter, the writer concludes the findings of this research as described below.

1. The research findings show that illocutionary acts performed by Sherlock Holmes as the main character in *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Pink* movie can be identified as direct and indirect illocutionary acts. In direct illocutionary acts, it can be classified into two types. They are **assertive** (asserting, informing, and explaining) and **directive** (ordering and asking). In indirect illocutionary acts, there are four types of illocutionary acts, they are **assertive** (ensuring, explaining, denying, agreeing, informing, justifying, predicting, ascertaining, confirming, claiming, boasting, introducing, reporting, convincing, and clarifying), **directive** (requesting, commanding, permitting, asking permission, ordering, reminding, begging, complaining, and suggesting), **commissive** (refusing, offering, and threatening) and **expressive** (liking, mocking, insulting, and praising). The type of declaration is not found in the analysis.
2. The meaning of the utterances considered as **assertive** illocutionary acts are ensuring, explaining, denying, agreeing, informing, justifying, predicting, ascertaining, confirming, claiming, boasting, introducing, reporting, convincing, and clarifying. Then, the meaning of utterances

considered as **directive** illocutionary acts are requesting, commanding, permitting, asking permission, ordering, reminding, begging, complaining, and suggesting. In **commissive** utterances, the meaning are refusing, offering, and threatening. Finally, the meaning of utterances considered as **expressive** illocutionary acts are liking, mocking, insulting, and praising.

The analysis approves that the meaning behind someone's utterance can be found by looking at the context as one of the speech situation's aspects considered significant in the study of pragmatics. Context is influential because it describes the situation where the illocutionary act of utterances occurs. By understanding the context, the writer can interpret the meaning behind the illocutionary act of utterance performed by the main character in *Sherlock Holmes: A Study in Pink* movie.

B. Suggestions

According to research findings and conclusions, the writer proposes some suggestion as follows:

1. Students who are interested in studying speech acts particularly illocutionary acts may use another theory beside Searle's theory which is used by the writer to enrich the knowledge in several theories.
2. The writer suggests others who want to study illocutionary acts to take complete notes of the context material because it is important in studying speech act especially in interpreting the meaning behind the utterance.

3. For other researchers who are interested in pragmatic study beside illocutionary act, may identify the other speech acts, such as locutionary act and perlocutionary act or other pragmatic studies. They can also use a different object such as social media's status, comic, novel, advertisement, and so on.

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APPENDIX

A. Assertive

1. Datum 1 (page 16)

Sherlock : Afghanistan or Iraq?

John : I'm sorry?

Sherlock : which was it? Afghanistan or Iraq?

2. Datum 2 (page 40)

John : Asphyxiation probably. Passed out, and choked on her own vomit. Can't smell any alcohol on her - could've been a seizure, possibly drugs.

Sherlock : You know what it was, you've read the papers.

John : She's one of the suicides. The fourth one.

3. Datum 3 (page 20)

John : Prime spot. Got to be expensive.

Sherlock : Mrs. Hudson, the landlady. She's giving me a special deal. Owes me a favour –few years ago, her husband got himself sentenced to death in Florida. I was able to help out.

4. Datum 4 (page 28)

John : What does that mean?

Sherlock : It means when the police are out of their depth - which is always - consult me.

5. Datum 5 (page 42)

Lestrade : How do you know she had a case?

Sherlock : **Back of her right leg. Tiny splashes on the heel and calf, not present on the left. She was dragging a wheeled suitcase behind her, with her right hand - you don't get that splash pattern any other way. Smallish case, going by the spread. Case that size, woman this clothes-conscious - could only be an overnight bag. So we know she was staying one night. Now where is it - what have you done with it?**

6. Datum 6 (page 58)

John : my phone?

Sherlock : **Don't want to use mine - always a chance the number'll be recognised. It's on the website.**

7. Datum 7 (page 20)

John : You stopped her husband being executed.

Sherlock : **Oh, no. I ensured it.**

8. Datum 8 (page 21)

John : Well! This could be very nice. Very nice indeed.

Sherlock : **Yes, I think so. My thought exactly.**

9. Datum 9 (page 57)

John : You asked me to come. I'm assuming it's important.

Sherlock : **Oh, yes, of course.**

10. Datum 10 (page 21)

John : That's a skull

Sherlock : **Friend of mine. Well I say friend.**

11. Datum 11 (page 26)

John : Sorry, Mrs. Hudson, I'll skip the cuppa – off out

Mrs. Hudson : Both of you?

Sherlock : Impossible suicides - four of them. No point in sitting at home when there's finally something fun going on!

12. Datum 12 (page 43)

Sherlock : Serial killers, always hard. You've got to wait for them to make a mistake ...

Lestrade : We can't just wait!

13. Datum 13 (page 58)

John : her case?

Sherlock : Her suitcase, yes, obviously! The murderer took her suitcase. The first big mistake.

14. Datum 14 (page 17)

John : then who said anything about flatmates?

Sherlock : I did. I said to Mike this morning, that I was a difficult man to find a flatmate for.

15. Datum 15 (page 22)

John : You said you could identify a software designer by his tie, and an airline pilot by his left thumb.

Sherlock : Yes. And I can read your military career in your face and your leg, and the drinking habits of your brother in your mobile phone.

16. Datum 16 (page 22)

Mrs. Hudson : What about these suicides, then, Sherlock? Thought that would be right up your street. Three of them, exactly the same. That's a bit funny, isn't it?

Sherlock : Four. There's been a fourth. And there's something different this time.

17. Datum 17 (page 23)

Sherlock : what's different about this one. You wouldn't have come to get me, if there wasn't something new.

Lestrade : You know how they never leave notes?

Sherlock : yeah

Lestrade : this one did. Will you come?

18. Datum 18 (page 35)

Lestrade : I can give you two minutes.

Sherlock : I may need longer.

19. Datum 19 (page 42)

Lestrade : why do you keep saying suitcase?

Sherlock : Yeah, where is it? She must have a phone or an organiser – we can find out who Rachel is.

20. Datum 20 (page 43)

Lestrade : right, yes, thanks – and?

Sherlock : it's murder. All of them. I don't know how, but they're not suicides, they're killings - serial killings. We've got a serial killer. Love those, there's always something to look forward to.

21. Datum 21 (page 63)

John : ... the murderer? You think the murderer has the phone?

**Sherlock : Maybe she left it in his car, when she left her case.
Maybe he took it for some other reason. Either way,
the balance of probability is that the murderer has her
phone.**

22. Datum 22 (page 23)

Sherlock : who's on Forensics?

Lestrade : Anderson.

Sherlock : Anderson won't work with me.

23. Datum 23 (page 25)

Sherlock : You're a doctor.

In fact, you're an army doctor.

John : Yes.

24. Datum 24 (page 27)

John : The police don't go to private detectives

**Sherlock : I'm a consulting detective. Only one in the world,
I invented the job.**

25. Datum 25 (page 31)

Sherlock : There you go, you see? You were right.

John : I was right? Right about what?

Sherlock : The police don't consult amateur.

26. Datum 26 (page 62)

Sherlock : Took me less than an hour to find the right skip.

John : Pink. You got all that, cos you realised the case would be
pink.

27. Datum 27 (page 21)

Sherlock : The name's Sherlock Holmes and the address is 221b Baker Street. Afternoon.

28. Datum 28 (page 34)

Sally : Who's this?

Sherlock : Colleague of mine, Dr. Watson. Dr. Watson – Sergeant Sally Donovan. Old friend.

29. Datum 29 (page 67)

Sherlock : This is Angelo. Three years ago I successfully proved to Lestrade that at the time of a particularly vicious triple-murder, Angelo was in a completely different part of town, house-breaking.

Angelo : He cleared my name.

30. Datum 30 (page 40)

Lestrade : Sherlock, two minutes I said, need anything you've got.

Sherlock : Victim is in her late forties. Professional person going by her clothes - I'd guess something in the media, going by the frankly alarming shade of pink. She's travelled from Cardiff today, intending to stay for one night - that's obvious from the size of her suitcase.

31. Datum 31 (page 41)

Lestrade : For God's sake. If you're just making this up . . .

Sherlock : The wedding ring, ten years old at least. The rest of her jewellery has been regularly cleaned, but not her wedding rings - state of her marriage, right there.

32. Datum 32 (page 60)

John : That's ... that's the pink lady's case ... Jennifer Wilson's case...

Sherlock : Yes, of course it is. Oh, I should probably mention that I didn't kill her.

33. Datum 33 (page 70)

John : Right. Okay. Unattached. Like me. Fine, good.

Sherlock : ... John, you should know, I consider myself married to my work, and while I'm flattered by your interest I'm really not looking for any kind of –

34. Datum 34 (page 80)

Anderson : Never mind that, we found the case. (At Sherlock)
According to someone the murderer has the case - and here it is, in the hands of our favourite psychopath

Sherlock : I'm not a psychopath, Anderson - I'm a high-functioning sociopath. Do your research!

B. Directive

1. Datum 1 (page 15)

Sherlock : Mike, can I borrow your phone? No signal on mine.

Mike : what's wrong with the landline?

Sherlock : I'd rather text.

2. Datum 2 (page 26)

Sherlock : Want to see some more?

John : Oh, God, yes!

Sherlock : Get your coat.

3. Datum 3 (page 71)

John : that's him!

Sherlock : don't stare.

4. Datum 4 (page 27)

Sherlock : Okay, you've got question!

John : where are we going?

5. Datum 5 (*page 16*)

Sherlock : How do you feel about violin?

John : I'm sorry, what?

Sherlock : I play the violin when I'm thinking, and sometimes I don't talk for days on end would that bother you? Potential flat mates should know the worst about each other.

6. Datum 6 (page 33)

Sally : Hello freak.

Sherlock : I'm here to see detective Inspector Lestrade.

7. Datum 7 (page 14)

Sherlock : Black, two sugars, please. I'll be upstairs

Miss. Hooper : okay

8. Datum 8 (page 44)

Sherlock : Get on to Cardiff, find Jennifer Wilson's family and friends - find Rachel.-

Lestrade : Of course, yes. But what mistake??

9. Datum 9 (page 39)

Sherlock : Dr. Watson, what do you think?

John : of the message?

Sherlock : of the body, you're a medical man.

10. Datum 10 (page 58)

John : You brought me here to send a text.

Sherlock : **A text, yes! Number on the desk!**

11. Datum 11 (page 59)

John : Jennifer Wilson? That was ... hang on, wasn't that the
dead woman

Sherlock : **Yes, doesn't matter, just enter the number. Are you
doing it.**

12. Datum 12 (page 60)

John : hang on, yes.

Sherlock : **Now these words exactly. "What happened at
Lauriston Gardens? I must have blacked out. 22
Northumberland Street. Please come."**

13. Datum 13 (page 77)

Sherlock : **Mrs. Hudson, Dr. Watson will be taking the upstairs
room!**

John : says who?

14. Datum 14 (page 82)

Sherlock : **Shut up! Everybody shut up, I'm thinking, don't
move, don't breathe, Anderson, face the other way,
you're putting me off**

Anderson : What, my face is??

15. Datum 15 (page 14)

Sherlock : **sorry, you were saying?**

Miss. Hooper : I was wondering if you'd like to have a coffee.

16. Datum 16 (page 28)

Sherlock : **When I first met you yesterday. I said, Afghanistan or Iraq? You seem surprised.**

John : How did you know?

Sherlock : I didn't know. I saw.

17. Datum 17 (page 39)

Lestrade : I'm breaking every rule letting you here.

Sherlock : **Yeah. Cos you need me.**

18. Datum 18 (page 64)

Sherlock : And I said "dangerous". And here you are.

John : Damn it!

19. Datum 19 (page 40)

John : What am I doing here?

Sherlock : **Helping me make a point.**

20. Datum 20 (page 16)

Miss. Hooper : it wasn't working on me

Sherlock : **really? I thought it was a big improvement – mouth too small now**

21. Datum 21 (page 41)

Sherlock : **Do you know you do that out loud?**

John : Sorry, I'll shut up.

22. Datum 22 (page 64)

John : Have you talked to the police?

Sherlock : Four people are dead - there isn't time to talk to the police.

C. Commisive

1. Datum 1 (page 14)

Miss. Hooper : Listen, I was wondering, maybe later, when you're finished.

Sherlock : Are you wearing lipstick? You weren't wearing lipstick before.

Miss. Hooper : I just . . . refreshed it a bit.

2. Datum 2 (page 39)

Lestrade : we have a whole team right outside.

Sherlock : They won't work with me.

3. Datum 3 (page 67)

Angelo : Anything on the menu, whatever you want, free! All on the house, you and your date.

Sherlock : Do you want to eat?

4. Datum 4 (page 78)

Lestrade : Well I knew you'd find the case, I'm not stupid.

Sherlock : You can't just break into my flat!

5. Datum 5 (page 106)

Sherlock : You're dying, but there's still time to hurt you. Give me a name.

Taxi Driver : Moriarty!!!

D. Expressive

1. Datum 1 (page 24)

Sherlock : brilliant!

And I thought it was going to be a boring evening.

Serial suicides, and now a note - oh, it's Christmas!

Mrs. Hudson, I'll be late - might need some food.

Mrs. Hudson : I'm your landlady, dear, not your housekeeper.

2. Datum 2 (page 65)

John : You think he's stupid enough to go there.

Sherlock : **No, I think he's brilliant enough. I love the brilliant ones - they're so desperate to get caught.**

3. Datum 3 (page 36)

Sherlock : shut up!

Lestrade : didn't say anything

Sherlock : **you were thinking. It's annoying!**

4. Datum 4 (page 38)

Anderson : Rache is German for Revenge. She could be trying to tell us something.

Sherlock : **Yes, thank you for your input.**

5. Datum 5 (page 41)

Sherlock : Obvious, isn't it?

John : Not obvious to me.

Sherlock : **Dear God, what's it like in your funny little brains, it must be so boring. Her coat!**

6. Datum 6 (page 62)

John : Why didn't I think of that?

Sherlock : Because you're an idiot.

7. Datum 7 (page 84)

Anderson : So we can read her emails - so what?

Sherlock : Don't talk out loud, Anderson, you lower the IQ of the whole street. We can do more than read her emails - it's a smartphone, it's got GPS. And if you lose it ...

8. Datum 8 (page 71)

John : i got the cab's number

Sherlock : good for you.

9. Datum 9 (page 108)

John : sergeant donovan's been explaining about everything. The two pills - dreadful business, dreadful.

Sherlock : good shot.