THE CONTENT ANALYSIS OF ANDY WILLIAMS’ HAWAIIAN WEDDING SONG TEXT

(ANALISIS ISI LIRIK LAGU HAWAIIAN WEDDING SONG OLEH ANDY WILLIAMS)

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ABSTRACT

This is an analysis about speech acts and its classification in a song. The researcher used qualitative descriptive with instruments was the researcher herself, the text and audio of Hawaiian Wedding Song. The data was collected by searching and reading the text, numbering each utterance, classifying the speech acts and categorizing into the appropriate part. And finally giving meaning as the final analysis. There were 20 utterances which were divided into 3 classifications of speech acts. Three categories for locutionary, five categories for illocutionary and two categories for perlocutionary.

Key Words: Content, Text, Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary act

ABSTRAK


Kata Kunci: Isi, lirik, lokusi, illokusi, perlokusi


Introduction

Language is a tool for communication that people can communicate with others using it. People use language in many occupations; every day speaking, in doing business, teaching and learning process, economy and political part. People also use language for many literary as poem, novel and song. Language is used in every part of human life as mentioned in a book titled ‘An Introduction to Language’ that language is the source of human life and power (Fromkin, Rodman, Hyams, 1995). As we know that successful communication takes place when the speaker shares the knowledge, beliefs, and assumption and when they share to similar rules of cooperative interaction.

Human communicate each other through direct contact and indirect contact. Dialog and gestures as the example of direct contact, and the examples of indirect contact are letters, reading text, novels, poems, and songs (Prayogo, 2005:2). A song owning almost all of the language functions. It can be an instrumental function since it serves environment management and cause events happened. It also has a representational function as it presents statements, facts and knowledge, to explain the reality life in someone’s view. Song also has a personal function since it give a chance to the speaker or the creator of the song to express the feelings, emotions, and the deeply reaction of something. Beside that, a song can also has an imaginative function. It mentions imagining in someone mind without any limitation. As mentioned in the meaning appears from the speech act introduced by Austin (2002), “by saying something, we do something” everything we say means everything we do, we have done and we will do. In this case, the writer chose a song presented by Andy Williams’ titled ‘The Hawaiian Wedding Song.’

The hearer of this song and the reader of the text ought to understand the meaning of those words. Thus, the writer will analyze deeper about: What kinds of some locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts in Hawaiian wedding Song (HWS) with the Objectives of study which are essentially to find out the answer of the questions above. They are: To prove that there are some locutions, illocution, and perlocutionary acts in
Andy Williams’ HWS. Some significances of study in this research, are: For the students, this study will give more knowledge to improve the understanding about Pragmatics Course, especially in Speech acts. For the Lecturer, it can make them to improve the teaching method in the teaching and learning process For the next researcher, hopefully this study can be one of references to be applied in his research and will develop the language knowledge. For all readers, this is a nice book to be read since it consists not only the deeply meaning in the HWS considered a legendary song, but also the historical background of the singer and the song itself.

The writer limited her study in speech act theory in literary appreciation of a song, and its scope is to an analysis of locutions, illocutions and perlocutions act in the song titled “Hawaiian Wedding Song” by Andy William.

Content analysis is the research which has a characteristic of a deep discussing about the content of written information (Afiffudin and Saebani, 2009:165). Text is the main written or printed part of the book or page or any form of written material (Hornby, 1995:1234). John Austin stated, in the book titled Approaches to Discourse (Shriffin, 1995:51) that locutionary act is the production of sounds and words with meanings. Peccei in his book titled Pragmatics describes that illocutionary act / illocution is what the speaker doing by uttering those words (1999:44). Tarigan mentioned in his book titled Pengajaran Pragmatik that perlocutionary act is the action happens by saying something (1999:44).

The writer used the descriptive qualitative method to be applied in this research. She collected the data by searching it. Forward, she analyzed the utterances by numbering, classifying, categorizing and gave meaning of the HWS.

**Discussions**

There are two parts of the discussion which is needed to be explained. First of all is the result of the study. There were 20 numbers of utterances and classified into three parts of speech acts classification. Each part was categorized into some parts. 3 for locutionary
acts, 5 for illocutionary acts, and 3 for perlocutionary acts. In Locutionary parts, there were 18 of declarative sentences, 2 of imperative sentences and none of interrogative sentence. In the illocutionary part, there were 6 of Representative, 4 of commissive, 2 of directive, 7 of Expressive Next the complete result will be formed in a table in the appendix 1. Below is the possible meaning inside the song:

(1). Hawaiian Wedding Song

The meaning appears in this utterances is that the speaker (the singer in this case) stating that this is the song of Hawaiian people in the wedding party. It can be imagined that the atmosphere happened there is the Hawaii beach, with the shining sun, smooth breeze, the sands and the wave. The people are surrounding the bride wearing the Hawaiian dress with flowers on the head. The bride also wears the flowers, dancing with the man, smiling. They are blessing by the priest and people stand up witnessing the ceremony.

(2). This is the moment, I've waited for

This utterance is asserting that now is the moment of a special thing that the singer have waited for. The singer is stating that he/she had been waiting for this moment in the whole life time.

(3). I can hear my heart singing

This is the expression of the singer’s heart toward the situation or the moment. The singer has a feeling of happiness while the singer being a bride at the moment. The expression of a happy heart is heard seems like a singing heart. The singer is singing along the moment happen.

(4). Soon bells will be ringing

Since the singer describes the situation happen at the time that the bell will be ringing around, this is a description of the situation in marriage party.
(5). This is the moment of sweet aloha

One of the characteristic in the Haitian Creole (a Hawaiian Language), is a word “aloha’ stated above. The word “aloha’ means “Hallo” in English. But the singer mentioned that word just to show that this moment is happening in around people using that ‘aloha’ word, they are in the middle of Hawaiian people.

(6). I will love you longer than forever

This commissives part is a promise. The singer promises to the bridal that he will love the bride for an everlasting moment. The singer also showed that he loves the bride much along his life. It also means that the singer’s love is a long life love.

(7). Promise me that you will leave me never

While this utterance produced a command in the words, so this is a kind of illocutionary act, it is directives one. The singer ask to the bride, that she has to promise not to leave him, don’t ever go, never leave him alone, always beside him in each condition.

(8). Here and now, dear

A representeative of “Here and now, dear” is asserting that the moment happen in there is a marriage party in Hawaii beach. The singer wants to show to the bride that he will do something really important in there at the time.

(9). All my love I vow, dear

From this utterance, the singer is mentioning a vow. The writer gives a special attention in choosing a word “vow”. The word vow means that this is not a usual promise. “Vow” means a solemn promises usually used in the special occasion such as religious and marriage one (Oxford Advance Learner’s Dictionary, 1995:1334). So, the singer vowed that all his love is for the bride only. The singer not only gives a few of love but also all of his love.

(10). Promise me that you will leave me never
The writer analyzed that the singer really means with his words. And he wants (command) the bride to promise once again that he won’t be left by her for a whole life. So, the singer repeats the utterances. And of course it is to complete the rhyme in the song. (11). I will love you longer than forever

Once again, the singer mentioned his promise. The writer assumes that it really does.

12). Now that we are one

An asserting of an utterance above, made to justify that when they became one in marriage. It is incomplete statement for there is a continue word.

(13). Clouds won't hide the sun

A promise mentioned again by the singer and this is a kind of commissives one. The singer ensures that in their wedding party in a beach of Hawaii, there will be no cloud at all. The sun will shine brightly just to face their marriage.

(14). Blue skies of Hawaii smile

The singer also stated a condition of the place that it has a blue sky above in Hawaii in the middle of smiles from the people there. The singer also describe that Hawaii is in a good weather with blue sky. The singer present the words “Hawaii smile” to present the beautiful atmosphere at the moment.

(15). On this, our wedding day

The singer declares a moment. It is a marriage. So, it is a declaratives one. The singer declared that the marriage party is theirs.

(16). (I do)

Here is the effect from the bride as the listener in this part and as the one who meant by the singer when singing the song. The bride (the listener) showed a verbal perlocutionary act by saying that words. It means that the bride agrees with the singer said and she also has a same feeling of the happiness.
(17). I do

This utterance express the singer’s feeling. The singer admitted that he really does to do it. All of the statement about love, vow, and marriage are truth.

(18). (Love you)

This one is also the effect from the listener, the bride in this case. This is the expression of love from the bride to the man who sang the song for her.

(19). Love you

The singer replied the statement by saying the same words to ensure that they are in the same feeling.

(20). With all my heart

This kind of expression is a feeling that the singer showed to the bride. The singer loves her truly with all his heart.

The second is about the Andy Williams Biography and the background of the HWS itself. Andy William is an American singer. He was born named Howard Andrew William on December the 3rd, 1927 in Wall Lake, Iowa as youngster, son of Jay Emerson and Florence (Nee Finley) Williams. William graduated from Western Hills High School in Cincinnati.

With his brothers Bob, Dick and Don, he performed in the local Presbyterian Church choir before they formed a group of four singer (quartet) in the late 1930s ‘Williams Brother Quartet’. The group had great success on Midwestern radio stations, eventually landing a nightclub act with comedian Kay Thompson from 1947 to 1951.

Williams launched a solo career in 1952. Six singles for RCA Victor’s label ‘X’ but none of them were popular hits. Slowly, he released a number of singles “Canadian Sunset”, “Butterfly”, and “Hawaiian Wedding Song” by joint in Cadence record, a small label in new York run by conductor Archie Bleyer. His third single “Canadian Sunset” reached #7 in the Top Ten in August 1956, and was soon followed by his only Billboard #1

Columbia Record had contracts him in the biggest recording contract of the time, and then William moved to Los Angeles to sign the contract. He gained a US #2 for the single titled “Can’t Get Used to Loosing You”. Since the time by 1973, he had recorded more than 17 gold records. Include “Moon River”, “Days of Wine and Roses”, and “Love Story”. William has a good vocal technique and an easy listening voice then he easily to be received when he perform the songs and made him became one of the most popular singer at the era. He has a nick name under his well known voice, “The King of Easy-Learning Voice”. His rendition of a Henry Mancini’s Moon River in the movie of ‘Breakfast in Tiffany’s’ won an Oscar in 1962.

Andy William married to a French – born woman named Claudia Longet at age 34 in December 15th, 1961. They met on the road in Las Vegas when he pulled over to aid her. Longet was a dancer at the Folies Bergere. They blessed with three children. They are Noelle, Christian, and Robert. His great career was not the same as his love story as he had a trouble in his marriage and made them divorce in 1975 after length separation. Next years, in June1985, Longet married to a man named Ron Austin after a vacation in Mexico. They reside to live in Aspen area.

After a several time living alone, Williams decided to marry again with a woman name Debbie Meyer in May 3rd, 1991. They live in their homes in Bronson – Missouri, and La Quinta – California. William is an avid golfer. He hosted the PGA Tour golf tournament in San Diego from 1968 – 1988 at Torrey pines. The tournament, then known as “Andy Williams San Diego Open”. It usually be held in February and now continued as “Farmers Insurance Open”.

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It was reported on Friday, November 4th, 2011 that Williams had been diagnosed with a bladder cancer. He confirmed the condition in a surprise appearance in her theatre in Branson, as reported by the Branson Tri – Lakes News. He moved to a rent house in Malibu, California to be closer to specialist in the Los Angeles.

Williams was close friends with Robbert F. Kennedy and Ethel Kennedy. He also campaigns for Kennedy in 1968. On the night when Sirhan Sirhan killed Robert F. Kennedy at the Ambassador Hotel, he was among the celebrities present there. He is a Republican while he is the close friend of Democratic Kennedys. Next is about the history of Hawaiian Wedding Song. This song was created by Charles E. King while he was convalescing in Queen’s hospital in 1926 for his operetta ‘Prince Of Hawaii’, presented by the Royal Hawaiian Band.and featured a duet by John Paoakalani Heleluhe and Lizzy Alohikea as mentioned in King’s Blue Book, copyright 1926 and 1943 by Charles E.King.

This is a very legendary song that many singers sang this song in many versions. Actually, this song was created in Hawaiian language titled ‘KE KALI NEI AU’ meant ‘Waiting For Thee’ by Charles King in 1926. He created not only the words but also the music arrangement. In 1958; this song was created in English lyrics by Al Hoffman and Dick Manning.

The original lyrics are far more poetic and sensuous. This song usually sung in a wedding ceremony or wedding party. Conditionally, it sung in the fresh breeze of a beach in Hawaii with a shining sung and a blue sky above. People love the marriage moment since it is a beautiful and praise. There are several singers who sang this song. They are Andy Williams (1959), Elvis Presley (1961), Julie Rogers (1965), and Chet Atkins (1969). Andy Williams released the singles in 1959 and was the biggest hit who sang this song. It was on #11 on the Billboard Hot 100 Chart in USA. On the UK Singles Chart was recorded by Julie Rogers single in 1965. In the film Blue Hawaii, 1961, Elvis Presley sang this song.
in another version. A Hongkong female singer Kong Ling covered the song in her LP album *This World We Live In* with Diamond Records (now under *UMG*).

**Conclusions**

From the analysis, the writer concluded that there were some kinds of locution, illocution and perlocution acts in the text of Andy William’s Hawaiian Wedding Song. From the object of this observation, the writer concluded that there were 20 numbers of utterances exist in the text of the HWS by Andy Williams. All of the utterances then divided into three qualifications of acts, they are locution, illocution, and perlocution. Based on the finding of the study for the Locutionary acts, there were 18 utterances performed in the declarative sentences, 11 of them were clearly declarative and 7 of them performed in propositions, 2 of imperative and none of them were interrogatives sentences. For the Illocution, the writer found all of types exist there (Representatives, Commissives, Directives, Expressive, and Declarative). There were 6 of Representatives, 4 of Commissives, 2 of Directives, 7 of Expressives, and 1 of Declaratives. For Representatives, the text produced the statements of assertions, conclusion, and descriptions. For the Commissives, it produced promises and vows. While for the directives, it produced orders. Next for the Expressives, it produced happiness, belief, feeling, and fiat. The last is Declaration; it produced an utterance to declare a marriage. (Schriffin,1995:58). For the perlocution, in this study, existed only 2 kinds of verbal perlocution, and none of non verbal perlocution for the study is only use the text to be searched.

**References**


