ILLOCUTION AND PERLOCUTION ANALYSIS ON THE MAIN CHARACTERS CONFLICTS IN AN IDEAL HUSBAND

(ANALISIS ILOKUSI DAN PERLOKUSI PADA PEMERAN UTAMA DALAM IDEAL HUSBAND)

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Abstract

This research was analyzed about speech act, especially illocution and perlocution acts on the main characters conflicts in An Ideal Husband by Oscar Wilde. This research used descriptive qualitative approach. As the data, the researcher used the fragments of the main character in An Ideal Husband drama’s script. Based on the result of the research found out that asking (22,2%), command (16,5%) and giving explanation (16,5%) were the kinds of illocution caused conflict on the main characters. Then, giving explanation (44,4%), not accept (27,7%) and asking (22,2%) perlocution act that cause the conflict. Furthermore, she also found out that there were only three types of illocutionary act, they are: representative, expressive and directive, which used by the main characters. Expressive (55,5%) was highest in the kinds of Illocution percentage. Next, representative (27,7%) in the second position and directive (16,6%) in the third position. In this research was not found out declarative and commissive.

Key words: illocution, perlocution, conflict, main character.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini menganalisa tentang tindak tutur kata, khususnya tindakan ilokusi dan perlokusi pada konflik diantara karakter utama dalam An Ideal Husband karangan Oscar Wilde. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Sebagai data, peneliti menggunakan fragmen dari karakter utama dalam skrip drama berjudul An Ideal Husband. Berdasarkan hasil penelitian, didapatkan bahwa pertanyaan (22,2%), perintah (16,5%) dan memberi penjelasan (16,5%) adalah macam-macam ilokusi yang sering ada pada karakter utmanya. Kemudian, memberi penjelasan (44,4%), tidak terima (27,7%) dan pertanyaan (22,2%) adalah tindakan perlokusi yang menyebab terjadinya konflik diantara karakter.
Utamanya. Peneliti menemukan hanya tiga macam ilokusi yang ada pada konflik karakter utamanya, yaitu representatif, ekspresif dan directif. Ekspresi (27,7%) ada di urutan pertama, kemudian representasi (55,5%) diurutan kedua dan urutan ketiga adalah direktif (16,6%). Pada penelitian ini tidak ditemukan macam ilokusi deklaratif dan komisif.

Kata kunci: ilokusi, perlokusi, konflik, karakter utama

Introduction

Human as social creature always need each other. They need to communicate each other. A communication becomes the most important thing among them. They use language to convey their needs to each other. According to Wardhaugh (1977:4) that language has several roles: language as system, language as arbitrary, language as vocal, language as symbol, language as human, and the last is communication. The last role is one of the important roles of language. Language allows people to say thing to each other and to express their communication needs. Unfortunately, in a communication, sometime there are conflicts between them. It is because the hearer does not get the messages, that is conveyed by the speaker or maybe the speaker and hearer have different opinion about something. As result, the hearer does not do as what the speaker expected.

In order to avoid conflict, someone needs to understand the messages or meaning of the utterances that are said by the speaker. However, every utterances produced by men always causes what we call speech acts. Speech acts are actions performed via utterances, are commonly given more specific labels such as apology, complaint, invitation, promise or request. Speech acts consisted of locution, illocution and perlocution. Locution is the basic acts of utterance or producing a meaning linguistics expression. Illocution is performed via the communication force of an utterance. Perlocution is an action performed with a function that the hearer will recognize the effect (Yule, 2002:47-48). Based on this explanation, conflict may happen anytime when the hearer illocution does not confirm to the speaker’s perlocution. And this conflict may trigger other conflicts.
Conflict is also one of the causes in a story that makes it become more fascinating. A story without conflict will be monotonous. Therefore, conflict is an important part of a story. In the drama, it shows some conflicts that usually happen in the main characters relationship because they do not understand and do not believe in each other.

Considering the statement above, the researcher is interested in analyzing the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. A conflict may happen anytime when the hearer illocution does not confirm to the speaker’s perlocution. And this conflict may trigger other conflicts. The researcher is interested in analyzing the illocutionary and pelocutionary acts in Oscar Wilde’s Drama. The story contains problems appearing within the actions that make the character struggle to overcome the problems. Therefore, the researcher takes a topic “Illocution and Perlocution Analysis on The Main Characters Conflicts in An Ideal Husband”. This research used descriptive qualitative approach because she researched the process utterances, the words, phrases and sentences which were spoken by the main character were used as an evidence of an attempt by the speaker to express his or her implicit meaning to the hearer.

The data of this research was the fragments used by the main characters in An Ideal Husband drama script. When the drama script was ready, she read it all several times so that she understood the plot and what the story was about. Besides, she also tried to find out the acts that there were fragments in which there were conflicts. The procedures which were used in collecting the data: segmenting the dialogue into fragments based on the context and identifying the kind of illocution in the conversation.

Then, researcher analyzed utterance by utterance. The researcher analyzed only the selected utterances that the main characters in conversations within the conflict, which she called it as Fragment in this study. Then, the researcher found out the kinds of illocutions on each utterance. The researcher organized in some tables.
Findings and Discussion

The researcher analyzed and to show the table that shown the kinds of illocutions and percentage the kinds of illocutions as follow:

From the table above showed, that Expressive was one of most the kind of illocution that used by the main characters. Lady Children was a woman most expressively her feeling and attitude. She expressed her attitude to her husband. It was shown on the fragment 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16.

The table above showed that percentage the kind of illocution acts which caused the conflict between speaker and the hearer. Expressive (55.5%) was highest in the kinds of Illocution percentage. The second position, there was representative (27.7%). The third position was directive (16.6%). In this research was not found out declarative and commissive.

And, this table above showed that Asking (22.2%) was most illocution act, which cause the conflict between speaker and the hearer. Giving explanation (16.5%) and command (16.5%) were the second illocution act that cause the conflict, which the hearer was not accepting the command from the speaker. There were three illocution acts that were in third position, those are disappointed and refusing.

This table above shown that giving explanation (44.4%) was most perlocution act, which caused the conflict between speaker and the hearer. Not accept (27.7%) was the second perlocution act that cause the conflict, which the hearer was not accepting the statement from the speaker. In third position, there was asking (22.2%).

Based on the findings of this research, the researcher tried to discuss the illocution and perlocution theory by Austin. Austin (1962) stated that speech acts as actions performed in saying something. Speech acts theory said that the action performed when an utterance is produced can be analyzed on three parts; locution, illocution and perlocution. The locution is the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning.
The illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc. the perlocution is the actual result of the locutions. It may or may not be what the speaker wants to happen but it is nevertheless caused by the locution (Cutting, 2002: 16).

And, the researcher found out that the Austin’s theory was true and could to apply on the main characters conflicts in An Ideal Husband. Beside that, the researcher found out and applied the Searle’s theory (1976, cited in Cutting, 2002: 16-17) that proposed the classification of acts, they were: Declarative, Representative, Commissive, Directive and Expressive. The researcher found out three kinds of illocutions, they were: expressive, directive and representative.

The Holman’s theory about conflict stated that conflict is a struggle which grows out of the interplay of the two opposing forces in plot (Holman, 1978:118). Conflict can be a centre of a story. Conflicts, which become the basis of plot, are the conflict of the protagonist. This situation and condition arouse some events on the story and make the story alive. In this research, the researcher found out that conflicts happened between protagonist and antagonist shown in the fragments which were contained illocution and perlocution acts, made the plot became fascinating and made the story alive. so that this theory was suitable used by the researcher in the research.

Conclusion

Based on the result of the research, it could be concluded that the researcher found out that asking (22,2%), command (16,5%) and giving explanation (16,5%) were the kinds of illocution caused conflict. The hearer was not accepting and refusing what the speaker wants. So that, the hearer giving explanation more to the speaker. Then, giving explanation (44,4%), not accept (27,7%) and asking (22,2%) perlocution act that cause the conflict, too. The hearer was not accepting the statement from the speaker as a result made complicated.
In this research, she also found out that there were only three kinds of illocutionary act, they were: representative, expressive and directive. Expressive (55.5%) was highest in the kinds of Illocution percentage. Next, there was representative (27.7%) and directive (16.6%) in the third position. In this study was not found out declarative and commissive.

References


