

AN ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL MAXIM

IN "ANGELS AND DEMONS" NOVEL

RESEARCH PAPER

Submitted to the Board of Examiners as a Partial Fulfillment of the requirements
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State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) Salatiga



BY:

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SALATIGA

2012



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DECLARATION

In the name of Allah, The Most Gracious and Most Merciful.

Hereby the researcher fully declares that this Graduating Paper is made by the researcher and it is not containing materials written or has been published by other people except the information from references and also the researcher is capable of accounting for this Graduating Paper if in future this is can be proved of containing other's ideas, or in fact, the researcher imitates the others' thesis.

In addition, the researcher really hopes that this declaration can be understood for all human being.

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ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR'S NOTE

Case: Arina Hanifah's graduating paper

Salatiga, July 30th 2012

Dear
The Head of State Islamic Studies
Institute of Salatiga

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

After reading and correcting Arina Hanifah's graduating paper entitle **An Analysis of Interpersonal Maxims in "Angels and Demons"** Novel I have decided and would like to propose that if it could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

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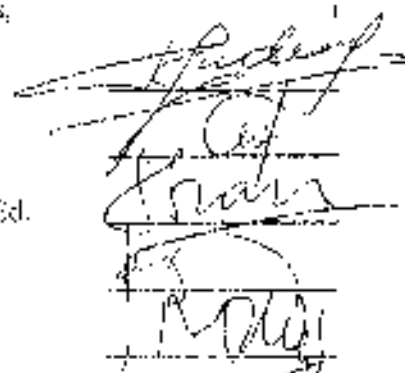
GRADUATING PAPER
AN ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL MAXIM
IN "ANGELS AND DEMONS" NOVEL

ARINA HANIFAH
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Has been brought to the board of examiners of English Department of Educational faculty of State Institute of Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga on August 31st 2013 and hereby considered to completely fulfill of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Pendidikan Islam* (S. Pd.) in English and Education Department.

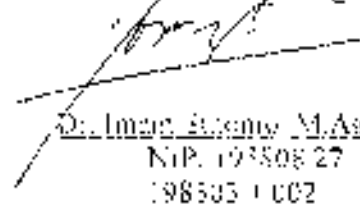
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MOTTO

What you give you get back

(.. title of SCORPION song)

Dedication

This research is dedicated for

My Beloved Mother and Father..

and also Watyu

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillahil'Alamin, thanks to Allah because the researcher could complete this research as one of the requirements for getting Educational Islamic Studies (S.Pd.I) in English Department of Educational Faculty of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) of Salatiga in 2012.

This research would not have been completed without supports, guidance advice, and help from individual's institution. Therefore, I would like to express deep appreciation to:

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2. Mrs. Maslikhatul Umami, S.Pd.I, M.A, the consultant of this research and the Head of the English Department of State Islamic Studies Institute (STAIN) of Salatiga. Thanks for suggestion and recommendation for this research from beginning until the end.
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4. All of staff who help the researcher in processing the research administration.

5. My parent wha always suppart and advice me. The deeply thanks is also send to all of my friends with whom I struggle for this research with.

Salatiga, July 5th 2012

The Researcher

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ABSTRACT

Hanifah, Arina(2012): "AN ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL MAXIM IN *ANGELS AND DEMONS* NOVEL". This study is aimed at describing Pragmatics especially Interpersonal Maxim in Politeness Principle used in "*Angels and Demons*" Novel. The researcher used qualitative approach in this research so the documentation and note taking technique used to collect the data. There are objectives in this study; 1) to find out the types of Interpersonal Maxim used in "*Angel and Demons*" Novel conversation, 2) to understand the meaning of the interpersonal maxim used in the "*Angels and Demons*" Novel conversations. After investigating the data, the researcher finds several findings based on the analysis of the type of Interpersonal Maxim. There are six types of the maxim used; 28 utterances included as Tact Maxim, 3 utterances as Generosity Maxim, 28 utterances belong to Approbation Maxim, 16 utterances grouped into Modesty Maxim, 17 utterances indicated to Agreement Maxim and 3 utterances as Sympathy Maxim. The researcher finds the various meaning of the analyzed utterances: it depends on the context of conversations.

Keywords: Politeness Principle, Interpersonal Maxim, Tact Maxim, Approbation Maxim, Generosity Maxim, modesty Maxim, Agreement Maxim, Sympathy Maxim.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Writing novel is one of the way to express idea. Novel as the work include words even sentences typed by the author can be one of the function of the novel its self to entertain and to give the new knowledge to the reader through the language inside of the work.

A good novel usually has some features. Theme, plot, character, setting, imaginative work of art are the features appear inside the novel (Graham Little, 1970). Each completes the work in creating the good novel so the reader will enjoy the reading.

In transferring their imagination through the sentences, the authors play the words in creating the tasteful of dialogs and conversations. Through conversation, the characters perceive each other's integrity, depth, sympathy, and intelligence or hypocrisy, shallowness, and stupidity (Robert Stanton, 1964). Dialog in a novel is the particular part since the language used is as a gun in attracting people who has the certain purpose in reading the work. Some different writers have the different role in using language to form such a wander sentence in novel conversation. Some of them only type the ordinary words in dialog and the left prefers to use the sentence which is unique belongs to the setting of certain place even the conversation mixed with some terms according to the society background talked in the novel.

Since understanding the meaning of the novel's dialog is necessary to the reader, the researcher has the aim to analyze the conversation concern in interpersonal maxim analysis to help students and the reader to catch the meaning even the message inside the dialogues. In *"Angels and Demons"* Novel, there are many conversations that need to be explained in many aspects but the research here will only focus on interpersonal maxim as the part of politeness principle to be the reference in explanations.

*"You have done well".
"Serving the brotherhood is an honor"
(Angels and Demons p.9)*

Above is example of the conversation in the *"Angels and Demons"* Novel that needs some discussion in pragmatics to find the meaning.

Analyzing interpersonal maxim can be the way how to understand the politeness and the intentions from the other's words and works. When the other researches discuss more general features in novel, this research is emphasized in Pragmatics analysis in Interpersonal Maxim as the part of Politeness Principle.

B. Previous Research Review

In supporting this study, the researcher did previous research review with some previous researchers. Amalia (2011) with her research in *"The Types of Cohesion and Speech Act Used in Dilbert Comic Strip Issued in News Paper"*, she found the various types of speech act used in the comic script like direct and indirect speech act, literal and non literal speech act. Her

findings can help the researcher as the reference in searching information about speech acts. While Septi Wulandari (2006) in "*Analysis of Politeness Term Used in Titanic Movie Manuscript*" she found that speaking is not only related its contextual case, but also corrected in the interpersonal case.

An Analysis of Interpersonal Maxim in "Angels and Demons" Novel is the title decided by the research as the follow up of the previews researches in analyzing more detail about interpersonal maxim as the part of politeness principle.

C. Limitation of the Study

From the whole process of the research, the researcher only focuses on analyzing the Interpersonal Maxim used in "*Angel and Demons*" Novel conversation and find the meaning of the maxim.

D. Problem Statements

The researcher proposed some problems as:

1. What types of interpersonal maxim used in the "*Angels and Demons*" Novel conversation?
2. What is the meaning of interpersonal maxim used in "*Angels and Demons*" Novel conversation?

E. Objectives of the Study

The research needs to be done since there are some purposes as:

1. To find out the types of interpersonal maxim used in "*Angel and Demons*" Novel conversation.
2. To find the meaning of the interpersonal maxim used in the "*Angels and Demons*" Novel conversation.

F. Benefits of the Research

The research is intended to give some advantages, there are:

1. Theoretical Benefits
 - a. Accumulates the data include the conversations or dialogues use the interpersonal maxim in the "*Angels and Demons*" Novel.
 - b. As reference in finding the types of interpersonal maxim and its meaning in "*Angels and Demons*" Novel conversations.
 - c. As the additional source to improve the understanding of interpersonal maxim as the one of theme in linguistic.
2. Practical Benefits
 - a. the research will give the better way to find the dialogues use the interpersonal maxim in the novel
 - b. the research will also help to understand the implies inside the sentence of the dialogues from the novel

G. Definition of Key Terms

1. Analysis

When we decided to analyze some works as a novel, it means that we do such a form of literary criticism in which the structure of a piece of writing is analyzed (<http://dictionary.com/Analysis/5595>).

David (2003) in *Writing Analytically* briefly explained that to analyze is asking something means, how something does what it does and why it is as it is.

2. Interpersonal Maxim

Hallyday (1970, 1973) interpreted that interpersonal maxim is defined to language functioning as an expression of one's attitude and an influence upon the attitudes and behavior of the hearer (Leech, 1991). Interpersonal rhetoric concentrated with the politeness principle to explain the relation between sense and force in human conversation (Leech, 1991). There are six abbreviations of interpersonal maxim that can be analyzed.

3. Angels and Demons Novel

Angels and Demon as one of works by Dan Brown is a novel categorized in science fiction consist of 569 pages, published in New York tells about an ancient secret brotherhood, a devastating new weapon of destruction and unthinkable target. On the back cover of the *Angels and Demons Novel* there is the summary of the story written by Dan Brown (2000);

"World-renowned Harvard symbolologist Robert Langdon is summoned to a Swiss research facility to analyze a cryptic symbol seared into the chest of a murdered physicist. What he discovers is unimaginable: a deadly vendetta against the Catholic Church by a centuries-old underground organization-the Illuminati. Desperate to save the Vatican from a powerful time bomb, Langdon joins forces in Rome with the beautiful and mysterious scientist Vittoria Vetra. Together they embark on a frantic hunt through sealed crypts, dangerous catacombs, deserted cathedrals, and the most secretive vault on earth. The novel also tells about the long-forgotten Illuminati lore".

San Francisco Chronicle in his comment written in back paper of the novel said:

"Angels and Demon" Novel is a kind of work with full of breathless, real time adventure, exciting, fast paced and in understanding the novel needs the unusually high IQ".

H. Graduating Paper Organization

The research will concern in five chapters. They consist of different discussion in each. The first chapter will be introduction, the background why the title needs to be discussed, preview researches review, limitation of the problem, problem statement, purposes of the study, benefits of the study, definition of key terms, and graduating paper organization. The second chapter describes about the literary review. There will be the description about Dan Brown as the author of the "Angels and Demons" Novel and some theories about what speech act is. There are also some explanation about politeness principle and will be continued by the information related with interpersonal maxim its self. The third chapter will discuss about the research method. The qualitative method used as the research approach. There will be

the definition of qualitative research, object of the study, source of data, method of collecting data, method of data analysis and the researcher attaches the short summary of "*Angels and Demons*" Novel as the data complement. In the next chapter, the researcher will analyze the data in the discussion. The analysis will be formed in types of interpersonal maxim and about the meaning that the maxim may occur. The conclusion will be taken as the final finding and some suggestions will be given in the fifth chapter five.

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEWS

A. Dan Brown Biography

The information about who Dan Brown as the author of "*Angels and Demon*" Novel is adapted from (<http://www.danbrown.com/#/author/bio>) accessed on April 10th 2012 as the source of the description that Brown who was born on June 22 1964 is the best selling author of digital *Fortress*, *Angels and Demons*, *Deception Point*, and *The Da Vinci Code*. He is the one whose novels are published in 52 languages around the world with 200 million copies in print.

In 2005, Dan Brown was named as one of the *100 Most Influential People in The World* by *Time Magazine* since the editors credited him with keeping the publishing industry afloat; renewed interest in Leonardo da Vinci and early Christian history; sparking tourism to Paris and Rome; a growing membership in secret societies; the ire of Cardinals in Rome; eight books denying the claims of the novel and seven guides to read along with it; a flood of historical thriller; and a major motion picture franchise.

As the son of Mathematics teacher and a church organist, Brown was raised on a prep school campus where he developed a fascination with the paradoxical interplay between science and religion which he used to form the backdrop for his books eventually. He is currently at work on a new book as well as the *Columbia Pictures* film version of his most recent novel. Now,

the author who is a graduate from *Amherst College* and *Philip Exeter Academy* focusing his attention full time to writing after he decided to quit from teaching English. He lives with his wife in New England.

B. Speech Acts

Before we go on to the understanding of interpersonal maxim, we have to know first deeply about speech acts. There are some theories explain about speech acts. When people produce utterances containing grammatical structure and words and they perform action via those utterances, it is called that the people does the speech acts (Yule, 1996).

Yule (1996) wrote on *Pragmatics* that the action performed by producing an utterance consist of three related act, they are *locutionary act*, *illocutionary act* and *perlocutionary act*.

1. *Locutionary Act*

Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or produce a meaningful linguistic expression. According to Yule (1996) when we have a difficulty with actually forming the sounds and words to create a meaningful utterance in a language, then we might fail to produce a *locutionary act*.

Austin defined *locutionary act* as the roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference (Leech, 1991). It is possible to understand the meaning from the actual form of words used by the speaker.

Example:

- a. Mike uttered the words *Give me some cash!*

Those words above can be meant as "*Hand some money over to me*" with *me* referring to *Mike*.

- b. The Librarian uttered the words *It is eleven fifty.*

The utterance above can be meant as "*the library will be closed at ten minutes later*"

2. Illocutionary act

Yule (1996) believed that mostly people doesn't just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose. They form an utterance with some kind of function in mind.

While *illocutionary act* defined by Austin as utterances which have certain (conventional) force (Leech,1991). The illocutionary force can be suitably approached through the analysis of the meaning of *illocutionary verb* (advise, command, promise).

According to Leech (1991),

"when we are analyzing illocutionary verbs, we are dealing with grammar. whereas when we are analyzing the illocutionary force of utterances, we are dealing with pragmatics."

The theory above leads to the sense of *illocutionary verbs* is apart of grammar to be analyzed in categorical terms, *illocutionary force* is to be analyzed in rhetorical and no categorical terms.

Example:

- a. Mike performed the act of requesting Annie to give him some cash when he uttered the *locutionary* in example above.
- h. When the librarian uttered the *locutionary* that it is eleven fifty, the illocutionary will be he acts the caution about time announcement.

3. *Perlocutionary Act*

According to Yule (1996) *Perlocutionary act* is the assumption that the hearer recognizes and understands the effect that the speaker intended. For example when a speaker uttered the illocutionary

"it's so hot inside this room"

and he acts the expressive of the illocutionary, then there is some one open the windows for the speaker as the *perlocutionary* that the hearer recognizes and understands the effect that the speaker intended.

Yule (1996) also stated briefly that "One general classification system lists five types of general function performed by speech act: declaration, representatives, expressives, directives and commissive". Each of those types has their own function.

Declarations is a kind of speech act that change the world by utterances. The speaker changes the world via words.

Example:

Daniel : Indonesia chooses you as the new Indonesian Idol.

Reporter : The Malaysian Government claims that *Tor -Tor* is their National Dance.

In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.

Representatives are kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertion, conclusion, and description, as the illustrated in the sentences below, are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is.

Example:

- a. It was such a beautiful day.
- b. Moan is the satellite of the earth.
- c. Since there is the RSBI in Indonesia, the education in this country will be more qualified.

In using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of believe).

Expressives are kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological state and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. The sentences follow are the examples of the *Expressivo*, they can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience.

- a. I'm really sorry about your car!
- b. Congratulation for winning!
- c. I was so upset to hear the phone message from you.

In using expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

Directives can be defined as kinds of speech acts that the speaker used to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and, as illustrated in the sentences follows, they can be positive or negative.

- a. Take me the sugar please; I do not like the salty food.
- b. Could you please lend me the hat you hang there on the corner?
- c. It is better for you to quit because the job is too tiring.

In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).

Commissives are the kinds of speech acts that the speaker used to commit them selves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges, and, as shown in example below, they can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as the member of group.

- a. I'll come back for this present.
- b. I'm going to prove that I was right with those statements.
- c. We will not do the mistake to get the best score.

In using Commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).

Also in *Pragmatics* which is written by Yule (1996), he explained the different approach to distinguish the types of speech act. There is a simple structural distinction between general types of speech

acts is provided. It is easily to recognize relationship between the three structural forms (declarative, interrogative, imperative) and three general communicative functions (statement, question, command/request).

Example:

- a. You have three children. (declarative)
- b. Do you have three children? (interrogative)
- c. I make you to take care of three children. (imperative)

When there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, it is *direct speech act* and whenever there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function, it is *indirect speech act*.

Normally, a declarative sentence used to make a statement and that kind of function called direct speech act, but declarative used to make a request is indirect speech act. Those relations can be seen closely in sentences below:

"I already told you. The Worldwide Web. The site for your book, the art of Illuminati"

The sentences adapted from the "Angels and Demons" Novel are the example of declarative sentence emphasized in "*I already told you*". It can be *direct speech act* when the function is still as statement that the speaker had told the hearer about *illuminati* already, but it also can be *indirect speech act* when the sentence has the function as a request to the hearer to not ask about *illuminati* for more.

C. Politeness Principles

Yule (1996) described a concept that it is possible to treat politeness as a fixed relation, as in the idea of 'polite social behavior', within a culture. It is also possible to specify a number of different general principles for being polite in social interaction within a particular culture. Being tactful, generous, modest, and sympathetic are might be include toward others. The participants in an interaction are generally aware that such norms and principles exist in the society at large. There is a more narrowly specified type of politeness at work within an interaction.

Yule also mentioned of the *face* concept. In technical term, *face* is defined to the public self-image of a person (Yule, 1996). It refers to that emotional and social sense of self that everyone has and expects everyone else to recognize. In the same book *Pragmatic*, Yule defined *Politeness* in an interaction is the means employed to show awareness of another person's face.

In this sense, politeness is accomplished in situations of social distance or closeness. Respect or deference are terms describe persons when they show awareness for another's face when they seem socially distant. While showing the equivalent awareness when the others socially close is often described in terms of friendliness and solidarity.

The sentences below are the examples of the awareness discussed above;

"This way, please, Mr. Langdon. Watch your step."
(Brown, 2001)

the sentence above belongs to respect or deference and in showing the equivalent awareness. "Hey, watch out!" is the example of sentence that less polite than the "Watch your step".

Leech (1991) defined politeness concerns a relationship between two participants whom called as *self* and *other*. The politeness tends to go in same interpersonal maxim that will discuss in next term.

D. Interpersonal Maxim

Hallyday (1970, 1973) interpreted that interpersonal maxim is defined in language functioning as an expression of one's attitude and an influence upon the attitudes and behavior of the hearer (Leech, 1991). Interpersonal rhetoric concentrated with the politeness principle to explain the relation between sense and force in human conversation (Leech, 1991). There are six abbreviations of interpersonal maxim in politeness principles that can be analyzed. Kunjana Rahardi (2005) concluded that Leech (1983) divided those maxims into pairs as follows:

1. Tact Maxim: minimize cost to other, maximize benefit to other.

Kunjana (2005) in *Pragmatik (Kesantunan Imperatif Bahasa Indonesia)* propounded tact maxim in politeness principle is that the participant of the speech act are in the principle that they must minimize and reduce benefit to self and maximize benefit to other. People who follow this rule in a conversation or speech act will consider as the polite person. When people able to use the tact maxim while they have a

conversation, he or she can prevent the bad assumes like the negative thinking or impolite impression on him or her.

In the other wards, based on this maxim, politeness in speech act can successfully do if the tact maxim also used well. For further explanation, here is the simple example of the tact maxim:

Host : "eat it, please, San. We had eaten it already".

Guest : "I feel so praised".

It is the conversation said by the house wife to the young man who has stay to her house until the late of night because of hardly raining.

2. Generosity Maxim: minimize benefit to self, maximize cost to self.

Kunjana (2005) propounded that in conversation, the participants are expected to respect others who involve by using the generosity maxim. Respecting ather can be done if the participant can reduce the benefit to their awn selves and maximize the benefit to others.

Example:

A: The oil of my car is running out!

B: You can use mine.

From the utterances above, it is clear that the first speaker try to maximize the benefit to the hearer by maximizing the burden to the speaker. It is done by offering help or offers. This case is an ordinary thing in one coopermtive work. People who do not like to help other and never cooperate with others both in work place even in their living place will be indicated as the impolite person and they will not get friends in life.

While Leech (1991) claimed that he had already mentioned the bilateral aspect of impositive and commissive speech act. Bilaterally means that in practice, there is little need to distinguish the 'other-centred' Maxim of tact from the 'self-centred' Maxim of Generosity. The asymmetry of (a) and (b) or (c) and (d), for example; can be explained in terms of either of these maxims:

- a. You can lend me your car. (impolite or less acceptable)
- b. I can lend you my car.
- c. You must come and have dinner with us.
- d. We must come and have dinner with you. (impolite or less acceptable)

Leech (1991) also explained that the offer (b) and invitation (c) are presumed to be polite for two reasons. Firstly, because the speaker imply benefit to the hearer and as the second reason is that the speaker imply cost to self. While in (a) and (d), the relation between self and hearer on both scales is reversed.

The hypothesis that the Generosity Maxim is less powerful than the Tact Maxim is supported by observation that the impositive can be softened and thereby more polite by omission of reference to the cost to hearer. This restricts the description of the action of the speaker to their benefit from the transaction.

- a. Could I borrow this electric drill?

is marginally more polite than *Could you lend me this electric drill?*

- b. I wouldn't mind a cup of coffee.

is claimed by Leech more polite than *Could you spare me a cup of coffee?*

It is caused by the illocutionary goals (a) and (b) overtly compete with the Generosity Maxim but the Tact Maxim is not. Another example is that there is a converse tendency to suppress the speaker's part of transaction in commissives:

- a. You could borrow my bicycle, if you like. (I could lend you my bicycle, if you like).

- b. Would you like these pencils sharpened? (Would you like me to sharpen these pencils?)

the speaker here plays the beneficent role as the mirror image of the strategy in (a) and (b). It is said more polite since in offer to make it appear that the offerer makes no sacrifice so it will be impolite if in turn the hearer not accept the offer.

3. Approbation Maxim: minimize dispraise of other, maximize praise of other.

Kunjano (2005) explained that in this Approbation Maxim people indicated as the polite person if while they are speaking they always try to give the appreciation to other or hearer. In this maxim, the participants are expected to not mocking and humbling each other. The

participants of the conversation are called polite if they are able to play the words in praising and respecting in their daily social life.

For further understanding, here is the clear of example of Approbation Maxim:

Lecturer A : I have started my first lecture for Business English Class.
Lecturer B : Yeah. I heard your English from this room clearly.

That speech act uttered by a lecturer to his friend who also a lecturer in a their room in a college. The information is said by the lecturer A to B commended well by lecturer B and added by some praises. It indicates that B did the polite act and speech to A. The opposite utterance as the example can be seen in conversation below:

Lecturer A : I have bought the Charade Daihatsu Car, Brother!
Lecturer B : It's proficient! When will you ride your new car?

the speaker above is not praising his listener since he mention the car with the car.

4. Modesty Maxim: minimize praise of self, maximize disprize of self.

In Modesty Maxim, the participants of the speech are expected to have the humbleness by reducing the prsise to self. People will be indicated as the swanker or hoast persan when they usally prize and say the good thing about his own self while they are speaking and communicating to others. In Indonesia, the Modesty and the humbleness used as the parameter of the people's politeness (Kunjana, 2005)

Example:

- Mother A : U'll have the opportunity to give the speech
in this meeting.
Mother B : And I will be very nervous.

While Leech (1991) briefly described the Modesty Maxim is like the other maxim in Politeness Principles. He wrote the example of the Modesty Maxim in *Pragmatics*, a conversation between two Japanese women and he quoted it from Miller (1967).

A: My, what a splendid garden you have here- the lawn is so nice and big, it's certainly wonderful, isn't it!

B: Oh no, not at all, we don't take care of it at all any more, so it simply doesn't always look as nice as we would like it so.

A: Oh no, I don't think so at all, but since it such a big garden, of course, it must be a quite tremendous task to take care of it all by your self, but even so, you certainly do manage to make it look nice all the time: it certainly is nice and pretty any time one sees it.

B: Na. I'm afraid not, not at all... .

It appears that the Modesty Maxim is more powerful than it is as a rule in English-Speaking societies where it would be customarily more polite to accept a compliment 'graciously' (eg by thanking the speaker for it) rather than to go on denying it.

The Modesty Maxim sometimes comes into conflict with some other maxims, in which case we have to allow one maxim to take priority over the other. In offering food to a guest, a Japanese may say "please (have) one", thereby apparently minimizing generosity but this may be seen as the result of attaching greater importance to modesty: to offer more than one is to suggest that one's food is worth eating. It will be very

contrast with the English-Speaking host, she might be considered niggardly if she passed round the peanut-bowl with the words: *Have a peanut!* It will be more polite to offer a large quantity by saying: *Have as many as you like.* The greater value attached to the Modesty maxim in Japanese culture is indicated further by the greater degree of understatement employed in giving presents. Whereas an English person may call his gift 'small', the Japanese may go further and say 'this is a gift which will be of no use to you, but...' a host may even go to the extreme of denying the existence of the food she is offering 'there is nothing (to eat), but please...' (Leech, 1991).

In this way, a maxim of politeness may override the maxim of Quality.

5. Agreement maxim: minimize disagreement between self and other, maximize agreement between self and other.

The participants are expected to be able to build the agreement with others while they are speaking. If there is an agreement between the participants in speech act, each of them are indicated that they have the politeness. In Japanese, people may not to cut off even to disprove directly what others said. It is clearly seen when the participants of the speech act have the different social status. In ancient of Japanese kingdom, the women did not allowed to quarrel all the things the men said. Today, the listeners usually show the gesture like nodding head or give the thumbs up to make the speaker understand that the listener agree with the speaker have said (Kimjuna.2005)

Example :

Teacher A : The room is getting dark, right!
Teacher B : Yes, where is the sticker?

Leech (1991) propounded that although there is less evidence for other maxims, there is a tendency to exaggerate agreement with other people and to mitigate disagreement by expressing regret, partial agreement, etc. he defined the relation above as term Maxim of Agreement.

Example:

Student A : A referendum will satisfy everybody.
Student B : Yes, definitely.

6. Sympathy maxim: minimize antipathy between self and other. Maximize sympathy between self and other.

The participants of the speech act said that they have the sympathy with other when they are able to maximize the sympathy as the signal of politeness. The sympathy can be seen in smile, hand swinging and others (Kunjana, 2005).

Leech (1991) defined that Maxim of Sympathy explained "... why congratulation and condolences are courteous speech acts, even though condolences express beliefs which are negative with regard to the hearer". He put the example in his explanation about the Maxim of Sympathy:

I'm terrible sorry to hear that your cat died.

the sentence above is believed to be the polite expression and has the contrast with "*I'm terribly pleased to hear that your cat died*". There is nevertheless some reticence about expression of condolences, since to refer to the propositional context.

"I'm terrible sorry to hear about your dad". The sentence is such the power of the Sympathy Maxim that without further information, we can interpret the sentence as an expression of sympathy for misfortune.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Silverman (1993) briefly propounded that *methodology* is a general approach to studying a research topic. It establishes how the researcher will go about studying any phenomenon. *Research method* can be defined as one of the primary tools in arranging a research and will help the researcher to play the significant rules and as the guidance to conduct the research from the beginning to the end of the work.

This chapter will be the description about what the researcher will do. Here, the researcher will explain about methodology of the research which consists of research approach, type of the research, objective of the study, source of the data, data collection method, techniques of data analysis and the short story of the "*Angels and Demons*" Novel.

A. Research Design

The researcher will use the qualitative design as the approach to collect, analyses and writes the report. Qualitative approach is also as the assumption that the researcher is the primary instrument for data collection and analysis. The researcher physically goes to site to observe the natural setting and understanding gained through words (Creswell.1994).

Creswell (1994) also stated that the concept of Triangulation used in designing quantitative research.

1. Data source

"Angels and Demons" Novel by Dan Brown is the main source of data. The researcher uses some dialogues or conversation in this novel as the data. The novel above has decided to be the main source of data because it was written by the famous author and has many lovers and readers.

2. Investigator

The researcher interprets the collected data through observation and transcript as the analysis in investigation stage.

3. Writing the report

As the final stage of the research, the researcher conducts the research report as the form of responsibility in doing the research.

Bryman (1988) in Silverman (1993) has attempted to characterize qualitative research according to six criteria, they are; seeing through the eyes of., or taking the subject's perspective, describing the mundane detail of everyday setting, understanding action and meanings in their social context, emphasizing time and process, favoring open and relatively unstructured research designs and avoiding concept and theories at an early stage.

B. Object of The Study

The interpersonal maxim used in the dialogs or conversations of "*Angels and Demons*" Navel and its meaning are the primary object that want to be analyzed in this research.

C. Method of Collecting Data

Observation is one of the way how to collect the data. In this case, the researcher observes the source of data through reading the material and do the next techniques as the procedures and Creswell (1994) described procedures used in data collection, they are:

1. Data Identification

The researcher identifies the novel to select information that will best answer the research questions and which will be analyzed as the preview method in the research.

2. Data Listing

Listing the data is believed as the important thing to be done since it is easier to recognize even classifying the data.

3. Data Classification

The researcher classifies the data based on the type of Interpersonal maxim. It will make the analysis of the maxim simpler.

D. Method of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, Tesch (1990) provided eight steps to consider (Creswell, 1994):

1. Read through all the transcriptians carefully.
2. Pick one document and ask what it is about.
3. When the researcher has completed the task from several informatian then make a list af all topics.
4. Abbreviate the topics as eades.
5. Reducing the total list af categories by grouping topics.
6. Make a final decision on the abbreviation for each category.
7. Assemble the data material helanging to each category in one place and perform a preliminary analysis.
8. If necessary, the researcher will recode the existing data.

E. Synopsis of "Angels and Demons" Navel

The stary started from the murdered physicist Leonardo Vetra. He lays on his back, stripped naked and his skin bluish-gray. His ueek bones were jutting aut where they had been broken, and his head was twisted completely haekward, painting the wrong way. His face was out of view, pressed against the floor. The man lay in a frozen puddle of his own urine, the hair araround his shriveted genitals spidered with frost.

Maximilian Kohler as the general director af CERN (*Conseil Europeen pour la Recherche Nucluaire or a European Institution for Particle Researchjj*) where Vetra worked with his adapted daughter Vittoria Vetra. The father and daughter, they were together did the secret mission in CERN about samething that can he created from nathing that

familiar with antimatter and the mission finally became the reason why Leonardo Vetra killed. Kohler confused and did not know why Vetra murdered in his private room, and he finally decided to ask Robert Langdon as the professor of religious iconology at Harvard University who had written three books of symbology to invent the mystery of the symbol.

That was in early morning, at five o'clock when Professor Langdon was woken up by a message from the director of CERN, Kohler. He told that one of the most prominent scientists at CERN, Leonardo Vetra had been killed in a brutal way. Kohler faxes Langdon an image of the naked, murdered man lying on his back, with his head twisted 180 degrees facing the ground, his chest had been branded with a mysterious symbol, *Illuminati*.

Langdon discovered and recognized instantly the symbol as the mark of an ancient cult, the Illuminati. It was called anhigram that read the same both ways. Kohler needed his help and within an hour and a half. Robert had landed at CERN by a prototype plane, Boeing X-33, a vehicle which looked as airworthy as a Buick. The wings were practically nonexistent-just two stubby fins on the rear of the fuselage. The rest of the plane was hull-about 200 feet from front to back, no windows with two hundreds fifty thousand kilos fully fueled and they had been through the space at the mind-numbing speed of 11,000 miles per hour. The sky

tour made Langdon feel like eaten Styrofoam because the Boeing just crossed the six time zone.

Robert Langdon finally met with Maximilian Kohler and got a brief tour of CERN as he was guided to the science of a crime. Leonardo Vetra's own lab, then Leonardo Vetra's daughter, Vittoria arrived and together with Kohler they went down to Leonardo Vetra's personal research facility. Vittoria, a scientist herself lectured them in their recent breakthrough in production antimatter, a highly unstable material that exploded in a most harmful way when in contact with matter.

A fact nature that everything had an opposite, proton had electron, up-quark had down-quark. There was a cosmic symmetry at the subatomic level. Antimatter is *yin* to matter's *yang*. It balanced the physical equation. The barely visible, but extremely destructive antimatter was contained in the exact centre of a transparent canister the size of the tennis ball, suspended in mid-air by magnetism. The storage room supposedly containing an even larger amount of antimatter had been broken into, and they find the canister was missing.

At the same time in Rome, the ancient Vatican ceremony called conclave was taking place. It occurred every time a Pope dies, with the main objective of selecting a new one. Only a week ago, the recent Pope passed away, under suspicious circumstances, and now, the four preferiti, the cardinals most likely to win the election, were missing even most likely kidnapped.

Vatican City received a bomb threaded featuring the stolen antimatter canister. The Swiss guards were responsible for the security in Vatican City were watching the canister's LED screen on a stolen security camera. It's hidden somewhere inside the Vatican, but they could not figure it where. The screen displayed the amount of time until detonation in six hours.

A wild hunt through the churches and ancient history of Rome had started. Langdon and Vittoria jetted to Rome and had to follow a four hundred years old path made by Galileo through Rome, trying to track down the old brotherhood known as the *Illuminati*, the most powerful underground organization ever to walk the earth. The members of the group had surfaced from the shadows to carry out the final phase of its legendary vendetta against its most hated enemy, the Catholic Church.

Langdon and Vetra must find the canister before it was too late or the centre of Christianity will perish. They held a race with the time to rescue the fourth vendettas that threatened to be killed by the murderer. With the allowance of Camerlengo, Langdon and Vetra were in hurry looked over each church in Rome helped by Commander Olivieri (Head of the Swiss Guard and the Security in Vatican City) because the vendettas would be killed in each hour.

The hunt started from Capella Chigi, Langdon scanned and moved down the wall that pointed to the ground of the Basilica until he finally found someone exclaimed behind the wall which was called the

Demons hole. The body in that hole revealed the one of the vendetta that they looked for. The corpse was stripped naked standing up right on the hole and was buried up to his waist in the earth. His hands tied behind his back with a red Cardinal's sash and the mouth had been jammed open and packed solid with dirt and down into his throat. The murderer had branded his victim with *earth* as one of the ancient element of science as the symbol of Illuminati.

Langdon and Vetra knew that they were too late, but they kept on running to rescue the left three of Vendetta. They moved to other churches to find them until they had to confess that the murderer was too brilliant to play the game.

At the next hour from the first murder, the second victim was found at *St. Peter's Square* when Langdon reached the screaming girl pointed to the base of the obelisk where a shabby, decrepit drunk sat slumped on the stair. The man was miserable sight and apparently one of Rome's homeless, hit the pavement facedown, motionless. The man flopped limp onto his back. Dead centre of his naked chest was a wide area of charred flesh. The symbol had a terrifying simplicity of it, *oh.*

Langdon stood, disoriented when he felt like a stupid man played by the murderer. In the church of Santa Maria Della Vittoria, he sensed that he was too late to see a haul of pain from above the Chapel floor. The next victim endured his last torturous moments of conscious as he looked down the length of his naked body as his skin on his legs begin

to blister and peel away. Langdon's eyes went skyward and saw slowly the roasting victim and finally knew that the murderer again and again branded the victim's chest by the devil's magic. The word made perfect sense, *fire*.

The all strength had been struggled but Langdon and Vetra still could not rescue the Fourth vendetta. He was also killed with the unmoral condition. The victim found in Piazza Navona, fountain of the four rivers. He was immersed in the foaming water in the fountain with the chain ralled to him as the symbol of *water* in Illuminati symbology.

Langdon's conscious was over when he finally stood face to face to Hassassin as the killed hired in a moment when he had to fight to rescue Vetra. At last Hassassin met with his last breath and expose all the secret about the mystery of symbols.

The most unbelievable thing was that Cammerlengo, the wired secretly all that happened in Vatican. He killed Maximilian Kohler and leaved the perfect symbol of Illuminati: *earth, air, fire, water*.

As the Vendetta of Vatican, Cammerlengo conscious that what had he done was the biggest fault in the world, science and God. He was together with Langdon flew the antimatter in the canister far away from Vatican and threw it to deep in the ocean.

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

In this fourth chapter, the researcher is going to analyze the data through categorized the data into their types of Interpersonal Maxim: *Tact Maxim, Generosity Maxim, Approbation Maxim, Modesty Maxim, Agreement Maxim and Sympathy Maxim* and as the second analysis, the researcher analyzes the meaning of the utterance which is included to the type of maxim that is analyzed.

A. Analysis of Interpersonal Maxim Type

Since there are six types of Interpersonal Maxim, here the researcher analyzes the dialogues in the analyzed novel and present the analysis in the form of table as follows.

The researcher found some data which are categorized in the utterances use Tact Maxim (maximize benefit to other) as the part of Interpersonal Maxim in Politeness Principles. The speaker does something and decides to do the act that brings the benefit to the listener used as the reference in grouping the utterances.

Data found on the "*Angels and Demons*" Novel as the Tact Maxim

No	Dialog	Page
1.	Langdon : "How did you get my number?" Kohler : "I need to see you. I'll pay you well". Langdon : "I'm sorry. But I really_ "	4
2.	Kuhler : "I've taken the liberty of sending a plane for you". Langdon : "You win. Tell me where to meet the plane!"	8
3.	Kohler : "We like to keep our tenured scientists comfortable". Langdon : "So the men in the fax lived up here?"	27
4.	Kohler : "Freon cooling system, I chilled the flat to preserve the body."	29
5.	Langdon : "Perhaps we should discuss this in a warmer place." Kohler : "This room is fine .We'll talk here."	31
6.	Rreceptionist : "Whenever you are ready. Ring me when you have made your choice". Hassassin : (smiled).	35
7.	Langdon : "Would you like me to adopt you?" Vetra : "Oh yes! Yes!"	61
8.	Commander : "Stay here. Say nothing, I'll handle this."	89
9.	Commander : "I'll bring them up immediately."	142
10.	Comman4er : "I fear that responsibility was mine, signore."	164
11.	Commander : "Say nothing to the	165

	<i>Cardinals. I'll buy us time to try ather option."</i>	
12	Caller : (not available the speech in the novel) Secretary : <i>"No, that's fine. Tell him to hold. I'll locate the director right away. I'll hurry."</i>	101
13.	Vetra : <i>"Let me help.</i> Langdon : <i>"Too dangerous. We would have no lines of communication with you. I can't let you carry a walky-talkie, it would give you away."</i>	234
14	Langdon : <i>"Can I help you?"</i> Tour guide : <i>"Actually perhaps I could help you. It is my job to make your visit to Rome more interesting. You look like a man in distinction, no doubt more interested in culture than most. Perhaps I can give you some history in this fascinating building"</i> Langdon : <i>"Very kind of you, but I'm actually an art historian myself, and _"</i>	244
15.	Vetra : <i>"Let's check the door. See if it's open!"</i> Langdon : <i>"I'll go first."</i>	262
16.	Vetra : <i>"I'm going down."</i> Langdon : <i>"No, it's dangerous. I'll go."</i>	272
17.	Langdon : <i>"Wait a minute, you're sending her in there alone?"</i> (said to Olivetti) Vetra : <i>"Robert, I'll be fine."</i>	235
18.	Olivetti : <i>"We can't risk your being recognized. You two were on the television."</i> Langdon : <i>"Just in case."</i>	355
19.	Olivetti : <i>"Signare, I have waited as long as I can. There is something you have a right to know."</i>	372

	Camerlengo : (strde to the altar)	
21.	Olivetti : "The electric heat is out. Let me lay you a fire." Camerlengo : "Thank you, thank you, very much."	394
21.	Doctor : "I will never forgive my self if I do not do his. I wish I had done it sooner. This will save your life. I have the great faith in the power of medicine." Patient : (felt a tiny prick in his arm, barely discernible through the pain).	454
22.	Vetra : "We must evaquate right now. You cannot take the antimatter out of here! If you hrtng it up, everyone out side will die." Camerlengo : "All of you . . . We must trust. We have little time."	486.
23	Vetra : "Father, but _" Camerlenga : "I'm not asking any one to join me. You ure oll free ta go."	486
24.	Olivetti : "I will save your church, Father. I swear it." Camerlengo : (Felt weak. He dashed onward his legs finding strength in his duty to God and man. He was in incredible pain).	489
25.	Langdon : "Father," (interrupted, taking out the crumpled fax and handing it to Camerlengo). "please." Olivetti : "Father, please do not trouble your thoughts with. . ." Camerlengo : (took the fax)	146
26	Langdon : "You fly, father! I'll thraw! There is no time! Just fly the blessed chapper." Camerlengo : "I can da this alone."	495
27.	Langdon : "You fly, father! I'll throw! There is no time! Just fly the blessed chapper." Camerleogo : "I can do this alone. I	495

	<i>supposed to do this alone."</i>	
28.	Langdon : <i>"I can see them! La Cava Ramana A couple of miles north! We don't have _! Camerlengo : " it's far too dangerous. I'm sorry."</i>	497

Below are the data found in the novel which are categorized in Generosity Maxim (minimize benefit to self, maximize cost to self). The speaker does or decides the thing that is uneasy thing to do in order to give the benefit or the easiness to other used as the reference in categorization of utterances below.

Data found in "Angels and Demons" Novel as the Generosity Maxim

No	Dialog	Page
1.	Kohler : <i>"I've taken the Liberty of sending a plane for you. It will be in Boston in twenty minutes."</i>	08
2.	Langdon : <i>"Can I help you?" Tour Guide : "Actually perhaps I could help you. It is my job to make your visit to Rome more interesting."</i>	244
3.	Reporter1 : <i>"I wonder if I might offer you." Reporter2 : "Some advice?"</i>	588

The data which are categorized in Approbation Maxim (maximize praise to other) listed as follows:

No	Dialog	Page
1.	Kohler : <i>"My name is Maximillian Kohler. I'm a discrete particle physicist." Langdon : "Are you sure you've got</i>	01

	<p><i>the right Langdon?"</i></p> <p>Kohler : "You are a professor a religious iconology at Harvard University. You have written three books on symbology and."</p>	
2.	<p>Kohler : "Congratulatin, you just play toss with a Nobel prize-winner, Georges Charpak, inventor of multiwire proportional chamber."</p> <p>Langdon : ("My lucky day". Langdon nodded.)</p>	26
3.	<p>Kohler : "Perhaps I failed to mention that Leonardo Vetra was anything but an ordinary scientist."</p> <p>Langdon : " Mr. Kohler, I'm sure that Leonardo Vetra was brilliant in many ways."</p>	41
4.	<p>Langdon : "Pretty smart."</p>	103
5.	<p>Vetra : "He has the stupid hair, I saw the picture."</p> <p>Langdon : " He's got a smart head, though! I told you what he proved, right?"</p>	103
6.	<p>Vetra : "My father's heart was pure! And his research proved..."</p> <p>Camerlenga : "His research proved yet again that man's mind is progressing faster than his soul!"</p>	533
7.	<p>Noname : "Your dad must be proud."</p>	51
8.	<p>Receptionist : "You have expensive taste."</p> <p>Hassassin : (I should). He thought.</p>	36
9.	<p>Student : " Your Native American had it right."</p>	11d
10.	<p>Olivetti : "Now if you will excuse me, I need to get started."</p>	168
11.	<p>Langdon : "Feeling better?"</p> <p>Vetra : "I rode your damn space plane, so I thought I owed you."</p>	2d5
12.	<p>Langdan : "Who is the man kneeling</p>	242

	<p><i>before God?"</i></p> <p>Vetra : <i>"Um... some saints."</i></p> <p>Langdon : <i>"Brilliant. And how do you know he is a saint?"</i></p>	
13.	<p>Vetra : <i>"He's got a Halo."</i></p> <p>Langdon : <i>"Excellent. And does the golden Halo remain you of anything?"</i></p>	242
14.	<p>Langdon : <i>"Are you familiar with a baak by Galilea called Dialoga?"</i></p> <p>Vetra : <i>"Of course. Famous among scientists as the ultimate scientific sellout."</i></p>	197
15.	<p>Olivetti : <i>"Ms. Vetra, there is something you need to know. Despite the archaic appearance of Vatican City, every single entrance, both public and private, is equipped with the most advanced sensing equipment known to men. If some one tried to enter with any sort of incendiary device it would be detected instantly. We have radioactive isotope scanner..."</i></p> <p>Vetra : <i>"Very impressive."</i></p> <p>Olivetti : <i>"But the device has an energy source"</i></p>	131
16.	<p>Olivetti : <i>"I'll want separate approaches. Cars to Piazza della Rotonda, Via degli Orfani, Piazza Sant'Ignazia, and Sant'Eustachia. No closer than two blocks. Once you're parked, gear up and await my order. Three minutes."</i></p> <p>Soldier : <i>"Very good, sir!"</i></p>	231
17.	<p>Tour Guide : <i>"... perhaps I can give you some history on this fascinating building."</i></p> <p>Langdon : <i>"Very kind of you but I'm actually an art historian myself."</i></p>	245
18.	<p>Olivetti : <i>"But, Signore, we have no idea where..."</i></p> <p>Camerlengo : <i>"Mr. Langdon is working on that. He seems capable. I have faith."</i></p>	326

19.	<p>Camerlengo : <i>"Do you know where the secret archives located?"</i></p> <p>Langdon : <i>"Just behind Santa Ana Gate"</i></p> <p>Camerlengo : <i>"Impressive. Most scholars believe it is through the secret door behind St. Peter's Throne."</i></p>	176
20.	<p>Reporter1 : <i>"I told you these guys were real!"</i></p> <p>Reporter2 : <i>"Incredible. I thought it was just a game!"</i></p>	328
21.	<p>Reporter1 : <i>"The 11th hour Samaritan?"</i></p> <p>Reporter2 : <i>"Brilliant. Wasn't it?"</i></p>	405
22.	<p>Reporter : <i>"You look good."</i> (looking out from behind her camera now with a hint of concern).</p>	558
23.	<p>Life Guard : <i>"Signars, by law we are at your command. We will do as you say."</i></p> <p>Camerlengo : <i>"Someday I will ask your forgiveness for placing you in this position."</i></p>	341
24.	<p>Camerlengo : <i>"Someday I will ask your forgiveness for placing you in this position."</i></p>	341
25.	<p>Guard : <i>"He is surprised by your visit!"</i> (talked to Kohler).</p> <p>Kohler : <i>"I'm sure. I would like to see him alone."</i></p>	454
26.	<p>Camerlengo : <i>"Actually, he is too faithful not to believe."</i></p> <p>Kohler : <i>"So you gave him one?"</i></p>	522
27.	<p>Guard : <i>"May I have the honor of escorting you to conclave, signare?"</i></p> <p>Mortati : <i>"The honor is mine."</i></p>	556
28.	<p>Mortati : <i>"It seems charity is not dead in the church."</i></p> <p>Guard : <i>"You are a wise man. You would lead us well."</i></p>	556

The data below are categorized as the Modesty Maxim since the speaker in their utterances, they intends to minimize the praise to self.

Data found in "Angels and Demons" Novel as the Modesty Maxim.

No	Dialog	Page
1.	Master : "You have done well". Killer : "Serving the brotherhood is an honor."	9
2.	Kohler : "Perhaps I failed to mention that Leonardo Vetra was anything but an ordinary scientist." Langdon : "Mr Kohler. I'm sure that Leonardo Vetra was brilliant in many ways." .. "	41
3.	Langdon : "It seems that your father's genius has rubbed off." Vetra : "Not really. I borrowed the idea from nature."	78
4.	Vetra : "Change. Transition." Langdon : "I forgot I was talking to a scientist."	112
5.	Pilot : "Sorry for the slow flight." (flies the X-33 prototype of Boeing)	113
6.	Olivetti : "Signora, the woman's attire is my fault." Camerlengo : "Her attire is not what concerns me."	145
7.	Camerlengo : "You realize that we have only one possible course of action. I have a responsibility for the safety of the College of Cardinals." Olivetti : "I fear that responsibility was mine, signora."	164
8.	Murderer : "Who is speaking? Who else is there?" Langdon : "My name is not important."	155

9.	Langdon : "I would not have made countless solicitations for access if I were not convinced. Italy is bit far to come on a lark when you make a teacher's salary; the document you have is an ancient." Camerlengo : "Forgive me, my mind can not process any more details at the moment."	176
10.	Camerlengo : "Gentlemen, I will not permit any more loss of life this evening. By ten o'clock, you will locate the remaining nva cardinals and capture the monster responsible for these murders. Do I make my self understood?" Olivetti : "Ber, Signore. We do not have any idea where"	326
11.	Camerlengo : "Change is not something we do well within Vatican City. Admitting our past faults, modernization, are things we historically eschew. His Holiness was trying to change that."	331
12.	Olivetti : "No, Signore. I'm fearing the worst." Camerlengo : "Captain, there is nothing more I can do here tonight, I fear I have done too much already. I'm going to this office to pray. The rest is in God's hands."	394
13.	Camerlengo : "I'm sorry, that always seems like a strange question." Olivetti : "Only if I may give you a strange answer."	360
14.	Olivetti : "Whatever you intend to do. I do not have the authority to restrain you particularly in light of my apparent failure as a head security." (said to Langdon)	351
15.	Guard : "My I have the honor of escorting you to conclave, signere?" Mortati : "The honor is mine."	556
16.	Guard : "You are a wise man. You will lead us well." Mortati : "I am an old man."	556

The data below are categorized as Agreement Maxim since the utterances show that the speaker has the same idea or agrees with the listener's statement.

Data found in "Angels and Demons" Novel as the Agreement Maxim.

No	Dialog	Page
1.	Kobler : "I need you here." Langdon : "You win. Tell me where to meet the plane."	08
2.	Leonardo Vetra : "Would you like me to adapt you?" Vittoria Vetra : "Oh yes! Yes!"	61
3.	Vetra : "Sounds like the Illuminati know how to keep secret." Langdon : "Absolutely. In fact they revealed the location of their hide way to anyone outside the brotherhood."	178
4.	Vetra : "I don't buy it. In 1600s the clergy were some of the most educated men in the world." Langdon : "Sure. If they had known about the marker. But they didn't, and they never notice them in such way that clerics would never suspect what they were. They used method known in symbalugi as dissimulation"	180
5.	Vetra : "And this have something to do with catching the Illuminati assassin?" Langdon : "Oh, yes. The Illuminati called these four churches by a very special name. The Altars of Science."	182
6.	Vetra : "That Vatican no doubts sow. Sounds dangerous." Langdon : "True. Nonetheless segno was distributed."	196

7.	Langdon : "Are you familiar with a book by Galilea called <i>Dialago</i> ?" Vetra : "Of course. Famous among scientists as the ultimate scientific sellout."	197
8.	Vetra : "So you think Vatican would have buried any evidence corroborating the Illuminati threat?" Langdon : "Quite possible. Any threat, real or imagined, weakens faith in the church's power."	202
9.	Langdon : "May be you were wrong about <i>DIII</i> ?" Vetra : "Okay. <i>DIII</i> makes perfect sense. But may be the clue isn't mathematical?"	212
10.	Langdon : "All I know is that <i>lingua pura</i> refers to something other than Italian. Math just seems logical." Vetra : "I agree."	212
11.	Langdon : "It's suppose to be math. <i>Lingua pura</i> ." Vetra : "Yeah, I know."	216
12.	Vetra : "So you're saying maybe Galilea considered English la <i>lingua pura</i> because it was the one language the Vatican did not control?" Langdon : "Yes. Or may be by putting the clue in English, Galileo was subtly restricting the readership away from the Vatican."	217
13.	Vetra : "Reberi, I'll be fine." Langdon : "It's dangerous!" Olivetti : "He's right."	235
14.	Olivetti : "Both of you entering together. Will look like a couple on holiday." Vetra : "Fine, but we'll need la <i>ga</i> fast."	235
15.	Langdon : "He was a very famous	283

	<i>man and a Catholic.</i> Vetra : "Yes. Exactly like Galileo."	
16.	Camerlengo : "So although you have a power to interfere and prevent your child's pain, you would choose to show your love by letting him learn his own lesson?" Guard : "Of course. Pain is part of growing up. It's how we learn."	362
17.	Vetra : "But these deeds here today, tonight... certainly the world should know the truth." Camerlengo : "My heart agrees."	546

From the conversation in the analyzed novel, the researcher found some utterances which have the impression that the speaker has the high sympathy to other or listener.

Data found in "Angels and Demons" Novel as the Sympathy Maxim.

No	Dialog	Page
1.	Langdon : "Unfortunately. The unification of science and religion was not the church wanted." Kohler : (simply sat in his wheelchair and stared)	33
2.	Kohler : "My deepest condolences. It's terrible loss for science. . . for all of us in CERN." Vetra : "Do you know who is responsible yet?"	50
3.	Camerlengo : "Ms. Vetra, thank you for your help here today. I'm very sorry about your father. Truly." Vetra : "Thank you. I never knew my father. He died before I was born. I lost my mother when I was ten."	332

B. The Analysis of Interpersonal Maxim Meaning

There are some utterances need to be analyzed in meaning to make the reader easy to understand the dialogues in the novel. After classified the utterances into the type of Interpersonal Maxim, the researcher continues the analysis in finding the meaning of the maxim.

Below are the Tact Maxim meaning analysis from dialog use Interpersonal Maxim in *"Angels and Demons"* Novel.

1. Data found on page 4

Langdon : *"How did you get my number?"*

Kohler : *"I need to see you. I'll pay you well".*

Langdon : *"I'm sorry. But I really_"*

The utterance means that the speaker maximizes the benefit of the listener in paying him in high value for the work that the listener will have. The speaker minimizes benefit to his self through paying and spending a lot of money to the listener.

2. Data found on page 8

Kohler : *"I've taken the liberty of sending a plane for you".*

Langdon : *"You win. Tell me where to meet the plane!"*

The utterance means that the speaker intends to not make the listener to be busy to get the plane as the proof that the speaker maximizes the benefit to the listener.

3. Data found on page 27

Kohler : *"We like to keep our tenured scientists comfortable".*

Langdon : *"So the men in the fax lived up here?"*

(The corridor decorated with an unexpected traditional colonial French cherry divan, porcelain floor vase and scrolled wood works).

The utterance means that the speaker understands so much that he has many scientists work in his lab, so he preferred to have a comfortable décor of work place to them.

4. Data found on page 29

Kohler : *"Freon cooling system, I chilled the flat to preserve the body."*

The utterance means that the speaker did something that can make the corpse preserved for the further investigation. Here the speaker maximizes benefit of other.

5. Data found on page 31

Langdon : *"Perhaps we should discuss this in a warmer place."*

Kohler : *"This room is fine. We'll talk here."*

The utterance means that the speaker intends to ask the listener to move to the warmer place to keep him comfortable. It is as the benefit given by the speaker to the listener.

6. Data found on page 35

Receptionist : *"Whenever you are ready. Ring me when you have made your choice".*

Hassassin : (smiled).

The utterance means that the speaker here gives the listener benefit although the speaker is busy as the receptionist but she is so welcome to be called every time by saying *"whenever you are ready"*.

7. Data found on page 61

Langdon : *"Would you like me to adopt you?"*

Vetra : *"Oh yes! Yes!"*

The utterance means that the speaker offers to the listener with the chance to listener to say yes or not by saying *"would you like.."*. The speaker gives the benefit to the listener to adopt her since the listener lived in an orphanage.

8. Data found on page 89

Commander : *"Stay here. Say nothing. I'll handle this."*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the benefit to the listener to not be busy to overcome the problem. By

saying *"I'll handle this"*, the speaker burden his self by doing something.

9. Data found on page 142

Commander : *"I'll bring them up immediately."*

It means that the speaker gives the benefit to listener to not waiting by bringing what the listener want right away.

10. Data found on page 164

Commander : *"I fear that responsibility was mine, signore."*

The utterance means that the speaker maximizes the benefit to listener since he treats the problem as his own responsibility by saying *"... that responsibility was mine"*.

11. Data found on page 165

Commander : *"Say nothing to the Cardinals. I'll buy us time to try other option."*

The utterance means that the speaker decides to make him self think about the solution as the way out by saying *"I'll buy us time"*.

12. Data found on page 101

Caller : (not available the speech in the novel)

Secretary : *"No, that's fine. Tell him to hold. I'll locate the director right away. I'll hurry."*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the benefit to the listener to not waiting even the speaker busy as the secretary by saying "I'll hurry".

13. Data found on page 234

Vetra : "Let me help.
Langdon : "Tea dangerous. We would have no lines of communication with you. I can't let you carry a walky-talkie, it would give you away."

The utterance means that the speaker gives the benefit to help the listener. By saying "let me help you". The speaker does not want to burden the listener in doing something dangerous by his own self.

14. Data found on page 244

Langdon : "Can I help you?
Tour guide : "Actually perhaps I could help you. It is my job to make your visit to Rome more interesting. You look like a man in distinction, no doubt more interested in culture than most. Perhaps I can give you some history on this fascinating building"
Langdon : "Very kind of you, but I'm actually an art historian myself, and_".

The utterance means that the speaker offers help to the listener through maximizing the speaker's sacrificed in maximizing the listener's benefit in knowing some history by saying "... perhaps I could help you".

15. Data found on page 262

Vetra : "Let's check the door. See if it's open!"
Langdan : "I'll go first."

The utterance means that the speaker tries to minimize the dangerous may occurs if the listener goes first regarding that it is the strange and dangerous place by saying "*I'll go first*".

16. Data found on page 272

Vetra : "*I'm going down.*"

Langdon : "*No, it's dangerous. I'll go.*"

In words "No, it's dangerous. I'll go", the utterance means that the speaker decided to face the dangerous thing that may occur him self then to put the listener in danger.

17. Data found an page 235

Langdon : "*Wait a minute, you're sending her in there alone?*" (said to Olivetti)

Vetra : "*Robert, I'll be fine.*"

The utterance means that the speaker tries to maximize the benefit of the listener to not worrying the speaker by saying "*Robert, I'll be fine*".

18. Data found on page 355

Olivetti : "*We can't risk your being recognized. You two were on the television.*"

Langdon : "*Just in case.*"

The utterance means that the speaker gives the benefit to the hearer by not set up him in risk by saying "*We can not*

risk your being recognized". It indicates that the speaker is not selfish.

19. Data found on page 372

Olivetti : *"Signore, I have waited as long as I can. There is something you have a right to know."*

Camerlengo : (strode to the altar)

The utterance means that the speaker maximize the hearer's benefit by letting him know about something even the speaker has to wait for so long by saying "*there is something that you have a right to know*".

20. Data found on page 394

Olivetti : *"The electric heat is out. Let me lay you a fire."*

Camerlengo : *"Thank you, thank you, very much."*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the benefit to the hearer to not be busy in lighting the room by saying "*let me lay you a fire*".

21. Data found on page 454

Doctor : *"I will never forgive my self if I do not do this. I wish I had done it sooner. This will save your life. I have the great faith in the power of medicine."*

Patient : (felt a tiny prick in his arm, barely discernible through the pain).

The utterance means that the speaker gives the benefit to the listener through the speaker's dedication of his knowledge by saying "This will save your life. I have the great faith in the power of medicine" and the utterance "I will never forgive my self if I do not do his" indicates that the speaker actually has the choice to not help the patient, but because of wisdom and after certain consideration, he decides to help the patient.

22. Data found on page 486

Vetra : "We must evacuate right now. You cannot take the antimatter out of here! If you bring it up, everyone out side will die."

Camerlengo : "All of you . . . We must trust. We have little time."

The utterance means that the speaker gives the benefit to others in doing evacuation even though it's hard to save the people and only have the limit of time. The utterance "If you bring it up, everyone out side will die" also indicates the speaker wisdom of saving other people.

23. Data found on page 486

Vetra : "Father, but_"

Camerlengo : "I'm not asking any one to join me. You are all free to go."

The utterance means that the speaker gives the benefit to the speaker by giving them the freedom whether they will join the speaker or not by saying "You are all free to go".

24. Data found on page 489

Olivetti : *"I will save your church, Father. I swear it!"*

Camerlengo : (Felt weak. He dashed onward his legs finding strength in his duty to God and man. He was in incredible pain).

By saying "I will save your church, Father. I swear it!". The speaker means that he gives the benefit to the listener by doing something that not easy, the utterance also indicates the wisdom of the speaker.

25. Data found on page 146

Langdon : *"Father." (interrupted, taking out the crumpled fax and handing it to Camerlengo), "please."*

Olivetti : *"Father, please do not trouble your thoughts with..."*

Camerlengo : (took the fax)

"Father, please do not trouble your thoughts with..."

The utterance means that the speaker gives the benefit to the listener by influencing him the faith that what he is thinking is

not important thing. He speaker also means that taking the fax will disturb the listener's thinking.

26. Data found on page 495

Langdon : *"You fly, father! I'll throw! There is no time! Just fly the blessed chopper."*

Camerlengo : *"I can do this alone "*

The utterance means that the speaker maximizes the benefit of the listener by taking the part to throwing the dangerous stuff. By doing this, the speaker intends to put the listener safety in saying *"I'll throw."*

27. Data found on page 495

Langdon : *"You fly, father! I'll throw! There is no time! Just fly the blessed chopper."*

Camerlengo : *"I can do this alone. I supposed to do this alone."*

The utterance means that the speaker maximizes the benefit of the listener by taking the part to throwing the dangerous stuff. By doing this, the speaker intends to put the listener safety in saying *"I can do this alone. I supposed to do this alone."*

28. Data found on page 497

Langdon : *"I can see them! La Cavo Romana A couple of miles north! We don't have _!*

Camcringo : *" it's fur too dangerous. I'm sorry."*

The utterance means that the speaker decided to not involve the listener in a danger as the listener's benefit.

The analysis of Generosity Maxim meaning are as follow:

1. Data found on page 08

Kohler : *"I've taken the Liberty of sending a plane for you. It will be in Boston in twenty minutes."*

These utterances mean that the speaker gives the plane service as the facility even though the speaker has to pay for the plana.

2. Data found on page 244

Langdon : *"Can I help you?"*.

Tour Guide : *"Actually perhaps I could help you. It is my jub ta make your visit ta Rome mare interestiag."*

The utterance means that the speaker offers some helps in maximizing the listener's benefit through saying *"can I help you"*.

3. Data found on page 558

Reporter1 : *"Iwonder if I might offer you.."*

Reporter2 : *"Some advice?"*

The utterance means that in offering something to the listener, the speaker minimizes the benefit to his own self by saying "I wonder if I might offer you".

The data which are categorized in Approbation Maxim (maximize praise to other) have the meaning as below:

1. Data found on page 01

- Kohler : *"My name is Maximilian Kohler. I'm a discrete particle physicist."*
Langdon : *"Are you sure you've got the right Langdon?"*
Kohler : *"You are a professor a religious iconology at Harvard University. You have written three books on symbology and.."*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the appreciation to the listener by mentioning the listener's work and title in utterance *"You are a professor a religious iconology at Harvard University. You have written three books on symbology and.."*

2, Data found on page 26

- Kohler : *"Congratulation, you just play tols with a Nobel prize-winner, Genrges Charpak, inventar af multiwire proportional chamber."*
Langdan : *("My lucky day". Langdan nodded.)*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the appreciation by giving the listener congratulation.

3. Data found on page 41

- Kohler : *"Perhaps I failed to mention that Leonarda Vetra was anything but an ordinary scientist."*
Langdon : *"Mr. Kohler, I'm sure that Leonardo Vetra was brilliant in many ways."*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the third person by showing the speaker's faith in utterance *"Mr. Kohler, I'm sure that Leonarda Vetra was brilliant in many ways."*

4. Data found on page 103

- Langdon : *"Pretty smart."*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the something by saying *"pretty smart"*.

5. Data found on page 103

- Vetra : *"He has the stupid hat, I saw the picture."*
Langdon : *"He's got a smart head, though! I told you what he proved, right?"*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the third person because of the proved theories by saying *"He's got a smart head, though! I told you what he proved, right?"*

6. Data found on page 533

- Vetra : *"My father's heart was pure! And his research proved..."*
Camerlengo : *"His research proved yet again that man's mind is progressing faster than his soul!"*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the third person in dialog by saying "*My father's heart was pure! And his research proved_.*"

7. Data found on page 51

Noname : "*Your dad must be proud.*"

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the listener.

8. Data found on page 36

Receptionist : "*You have expensive taste.*"

Hassassin : (*I should*). He thought.

The utterance means that the speaker maximizes the praise of other by giving the listener the praise about the taste of the woman that the listener has.

9. Data found on page 110

Student : "*Your Native American had it right.*"

The utterance means that the speaker give the praise to the Native American that the listener has who answered the question well.

10. Data found on page 168

Olivetti : "*Now if you will excuse me, I need to get started.*"

The utterance means that the speaker gives the respect to the listener in deciding to start something as the form of praise that the speaker has to the listener.

11. Data found on page 205

Langdan : *"Feeling better?"*

Vetra : *"I rode your damn space plane, so I thought I owed you."*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the listener by saying that the listener's help was so precious through saying that the speaker owes something to listener in utterance *"I rode your damn space plane, so I thought I owed you."*

12. Data found on page 242

Langdon : *"Who is the man kneeling before God?"*

Vetra : *"Um... some saints."*

Langdon : *"Brilliant. And how do you know he is a saint?"*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the listener in answering well. By saying *"Brilliant"*

13. Data found on page 242

Vetra : *"He's got a Hala."*

Langdan : *"Excellent. And does the golden Hala remains you of anything?"*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the listener in answering well by saying "Excellent".

14. Data found on page 197

Langdon : "Are you familiar with a book by Galileo called *Diologo?*"

Vetra : "Of course. Famous among scientists as the ultimate scientific sellout."

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to a scientist called Galileo by giving him praise about the book of him by saying "...Famous among scientists as the ultimate scientific sellout."

15. Data found on page 131

Dlivetti : "Ms. Vetra, there is something you need to know. Despite the archaic appearance of Vatican City, every single entrance, both public and private, is equipped with the most advanced sensing equipment known to men. If some one tried to enter with any sort of incendiary device it would be detected instantly. We have radioactive isotope scanner."

Vetra : "Very impressive."

Dlivetti : "But the device has an energy source"

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the equipment that had by Vatican by showing the impression in utterance "very impressive."

16. Data found on page 231

Dlivetti : "I'll want separate approaches. Cars to Piazza della Rotonda, Via degli Orfani, Piazza Sant'Ignazio, and Sant Eustachia. Na closer

that two blocks. Once you're parked, gear up and await my order. Three minutes."
 Soldier : "Very good, sir!"

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the listener in giving approaches that is seen as the good trick by saying "Very good, sir!"

17. Data found on page 245

Tour Guide : ". . . perhaps I can give you some history on this fascinating building."
 Langdon : "Very kind of you but I'm actually an art historian myself."

The utterance means the speaker gives the appreciation of the listener's kindness of helping by saying "very kind of you."

18. Data found on page 326

Olivetti : "But, Signore. . . we have no idea where _"
 Camerlengo : "Mr. Langdon is working on that. He seems capable. I have faith."

The utterance means that the speaker gives the appreciation to the third person in dialog by showing the speaker's faithfulness by saying "Mr. Langdon is working on that. He seems capable. I have faith."

19. Data found on page 176

Camerlengo : "Do you know where the secret archives located?"
 Langdon : "Just behind Santa Anu Gate"

Camerlengo : *"Impressive. Most scholars believe it is through the secret door behind St. Peter's Throne."*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the listener in answering well a question that every one knows the wrong answer by saying *"Impressive"*.

20. Data found on page 328

Reporter1 : *"I told you these guys were real!"*

Reporter2 : *"Incredible. I thought it was just a game!"*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the third person (these guys) that are real and not only a legend story by saying *"Incredible. I thought it was just a game!"*.

21. Data found on page 405

Reporter1 : *"The 11th hour Samaritan?"*

Reporter2 : *"Brilliant. Wasn't it?"*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the 11th hour Samaritan by saying *"brilliant"*.

22. Data found on page 558

Reporter : *"You look good."* (looking out from behind her camera now with a hint of concern).

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the listener by saying that the listener has the good looking in camera.

23. Data found on page 341

Life Guard : *"Signore, by law we are at your command
We will do as you say."*

Camerlengo : *"Someday I will ask your forgiveness for
placing you in this position . . ."*

The utterance means that the speaker respects the listener by saying that he will only do what that listener said by saying *"We will do as you say."*

24. Data found on page 341

Camerlengo : *"Someday I will ask your forgiveness for
placing you in this position."*

The utterance means that the speaker appreciates what the listener had done.

25. Data found on page 454

Guard : *"He is surprised by your visit!" (talked to
Kahler).*

Kahler : *"I'm sure. I would like to see him alone."*

The utterance *"He is surprised by your visit!"* means that the speaker appreciates the listener by saying that the listener's visit is surprising.

26. Data found on page 522

Camerlengo : *"Actually, he is too faithful not to believe."*

Kahler : *"So you gave him one?"*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the third person's honest by saying "*Actually, he is too faithful not to believe.*"

27. Data found on page 556

Guard : "*May I have the honor of escorting you to conclave, signare?*"

Mortati : "*The honor is mine.*"

The utterance means that the speaker respects the listener and asks the listener as the leader by saying "*May I have the honor . . .*"

28. Data found on page 556

Mortati : "*It seems charity is not dead in the church.*"

Guard : "*You are a wise man. You would lead us well.*"

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the listener by saying "*You are a wise man, You would lead us well.*"

The data below are categorized as the Modesty Maxim and the analysis of meaning is as follow:

1. Data found on page 9

Master : "*You have done well.*"

Killer : "*Serving the brotherhood is an honor.*"

By saying "...an honor", it can be meant that in the utterance the speaker gives the praise to the listener by minimize the praise to self.

2. Data found on page 41

Kohler : *"Perhaps I failed to mention that Leonarda Vetra was anything but an ordinary scientist."*

Langdon : *"Mr Kohler. I'm sure that Leonarda Vetra was brilliant in many ways. . ."*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the listener by minimize the praise to self by saying *"Perhaps I failed to mention that."*

3. Data found on page 78

Langdan : *"It seems that your father's genius has rubbed off."*

Vetra : *"Not really. I borrowed the iden frem nature."*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the listener by minimize the praise to self. The speaker pretend that she just adopt the idea from nature

4. Data found on page 112

Vetro : *"Change. Tanstition."*

Langdon : *"I forgot I was talking to a scientist."*

The utterance means that the speaker gives the praise to the listener by minimize the praise to self, the speaker acts that he is not clever than the scientist.

5. Data found on page 113

Pilgr : "*Sorry for the slow flight.*" (flies the X-33 prototype of Boeing)

The utterance means that the speaker minimize the praise to self by saying that the plane flight slowly even the listener knows that the plane has the high speed in flying.

6. Data found on page 145

Dilveni : "*Signore, the woman's attire is my fault.*"

Camerlengo : "*Her attire is not what concerns me.*"

The utterance means that the speaker minimizes the praise to self by saying that what the woman wears is the speaker's fault and not blames the woman

7. Data found on page 164

Camerlengo : "*You realize that we have only one possible course of action. I have a responsibility for the safety of the College of Cardinals.*"

Dilvetti : "*I fear that responsibility was mine, signore.*"

The utterance means that the speaker minimizes the praise to self by saying that he feels the responsibility is his in utterance "*I fear that responsibility was mine, signore.*"

8. Data found on page 155

Murderer : "*Who is speaking? Who else is there?*"

Langdon : *"My name is not important."*

The utterance means that the speaker minimizes the praise to self by saying that there is a thing which is more important than his name in *"My name is not important."*

9. Data found on page 176

Langdon : *"I would not have made countless solicitations for access if I were not convinced Italy is bit far to come on a lark when you make a teacher's salary, the document you have is an ancient_"*

Camerlengo : *"Forgive me, my mind can not process any more details at the moment. "*

The utterance means that the speaker minimizes praise to self by saying the incapability of him in thinking about the document.

10. Data found on page 326

Camerlengo : *"Gentlemen, I will not permit any more loss of life this evening. By ten o'clock, you will locate the remaining two cardinals and capture the monster responsible for these murders. Do I make my self understood?"*

Dlivetti : *"But, Signore. We do not have any idea where_"*

The utterance means that the speaker minimizes praise to self by saying *".. Do I make my self understood.?"* that means that the speaker afraid whether he didn't speak clearly.

11. Data found on page 331

Camerlengo : *"Change is not something we do well within Vatican City. Admitting our past faults, modernization, are things we historically*

eschew. His Holiness was trying to change that."

The utterance means that the speaker minimizes praise to self by saying the power of ather.

12. Data found on page 394

Olivetti : *"Na, Signore. I'm fearing the worst."*
Camerlengo : *"Captain, there is nothing more I can do here tonight, I fear I have done too much already. I'm going to this office to pray. The rest is in God's hands."*

The utterance means that the speaker minimizes praise to self by saying the incapability of him self in utterance *"Captain, there is nothing more I can do here tonight, I fear I have done too much already.."*

13. Data found on page 360

Camerlengo : *"I'm sorry, that always seems like a strange question."*
Olivetti : *"Only if I may give you a strange answer."*

The utterance means that the speaker minimizes praise to self by saying that his question is strange that may be heard not usual in utterance *"I'm sorry, that always seems like a strange question."*

14. Data found on page 351

Olivetti : *"Whatever you intend to do.. I do not have the authority to restrain you particularly in light of my apparent failure as a head security."* (said to Langdon)

The utterance means that the speaker minimizes praise to self by saying that although he is a security staff but he has not the authority to stop other to quit in utterance "., *I do not have the authority to restrain you.*"

15. Data found on page 556

Guard : "*My I have the honor of escorting you to conclave, signare?*"

Mortati : "*The honor is mine.*"

The utterance "*The honor is mine*" means that the speaker maximizes the praise of other by minimizes the praise of his self. The utterance also means that the speaker feels respected to be escorted.

16. Data found on page 556

Guard : "*You are a wise man, You will lead us well.*"

Mortati : "*I am an old man.*"

The utterance means that the speaker minimizes the praise of self by saying that he is an old man who's not able to lead other.

The data below categorized as Agreement Maxim and the analysis of meaning of Agreement Maxim are as follow:

1. Data found on page 8

Kohler : "*I need you here.*"

Langdon : "You win. Tell me where to meet the plane."

By asking where the plane is in an utterance "Tell me where to meet the plane," it means that the speaker shows his agreement to come to help the listener.

2. Data found on page 61

Leonardo Vetra : "Would you like me to adopt you?"

Vittoria Vetra : "Oh yes! Yes!"

By saying "Yes" it means that the speaker clearly shows her agreement to be adopted.

3. Data found on page 178

Vetra : "Sounds like the Illuminati know how to keep secret."

Langdon : "Absolutely. In fact they revealed the location of their hide way to anyone outside the brotherhood."

The agreement also can be shown by saying "absolutely" that means the speaker agrees or has the same idea with the listener.

4. Data found on page 180

Vetra : "I don't buy it. In 1600s the clergy were some of the most educated men in the world."

Langdon : "Sure. If they had known about the marker. But they didn't. and they never notice them in such away that clerics would never suspect what they were. They used method known in symbolology as dissimulation"

The utterance means that the speaker agrees or has the same idea with the listener by saying "sure" and adding some other ideas.

5. Data found on page 182

Vetra : *"And this have something to do with catching the Illuminati assassin?"*

Langdon : *"Oh, yes. The illuminati called these four churches by a very special name. The Altars of Science."*

The utterance means that the speaker agrees or has the same idea with the listener by saying "yes".

6. Data found on page 196

Vetra : *"That Vatcan na doubt saw. Sounds dangerous."*

Langdon : *"True. Nonetheless segno was distributed."*

By saying "true" it means that the speaker agrees or has the same idea with the listener.

7. Data found on page 197

Langdon : *"Are you familiar with a book by Galileo called Dialogo?"*

Vetra : *"Of course. Famous among scientists as the ultimate scientific sellout."*

By saying "of course", the speaker's utterance means that she shows her agreement by saying that the listener is true).

8. Data found on page 202

- Vetra : *"So you think Vatican would have buried any evidence corroborating the Illuminati threat?"*
Langdon : *"Quite possible. Any threat, real or imagined, weakens faith in the church's power."*

The utterance means that the speaker agrees or has the same idea with the listener by saying "quite possible".

9. Data found on data 212

- Langdon : *"Maybe you were wrong about DIII?"*
Vetra : *"Okay. DIII makes perfect sense. But maybe the clue isn't mathematical?"*

By saying "Okay" the utterance means that the speaker agrees or has the same idea with the listener.

10. Data found on page 212

- Langdon : *"All I know is that Lingua pura refers to something other than Italian. Math just seems logical."*
Vetra : *"I agree."*

The speaker clearly shows her agreement with the listener statement by saying "I agree".

11. Data found on page 216

- Langdon : *"It's suppose to be math. Lingua pura."*
Vetra : *"Yeah, I know."*

The utterance means that speaker clearly shows her agreement and reducing the disagreement by saying "yeah".

12. Data found on page 217

- Vetra : *"So you're saying maybe Galileo considered English la lingua pura because it was the one language the Vatican did not control?"*
- Langdon : *"Yes. Or may be by putting the clue in English, Galilea was subtly restricting the readership away from the Vatican."*

It means that the speaker shows the agreement to the listener's statement by saying "yes" and adds other idea.

13. Data found on page 235

- Vetra : *"Robert, I'll be fine."*
- Langdon : *"It's dangerous!"*
- Olivetti : *"He's right."*

The utterance means that the speaker shows the agreement by saying that the statement is true with "he's right".

14. Data found on page 235

- Olivetti : *"Both of you entering together. Will look like a couple on holiday."*
- Vetra : *"Fine, but we'll need to go fast."*

In reducing the disagreement, the utterance means that the speaker shows the agreement by saying 'fine' and adding other idea.

15. Data found on page 283

- Langdon : *"He was a very famous man and a Catholic."*
- Vetra : *"Yes. Exactly like Galileo."*

The utterance means that the speaker shows the agreement by saying 'yes' and adding the comment to reduce the disagreement.

16. Data found on page 362

Camerlengo : *"So although you have a power to interfere and prevent your child's pain, you would choose to show your love by letting him learn his own lesson?"*

Guard : *"Of course. Pain is part of growing up. It's how we learn."*

The utterance means that the speaker agrees or has the same idea with the listener that pain is a part of learning by saying "of course" to reduce the disagreement.

17. Data found on page 546

Vetra : *"But these deeds here today, tonight... certainly the world should know the truth."*

Camerlengo : *"My heart agrees,"*

The speaker clearly shows his agreement by saying "my heart agrees". The utterance also means that the speaker almost does not have the disagreement with the listener's statement.

From the conversation in the analyzed novel, the researcher analyzes the meaning from the utterances that are categorized as the Sympathy Maxim:

1. Data found on page 33

Langdan : *"Unfortunately. The unification of science and religion was not the church wanted."*

Kohler : (simply sat in his wheelchair and stared)

The speaker shows his sympathy about what had happen to the scientists by saying *"unfortunately"*. It indicates that there was the unwell situation happen to the scientists.

2. Data found on page 50

Kohler : *"My deepest condolences It's terrible loss for science . . for all of us in CERN."*

Vetra : *"Do you know who is responsible yet?"*

The speaker shows the sympathy and that he also feels loss of some one by saying *"my deepest condolence"*.

3. Data found on page 332

Camerlengo : *"Ms. Vetra, thank you for your help here today. I'm very sorry about your father. Truly."*

Vetra : *"Thank you. I never knew my father. He died before I was born. I lost my mother when I was ten."*

Although the speaker doesn't mention what happen with the listener's father, but it's clear that something unfortunate is happen with the father and the speaker feels sorry about it. The utterance means that the speaker delivers his sympathy by saying *"I'm very sorry about your father"*.

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

The fifth chapter will show to the reader some findings and suggestions. The findings that will be presented is appropriate with the research that the researcher had done. Suggestions which are given hoped can be applied both theoretically and practically.

A. Conclusion

The researcher found some findings in the research of *An Analysts of Interpersonal Maxim in "Angels and Demons" Novel*. Here are the conclusions as the result of the research:

1. There are six types of Interpersonal Maxim used in conversation in *Angels and Demons Novel*; Tact Maxim, Generosity, Approbation Maxim, Modesty Maxim, Agreement Maxim and Sympathy Maxim.

The researcher found that there are 28 utterances of Tact Maxim, 3 utterances belong to Generosity Maxim, 28 utterances grouped as the Approbation, 16 utterances identified as the Modesty Maxim, 17 utterances belong to Agreement Maxim and 3 utterances categorized as Sympathy Maxim. Tact Maxim and Approbation Maxim are the most Interpersonal Maxim as the Politeness Principle used in the conversation of the "*Angels and Demons*" Novel from the whole

source data found. In research finding, Generosity and Sympathy Maxim are rarely used in novel conversations that are analyzed.

2. The meaning of the Interpersonal Maxim found in the research varies and depends on the context of conversation. There are speaker's sentences mean as the direct utterance and there are conversations that use the maxim as the indirect way to deliver the meaning.

B. Suggestions

It needs to be understood that this research is only resulting to the finding that needs to be perceived for the following researches in Pragmatics, and thus, the researcher would like to give some suggestions:

1. Theoretically

- a. The researcher hopes that this finding research will give more information about Interpersonal Maxim accumulated and used in "*Angels and Demons*" Novel.
- b. The researcher expected this research will bring the advantages as the reference especially in discussing about pragmatics in Politeness principle in term Interpersonal Maxim in "*Angels and Demons*" Novel.
- c. The researcher also expected that this research will be the additional source to improve the understanding of Interpersonal Maxim.

2. Practically

- a. The researcher expected that this research will give the better way to find the dialogues use the interpersonal maxim in the *"Angels and Demon"* Novel.
- b. The researcher hopes that the research will also help to understand the imply or meaning inside the sentence of the dialogues from the novel related to Interpersonal Maxim.

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accessed on April 29th 2012

APPENDIXES

Page 1

- Kohler : *"My name is Maximillian Kohler. I'm a discrete particle physicist."*
- Langdon ; *"Are you sure you've got the right Langdon?"*
- Kohler : *"You are a professor a religious iconology at Harvard University. You have written three books on symbology and.."*

Page 4

- Langdon : *"How did you get my number?"*
- Kohler : *"I need to see you. I'll pay you well".*
- Langdon : *"I'm sorry. But I really_"*

Page 8

- Kohler : *"I've taken the liberty of sending a plone for you. It will be in Bastoo in twenty minuree."*
- Langdon : *"You win. Tell me where to meet the plane!"*

Page 8

- Kohler : *"I need yuu here."*
- Langdon : *"You win. Tell me where to meet the plane."*

Page 9

- Master : *"You have dene well".*
- Killer : *"Serving the brotherhood is an honor."*

Page 26

Kohler : *"Congratulation, you just play toss with a Nobel prize-winner, Georges Charpak, inventor of multiwire proportional chamber."*

Langdon : *("My lucky day". Langdon nodded.)*

Page 27

Kohler : *"We like to keep our tenured scientists comfortable".*

Langdon : *"So the men in the fax lived up here?"*

(The corridor decorated with an unexpected traditional colonial French cherry divan, porcelain floor vase and scrolled wood works).

Page 29

Kohler : *"Freon cooling system, I chilled the flat to preserve the body."*

Page 31

Langdon : *"Perhaps we should discuss this in a warmer place."*

Kohler : *"This room is fine. We'll talk here."*

Page 33

Langdon : *"Unfortunately, The unification of science and religion was not the church wanted."*

Kohler : *(simply sat in his wheelchair and stared)*

Page 35

Receptionist : *"Whenever you are ready. Ring me when you have made your choice".*

Hassassin : *(smiled).*

Page 36

Receptionist : *"You have expensive taste."*

Hassassin : *(I should), He thought.*

Page 41

Kohler : *"Perhaps I failed to mention that Leonardo Vetra was anything but an ordinary scientist."*

Langden : *" Mr. Kahler, I'm sure that Leonardo Vetra was brilliant in many ways. "*

Page 50

Kohler : *"My deepest condolences. It's terrible loss for science. . . for all of us in CERN."*

Vetra : *"Do you know who is responsible yet?"*

Page 51

Ne Name : *"Your dad must be proud."*

Page 61

Leonardo : *"Would you like me to adopt you?"*

Vetra : *"Oh yes! Yes!"*

Page 78

Langdon : *"It seems that your father's genius has rubbed off."*

Vetra : *"Not really. I borrowed the idea from nature. "*

Page 89

Camerlengo : *"Stay here. Say nothing, I'll handle this. "*

Page 101

Camerlengo : (not available the speech in the novel)

Secretary : *"No, that's fine. Tell him to hold. I'll locate the director right away. I'll hurry."*

Page 103

Langdon : *"Pretty smart."*

Page 103

Vetra : *"He has the stupid hair, I saw the picture."*

Langdon : *"He's got a smart head, though! I told you what he proved, right?"*

Page 110

Student : *"Your Native American had it right."*

Page 112

Vetra : *"Change. Transitim."*

Langdon : *"I forgot I was talking to a scientist."*

Page 113

Pilot : *"Serry for the slow flight."* (flies the X-33 prototype of Boeing)

Page 131

Olivetti : *"Ms. Vetra, there is something you need to know. Despite the archaic appearance of Vatican City, every single entrance, both public and private, is equipped with the most advanced sensing equipment known to men. If some one tried to enter with any sort of incendiary device it would be detected instantly. We have radioactive isotope scanner . . ."*

Vetra : *"Very impressive."*

Olivetti : *"But the device has an energy source"*

Page 142

Camerlengo : *"I'll bring them up immediately."*

Page 145

Olivetti : *"Signore, the woman's attire is my fault."*

Camerlengo : *"Her attire is not what concerns me."*

Page 146

Langdon : *"Father," (interrupted, taking out the crumpled fax and handing it to Camerlengo). "please."*

Olivetti : *"Father, please do not trouble your thoughts with. . ."*

Camerlengo : *(took the fax)*

Page 155

Murderer : *"Who is speaking? Who else is there?"*

Langdon : *"My name is not important."*

Page 164

Camerlengo : *"I fear that responsibility was mine, signore."*

Page 164

Camerlengo : *"You realize that we have only one possible course of action. I have a responsibility for the safety of the College of Cardinals."*

Olivetti : *"I fear that responsibility was mine, signore."*

Page 165

Camerlengo : *"Say nothing to the Cardinals. I'll buy us time to try other option."*

Page 168

Olivetti : *"Now if you will excuse me, I need to get started."*

Page 176

Camerlengo : *"Do you know where the secret archives located?"*

Langdon : *"Just behind Santa Ana Gate"*

Camerlengo : *"Impressive. Most scholars believe it is through the secret door behind St. Peter's Throne."*

Page 176

Langdon : *"I would not have made countless solicitations for access if I were not convinced Italy is bit far to come on a lark when you make a teacher's salary, the document you have is an ancient_ "*

Camerlengo : *"Forgive me, my mind can not process any more details at this moment. "*

Page 178

Vetra : *"Sounds like the Illuminati know how to keep secret."*

Langdon : *"Absolutely. in fact they revealed the location of their hide way to anyone outside the brotherhood."*

Page 180

Vetra : *"I don't buy it. In 1600s the clergy were some of the most educated men in the world."*

Langdon : *"Sure. If they had known about the marker. But they didn't. and they never notice them in such way that clerics would never suspect what they were. They used method known in symbologi as disstimulation"*

Page 182

Vetra : *"And this have something to do with catching the Illuminati assassin?"*

Langdon : *"Oh, yes. The illuminati called these four churches by a very special name. The Altars of Science."*

Page 196

Vetra : *"That Vatican no doubt saw. Sounds dangerous."*

Langdon : *"True. Nonetheless segna was distributed."*

Page 197

Langdon : *"Are you familiar with a book by Galilea called Dinlaga?"*

Vetra : *"Of course. Famous among scientists as the ultimate scientific sellout."*

Page 202

Vetra : *"So you think Vatican would have buried any evidence corroborating the Illuminati threat?"*

Langdon : *"Quite possible. Any threat, real or imagined, weakens faith in the church's power."*

Page 205

Langdon : *"Feeling better?"*

Vetra : *"I rode your damn space plane, so I thought I owed you."*

Page 212

Langdon : *"May be you were wrong about DIII?"*

Vetra : *"Okay. DIII makes perfect sense. But may be the clue isn't mathematical?"*

Page 212

Langdua : *" All I know is that lingua pura refers to something other than Italian. Math just seems logical."*

Veaa : *" I agree."*

Page 216

Laagdon : *"It's suppose to be math. Lingua pura."*

Vetra : *"Yeah, I know."*

Page 117

Vetra : *"So you're saying maybe Galileo considered English la lingua pura because it was the one language the Vatican did not control?"*

Langdon : *"Yes. Or may be by putting the clue in English, Galilen was subtly restricting the readership away from the Vatican."*

Page 231

Olivetti : *"I'll want separate approaches. Cars to Piazza della Rotunda. Via degli Orfani, Piazza Sant'Ignatio, and Sant Eustochie. Na closer that two bloks. Once you're parked, gear up and owoit my order. Three minutes."*

Soldier : *"Very good, sir!"*

Page 134

Vetra : *"Let me help."*

Langdon : *"Too dangerous. We would have no lines of communication with you. I can't let you carry a walky-talkie, it would give you away."*

Page 235

Langdoe : *"Wait a minute, you're sending her in there alone?"* (said to Olivetti)

Vetra : *"Robert, I'll be fine."*

Langdon : *"It's dangerous!"*

Olivetti : *"He's right."*

Page 235

Olivetti : *"Both of you entering together. Will look like a couple on holiday."*

Vetra : *"Fine, but we'll need to go fast."*

Page 242

Langdon : *"Who is the man kneeling before God?"*

Vetra : *"Um... some saints."*

Langdon : *"Brilliant. And how do you know he is a saint?"*

Vetra : *"He's got a Halo."*

Langdon : *"Excellent. And does the golden Halo remain you of anything?"*

Page 244

Langdon : *"Can I help you?"*

Tour Guide : *"Actually perhaps I could help you. It is my job to make your visit to Rome more interesting. You look like a man in distinction, no doubt more interested in culture than mass. Perhaps I can give you some history on this fascinating building"*

Langdon : *"Very kind of you, but I'm actually an historian my self, and_"*

Page 262

Vetra : *"Let's check the door. See if it's open!"*

Langdon : *"I'll go first."*

Page 272

Vetra : *"I'm going down."*

Langdon : *"No, it's dangerous. I'll go."*

Page 283

Langdon : *"He was a very famous man and a Catholic."*

Vetra : *"Yes. Exactly like Galileo."*

Page 326

Olivetti : *"But, Signore. . we have no idea where_"*

Camerlengo : *"Mr. Langdon is working on that. He seems capable. I have faith."*

Page 326

Camerlengo : *"Gentlemen, I will not permit any more loss of life this evening. By ten o'clock, you will locate the remaining two cardinals and capture the monster responsible for these murders. Do I make my self understood?"*

Olivetti : *"But, Signore. We do not have any idea where_"*

Page 328

Reporter1 : *"I told you these guys were real!"*

Reporter2 : *"Incredible. I thought it was just a game!"*

Page 331

Camerlengo : *"Change is not something we do well within Vatican City. Admitting our past faults, modernization, are things we historically eschew. His Holiness was trying to change that."*

Page 332

Camerlengo : *"Ms. Vetra, thank you for your help here today. I'm very sorry about your father. Truly."*

Vetra : *"Thank you. I never knew my father. He died before I was born. I lost my mother when I was ten."*

Page 341

LifeGuard : *"Signare, by law we are at your command. We will do as you say."*

Camerlengo : *"Someday I will ask your forgiveness for placing you in this position. . ."*

Page 351

Olivetti : *"Wherever you intend to do.. I do not have the authority to restrain you particularly in light of my apparent failure as a head security."*
(said to Langdon)

Page 355

Olivetti : *"We can't risk your being recognized. You two were on the television."*

Langdon : *"Just in case."*

Page 360

Camerlengo : *"I'm sorry, that always seems like a strange question."*

Olivetti : *"Only if I may give you a strange answer."*

Page 362

Camerlengo : *"So although you have a power to interfere and prevent your child's pain, you would choose to show your love by letting him learn his own lesson?"*

Guard : *"Of course. Pain is part of growing up. It's how we learn."*

Page 372

Olivetti : *"Signore, I have waited as long as I can. There is something you have a right to know."*

Camerlengo : *(strode to the altar)*

Page 394

Olivetti : *"The electric heat is out. Let me lay you a fire."*

Camerlengo : *"Thank you, thank you, very much."*

Page 394

Olivetti : *"No, Signore. I'm fearing the worst."*

Camerlengo : *"Captain, there is nothing more I can do here tonight, I fear I have done too much already. I'm going to this office to pray. The rest is in God's hands."*

Page 405

Reporter1 : *"The 11th hour Samaritan?"*

Reporter2 : *"Brilliant. Wasn't it?"*

Page 454

Doctor : *"I will never forgive my self if I do nat do his. I wish I had done it sooner. This will save your life. I have the great faith in the power of medicine."*

Patient : (felt a tiny prick in his arm_barely discernible through the pain).

Page 454

Guard : *"He is surprised by your visit!"* (talked to Kohler).

Kohler : *"I'm sure. I would like to see him alone."*

Page 486

Vetra : *"We must evaquate right now. You cannot take the antimatter out of here! If you bring it up, everyone out side will die."*

Camerlengo : *"All of you. . . We must trust. We havs tittle time."*

Page 486

Vetra : *"Father, but_"*

Camerlengo : *"I'm nat asking any one to join me. You are all free to go."*

Page 489

Olivetti : *"I will save your church, Father. I swear it!"*

Camerlengo : (Felt weak. He dashed onward his legs finding strength in his duty to God and man. He was in incredible pain).

Page 495

Langdon : *"You fly, father! I'll throw! There is na time! Just fly the blessed chapper."*

Camerlengo : *"I can do this alone."*

Page 495

Langdon : *"You fly, father! I'll throw! There is no time! Just fly the blessed chopper."*

Camerlengo : *"I can do this alone. I supposed to do this alone."*

Page 497

Langdon : *"I can see them! La Cava Romana A couple of miles north! We don't have _!"*

Camerlengo : *"it's far too dangerous. I'm sorry."*

Page 522

Camerlengo : *"Actually, he is too faithful not to believe."*

Kehler : *"So you gave him one?"*

Page 533)

Vetra : *"My father's heart was pure! And his research proved _."*

Camerlengo : *"His research proved yet again that man's mind is progressing faster than his soul!"*

Page 546

Vetra : *"But these deeds here today, tonight... certainly the world should know the truth."*

Camerlengo : *"My heart agrees,"*

Page 556

Martati : *"It seems charity is not dead in the church."*

Guard : *"You are a wise man. You would lead us well."*

Martati : *"I am an old man."*

Page 556

Guard : "*My I have the honor of escorting you to conclave, signore?*"

Mortati : "*The honor is mine.*"

Page 558

Reporter : "*You look good.*" (looking out from behind her camera now with a hint of concern).

Page 558

Reporter1 : "*I wonder if I might offer you.*"

Reporter2 : "*Some advice?*"



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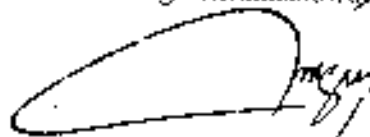
No	Jenis Kegiatan	Tanggal	Keterangan	Nita
1	OPSPEK STAIN SALATIGA	25 – 27 Agustus 2008	Peserta	3
2	Saraschen Kengaman "Aktualisasi Nilai-nilai Spiritual Puasa di Bulan Ramadhan"	9 September 2008	Peserta	3
3	Kursus Pembina Pramuka Mahir Tingkat Dasar (KMD) KIWARTIR Cabang Kota Salatiga	9 - 14 Februari 2009	Peserta	5
4	Intensive Course Practicum Program	20 Februari 2009	Peserta	3
5	Bedah Buku "Pejalanan Panjang Menggapai Insa"	12 November 2009	Peserta	2
6	International Seminar on Education Development Curriculum	28 November 2009	Peserta	6
7	Seminar Nasional "Strategi Pembelajaran Kreatif, Menarik dan Menyenangkan Menuju Siswa Cerdas"	23 Januari 2010	Peserta	6

8.	SEMLOKA Nasional Dalam Penulisan Ilmiah <i>"Peningkatan Mutu Guru Melalui Pengembangan Karya Ilmiah Berkualitas dan Bernilai"</i>	14 Maret 2010	Peserta	6
9.	Belah Buku <i>"Jalan Cenua Para Pejuang"</i>	24 April 2010	Peserta	2
10.	Seminar <i>"Pendidik dan Seks Bagi Remaja"</i>	2 Mei 2010	Peserta	3
11.	Praktikum Pelatihan <i>"Ikhtibar Al-Lughah Al Arabiyah Ka Lughah Ajnabiyah (ILIK)"</i>	31 Juli – 22 Agustus 2010	Peserta	3
12.	Praktikum Pelatihan TOEFL	31 Juli – 22 Agustus 2010	Peserta	3
13.	Practicum Program	1 September 2010	Peserta	3
14.	Discourse Analysis	1 Maret 2011	Peserta	3
15.	Pelatihan Kewirausahaan (Entrepreneurship) di Sentra oleh-niek Cah Ayu	15 Juli 2011	Peserta	3
16.	A Half-Day Teacher Training Workshop on <i>"Motivating Your Students Focusing on Speaking Skill"</i>	15 Juli 2011	Peserta	3
17.	Public Hearing <i>"Meningkatkan Kepekaan dan Transparansi Kinerja Lembaga Menegeri Kampus yang Amanah"</i>	27 Maret 2012	Peserta	3
18.	Seminar Regional <i>"Peran Mahasiswa dalam Mengawal BLSM (BLT) Tepat Sasaran"</i>	5 Mei 2012	Peserta	4

19.	Seminar Nasional "Berpolitik untuk Kesejahteraan Indonesia. Reorientasi Gerakan Mahasiswa Pascareformasi"	15 Mei 2012	Peserta	6
20.	DIKLAT Manajemen Perpustakaan (Membangun Perpustakaan Sebagai Pusat Sumber Belajar Berbasis Teknologi Informasi)	27 Mei 2012	Peserta	3
21.	Seminar Nasional "Memahami Gerakan Islam Garis Kerus di Perguruan Tinggi"	23 Juni 2012	Peserta	6
22.	Sarasehan Nasional "Peran Mahasiswa dalam Realita dan Identitas Bangsa"	1 Juli 2012	Peserta	6
23.	Wiyata Bhakti	1 Juli 2004 dan masih aktif sampai sekarang	Guru WB	18
24.	Tim Penyusun LKS Bahasa Inggris SD dalam KKG Bahasa Inggris Kecamatan Tantang	Tim Penyusun	6
Jumlah Nilai				109

Salatiga, 6 Agustus 2012

Mengetahui:
Pembantu Ketua III
Bidang Kemahasiswaan



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4 April 2012

Lamp. : Proposal Skripsi

Hal : Pembimbing dan Asisten
Pembimbing Skripsi

Yth. Maslahati Urtami, M. A

Assalamuallahom w.w.

Dalam rangka penulisan Skripsi Mahasiswa Program Sarjana (S.1). Saudara ditunjuk sebagai
Dosen Pembimbing / Asisten Pembimbing Skripsi mahasiswa :

Nama : Arina Hanifah
NIM : 11308377
Jurusan : Tarbiyah
Judul Skripsi :

AN ANALYSIS OF INTERPERSONAL MAXIM IN ANGELS AND DEMONS
NOVEL

Apabila dipandang perlu Saudara diminta mengoreksi tema Skripsi di atas.

Demikian untuk diketahui dan dilaksanakan.

Wassalamuallahom w.w.

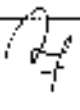

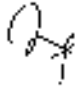



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Terbaca : Yth. Ketua STAIN Salatiga (sebagai laporan)


LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

NAMA MAHASISWA : Asma Hanifah
 NIM : 13.00.072
 PEMBIMBING : Ibu Mashitahul Umami S.Pd M.A
 JUDUL : An Analysis of Interpersonal Relation
in "Angels and Demons" Novel

NO	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1	23-12-2011	Bimbingan Pengajuan judul Skripsi	ACC judul skripsi	
2	20-1-2012	Bimbingan / konsultasi Proposal Penelitian	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Belum ada Relasi Program Preview. Post- penelitian belum jelas, atau ada beda penelitian ini dengan penelitian yang lain? - Cara mengutip agar diperbaiki - Perhatikan grammar! - Daftar pustaka pakai yang I have, saja! 	
3	30-5-2012	Bimbingan Proposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ACC - Menajiskan Ice Bab! 	
4	14-6-2012	Bimbingan / konsultasi Chapter II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paraphrase tentang Dan Brown - Perhatikan antara bold, italic dan lain layout - Melengkapi Bab II 	
5	26-6-2012	Konsultasi Chapter I dan Chapter II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perbaikan layout! - sub heading - font - tulis referensi saat menulis tentang method analysis 	
6	28-6-2012	Konsultasi Chapter I dan II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → referensi sub web & lain lain - Perhatikan layout! < sub heading - Menajiskan Bab II 	




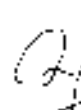
CATATAN:
 SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

PEMBIMBING


Mashitahul Umami S.Pd M.A

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

NAMA MAHASISWA : Arine Hanifah
 NIM : 13000977
 PEMBIMBING : Ibu. Makhidholi, Umami, S.Pd, M.A
 JUDUL : An. Analysis of Interpersonal Mixture
 : in "Angels and Demons" Novel
 :

NO	TANGGAL	ISI KONSULTASI	CATATAN PEMBIMBING	PARAF
1.	1 Juli 2012	Konsultasi Bab I - IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise Bab I dan II - perbaiki dan perhalus dan grammar yang digunakan 	
2.	17 Juli 2012	Konsultasi Bab I - IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Perhatikan cara tulis (penggunaan koma) - Hindari bentuk menggunakan font Times New Roman - Berikan keterangan kolaborasi pada analisis - Perbaiki bentuk plural / singular 	
3.	30 Juli 2012	Konsultasi Bab I dan II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revise bab I. - Kutipan lebih dari 3 baris gunakan 4 spasi. - Pengutipan dari novel (contoh dialog) ditulis italic. - / <u>fourways</u> . sesuaikan dengan statement of the problem 	
4.	28 Juli 2012	Konsultasi Bab I dan II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - note: context of conversation - hal 34 > jangan pakai <u>will</u> friend better present! - Conclusion: sudah menjawab 2 rumus saja, m,wb statement of the problem. 	

CATATAN:
 SETIAP KONSULTASI LEMBAR INI HARUS DIBAWA

PEMBIMBING

CURRICULUM VITAE

Personal Data

Name : Arina Hanifah
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Education

- MI MA'ARIF Sragen
- SMP Muhammadiyah Salatiga
- SMU Muhammadiyah Salatiga
- State Islamic Studies Institute of Salatiga

This curriculum vitae has written seriously and able to responsibility by the writer.

Salatiga, July 10th 2012

The writer

Arina Hanifah