

A STUDY OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS USED BY VLADIMIR AND
ESTRAGON IN WAITING FOR GODOT

A THESIS



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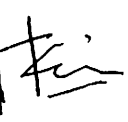
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DECLARATION

This thesis contains materials which have been accepted for the award of Sarjana Degree of English Department Faculty of Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. To the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by other person except where due reference is made in the text of the thesis.

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TABLE OF CONTENT

Inside Cover Page i

Inside Title Page ii

Thesis Advisor’s Approval Page iii

Thesis Examiners’s Approval Page iv

Declaration Page v

Motto vi

Dedication Page vii

Acknowledgement viii

Table of Content x

Abstract xii

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION 1

1.1 Background of the Study 1

1.2 Statement of the Problem 5

1.3 Objective of the Study 5

1.4 Significance of the Study 5

1.5 Scope and Limitation 6

1.6 Definition of Key Terms 6

CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE 8

2.1 Theoretical Framework 8

2.1.1 Pragmatics 8

2.1.2 speech act 9

2.1.3Type of speech act	10
2.1.4Type of Illocutionary Act.....	12
2.1.5 The Function of Illocutionary Act	14
2.2 Related Studies.....	15
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODS	17
3.1 Research Approach	17
3.2 Data Collection Technique	17
3.2.1 Source of Data.....	18
3.2.2 Instrument	18
3.3 Data Analysis Technique	18
CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS	20
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSION.....	58
REFERENCES	60
APPENDICES	61

ABSTRACT

Rachmadiyah, Hanni. 2014. A study of Illocutionary Acts used by Vladimir and Estragon in "Waiting for godot". Thesis. English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities Sunan Ampel State Islamic University Surabaya.

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Keywords : Illocutionary Acts, "Waiting for godot".

Illocutionary act is the act of saying, which is committed with the intends of speaker by uttering a sentence such as asking, stating, questioning, promising, ordering, apologizing, threatening, and requesting. The writer analyzes illocutionary acts in the dialogue Vladimir and Estragon in "Waiting for godot". This study is important because none of the earlier illocutionary studies focused their research on dialogue of Vladimir and Estagon. This study investigates types and the functions of illocutionary act used in "Waiting for godot". The descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze the data in this study. The data are presented descriptively because it describes and explains illocutionary acts used by the main character in "Waiting for godot" such as describes the types and the functions of the illocutionary acts found in dialogue of Vladimir and Estagon. The findings show that there are five types of illocutionary acts found in this study: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The type of illocutionary acts found most in this movie is directive. This study also found four functions of illocutionary acts such as competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The function of illocutionary acts found most in this category is competitive. It is hoped that this research contributes important information for the next researcher who is interested in doing the same kind of study. However, it is suggested for further researchers to use another theory of illocutionary acts, so that different results might be found.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of study

language is the part of communication of human life. In order to communicate with others, people use language. They always use language to share their ideas to the others. They need language to interact with others. In this case, language is the most important thing as it is the chief means by which people communicate. They use language in many purposes, depending on the context of situation in the time of speaking. Communication is an activity of expressing ideas and feelings or giving information to other people. In communication, speakers not only produce utterances but also they perform action via utterance. One of communication activities is producing some utterances, people do not only saying something, but also being able to do thing. The importance and the use of language to communicate are subjects for every linguist to observe, and give a good explanation for people to use the right language to communicate. According to, Hudson (1996: 21)in Wardhaugh (1986: 9) must acknowledge a language is essentially a set of items, so called 'linguistic terms', such entities as sounds, words, grammatical structures, and so on. On the other hand, social theorists, particularly sociologists, attempt to understand how societies are structured and how people manage to live together. Through the language they deliver their desire in a communication.

Since language is used for communication between two persons or more, it is important to know about the rules how to make a good conversation so that everyone can express ideas and thoughts. When we study the rules of speaking, we learn pragmatics. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has consequently, mean by their utterances that what the words by them selves. Pragmatics is study of speaker meaning Brown and yule (1996:3). The functions of language are interactional, to transmit information, and interactional, to use language to establish and maintain social relationship through a conversation. This interactional function interests the writer to study illocutionary act. Through this function, the writer can analyze how a conversation can run well and the factors which influence that condition. When a person produces a sentence, there is an intended meaning behind the writer words. This intended meaning produces action that shows what the writer wants to do when the writer is uttering some expressions, what act the hearer reply after hearing the writer expression, and what effect that the speaker and the hearer get after uttering those expressions. Those are the subject in learning about speech act. According to Austin (1962:94), speech acts as the action which is performed in saying something. He also stated that saying something can be detected as doing something. They are three types of speech acts, they are: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts can be identified using illocutionary force. In this thesis, the writer wants to analyze the illocutionary act. Illocutionary act is the act of saying, which is committed with the intends of speaker by uttering a sentence such as

asking, stating, questioning, promising, ordering, apologizing, threatening, and requesting. From those act, it can be seen the cause and effect of a sentence or an expression which is uttered.

Related to statement above, the writer wants to analyze the illocutionary acts (in this case, the type of illocutionary acts) in characters Vladimir and Estragon in *waiting for godot* drama. The writer chooses *Waiting for godot* by Samuel Beckett because the writer thinks that it is a good drama. The writer thinks that it is a good drama because the readers who read this drama text will feel curious to know the godot exactly. As the writer knows, Beckett wrote "*waiting for Godot*" in the last months of 1948, three years after the Allies had to be freed France from German occupation, and some scholars suggest that the experience of war may have served as inspiration for the play. *Waiting for godot* drama tells about two homeless people they are, Vladimir and Estragon. They meet near a tree they converse on various topics and reveal that they are waiting there for a man named godot. Time and place of the story is also almost the same from beginning to end. The writer chooses Vladimir and Estragon because the writer thinks that those two people can support the whole story in this drama through their dialogue. The writer will focus on their dialogue first to know the whole story. This is an example conversation between Vladimir and Estragon in *Waiting for godot* drama:

Vladimir: I'm glad to see you back. I thought you were gone forever.

Estragon: Me too.

Vladimir: Together again at last! We'll have to celebrate this. But how?

In this dialogue is the first time Vladimir meet with Estragon . In utterance *I'm glad to see you back. I thought you were gone forever* included into **Expressives** because it conveys about someone's thought and feeling. It has **convivial** function because its aim in compliant with the social purposes. In this context Vladimir says to Estragon if he feels happy can see him back. After Vladimir say if he feel happy meet with Estragon and than Estragon responds Vladimir question. In Utterance *me too* is classified as **Assertives** because in this utterance Vladimir responds Estragon's statement. The illocutionary force of answering because the speaker answer the question from the other speaker. In this utterance the speaker say something the truth.

From the example above, it is very clear that the writer is very interesting to analyze about Vladimir and Estragon dialogue in *Waiting for godot*. In this research, the writer wants to know about the illocutionary acts that performed by Vladimir and Estragon dialogue. In this thesis the writer wants to analyze those two characters' acts through their speeches and classifies into five kinds of illocutionary act. To enable her to answer the question, the writer wants to analyze the illocutionary act in *waiting for godot* drama. Therefore, the writer uses title “*A study of Illocutionary Acts used by Vladimir and Estragon in Waiting for godot*” to represent the contents of this study.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Based on the background of the study above, this research is conducted to answer the following questions:

1. What kinds of illocutionary acts are found in the dialogue of Vladimir and Estragon in *Waiting for godot* drama?
2. What are functions of illocutionary acts in *waiting for godot* drama?

1.3 Objective of the study

Regarding the explanation above, this research aims at finding out the illocutionary acts available in the dialogues of Vladimir and Estragon of *waiting for godot* drama and to reveal the functions of using illocutionary acts on the drama.

1.4 Significance of the study

The writer hopes this study will be broaden the knowledge of the readers on linguistic development. Particularly in the field of pragmatics and it will be useful to give further clarification about illocutionary act can enlarge the knowledge of illocutionary act. Besides, the writer wants to give a contribution to the study of illocutionary act thought pragmatic analysis. The writer hopes that this study could provide a basis for further researchers who are interested in studying the illocutionary acts.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of the study is pragmatics analysis concerning with the language used in social context especially for interaction between the speaker and the hearer. The limitation of this study is the analysis of illocutionary acts that used to find the intended meaning of the characters utterances in the drama "*waiting for godot*" this analysis only focuses on the conversation between Vladimir and Estragon.



1.6 Definition of key term

- **Speech act:** it means that sentences can be often used to report state of affairs, the utterances of some sentences must in specified circumstances, be treated as the performance of an act (Yule, 1996: 231).
- **Illocutionary acts:** Utterance which is sent to have performed acts, or to be precise. (Yule, 1996:232)
- **Drama:** a story told in action by actors who impersonate the characters of the story in which spoken dialogue presents (Holman and Harmon, 1986;154)
- **Waiting for godot:** *Waiting for Godot* by Samuel Beckett is one of drama in the world. Beckett wrote "*waiting for Godot*" in the last months of 1948, three years after the Allies had to be freed France from German occupation, and some scholars suggest that the experience of war may

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have served as inspiration for the play. *Waiting for Godot* written by Samuel Beckett. It tells about two characters Vladimir and Estragon they are waiting by a tree. They converse about many things, calling each other by different names. Although their conversations are long and winding, we discover that the men are waiting for an enigmatic figure who goes by the name of Godot. ([www. Wikipedia.com](http://www.Wikipedia.com))

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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Related of the theories

In this chapter the writer wants to explain what theory that is used to accomplish this study. The main data in this analysis is the drama *Waiting for godot* and it can be supported by some resources. The theory of discourse analysis by George Yule's *Discourse Analysis, An Introduction to Discourse Analysis* by Malcolm Coulthard will help the writer to analyze this study and the theory of illocutionary acts by Searle will also support this analysis. Some books with other theories will be also used by the writer to finish his thesis.

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how to use language in communication. Pragmatics is also one of the fields in linguistics that studies about meaning. The meaning studied in pragmatics is influenced by contexts. This is in line with Brown and Yule (1983:2) who state that pragmatics is the discussion of linguistics that involves the considerations of contexts. In other words, it can be said that, in pragmatics, the meaning of a particular expression is various depending on its context.

Pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpret by a listener (or reader). It has consequently,

mean by their utterances that what the words by them selves. pragmatics is study of speaker meaning. Brown and yule (1996:3)

Different theorists have focused on different properties of utterances. To discuss them it will be helpful to make a distinction between 'near side pragmatics and 'far side pragmatics'. The utterances philosophers usually take as paradigmatic are assertive uses of declarative sentences, where the speaker says something. Near-side pragmatics is concerned with the nature of certain facts that are relevant to determining what is said. Far-side pragmatics is focused on what happens beyond saying: what speech acts are performed in or by saying what is said, or what implicatures are generated by saying what is said.

Pragmatics in this study is included into facts about speaker's intention in uttering a speech act. Speech act is an actions performed via utterances. There will be theories which will be discussed about it.

2.1.2 Speech act

Speech act theory states that the action performed when an utterance is produced can be analyzed in three levels; they are locutionary act, illocutionary force, and perlocutionary effect (Cutting, 2002:30). It is different with Austin's opinion which says that there are kinds of speech act, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Actually their theory has the same meaning but they mention it in the different terms. Yule, (1996:47) also gives the definition about speech act which says that it is the actions performed via utterances. His theory has the same meaning with the theories which are stated

before but he adds that in English, speech act given more specific labels such as apology, compliment, and etc.

2.1.3 Types of Speech Acts

Austin suggests that when people are saying something they perform three kinds of acts which are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary act (Levinson 1983: 236)

- Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is semantic or literal meaning of a sentence. Austin said that the interpretation of locutionary act is concerned with meaning. In other words, a locutionary act is an act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Briefly, locutionary act is the meaning of what a speaker says. For example: 'if someone says 'Switch on the lamp!' the locutionary act is the speaker wants someone to switch the lamp on.

- Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the expected effect on the hearer by uttering the sentence. In uttering a sentence or an utterance the speaker expects that the hearer will achieve an effect. For example: If someone says "Where's your necklace?" it may cause you to touch your neck quickly or you might respond 'Oh, I put it in the drawer'.

- Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the act of saying, which is committed with the intends of speaker by uttering a sentence such as asking, stating, questioning, promising, ordering, apologizing, threatening, and requesting. According to Austin's preliminary informal description, the idea of an "illocutionary act" can be captured by emphasizing that "by saying something, we do something", as when a minister joins two people in marriage saying, "I now pronounce you husband and wife." (Austin would eventually define the "illocutionary act" in a more exact manner.) Illocutionary act is a technical term introduced by John L. Austin in investigations concerning what he calls 'performative' and 'constative utterances'. According to Austin's original exposition in *How to Do Things With Words*, an illocutionary act is an act (1) for the performance of which I must make it clear to some other person that the act is performed (Austin speaks of the 'securing of uptake'), and (2) the performance of which involves the production of what Austin calls 'conventional consequences' as, e.g., rights, commitments, or obligations. For example, in order to successfully perform a promise I must make clear to my audience that the promise occurs, and undertake an obligation to do the promised thing: hence promising is an illocutionary act in the present sense. However, for certain reasons, among them insufficient knowledge of Austin's original exposition, the term illocutionary act is nowadays understood in a number of other ways. Many define the term with reference to examples, saying such things as that any speech act like stating, asking, commanding, promising, and so on is an illocutionary act; they then often fail to give any sense of the expression

illocutionary act capable of making clear what being an illocutionary act essentially consists in. It is also often emphasized that Austin introduced the illocutionary act by means of a contrast with other kinds of acts: the illocutionary act, he says, is an act performed in saying something, as contrasted with a locutionary act, the act of saying something, and also contrasted with a perlocutionary act, an act performed by saying something. But it may be misleading to distinguish between kinds of acts, for these are not separate categories of speech, but instead describe different levels on which speech might work. Any one particular speech event may have any combination of locutionary, illocutionary or perlocutionary effects. Still another conception of an illocutionary act goes back to Schiffer's famous book 'Meaning' (1972, 103), in which the illocutionary act is represented as just the act of meaning something. According to the conception Bach and Harnish adopt in 'Linguistic Communication and Speech Acts' (1979: 89), an illocutionary act is an attempt to communicate, which they again analyze as the expressing of an attitude. According to Searle (1969:34), the illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something. On other words, illocutionary act can be defined as using a sentence to perform a function. When a speaker says something, he or she may perform some functions of act through the utterances such as request, complain, etc.

2.1.4 Types of Illocutionary Acts

According to Austin and Searle. Austin differs the kind of speech act in three kinds, while Searle differs it into five kinds of speech act. Austin divides the kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

In other sides, Searle divides the kind of speech acts into commissives, directives, assertive, expressives, and declarations (Searle, 1979).

- Commissives are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. It seems like assertives class. Verbs denoting members of this class are asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, begging, pleading, praying, entreating, and also inviting, permitting, and advising (Searle, 1979: 13).
- Directives refer to the attempts made by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. Verbs denoting members of this class are ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, and also invite, permit, and advise (Searle, 1979: 14).
- The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle, 1979: 13). In other words, assertives is the utterance by the speaker to commit in doing something. The examples of assertives are concluding, deducing, and complaining.
- Expressives is the next class of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle. The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content (Searle, 1979: 15). In short, expressives is the acts which reveal expression in the

utterances. Thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, deploring, and welcoming are the examples of expressives.

- Declarations are the acts containing utterances that are intended to alter the world. Including in this group are 'defining', 'abbreviating', 'naming' 'calling' or 'christening'.

2.1.5 The Function of Illocutionary Acts

In speech acts investigation, the illocutionary act is the main focus of the discussion because illocutionary act is the intended meaning of utterance. Therefore, the illocutionary act always has function of speech acts. Leech (1991:104) states that at most general level; illocutionary functions may be classified into the following four functions as follow:

- Competitive: This illocutionary act aims to the social goal. For instance: ordering, asking, and demanding. In this function, the negative politeness is used to reduce the unpleasant way between what the speakers want to the politeness should say.
- Convivial: This illocutionary act aims incompliant with the social purposes, such as offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. In this context, the politeness is utilized positively to make a pleasure relationship to the society.

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- **Collaborative:** This illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes, such as asserting, reporting, and instructing. This function does not contain politeness.
- **Conflictive:** This illocutionary act aims against the social purposes, for instance threatening, accusing, refusing, and reprimanding. It against politeness that is not at all since it is purposed the anger except in the irony sentence.

We can conclude that assertives belong to collaborative category, directives belong to the competitive category, commissives tend to be convivial or competitive, and expressives also tend to be convivial. All of them depend on the context.

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2.2 Related Studies

To enlarge our knowledge about linguistics, the writer reviews the previous study who conducted a research on the same topic about speech acts. The first is juli simanjuntak, the student of university of Sumatra utara medan (2009) *An analysis of speech act in charles dicken's A Tale of to cities: pragmantic analysis*. In this thesis, the researcher found on the speech act which are used by those two characters. Differences between the writer research and july research on the object and the theory used. The writer used Searle's theory of illocutionary acts and juli's research used language acquisition theory.

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The second is Phyllis Koryoo Kaburise, the student of university of petoria (2005) *speech act theory and communication: A univen study*. In this thesis the researcher focused on his investigation the communicative competence a group of second language speakers. The study employed speect act theory, a discourse evaluation method within the cross-cultural paradigm, to ascertain the structural (form) and the pragmatic (function) statuses of selected in the univen. The differences between the writer and Phyllis's research on the objects and findings. The writer found the five types of illocutionary acts in *Waiting for godot drama* (assertive, directive commissive, expressive and declarative). Directive is mostly performed in the form of commanding. And this research also discusses about the functions of illocutionary acts.

The third is Dyah Anita D the student of Diponegoro university semarang (2009) *The speech act and communication strategi in children of 3-5 years old in* digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id Dyah's thesis she focused on strategi communication using speech act in children 3-5 years old. Differences between the writer research and Dyah's research on the object. The writer used Waiting for godot as a object but in the Dyah's thesis used children 3-5 years old as a object.

This research investigates illocutionary acts in dialogue of Vladimir and Estragon in "*waiting for godoi*". To analyze the data, illocutionary acts theory proposed by Searle: asscrtive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaratives is used. The main difference of this study from previous is the different objects that the researchers investigated and its focus in study Vladimir and Estragon dialogue.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In this chapter, the writer wants to discuss the research approach, technique of data collection and technique of data analysis. The approach of this study includes explanation qualitative research. Finally, the writer analyzes of the data in drama *Waiting for godot* to answer statement of the problems.

3.1 Research approach

This research utilizes a qualitative method to analyze the data. It is so because the data analysis does not use statistical procedure (Moleong, 1990:62). The descriptive approach is implemented because the data analysis is presented descriptively the types and the functions of the illocutionary acts found in *waiting for godot*. In this research, the writer conducts a descriptive qualitative research. The writer chooses this approach because in the data analysis, the writer does not put any numeric data. But, the writer thinks that it is impossible to put numeric data in the qualitative research method only in general terms. It means that numeric data can be used to give an example of a case. Then, the data are explained in order to get the information about illocutionary act in Vladimir and Estragon dialogue.

3.2 Data Collection Technique

The writer followed some steps in collecting the data. First, the writer selected the conversations in which Vladimir and Estragon as participants.

Second, after selecting the conversation, the writer separated those conversation based on their topic. In this case, the writer found 2 topics in their conversations. So, their conversations will be divided into some fragments. The writer only chooses Vladimir's and Estragon's utterance since she focuses on the analysis of conversation in which Vladimir and Estragon as participants.

3.2.1 Source of Data

The writer taken the drama by Samuel Beckett entitled *Waiting for godot* as her source of data. From the source of data, the writer obtained the data that show illocutionary acts used by Vladimir and Estragon in the drama. The writer selected Vladimir and Estragon in drama because his character can support her study about illocutionary acts.

3.2.2 Instrument

The writer considers herself as the instrument of the observation in this thesis. The data are collected from the source data, which is the drama text itself. Then, she evaluates the utterance to find the answers research question by using the writer knowledge. In other words, it can be said that the writer becomes human instrument to solve the problem.

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

The writer will use descriptive qualitative techniques in analyzing the study. This technique is applied to analyze the types of illocutionary acts of Vladimir and Estragon in dialogues as the paraticipants of the drama. Then, the types of

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illocutionary acts will be explained in the following chapter of the study. Then, the analysis will be done through some steps. The first step is the dialogues of Vladimir and Estragon are separated with other characters. The second step is the data is separated into some fragments. And then, the writer puts some sentences from the dialogue of Vladimir and Estragon randomly before it is classified into five types of illocutionary acts based on the theories which are known by the writer. The writer puts the summary of the finding through the table as the next step. The explanation of the summary in the table will be given in the following part. Later on, the writer tries to find the function of illocutionary acts stated based on the theories which are known by the writer.

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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the writer wants to discuss about the analysis of the dialogues from Vladimir and Estragon. Firstly the writer analyzes the data by using Searle's illocutionary act classification (assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative). Secondly, the writer analyzes the functions of illocutionary acts (competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive). All utterances which wants to be analyzed below are produced by Vladimir and Estragon dialogue in drama *Waiting for godot*. Actually there are many illocutionary acts found in this drama.

4.1 The kinds of illocutionary act

In this part, the writer analyzes data of utterances according to the Searle's categories of illocutionary acts. The illocutionary act in speech act itself has its classification. According to Austin and Searle. Austin differs the kind of speech act in three kinds, while Searle differs it into five kinds of speech act. Austin divides the kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In other sides, Searle divides the kind of speech acts into commissives, directives, assertive, expressives, and declarations (Searle, 1979).

4.1.1 Directive

Directive is one of the kinds of illocutionary act. Directive is a kind of illocutionary act which is used by the speaker to get someone else to do

something. This kind of illocutionary act can make the hearer under an obligation. Verbs denoting members of this class are ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, and also invite, permit, and advise (Searle, 1979: 14).

DATA 1

In this data the writer wants analyze about Directive illocutionary act which found in cconversations between Vladimir and Estragon in waiting for godot.

Vladimir: I'm glad to see you back. I thought you were gone forever.

Estragon: Me too.

Vladimir: Together again at last! We'll have to celebrate this. But how?

(He reflects.) Get up till I embrace you.

Estragon: (irritably). Not now, not now.

Analysis data 1:

In dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon above Estragon says if he also happy can see Vladimir again and than Vladimir tell with Estragon when they meet in the past, so Vladimir say *Together again at last! We'll have to celebrate this. But how? Get up till I embrace you.* Utterance in data 1 is **Directives** illocutionary acts because it causes the hearer to take a particular action. Therefore, this utterance is classified as asking. In this dialogue Vladimir wants to ask something with Estragon.

DATA 2

Besides dialogue above in data 2 the writer still analyzed about Directive illocutionary acts. This dialogue still between Vladimir and Estragon

Vladimir: (hurt, coldly). May one inquire where His Highness spent the night?

Estragon: In a ditch.

Analysis data 2:

In this conversation Vladimir still curious about godot and than with hurt and coldly he answer with Estragon *May one inquire where His Highness spent the night?*. It show that Vladimir utterance is **Directives** illocutionary acts because it causes the hearer to take a particular action. Vladimir tells with Estragon where highness spent the night. Therefore, this utterance is classified as asking.

DATA 3

In data 3 the writer still analyze about Directive. In this data consist of conversations between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: Beat me? Certainly they beat me.

Vladimir: The same lot as usual?

Estragon: The same? I don't know.

Vladimir: When I think of it . . . all these years . . . but for me . . . where would you be . . . (Decisively.) You'd be nothing more than a little heap of bones at the present minute, no doubt about it.

Analysis data3:

In conversation above Vladimir say with Estragon if what he do is useless and cannot change anything and he just nothing more than a little heap of bones at the present minute. Utterance in data 3 is **Directives** illocutionary acts because it causes the hearer to take a particular action. This utterance is classified as advice because Vladimir wants to give advise with Estragon.

DATA 4

In data 4 the writer wants to analyze about Directive illocutionary act which found in dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon : And what of it?

Vladimir: (gloomily). **It's too much for one man. (Pause. Cheerfully.) On the other hand what's the good of losing heart now, that's what I say. We should have thought of it a million years ago, in the nineties.**

Analysis data 4:

In data 4 Estragon still wants to explanation with Vladimir and then Estragon say *It's too much for one man. On the other hand what's the good of losing heart now, that's what I say. We should have thought of it a million years ago, in the nineties.* Type of illocutionary act in data 4 is **Directives** illocutionary acts because it causes the hearer to take a particular action. In this context,

Vladimir advises Estragon. This utterance is classified as advice.

DATA 5

A conversation between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: It hurts?

Vladimir: (angrily). Hurts! He wants to know if it hurts!

Estragon: (pointing). You might button it all the same.

Vladimir: (stooping). True. (He buttons his fly.) Never neglect the little things of life.

Estragon: What do you expect, you always wait till the last moment.

Vladimir: (musingly). The last moment . . . (He meditates.) Hope deferred make the something sick, who said that?

Estragon: Why don't you help me?

Analysis data 5:

In this dialogue Estragon wants to know why Vladimir doesn't help him. In utterance *why you dont help me* it show that the utterance is **Directives** illocutionary acts which cause the hearer to take a particular action. Estragon asks with Vladimir why he doesn't help him. This utterance is classified as asking, because the speaker is saying something in the form of question to get information.

DATA 6**Dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon**

Vladimir: Show me.

Estragon: There's nothing to show.

Vladimir: Try and put it on again.

Analysis data 6:

In dialogue above Estragon request to Vladimir show something with him.

In utterance *show me* it clear that the utterance is **Directives** illocutionary acts which cause the hearer to take a particular action. This utterance is classified as commanding. Because Vladimir wants to Estragon show something with him.

DATA 7

In this data the writer still analyze about Directive illocutionary acts. This is dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon.

Vladimir: Did you ever read the Bible?

Estragon: The Bible . . . (He reflects.) I must have taken a look at it.



Vladimir: Do you remember the Gospels?

Estragon: I remember the maps of the Holy Land. Coloured they were. Very pretty. The Dead Sea was pale blue. The very look of it made me thirsty. That's where we'll go, I used to say, that's where we'll go for our honeymoon. We'll swim. We'll be happy.

Analysis data 7:

Utterance in data 7 included into **Directives** illocutionary acts which cause the hearer to take a particular action. This utterance is classified as asking because the speaker is saying something in the form of question to get information. In this context, Vladimir wants to ask to Estragon about the Gospels and he wants to get information from Estragon. In this conversation Vladimir asks to Estragon what he remember the gospels.

DATA 8

In data 8 the writer wants to discuss about Directive illocutionary act. In digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id this data consists of conversation between Vladimir and Estragon.

Vladimir: I felt lonely.

Estragon: I had a dream.

Vladimir: Don't tell me!

Estragon: I dream that

Analysis data 8:

In conversation above describe After Estragon wakes from his sleep he tell to Vladimir about his dream and then Vladimir say *Don't tell me!*. Utterance *Don't tell me!* Include into **Directives** illocutionary acts because it causes the hearer to

take a particular action. This utterance is classified as commanding because Vladimir don't wants if Estragon tell his dream with him.

DATA 9

In data 9 still analyze about directive. Data 9 is dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: (gently.) **You wanted to speak to me?** (Silence. Estragon takes a step forward.) **You had something to say to me?** (Silence. Another step forward.) Didi . . .

Vladimir: (without turning). I've nothing to say to you.

Estragon: (step forward). You're angry? (Silence. Step forward). Forgive me. (Silence. Step forward. Estragon lays his hand on Vladimir's shoulder.) Come, Didi. (Silence.) Give me your hand. (Vladimir half turns.) Embrace me! (Vladimir stiffens.) Don't be stubborn! You stink of garlic!

Analysis data 9:

This utterance is **Directives** because it causes the hearer to take a particular action. In utterance *you wanted to speak to me?* classified as asking because in this utterance Estragon asking with Vladimir whether he wanted to speak with him and he had something to say with him.

4.1.2 Assertive

In this chapter the writer wants to analyze about Assertive. Assertive is the illocutionary act which states what the speaker believes to be the case or not and commits to the speaker truth It shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. The examples of assertives are concluding, deducing, and complaining.

DATA 1

In this data the writer wants to analyze about assertive illocutionary act. In this data is dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon.

Vladimir: (hurt, coldly). May one inquire where His Highness spent the night?

Estragon: In a ditch.

Vladimir: (admiringly). A ditch! Where?

Estragon: (without gesture). Over there.

Analysis data 1:

From Estragon's utterance *in a ditch* he wants to answer Vladimir question's In utterance *in a ditch* it is includes in **Assertives** because the illocutionary act which states what the speaker believes to be the case or not and commits to the speaker truth. It is classified as answering because in this utterance Estragon want to explain with Vladimir if highness in a ditch.

DATA 2

In data two the writer still analyze about assertive. In data 2 is dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: It hurts?

Vladimir: (angrily). Hurts! He wants to know if it hurts!

Estragon: (pointing). You might button it all the same.

Vladimir: (stooping). True. (He buttons his fly.) Never neglect the little things of life.

Estragon: What do you expect, you always wait till the last moment.

Vladimir: (musingly). The last moment . . . (He meditates.) Hope deferred make the something sick, who said that?

Analysis data 2:

In the dialogue above Estragon angry with Vladimir because he not helps Estragon but he ask with estragon whether is hurt and then Estragon assert with Vladimir *Hurts! He wants to know if it hurts!* This utterance is Assertives illocutionary acts because it commits about the truth. In this utterance Estragon really wants to Vladimir know if it hurts.

DATA 3

Besides dialogue above this dialogue also analyze about assertive illocutionary acts. This is Dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: Why don't you help me?

Vladimir: Sometimes I feel it coming all the same. Then I go all queer. (He takes off his hat, peers inside it, feels about inside it, shakes it, puts it on again.) How shall I say? Relieved and at the same time . . . (he searches for the word) . . . appalled.

Analysis data 3:

From Vladimir's utterance above Vladimir wants to give the reason why he doesn't help Estragon. From Vladimir utterance is included into Assertive illocutionary because it commits a speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. This utterance is classified as concluding because Vladimir answer Estragon's question and Vladimir give conclude to Estragon.

DATA 4

In data 4 will discuss about assertive illocutionary act. Dialogue in this data happen between Vladimir and Estragon.

Vladimir: Did you ever read the Bible?

Estragon: The Bible . . . (He reflects.) I must have taken a look at it.

Vladimir: Do you remember the Gospels?

Estragon: I remember the maps of the Holy Land. Coloured they were. Very pretty. The Dead Sea was pale blue. The very look of it made me thirsty. That's where we'll go, I used to say, that's where we'll go for our honeymoon. We'll swim. We'll be happy.

Analysis data 4:

In conversation above describes After Vladimir ask what he remember the Gospels and then Estragon say *I remember the maps of the Holy Land. Coloured they were. Very pretty. The Dead Sea was pale blue. The very look of it made me thirsty. That's where we'll go, I used to say, that's where we'll go for our honeymoon. We'll swim. We'll be happy.* Based on utterance above is included into **Assertives** illocutionary because it commits a speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. This utterance is classified as concluding because Estragon answers Vladimir's question about gospels.

DATA 5

In this data still analyze about assertive illocutionary act. In this data consists of dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: What did we do yesterday?

Vladimir: What did we do yesterday?

Estragon: Yes.

Vladimir: Why . . . (Angrily.) Nothing is certain when you're about. Tidak ada yang pasti bila Anda tentang.

Estragon: In my opinion we were here.

Vladimir: (looking round). You recognize the place?

Estragon: I didn't say that.

Analysis data 5:

In this dialogue Vladimir and Estragon discuss whether tomorrow they came again in the same place and then Estragon says *In my opinion we were here*. In utterance *in my opinion we were here* it clear that this utterance is **Assertives** because the utterance by the speaker to commit in doing something. In this context it's a Estragon suggestion.

DATA 6

Dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon

Estragon: (gently.) You wanted to speak to me? (Silence. Estragon takes a step forward.) You had something to say to me? (Silence. Another step forward.) Didi

Vladimir: (without turning). **I've nothing to say to you.**

Analysis data 6:

In this conversation Estragon wants Vladimir to say something about godot but Vladimir say I've nothing to say to you. It show that Vladimir's utterance is **Assertives** illocutionary acts because it commits about the truth.

DATA 7

In data 7 the writer analyze about assertive. In this data is dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon

Vladimir: Let them remain private. You know I can't bear that.

Estragon: (coldly.) There are times when I wonder if it wouldn't be better for us to part.

Vladimir: You wouldn't go far.

Analysis data 7:

From utterance *you wouldn't go far* is included into **Assertives** because the utterance by the speaker to commit in doing something. This utterance is classified as complaining because Vladimir complains with Estragon because he wouldn't go far.

DATA 8

In this data still discuss about Assertive illocutionary act. This Dialogue happen between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: Let's hang ourselves immediately!

Vladimir: From a bough? (They go towards the tree.) I wouldn't trust it.

Estragon: We can always try.

Analysis data 8:

In this dialogue Estragon gives spirit with Vladimir to keep waiting. In utterance *we can always try* it show that this utterance is **Assertives** because it commits the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. This utterance is classified as concluding because Estragon assert with Vladimir if they can always try.

DATA 9

In data 9 will analyze about Assertive illocutionary act which found in Dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon.

Vladimir: Go ahead.

Estragon: After you.

Vladimir: No no, you first.

Estragon: Why me?

Vladimir: You're lighter than I am.

Estragon: Just so!

Vladimir: I don't understand.

Analysis data 9:

In utterance *I don't understand* is **Assertive** because in this utterance Vladimir wants to Estragon know if he really doesn't understand what Estragon says. This utterance is classified as conveys because Vladimir wants to convey with Estragon if he really don't know what his says.

4.1.3 Commissive

Comissives are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. It seems like assertives class. Verbs denoting members of this class are asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, begging, pleading, praying, entreating, and also inviting, permitting, and advising (Searle, 1979: 13).

DATA 1

In this data the writer wants to analyze about commissive illocutionary act. This is dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon

Vladimir: Together again at last! We'll have to celebrate this. But how?

(He reflects.) Get up till I embrace you.

Estragon: (irritably). Not now, not now.

Vladimir: (hurt, coldly). May one inquire where His Highness spent the night?

Analysis data 1:

In this conversation Estragon response Vladimir's question *Not now, not now* The illocutionary act of Estragon utterance is **Commissives** illocutionary acts because it commits a speaker to some future action. This utterance is classified as commanding. It's mean Estragon want Vladimir not do something.

DATA 2

Dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir

Estragon: In a ditch.

Vladimir: (admiringly). A ditch! Where?

Estragon: (without gesture). Over there.

Analysis data 2:

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In dialogue above Estragon and Vladimir still continue they conversation

and Vladimir still curious ask again with Estragon *A ditch! Where?*. In utterance *A ditch! Where?* is included into **Commissives** illocutionary acts because commissive are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. This utterance is classified as asking because Vladimir want to explanation a ditch! Where? Which the highness spent the night.

DATA 3

In data 3 the writer still wants to analyze about commissive illocutionary act. In data 3 is dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: (feebly). **Help me!**

Vladimir: It hurts?

Estragon: (angrily). Hurts! He wants to know if it hurts!

Vladimir: (angrily). No one ever suffers but you. I don't count. I'd like to hear what you'd say if you had what I have.

Analysis data 3:

In utterance *help me!* It is clear that includes in **Commissives** illocutionary acts because it commits a speaker to some future action. This utterance is classified as requesting because Estragon wants to Vladimir to help him.

DATA 4

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Dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir

Estragon: That would be too bad, really too bad. (Pause.) Wouldn't it, Didi, be really too bad? (Pause.) When you think of the beauty of the way. (Pause.) And the goodness of the wayfarers. (Pause. Wheedling.) Wouldn't it, Didi?

Vladimir: **Calm yourself.**

Estragon: (voluptuously.) Calm . . . calm . . . The English say *cawm*. (Pause.) You know the story of the Englishman in the brothel? (voluptuously.)

Analysis data 4:

In utterance *calm your self* is included into **commissives** illocutionary acts. Estragon afraid if his dream is a bad think and than Vladimir commanding with Estragon to calm himself. This utterance is classified as commanding because Vladimir commanding to Estragon to calm himself.

DATA 5

Dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon

Vladimir: Ah stop it!

Estragon: An Englishman having drunk a little more than usual proceeds to a brothel. The bawd asks him if he wants a fair one, a dark one or a red-haired one. Go on.

Vladimir: STOP IT!

Analysis data 5:

In conversation above Estragon wants to Vladimir tell something with him and Estragon force Vladimir to tell it and Vladimir say with Estragon STOP IT! And then exit Vladimir hurriedly. Estragon gets up and follows him as far as the limit of the stage. Gestures of Estragon like those of a spectator encouraging a pugilist. Enter Vladimir. He brushes past Estragon, crosses the stage with bowed head. Estragon takes a step towards him, halts. In utterance *stop it!* Includes in **commissives** because it commits a speaker to some future action.

4.1.4 Expressive

Expressives is the next class of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle. The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content (Searle, 1979: 15). In short, expressives is the acts which reveal expression in the utterances. Thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, deploring, and welcoming are the examples of expressives.

DATA 1

In this data the writer wants to analyze about expressive illocutionary act which found in dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon.

Vladimir: I'm glad to see you back. I thought you were gone forever.

Estragon: Me too.

Vladimir: Together again at last! We'll have to celebrate this. But how?

(He reflects.) Get up till I embrace you.

Estragon: (irritably). Not now, not now.

Analysis data 1:

In dialogue above describe In the evening Estragon, sitting on a low mound, is trying to take off his boot. He pulls at it with both hands, panting. He gives up, exhausted, rests, tries again. So, Estragon meet Vladimir and than Vladimir says, "*I'm glad to see you back. I thought you were gone forever.*" This illocutionary act is included into **Expressives** because it conveys about someone's thought and feeling.

DATA 2

In data 2 the writer wants to analyze about Expressive illocutionary act . this Ddialogue happen between Estragon and Vladimir

Estragon: (with exaggerated enthusiasm). I find this reall mostextraordinarily interesting.

Vladimir: One out of four. Of the other three, two don't mention any thieves at all and the third says that both of them abused him.

Analysis data 2:

In conversation above Estragon finds something which make him very interesting about it This illocutionary act is included into **Expressives** because

Estragon find something most extraordinary interesting and Estragon very happy about it.

DATA 3

In data 3 the writer still analyze about Expressive illocutionary act. This dialogue happens between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: (restored to the horror of his situation). I was asleep! (Despairingly.) Why will you never let me sleep?

Vladimir: I felt lonely.

Analysis data 3:

In this dialogue Vladimir and Estragon waiting for godot by the tree after waiting long time Estragon feel sleepy and then he sleep but Vladimir cannot sleep and than Vladimir make Estragon wakes so, Estragon says with Vladimir why he wakes him and then Vladimir say *I felt lonely*. This illocutionary act is included into **Expressives** because it conveys about someone's thought and feeling.

DATA 4

In data 4 the writer wants to analyze about Expressive illocutionary act.

Estragon: *You're angry? Forgive me.*

Analysis data 4:

In utterance *you're angry? Forgive me* it clear that this utterance is **Expressives** illocutionary acts because it conveys or expresses the speaker's thought and feeling. This is also classified as apologizing because in this context, Estragon want apologized with Vladimir for his mistake.

DATA 5

Besides data 4 in data 5 also analyze about Expressive illocutionary act.

Vladimir: *I'm curious to hear what he has to offer. Then we'll take it or leave it.*

Analysis data 5:

From Vladimir utterance "*I'm curious to hear what he has to offer*" he feels curious about what godot has to offer. In utterance *I'm curious to hear what he has to offer* includes in **Expressive** because in this utterance showing the Vladimir's expression he curious to hear what godot has to offer. and then "*Then we'll take it or leave it*". This utterance is **Assertive** because in this utterance he gives suggestion to take it or leave it.

4.1.5 Declaration

Declarations are the acts containing utterances that are intended to alter the world. Including in this group are 'defining', 'abbreviating', 'naming' 'calling' or 'christening'.

DATA 1

Estragon: (trying to remember the name). Er . . .

Vladimir: Godot?

Estragon: I present myself

Vladimir: (to Estragon). Not at all!

Analysis data 1:

In this conversation Vladimir and Estragon remain motionless, then together make a sudden rush towards the wings. Estragon stops halfway, runs back, picks up the carrot, stuffs it in his pocket, runs to rejoin Vladimir who is waiting for him, stops again, runs back, picks up his boot, runs to rejoin Vladimir. Huddled together, shoulders hunched, cringing away from the menace, they wait. Enter Pozzo and Lucky. And then Vladimir present himself to Pozzo and Lucky. Estragon says “ *I present myself* “. This utterance is **Declaration** because the acts containing utterances that are intended to alter the world.

4.2 The function of illocutionary act

In speech acts investigation, the illocutionary act is the main focus of the discussion because illocutionary act is the intended meaning of utterance.

Therefore, the illocutionary act always has function of speech acts. Leech (1991:104) states that at most general level; illocutionary functions may be classified into the following four functions such as, competitive, convivial, collaborative, conflictive.

4.2.1 Competitive

Competitive is one of the function of illocutionary act. Competitive is illocutionary act aims to the social goal. For instance: ordering, asking, and demanding. In this function, the negative politeness is used to reduce the unpleasant way between what the speakers want to the politeness should say.

DATA 1

In this data the writer wants to analyze about competitive. Which found in conversation between Vladimir and Estragon in waiting for godot.

Vladimir: I'm glad to see you back. I thought you were gone forever.

Estragon: Me too.

Vladimir: **Together again at last! We'll have to celebrate this. But how?**

(He reflects.) Get up till I embrace you.

Estragon: (irritably). Not now, not now.

Analysis data 1:

In dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon above Estragon says if he also happy can see Vladimir again and than Vladimir tell with Estragon when they meet in the past, so Vladimir say *Together again at last! We'll have to celebrate this. But how? Get up till I embrace you.* This illocutionary act has **competitive** function because the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. Vladimir wanted response from Estragon how to get till he embrace him. This illocutionary act classified as competitive function because this utterance included into asking.

DATA 2

This dialogue still between Vladimir and Estragon. in this dialogue the writer wants to analyze about competitive

Vladimir: **(hurt, coldly). May one inquire where His Highness spent the night?**

Estragon: In a ditch.

Analysis data 2:

In this dialogue Vladimir still curious about godot and than with hurt and coldly he answer with Estragon *May one inquire where His Highness spent the night?*. This utterance classified as asking. This illocutionary act has **competitive** function because the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. Vladimir and Estragon ask with Vladimir where highness spent the night.

DATA 3

In this data is conversation between Estragon and Vladimir. In this data also analyze about competitive.

Estragon: Beat me? Certainly they beat me.

Vladimir: The same lot as usual?

Estragon: The same? I don't know.

Vladimir: When I think of it . . . all these years . . . but for me . . . where

would you be . . . (Decisively) You'd be nothing more than a

little heap of bones at the present minute, no doubt about it.

Analysis data 3:

In this conversation Vladimir say with Estragon if what he do is useless and cannot change anything and he just nothing more than a little heap of bones at the present minute. This illocutionary act has **competitive** function because this illocutionary act aims to the social goal. This illocutionary act is classified as commanding because Vladimir says with Estragon if waiting for godot is useless.

DATA 4**Dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir**

Estragon: And what of it?

Vladimir: (gloomily). **It's too much for one man. (Pause. Cheerfully.) On the other hand what's the good of losing heart now, that's what I say. We should have thought of it a million years ago, in the nineties.**

Analysis data 4:

in data 4 Estragon still wants to explanation with Vladimir and then Estragon say *It's too much for one man. On the other hand what's the good of losing heart now, that's what I say. We should have thought of it a million years ago, in the nineties.* In dialogue above has **competitive** function because the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. In this context Vladimir wants to Estragon thinks again.

DATA 5**Dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir**

Estragon: It hurts?

Vladimir: (angrily). Hurts! He wants to know if it hurts!

Estragon: (pointing). You might button it all the same.

Vladimir: (stooping). True. (He buttons his fly.) Never neglect the little things of life.

Estragon: What do you expect, you always wait till the last moment.

Vladimir: (musingly). The last moment . . . (He meditates.) Hope deferred make the something sick, who said that?

Estragon: Why don't you help me?

Analysis data 5:

In this dialogue Estragon wants to know why Vladimir doesn't help him. This illocutionary act has **competitive** function because the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. In this dialogue Estragon asks with Vladimir why he doesn't help him. This utterance is classified as asking, because the speaker is saying something in the form of question to get information.

DATA 6**Dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon**

Vladimir: Show me.

Estragon: There's nothing to show.

Vladimir: Try and put it on again.

Analysis data 6:

In this conversation Estragon request to Vladimir to show something with him. This illocutionary act has **competitive** function because the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. In this context Vladimir wants to Estragon show about his boot. In this conversation above classified as ordering so, this conversation suitable includes in competitive function. Because one of characteristic competitive function is ordering.

DATA 7**Dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon**

Vladimir: Did you ever read the Bible?

Estragon: The Bible . . . (He reflects.) I must have taken a look at it.

Vladimir: Do you remember the Gospels?

Estragon: I remember the maps of the Holy Land. Coloured they were. Very pretty. The Dead Sea was pale blue. The very look of it made me thirsty. That's where we'll go, I used to say, that's where we'll go for our honeymoon. We'll swim. We'll be happy.

Analysis data 7:

From Vladimir utterance *do you remember the Gospels?* has **competitive** function because the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. Because the speaker is saying something in the form of question to get information. Because Vladimir ask to Estragon what he remember the gospels.

DATA 8

In data 8 the writer still analyze about competitive function. In data 8 consist of dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon.

Vladimir: I felt lonely.

Estragon: I had a dream.

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Vladimir: Don't tell me!

Estragon: I dreamt that

Analysis data 8:

In this dialogue describes After Estragon wakes from his sleep he tell to Vladimir about his dream and then Vladimir say Don't tell me!. This illocutionary act has **competitive** function because the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. This utterance classified as competitive because one of characteristic competitive function if the utterance included into asking, ordering, demanding. This utterance include as demanding.

DATA 9

In this data analyze about competitive function. In this data consist of dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: (gently.) You wanted to speak to me? (Silence. Estragon takes a step forward.) You had something to say to me? (Silence. Another step forward.) Didi . . .

Vladimir: (without turning). I've nothing to say to you.

Estragon: (step forward). You're angry? (Silence. Step forward). Forgive me. (Silence. Step forward. Estragon lays his hand on Vladimir's shoulder.) Come, Didi. (Silence.) Give me your hand. (Vladimir half turns.) Embrace me! (Vladimir stiffens.) Don't be stubborn! You stink of garlic!

Analysis data 9:

This illocutionary act has **competitive** function because the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. Because Estragon asking with Vladimir whether he wanted to speak with him and he had something to say with him. This utterance included into asking. This utterance suitable with characteristic competitive function.

4.2.2 Convivial

The next function of illocutionary act is convivial. Convivial is illocutionary act aims in compliant with the social purposes, such as offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. In this context, the politeness is utilized positively to make a pleasure relationship to the society.

DATA 1

In data 1 the writer wants to analyze about convivial function. In data 1 consists of dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon

Vladimir: I'm glad to see you back. I thought you were gone forever.

Estragon: Me too.

Vladimir: Together again at last! We'll have to celebrate this. But how?

(He reflects.) Get up till I embrace you.

Estragon: (irritably). Not now, not now.

Analysis data 1:

In this dialogue describe In the evening Estragon, sitting on a low mound, is trying to take off his boot. He pulls at it with both hands, panting. He gives up, exhausted, rests, tries again. So, Estragon meet Vladimir and than Vladimir says, *"I'm glad to see you back. I thought you were gone forever."* It has **convivial** function because its aim in compliant with the social purposes. In this context Vladimir says with Estragon if he feels happy can see him back.

DATA 2

Dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir

Estragon: (with exaggerated enthusiasm). I find this really most extraordinarily interesting.

Vladimir: One out of four. Of the other three, two don't mention any thieves at all and the third says that both of them abused him.

Analysis data 2:

In dialogue above Estragon find something most extraordinary interesting and Estragon very happy about it. This illocutionary act has **convivial** function because its aim in compliant with the social purposes because in this utterance Estragon feel very interesting about something.

DATA 3

Besides data above in data 3 the writer also analyze about convivial function. In this data Dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: (restored to the horror of his situation). I was asleep! (Despairingly.) Why will you never let me sleep?

Vladimir: I felt lonely.

Analysis data 3:

In this dialogue Vladimir and Estragon waiting for godot by the tree after waiting long time Estragon feel sleepy and then he sleep but Vladimir cannot sleep and than Vladimir make Estragon wakes so, Estragon says with Vladimir why he wakes him and then Vladimir say *I felt lonely*. It has **convivial** function because its aim incompilant with the social purposes. In this context Vladimir feel lonely because Estragon can sleep but he can't.

DATA 4

Estragon: *You're angry? Forgive me.*

Analysis data 4:

From Estragon utterance *you're angry? Forgive me* has **convivial** function because its aim incompilant with the social purposes. In this utterance Estragon wants to Vladimir forgive him. Because Estragon want apologized with Vladimir for his mistake. This utterance fulfill convivial function characteristic.

DATA 5

Vladimir: *I'm curious to hear what he has to offer. Then we'll take it or leave it.*

.

Analysis data 5

From Vladimir utterance “*I’m curious to hear what he has to offer*” showing Vladimir Expression in this utterance Vladimir feels curious. This utterance has **convivial** function because its aim is compliant with the social purposes.

DATA 6

Estragon: (trying to remember the name). Er . . .

Vladimir: Godot?

Estragon: I present myself

Vladimir: (to Estragon). Not at all!

Analysis data 6:

In this conversation Vladimir and Estragon remain motionless, then together make a sudden rush towards the wings. Estragon stops halfway, runs back, picks up the carrot, stuffs it in his pocket, runs to rejoin Vladimir who is waiting for him, stops again, runs back, picks up his boot, runs to rejoin Vladimir. Huddled together, shoulders hunched, cringing away from the menace, they wait. Enter Pozzo and Lucky. And then Vladimir presents himself to Pozzo and Lucky. Estragon says “*I present myself*”. This utterance has **conflictive** function because this illocutionary act aims against the social purposes. In this context, Vladimir will present himself to other characters.

4.2.3 Collaborative

In this case the writer wants to explain about collaborative. Collaborative is an illocutionary act that aims at ignoring the social purposes, such as asserting, reporting, and instructing. This function does not contain politeness.

DATA 1**Dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon**

Vladimir: (hurt, coldly). May one inquire where His Highness spent the night?

Estragon: *In a ditch.*

Vladimir: (admiringly). A ditch! Where?

Estragon: (without gesture). Over there.

Analysis data 1:

After Vladimir ask with Estragon where highness spent the night and than Estragon answer *In a ditch*. This illocutionary act has this utterance has **collaborative** function because this illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes. In this dialogue Estragon wants to explain with Vladimir if the highness spent the night in a ditch.

DATA 2**Dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir**

Estragon: It hurts?

Vladimir: (angrily). **Hurts! He wants to know if it hurts!**

Estragon: (pointing). You might button it all the same.

Vladimir: (stooping). True. (He buttons his fly.) Never neglect the little things of life.

Estragon: What do you expect, you always wait till the last moment.

Vladimir: (musingly). The last moment . . . (He meditates.) Hope deferred make the something sick, who said that?

Analysis data 2:

In this dialogue Estragon angry with Vladimir because he not helps Estragon but he ask with estragon whether is hurt and then Estragon assert with Vladimir *Hurts! He wants to know if it hurts!* This utterance has **collaborative** function

because this illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes. In this utterance Estragon really wants to Vladimir know if it hurts.

DATA 3

In this data the writer wants to analyze about collaborative function. In this data consist of the dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: Why don't you help me?

Vladimir: Sometimes I feel it coming all the same. Then I go all queer. (He takes off his hat, peers inside it, feels about inside it, shakes it, puts it on again.) How shall I say? Relieved and at the same time . . . (he searches for the word) . . . appalled.

Analysis data 3:

In dialogue above Vladimir give the reason why he don't help Estragon. This utterance has collaborative function because this illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes. Vladimir assert to Estragon why he doesn't help him Vladimir also give explanation why he doesn't help Estragon. This utterance is classified as concluding because Vladimir answer Estragon's question and Vladimir give conclude to Estragon.

DATA 4

In data 4 still analyze about collaborative function. Dialogue in this data between Vladimir and Estragon.

Vladimir: Did you ever read the Bible?

Estragon: The Bible . . . (He reflects.) I must have taken a look at it.

Vladimir: Do you remember the Gospels?

Estragon: I remember the maps of the Holy Land. Coloured they were. Very pretty. The Dead Sea was pale blue. The very look of it made me thirsty. That's where we'll go, I used to say, that's where we'll go for our honeymoon. We'll swim. We'll be happy.

Analysis data 4:

This dialogue describe after Vladimir ask what he remember the Gospels and then Estragon say *I remember the maps of the Holy Land. Coloured they were. Very pretty. The Dead Sea was pale blue. The very look of it made me thirsty. That's where we'll go, I used to say, that's where we'll go for our honeymoon. We'll swim. We'll be happy.* This utterance has **collaborative** function because this illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes.

DATA 5

Data 5 consist of dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir. In this data the writer wants to analyze about collaborative function.

Estragon: What did we do yesterday?

Vladimir: What did we do yesterday?

Estragon: Yes.

Vladimir: Why . . . (Angrily.) Nothing is certain when you're about. Tidak ada yang pasti bila Anda tentang.

Estragon: In my opinion we were here.

Vladimir: (looking round). You recognize the place?

Estragon: I didn't say that.

Analysis data 5:

In this conversation Vladimir and Estragon discuss whether tomorrow they came again in the same place and then Estragon says *In my opinion we were here.*

This utterance has **collaborative** function because this illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes. In this utterance Estragon wants to convey his suggestions.

DATA 6

In data 6 still discuss about collaborative function. This dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon.

Estragon: (gently.) You wanted to speak to me? (Silence. Estragon takes a step forward.) You had something to say to me? (Silence. Another step forward.) Didi

Vladimir: (without turning). I've nothing to say to you.

Analysis data 6:

In this dialogue Estragon wants Vladimir to say something about godot but Vladimir say I've nothing to say to you. This utterance has **collaborative** function because this illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes. Because Vladimir don't have nothing to say to Estragon.

DATA 7

Dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon

Vladimir: Let them remain private. You know I can't bear that.

Estragon: (coldly.) There are times when I wonder if it wouldn't be better for us to part.

Vladimir: You wouldn't go far.

Analysis data 7:

This utterance has **collaborative** function because this illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes. Because Vladimir complains with Estragon because he wouldn't go far.

DATA 8**Dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir****Estragon:** Let's hang ourselves immediately!**Vladimir:** From a bough? (They go towards the tree.) I wouldn't trust it.**Estragon:** We can always try.**Analysis data 8:**

In this conversation Estragon give spirit with Vladimir to keep waiting. This utterance has **collaborative** function because this illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes. In this context, the speakers just want to assert something. This utterance is classified as concluding because Estragon assert with Vladimir if they can always try.

DATA 9**Dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon****Vladimir:** Go ahead.**Estragon:** After you.**Vladimir:** No no, you first.**Estragon:** Why me?**Vladimir:** You're lighter than I am.**Estragon:** Just so!**Vladimir:** I don't understand.**Analysis data 9:**

This utterance has **collaborative** function because this illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes. This utterance is classified as conveys because Vladimir wants to convey with Estragon if he really don't know what his says.

4.2.4 Conflictive

The last function of illocutionary is conflictive. Conflictive is illocutionary act aims against the social purposes, for instance threatening, accusing, refusing, and reprimanding. It against politeness that is not at all since it is purposed the anger except in the irony sentence.

DATA 1

In this data 1 analyze about conflictive function which found dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon.

Vladimir: Together again at last! We'll have to celebrate this. But how?

(He reflects.) Get up till I embrace you.

Estragon: (irritably). Not now, not now.

Vladimir: (hurt, coldly). May one inquire where His Highness spent the night?

Analysis data 1:

In this dialogue Estragon response Vladimir's question *Not now, not now* This utterance has **Conflictive** function because this illocutionary act aims against the social purposes. Estragon refusing Vladimir suggestions. This utterance is classified as commanding. It's mean Estragon want Vladimir not do something.

DATA 2

In this data still discuss about competitive function. This dialogue happen between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: In a ditch.

Vladimir: (admiringly). A ditch! Where?

Estragon: (without gesture). Over there.

Analysis data 2:

In this conversation Estragon and Vladimir still continue they conversation and Vladimir still curious ask again with Estragon *A ditch! Where?*. This illocutionary act has **competitive** function because the illocutionary goal competes with the social goal. Vladimir really want to know a ditch! Where? which the highness spent the night. This utterance is classified as asking because Vladimir want to explanation a ditch! Where? Which the highness spent the night.

DATA 3

Dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir

Estragon: (feebly). **Help me!**

Vladimir: It hurts?

Estragon: (angrily). Hurts! He wants to know if it hurts!

Vladimir: (angrily). No one ever suffers but you. I don't count. I'd like to hear what you'd say if you had what I have.

Analysis data 3:

This illocutionary act has **competitive** function because its aims to achieve the social goal. In this utterance Estragon wants Vladimir to do something for him. This utterance is classified as requesting because Estragon wants to Vladimir to help him.

DATA 4

In this dialogue still analyze about competitive function. This data is dialogue between Estragon and Vladimir.

Estragon: That would be too bad, really too bad. (Pause.) Wouldn't it, Didi, be really too bad? (Pause.) When you think of the beauty of the way. (Pause.) And the goodness of the wayfarers. (Pause. Wheedling.) Wouldn't it, Didi?

Vladimir: **Calm yourself.**

Estragon: (voluptuously.) Calm . . . calm . . . The English say cawm. (Pause.) You know the story of the Englishman in the brothel? (voluptuously.)

Analysis data 4:

This utterance is classified as asking. This utterance has **convivial** function because it aims incoherent with the social purposes. In this context, Estragon afraid if his dream is a bad think and than Vladimir commanding with Estragon to calm himself. This utterance is classified as commanding because Vladimir commanding to Estragon to calm himself.

DATA 5

In this data still discuss about convivial function. This dialogue happens between Vladimir and Estragon.

Vladimir: Ah stop it!

Estragon: An Englishman having drunk a little more than usual proceeds to a brothel. The bawd asks him if he wants a fair one, a dark one or a red-haired one. Go on.

Vladimir: **STOP IT!**

Analysis data 5:

In this dialogue Estragon wants to Vladimir tell something with him and Estragon force Vladimir to tell it and Vladimir say with Estragon STOP IT! And then exit Vladimir hurriedly. Estragon gets up and follows him as far as the limit of the stage. Gestures of Estragon like those of a spectator encouraging a pugilist. Enter Vladimir. He brushes past Estragon, crosses the stage with bowed head. Estragon takes a step towards him, halts. This utterance is classified commanding

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because Vladimir wants to Estragon stop force him to tell something. This utterance has **convivial** function because it aims incompilant with the social purposes.

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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the writer study of illocutionary act. The writer make the conclusion which is covered the summary of the findings, it is conclusion clearly from the analysis of illocutionary acts in the dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon in *Waiting for godot*.

Based on the data analysis, the writer of this study discovers the types of illocutionary acts performed in the waiting for godot drama. The writer finds out all types of illocutionary acts, they are assertives, directives, commissives, declaration and expressives in the data which are mentioned in the previous chapter. Besides the types of speech act the writer also found the function of illocutionary act in dialogue between Vladimir and Estragon, they are *Competitive (ordering, asking, and demanding)*, *Convivial (offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating)*, *Collaborative (asserting, reporting, and instructin)*, *Conflictive (threatening, accusing, refusing, and reprimanding)*.

After knowing the types of illocutionary acts of the utterances, the writer reveals the purposes of using those acts in each data. In revealing the purposes, the writer finds that most of all utterances in the data are used to create social relationship. For example, by using directives in utterance (4.1.1) estragon wants to know why vladimir don't help him. In utterance *why you don't help me* it is include into Directive illocutionary act because the speakers in this utterance wants to get some information. Then, in utterance (4.1.2) it showing the Estragon answer. In

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utterance in a ditch it can classification as assertive because the illocutionary act which state what the speakers believes to be the case or not and commits to the speaker truth. In utterance (4.1.3) include into commissive illocutionary act because in this utterance commits a speaker to some future action. This utterance is classified as commanding. In utterance 4.1.4) it is include into expressive illocutionary act because in this utterance showing Vladimir expression. In this utterance Vladimir feel happy because he can meet with Estragon. In utterance (4.1.5) include into declaration because in this utterance Estragon present himself. And than in utterance (4.2.1) this illocutionary has competitive function because this illocutionary act aims to the social goal. In utterance (4.2.2) include into convivial because this illocutionary act aims incompliant with the social purposes. In utterance (4.2.3) has collaborative function because this illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes. And than in utterance (4.2.4) has illocutionary act conflictive function because illocutionary act aims against the social purposes.

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