



THE SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS IN
THE LADY FROM THE SEA

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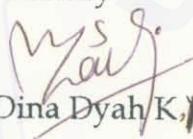
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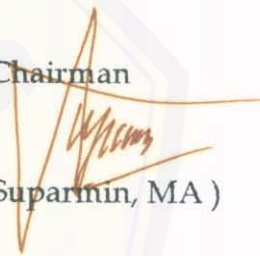
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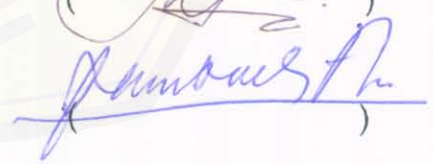
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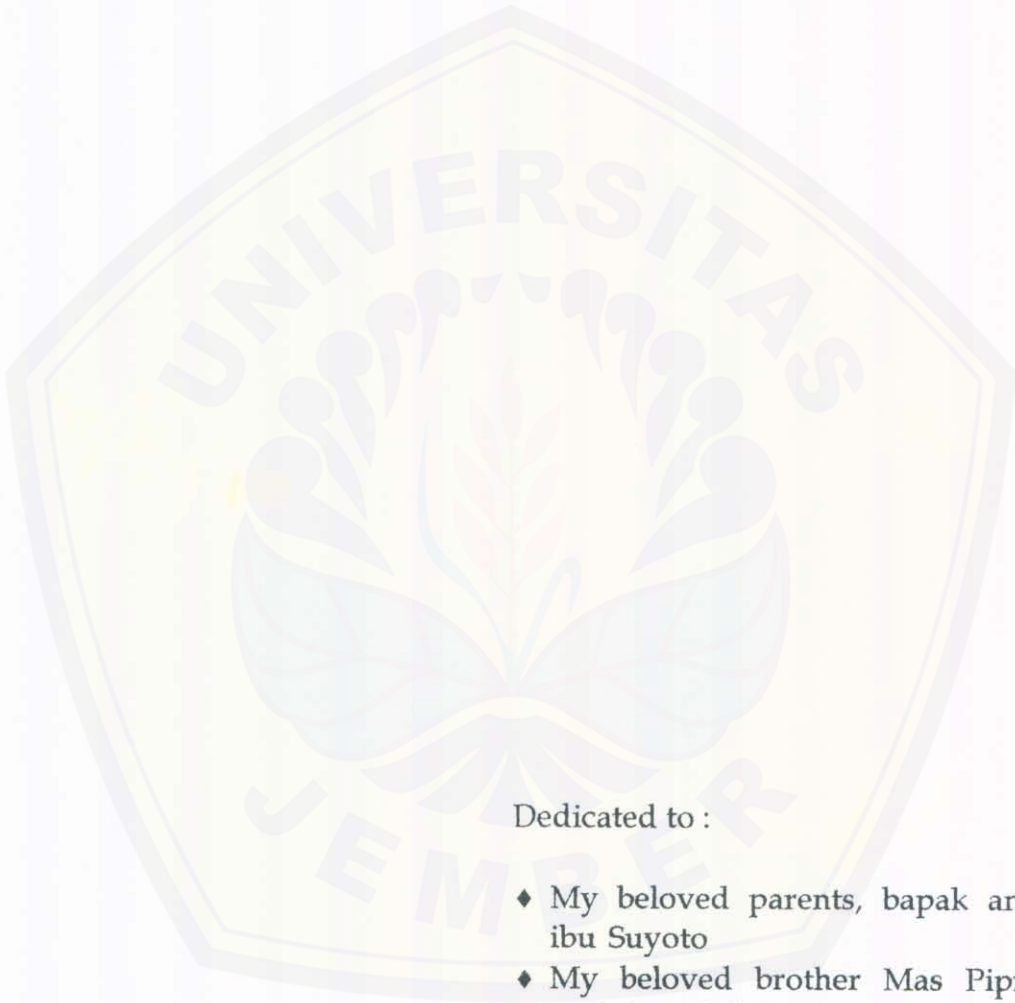


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Dedicated to :

- ◆ My beloved parents, bapak and ibu Suyoto
- ◆ My beloved brother Mas Pipid and sister Dik Cunik
- ◆ My dearly beloved sweetheart, I Made Hary Arthawan
- ◆ My Alma Mater



Motto :

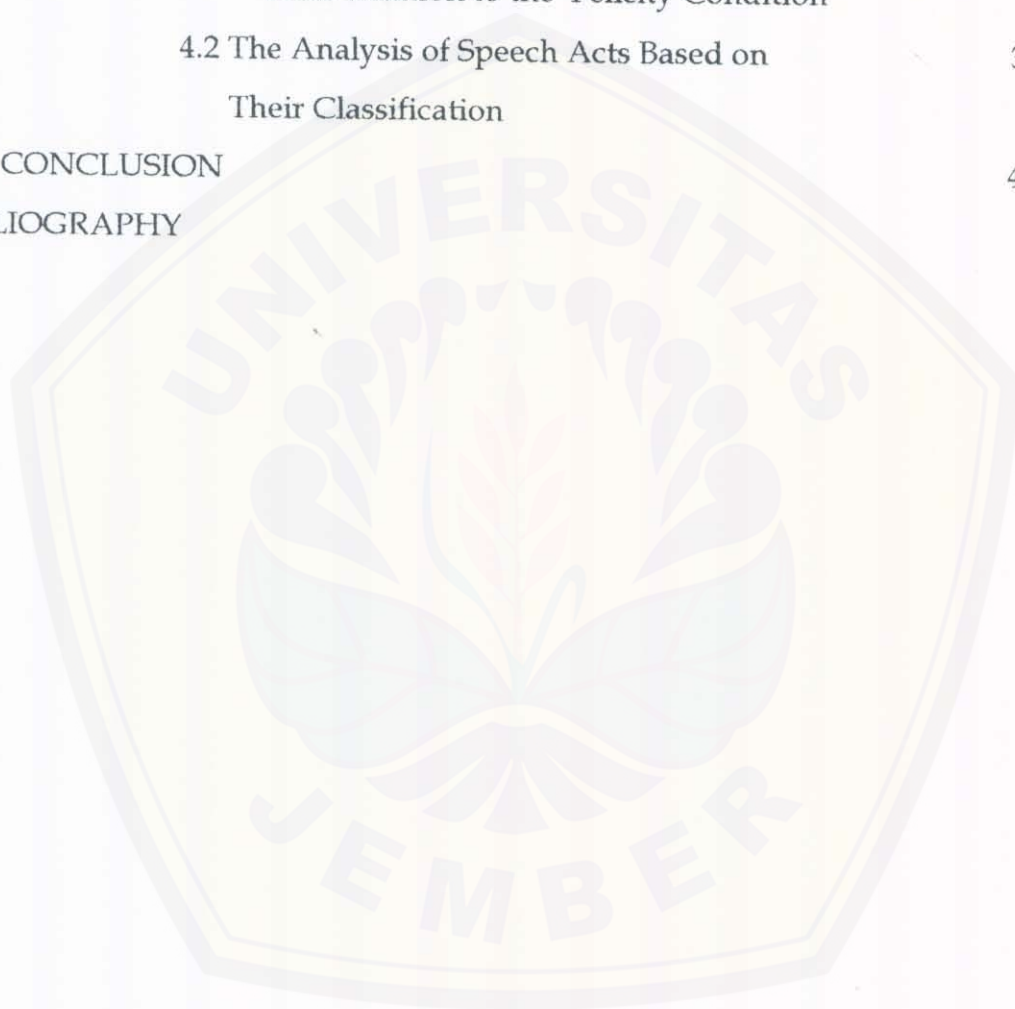
'The true use of speech is not so much to
express our wants as to conceal them'

(Oliver Goldsmith)

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Hopefully, this thesis will be meaningful for those who have spent their time to read and those who are interested in dealing with pragmatics investigation.

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Sekar. P

I. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Learning how to use an utterance in the process of communication and learning how to understand the message of utterance which is produced by the speaker will be two circumstances that influence each other. Regarding those, it will be reasonable that every normal human being needs language to communicate with others. Further, it is stated that the essence of language is human activity, an activity on the part of one individual to make himself understood by another, and activity on the part of that other to understand what was in the mind of the speaker. The persons who do the activity are called the producers and the recipient of language or the speaker and the hearer (Fraser in Richards and Schmidt, 1983). Thereby, the above phenomenon describes that language cannot be separated from the activity of human being itself, because when they converse each other to express the ideas, emotions, feeling, and desires, they are also doing a certain act automatically.

It is stated by Webster that, "Language is a system of vocal sounds and combination of such sounds to which meaning is attributed, used for the expression or communication of thoughts and feelings" (1997:759). With that, it can be said that the function of language is as a vehicle of communication. Moreover, every language in the world is sufficiently complete for its speakers to carry out their daily activities as a result of communication process. Afterwards, regarding the function of language, it is declared that a language which is used by someone that is aimed to himself is a useless thing. The communication will happen if there are at least two persons taking part.

Linguistics as the study of language is not only concerned with the written language, but also with the spoken language. As Palmer declares that one important characteristic of the Linguistics approach toward the study of language is that it (one important characteristic) is not merely with the written language, but also (and usually greater emphasis) with the spoken. There are at least four ways in which the spoken language is 'prior to', or more basic than, the written : (1) the human race had speech long before it had writing and there are still many languages that have no written form, (2) the child learns to speak long before he learns to write, (3) speech plays a far greater role in our lives than writing. We spend far more time speaking than writing or reading (1976:155). Therefore, in the process of communication, although people use the language whether it is spoken or written, the mere fact people spend more time to speak rather than to write will be reasonable.

Related with the role of spoken language, one of the language usage as a vital instrument to hold relationship with others which often happen in daily life, is speech act. Further, Austin cited in Richards and Schmidt states that, "speech acts is concerned with the acts that we perform through speaking" (1983:28). Consequently, when we are involved in a conversation, of course we do a certain act such as informing, asserting, ordering, requesting, suggesting, promising and so on. In uttering a sentence, the speaker does not solely say something to the hearer, but actually the speaker also does something. As stated by Purwo (1990:19) that :

"Di dalam mengatakan sesuatu kalimat, seseorang tidak semata-mata mengatakan sesuatu dengan pengucapan kalimat itu. Di dalam pengucapan kalimat ia juga "menindakkan" sesuatu. Dengan pengucapan kalimat *Mau minum apa ?* si pembicara tidak semata-mata menanyakan atau meminta jawaban tertentu; ia juga menindakkan sesuatu, yakni menawarkan minuman ..."

Traugott and Pratt (1980:229) stated that, "speech act theory treats an utterance as an act performed by speaker in a contact with respect to an addressee". It means the activity of human being to converse with others is useless if the people involved, speaker and hearer do not mutually recognize that certain conventions govern their actions and their use of language, and also their interpretations of the actions and utterances of the person they are speaking with. Consequently, we shall select one way rather than another to convey our message. It means when speaker speaks to another he will decide which utterance is appropriate to use. This description may be clear by reading the following description : a mother orders the servant to clean the garden by saying Clean the garden as soon as possible !, from this utterance it can be seen that a mother uses a direct way of ordering; in contrast, a servant says to the employer by saying Would you let me go home, Mom ?, the servant of course uses an indirect way of requesting, because the social status of the speaker is a subordinate while the hearer is a superior. Thereby, one relevant factor in using speech act is a politeness. Holmes (1996) states that being polite means getting the linguistic expression of social distance right as far as your addressee is concerned.

The forms, kinds, and classification of speech acts do not only happen in the real life but also exist in the literary work such as drama. The following utterance will prove that speech acts also exist in drama entitled The Lady from the Sea by Henrik J. Ibsen : Bolette (Mr. Wangel's daughter) says to her father's friend by saying Would you like to come with us, Dr. Arnholm ?, Bolette uses an indirect speech act of offering hearer to come with speaker.

2. What are the forms of speech act which are uttered by the main characters found in drama entitled The Lady from the Sea ?
3. What are the kinds of speech act which are uttered by the main characters found in drama entitled The Lady from the Sea ?
4. What are the classifications of speech act which are uttered by the main characters found in drama entitled The Lady from the Sea ?

1.3 The Scope of the Study

The title does suggest that the focus of the discussion is the application of speech act in a literary work. The usage of speech act does not only happen in the real life but also exist in a drama.

The discussion concentrates on the form, kind, and classification of speech act and why the social status of person influences on producing a speech act. For this reason, the theoretical review includes the definition of speech act, the concept of felicity condition that is intended to elaborate the differences between the criteria which must be satisfied of the utterance based on the kinds of speech act. Therefore, the approach which is applied in this study is pragmatics theories, since pragmatics is a theory of linguistics communication (Fraser in Richards and Schmidt,1983:30).

1.4 The Goal of the Study

The study is generally aimed to apply pragmatics theory, especially on the study of relationship between speech acts and the social status of the users of speech acts. The more specific, the goals of the study are : to explain how the use of speech acts by the characters when they speak on the basis of different social status, then to describe the kind and classification of speech

act of uttering a sentence with particular sense and reference, (ii) illocutionary act : is an act that is actualized in saying something, (iii) perlocutionary act : is an act that gives an effect by saying something. It is similar with a quotation from Austin (cited in Levinson,1983:236) as follows :

“Austin isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something, and hence three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed :

(i) locutionary act : the utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference

(ii) illocutionary act : the making of a statement, offer, promise, etc. in uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it (or with its explicit performative paraphrase)

(iii) perlocutionary act : the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance”.

In other word, when a speaker says to hearer that ‘Your house is clean’, based on its locutionary point of view that utterance is an act of asserting the condition of hearer’s house is clean, based on its illocutionary point of view that utterance is an act of giving a praise (in saying ‘Your house is clean’ the speaker is doing something that is giving a praise), and based on its perlocutionary point of view that utterance is causing an effect on the hearer, namely, the hearer feels happy.

In the previous explanation, it is stated that speech act is a performance of utterance or action which is actualized through speaking, that is used as a functional unit in communication. From that statement, an utterance is as an act performed by a speaker becomes the main part in discussing a speech act. An utterance has actual physical form because it issues from the mouth of the speaker at some particular time and place. Levinson (1983:18) defines, “an utterance is the issuance of a sentence, a

sentence-analogue, or sentence-fragment, in actual context". Meanwhile, Hurford and Heasley explain that there are two kinds of utterances that based on the declarative sentence to differentiate between an utterance merely describes a state of affairs and in addition to describe a state of affairs it also performs a particular act, namely, a performative utterance is one that actually describes the act that it performs, i.e. it performs some act and simultaneously describes that act. 'I promise to repay you tomorrow' is performative because in saying it the speaker actually does what the utterance describes, i.e. he promises to repay the hearer the next day. That is, the utterance both describes and is a promise. In contrast, a constative utterance is one which makes an assertion (i.e. it is often the utterance of a declarative sentence) but is not performative. 'I am trying to get this box open with a screwdriver' is a constative utterance, because it makes an assertion about a particular state of affairs, but is not performative, i.e. the utterance does not simultaneously describe and perform the same act (1983, 235-236).

2.1.1 Illocutionary Act

Lyons (1977:730) asserts that, "An illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something : making a statement or promise, issuing a command or request, asking a question, christening a ship, etc.". Hurford and Heasley (1983:244) say :

"The illocutionary act (or simply the illocution) carried out by a speaker making an utterance is the act viewed in terms of the utterance's significance within a conventional system of social interaction. Illocutions are acts defined by social conventions, acts such as accosting, accusing, admitting, apologizing, challenging, complaining, condoling,

congratulating, declining, deploring, giving permission, giving way, greeting, mocking, naming, offering, praising, promising, proposing marriage, protesting, recommending, surrendering, thanking, toasting”.

Austin (cited in Levinson, 1983:236) proposes, “All utterances, in addition to meaning whatever they mean, they perform specific action (or ‘do thing’) through having specific forces”, he continuous says that :

“Besides the question that has been very much studied in the past as to what a certain utterance means, there is a further question distinct from this as to what was the force, as we call it, of the utterance. We may be quite what ‘Shut the door’ means, but not yet at all clear on the further point as to whether as uttered at a certain time it was an order, an entreaty or whatnot”.

Allan (1986:176) declares,“ the illocutionary force is what utterance indicates that speaker reflexively-intends hearer to recognize him to be doing in uttering utterance”. Speaker might be asserting, denying, predicting, confirming, or informing hearer of something; questioning, requesting, prohibiting or advising hearer to do something; promising or offering to do something ; greeting, apologizing to or congratulating hearer; baptizing, sentencing, knighting someone : vetoing or judging something; etc.”. Thus, the difference between illocutionary act and illocutionary force is the illocutionary act is what speaker does in uttering utterance to hearer. It is accomplishing some communicative purpose, and the illocutionary force is the intention of saying something that is influenced by a context.

There are two aspects that becomes the background of the introduction of the notion of illocutionary act : all language possess particular syntactic and morphological means of distinguishing between various types of utterance : declarative, interrogative, and imperative; and

language can be used to perform all types of acts, of which statement (or the description of state of affairs) is only one particular case (Caron,1992:135). Basically, in our daily life we clearly do not simply make statement , we also ask questions and give commands. Palmer (1976:149) says that English distinguishes the threefold distinction that it reflected in the grammar of the language with which we are familiar, between Declarative, Interrogative, and Imperative sentence respectively : John shut the door, Did John shut the door ?, and Shut the door !. In addition, according to Harman, a declarative sentence states a fact or makes an assertion and closes with a period. An interrogative sentence asks for information. It always closes with an interrogation mark. The question may be introduced by the verb or by an interrogative pronoun, an interrogative adjective, or an interrogative adverb; or it may have the form of the declarative sentence, especially if an affirmative answer is expected or inferred. An imperative sentence issues a command or a request. It like the declarative sentence, closes with a period. The sentence is addressed to some person or some group of persons. The subject is usually implied (1950: 13-14). Meanwhile, Hurford and Heasley (1983) assert that relating to the explanation of declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentence, the speech act approach to meaning promises a unified account of the utterance of sentence of all types, declarative, interrogative, and imperative; furthermore, sentences of each type, when uttered, tend to carry out typical linguistics acts. The pattern is summarized in the table as follows :

Sentence type	Typical linguistic act performed by uttering a sentence of this type
declarative	asserting
interrogative	asking
imperative	ordering

2.1.2 Direct and Indirect Speech Act

Hurford and Heasley (1983:259) phrase that, "The direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a LITERAL reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered". It may be clear by the example that is cited from Chaika (1982:82) in her book, *Language, The Social Mirror* : Get me some bandages. This example shows a direct speech act of order because based on the literal reading of the grammatical form directly indicates an imperative sentence that it issues a command and it is being marked by omission of the subject and by absence of tense marking. Besides, Hurford and Heasley (1983) state that , "The indirect illocution of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have". From the sentence 'Why don't we go to Portugal this summer ?', the indirect speech act of an utterance indicates the intention of this utterance is not a question to hearer but rather a suggestion that speaker and hearer go to Portugal .Furthermore, Searley (cited in Allan, 1986 :204) states, "In indirect speech act the speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says". It is stated that speech act is divided into direct and indirect (Purwo, 1984:20). It can be seen from the following quotation :

“Tindak ujaran ada yang berupa langsung ada yang tak langsung. Bandingkan kedua contoh berikut .

[12] [Tindak ujaran langsung]

A : *Minta uang untuk membeli gula !*

B : Ini

[13] [Tindak ujaran tak langsung]

A : *Gulanya habis, nyah.*

B : Ini uangnya. Beli sana !”

Dealing with the above quotation, the difference between sentence [12] and [13] is in [12] the sentence is Give the money to buy a pack of sugar !, it is a direct speech act because this utterance indicates that the speaker in direct way conveys his intention; in contrast, in [13] the sentence is The sugar is out, Madame, it is an indirect speech act because the speaker is indirect way conveys his intention. The speaker communicates to hearer more than he actually says, the speaker does not express an information that the sugar is out but the speaker is requesting hearer to give the money to buy a pack of sugar. Therefore, the direct speech act is the speaker in direct way to conveys the speaker's intention, it can be identified through a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of an sentence uttered; and the indirect speech act is the real meaning of an utterance. The speaker in indirect way conveys his intention to hearer.

2.1.3 The Classification of Speech Act

Traugott and Pratt (1980:229) propose that, “ Various attempts have been made to classify illocutionary act in English”. Further, Hatch (1992:121) says that utterances are possible to classify into small set of function, they includes directives, commissives, representatives, declaratives, and expressives. Meanwhile, Levinson (1983:240) proposes :

“ There are five basic kinds of action that one can perform in speaking, by means of the following five types of utterance :

(i) representatives, which commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition (paradigm cases : asserting, concluding, etc.).

(ii) directives, which are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (paradigm cases : requesting, questioning).

(iii) commissives, which commit the speaker to some future course of action (paradigm cases : promising, threatening, offering).

(iv) expressives, which express a psychological state (paradigm cases : thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating).

(v) declarations, which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions (paradigm cases : excommunicating , declaring war, christening, firing from employment)”.

Therefore, it is necessary to discuss the classification of speech act, because the kinds of speech act which are implied in a given utterance that is gained by the indirect illocution point of view, can be grouped according to the definition of its classification.

The definition of representatives according to Traugott and Pratt (1980:229), representatives is illocutionary acts that function to describe a condition, such as : stating, describing, suggesting etc. It is the same as the quotation as follows : “Representatives. Illocutionary act that undertake to represent a state of affairs, for example, stating, claiming, hypothesizing, describing, predicting, and telling, insisting, suggesting or swearing that something is the case” . The second classification, directives. Hurford and Heasle (1983:262) declare that, “ A directives act is any illocutionary act in which essentially involves the speaker trying to get the hearer to

behave in some required way". Thus, a directives is the illocutionary act which is used by a speaker to make hearer to do something, such as : requesting, inviting, commanding and so on. Further, commissives. Mey (1993:131) defines, "commissives is the point of which is that the speaker commits himself to doing something". In other word, the commissives is a speech act which moves a speaker to do something, It is contrasted with the directives count as attempts to bring about some effect through the action of hearer. The examples : promising, offering, swearing to do something. The fourth classification, expressives. Traugott and Pratt (1980:229) assert, "expressives. illocutionary act that express only the speaker's psychological attitude toward some state of affairs, for example: congratulating, thanking, deploring, condoling, and so on". It means expressives is the one which expresses a certain psychological state. The last genus of the classification of speech act is declaratives. Hatch (1992:128) proposes, "Declaratives (Austin call these performatives) are speech acts that, when uttered, bring about a new state of being". He continuous says that," There are special role requirements that go with uttering of declaratives". It means if someone other than a certified person says 'by the power invested in me', no marriage occurs. That is, the person who utters a declaratives must have the power (inherited from the role in the script) to do so. Further, it is stated by Allan (1986:200) that the declaratives speech act typically comes out from a social group or community or person within in the group and its success depends a speaker supported by an institution, committee, group or community of person within the group. This is the same as the quotation as follows :

"a declaratory act is typically broadest within a social group : and the act relies for its success on the speaker

being sanctioned by the group, or by a community, institution, committee, or even a single person within the group, to perform such acts under stipulated conditions”.

Hence, declaratives are the acts which has an effect to the state of affairs, such as : blessing, firing, baptizing, arresting, and so on; and its success depends on the stipulated conditions.

2.2 Pragmatics

It is stated by Levinson (1983:5) that, “pragmatics is the study of language usage. According to Mey (1983:5), “Pragmatics is the science of language seen in relation to its users”. Moreover, Yule phrases that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, it means pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or a reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves; further, Yule also says that pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said, therefore, this type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as a part of what is communicated. It is the investigation of the invisible meaning (1996:3). Based on all definitions, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the science of language that discusses the meaning of utterances by regarding the relation between the users of language.

The relation between linguistics forms and the object in the world it refers and the role of language users in an interaction is basically seen as the common ground for distinguishing semantics from pragmatics. Yule (1996) defines Semantics as “the study of the relationship between linguistics forms

and entities in the world, that is, how words literally connect to things". Semantics analysis attempts to establish the relationship between verbal descriptions and state of affairs in the world where it is accurate or not, regardless who produces that description. Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms. Here, Yule clearly emphasizes the role of language user in determining the meaning that an expression may refer.

Leech (1983:6) declares that meaning in pragmatics is defined relative to a speaker or user of the language, whereas in semantics meaning is defined purely as a property of expression in a given language, in abstraction from particular situations, speakers, or hearers. Further, Collinge (1990:185) asserts :

"A minimal way of distinguishing semantics from pragmatics is to say that semantics has to do with meaning as a dyadic relation between a form and its meaning : 'X means Y' (e.g. 'I am feeling somewhat esurient' means 'I am rather hungry'); whereas pragmatics has to do with meaning as a triadic relation between speaker, meaning and form/utterance : 'S means Y by X' (e.g. The speaker, in uttering the word 'I am rather hungry', is requesting something to eat)".

With that, it can be said that both semantics and pragmatics are concerned with meaning basically; pragmatics has given attention to meaning in use rather than meaning in abstract, in semantics.

Therefore, it can be stated that it is reasonable the approach which is applied in this study is pragmatics, because this theories talks about people's intended meaning that indicates the kinds of the actions that they are performed when they speak. As stated by Austin (cited in Collinge, 1990:176) that :



"Austin focused on the second of these. The locution (1) belongs to the traditional territory of truth-based semantics. The perlocution (3) belongs to strictly beyond the investigation of language and meaning, since it deals with the effect, or result, of an utterance. The illocution (2) occupies the middle ground between them : the ground now considered the territory of pragmatics, of meaning in context ".

Moreover, Levinson (1983:226) says that, "It is of course, the second kind, the illocutionary act, that is the focus of Austin's interest, and indeed the term speech act has come to exclusively to that kind of act". Traugott and Pratt (1980:229) state phonology, syntax, and semantics focus on the locutionary act; while pragmatics focus on the illocutionary act, the aspect of speech act which specifies what the language is being used for on a given occasion.

2.3 Felicity Condition

Hurford and Heasley (1983:251) say that, "The FELICITY CONDITIONS of an illocutionary act are conditions that must be fulfilled in the situation in which the act is carried out if the act is to be said to be carried out properly, or felicitously". According to Richards and Schmidt, felicity conditions are a number of conditions had to be met in order to felicitous in the performance (1983:41). It may be clear by the example as follows : the utterance 'I order you to clean your boots' is the act of ordering someone to do something. The utterance only succeeds in having this function if a certain condition is fulfilled. The order will succeed if the speaker has the right and the power to make hearer do so.

It is said by Lyons that the felicity conditions comprise three kinds of conditions, namely, preparatory (or prerequisite) conditions, sincere

conditions, and essential conditions (1977:733). The following are the explanation of each kind of conditions :

i. Preparatory condition.

Allan (1986:185) declares that, "Preparatory conditions identify the particular circumstances and participants appropriate to performing a given illocutionary act". Further, it is stated by Lyons (1977) that someone have to the right or authority to perform a certain act, therefore he cannot christen a ship simply by uttering the sentence 'I name this ship 'Liberte'' regardless of the situation of utterance. The person who performs the act of christening must be authorized to do so and, presumably, he must produce the utterance in the course of a more or less well established ceremony. With that, preparatory condition is the condition that the person or circumstances must be appropriate.

ii. Sincerity condition.

Hurford and Heasley (1983:255) says, " A sincerity conditions on illocutionary act is a condition that must be fulfilled if the act is said to carried out SINCERELY, but failure to meet such a condition does not prevent the carrying out of the act altogether". In other word, in uttering 'I promise to take Max to a movie tomorrow' the speaker will make a promise unless he intended taking Max to a movie. The sincerity condition is the condition which the act must executed completely by the participant.

iii. Essential condition.

The essential conditions is the condition that is the participant must have the appropriate intention. As stated by Lyons (1977) that, " Essential

conditions. The person performing the act is committed by the illocutionary force of his utterance to a certain beliefs or intentions”.

2.4 Politeness

Every conversation takes place in a social context within a particular culture. It means that what we have communicated to others is determined by our social relationship. Various factors which relate to social distance and closeness should be taken into account in order to make sense of what is said in an interaction. Yule (1996:60) phrases that some of the various factors are divided into two types, external and internal. The external factor involves the relative status of participant, based on social values tied to such things as age and power, for example, speaker who see themselves as a lower status in English-speaking context tend to mark social distance between themselves and higher status speakers by using address forms that include a title and a last name. The other factors which are often negotiated during an interaction is the internal factor. Internal factor is internal to the interaction and can result in the initial social distance changing and being mark as less, or more, during its course, for example, in participants moving from a title-plus-last name to the first -name basis within the talk.

Further, Yule (1996) defines, “politeness as the means of employed to show awareness of another person’s face”. Politeness is divided into positive and negative politeness. Brown and Levinson (1978:129) say that, “ Negative politeness is redressive action addressed to the addressee’s negative face : his need is having his freedom of action unhindered and his attention unimpeded”. Yule (1996:62) proposes that, “ A face saving act which is concerned with the person’s positive face will tend to show solidarity,

emphasize that both speakers want the same thing, and they have a common goal. This is also called positive politeness.

In fact, the application of the use of speech acts in the process of communication are influenced by the interaction between speaker and hearer. This interaction comprises the internal and external factors which refer to the social status. Social status is a position in society with consequent privileges and duties (Soekanto, __:128). That can be seen in the quotation as follows :

“Kedudukan sosial artinya adalah tempat seseorang secara umum dalam masyarakatnya sehubungan dengan orang-orang lain, dalam arti lingkungan pergaulannya, prestigenya dan hak-hak serta kewajiban-kewajibannya”.

It is stated by Susanto (1983:74) that ascribed status is a kind of status which is gained through an official authority. According to Horton and Hunt (1964), being a princess is an ascribed status because she is born as a princess whether she is pretty or ugly, tall or short, intelligent or stupid, a princess she remains. Further, Horton and Hunt (1964:110) also say that, “Achieved status, on the other hand, are not assigned at birth, but are left open to be filled by the person who compete more successfully for them. Being a policeman is an achieved status, it does not result automatically from one is being born a policeman but depend upon his behaviour or his talent. Thus, the status of person is divided into ascribed status and achieved status. Ascribed status is a social status which is assigned at birth, and achieved status is a social status which is obtained through a struggle.

III. RESEARCH METHOD

Method is an arranged way of thinking to gain a particular goal (Djajasudarma,1993). A scientific method is used to test the hypothesis. It is used to do the research. As stated by Best (1981:18) :

“Research may be defined as the systematic and objective analysis and recording of controlled observations of generalization that may be lead to the development of generalizations, principles, or theories, resulting in prediction and possibly ultimate control of events”.

The method of research used in this study is descriptive method. Descriptive method of research accurately gives a description of phenomenon that exists in which the phenomenon has been observed. It means the research is tried to solve a problem by collecting, classifying, analyzing, and interpreting data. It equals a quotation as follows :

“Metode deskriptif dalam bab ini membicarakan kemungkinan untuk memecahkan masalah aktual dengan jalan mengumpulkan data, menyusun, atau mengklasifikasikannya, menganalisa dan menginterpretasikannya” (Surahmad,1994:147).

3.1 Type of Data

The data of this thesis are utterances that identify speech acts that is found in the literary works. The speech acts are analyzed into the form, the kinds, and the classification of speech acts. Hence, the data are qualitative data since they are not in the form of numbers, but of words or description of something. As stated by Djajasudarma (1993) that, “qualitative data are the ones that are not in the form of number”.

The data are taken by systematic selection that is they are taken from some utterances in the drama, and they are limited by the utterances which have present tense and describe one act.

Related to the data gathering, they are originated from a literary works, namely, the drama entitled The Lady from the Sea by Henrik J.Ibsen published in 1980 by Eyre Methuen in London . It tells about a woman named Ellida as a second wife of Dr. Wangel which swimming in the sea has become a kind of passion with her. The people cannot fathom her, then, they call her 'The Lady from The Sea'. The data are derived from act one until act five (page127-209).

3.2 Type of Analysis

Descriptive analysis is used in this thesis. The basic idea of descriptive analysis concentrates on description, recording, analysis and interpretation of conditions that exist. It is concerned with some type of comparison or contrast and attempts to discover the relationship between non-manipulated variables (Best,1981).

Furthermore, Djajasudarma (1993) asserts that, "the method is to represent the data, the characteristics, and the special relationship of the phenomenon of being analyzed systematically, factually, and accurately". Concerning the discussion, the study will analyze the forms, kinds, and classification that is focused on the English speech act.

3.3 Hypothesis

Hypothesis can be assumed as a tentative answer to a question. In his book, Research Education, Best (1981) states that, "Scientific hypothesis is a

formal statement predicting a single research outcome, a tentative explanation of the relationship between two or more variables". The hypothesis must be tested which the result may come to be accepted or refused. It is accepted, if the fact is receivable and it can be refused if the fact is not receivable.

Based on the definition of hypothesis and statement of the problem above, this thesis takes the following hypothesis :

1. The social status of person influences his utterance in producing speech act.
2. The forms of speech act are direct and indirect .
3. The kinds of speech act are promising, asserting, ordering, informing, requesting, suggesting, and so forth.
4. The classifications of speech act are Representative, Commissives, Directives, Expressives, and Declaration.

IV. DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter is going to discuss the data which are obtained from a drama entitled The Lady from the Sea by Henrik J. Ibsen that was published in 1980 by Eyre Methuen in London. The data constitute the utterances as the form of dialogue. The researcher collects the data that are formed by a single act and have present tense from act one until act five. Thereafter the data are categorized according to their forms, kinds, and classifications.

4.1 The Analysis of the English Speech Acts Based on Their Forms

The researcher selects and collects the data in the form of utterances which have present tense. The utterances which have present tense are performed at the moment the speaker utters an utterance. In uttering a declarative sentence such as 'I suggest you to go to a doctor', the speaker is performing an act of suggesting. The speaker is suggesting the hearer to go to a doctor, whereas in uttering 'I suggested you to go to a doctor', the speaker does not perform an act of suggesting but he reports that a suggestion was made. It is an act of informing. Thus, the speaker chooses the utterance which have present tense is a reasonable matter. In addition to the speaker collects the data in the form of utterances which have present tense he also chooses the data that are formed by a single act.

Further, based on the way of speaker to convey his intention, the utterances which have present tense are grouped into a direct and an indirect speech act. A direct speech act means the speaker in direct way conveys his intention, it can be identified through a literal reading of the

grammatical form and vocabulary of a sentence that is uttered. Thereafter, an indirect speech act means the speaker in indirect way conveys his intention, it is the real meaning of an utterance. The difference between direct and indirect way in conveying the speaker's intention depends on the speaker who utters an utterance. In this case, the speakers that are took from a drama are differentiated into seven main characters, namely : Dr Wangel, a country doctor; Ellida, Dr Wangel's second wife; Hilde, Dr Wangel's daughter by a previous marriage; Bolette, Dr Wangel's daughter by the previous marriage; Mr Arnholm, a schoolmaster (Dr Wangel's friend); Lyngstrand, a sculptor; and a stranger, a sailor. The following are the utterances :

I. The direct speech acts in data are as the following :

1) They are imperative sentences :

Act one (p.127-146)

[01] Au revoir, monsieur ! **Give my love to Mother Jensen !** (p.132)

[02] Father ! **Look !** (p.133)

[03] Yes do that, will you children ? **Bring us some seltzer and some Lemonade. And some brandy, too, perhaps.** (p.135)

[04] Tell me more. (p.139)

[05] Tell us about it. (p.143)

Act two (p.147-161)

[06] Yes. **Come and sit beside me.** (p.152)

[07] Tell me ! (p.154)

[08] Tell me more about that. (p.156)

Act three (p.162-174)

- [09] Don't say that, Bolette. (p.163)
- [10] Don't look at me ! (p.168)
- [11] Don't look at me like that ! (p.169)
- [12] Don't touch me ! Please ! (p.171)

Act four (p.175-192)

- [13] Don't go out this morning, my dear. (p.184)
- [14] Call it what you like (p.187)

Act five (p.193-209)

- [15] Look ! (p.195)

2) They are declarative sentences :

Act one (p.127-146)

- [01] Well, young ladies, here I am again. (p.132)
- [02] Well, here she is, our Lady from the Sea. (p.136)
- [03] I'm not speaking of Wangel. (p.139)

Act three (p.162-174)

- [03] I want to talk to her. (p.169)
- [04] I simply don't understand you. (p.188)
- [05] I don't want to lie. (p.188)
- [06] You are like the sea. (p.189)
- [07] I don't know. (p.190)
- [08] We want to go on the fjord tonight, and – (p.191)
- [09] Ellida wants to go home to the sea again. (p.191)

Act five (p.193-209)

[10] You can accept it from me, Bolette. (p.197)

[11] I can't bear to think about it. (p.199)

[12] I cannot go with you. (p.206)

[13] The Englander is sailing now. (p.208)

3) They are interrogative sentences :

Act one (p.127-146)

[01] You wish to look at my work ? (p.128)

[02] Where do you live now, then? (p.132)

[03] Are you free for the day now, father ? (p.133)

[04] Is your wife not at home today ? (p.135)

[05] Is that you, Wangel ? (p.136)

[06] Then why do you bother to tell me this? (p.140)

[07] Are you looking for the girls, Mr. Lyngstrand ? (p.140)

[08] Why do you say luckily ? (p.142)

[09] Why do you think that ? (p.144)

Act three (p.162-174)

[10] Who's coming ? (p.162)

[11] Do you really believe that ? (p.165)

[12] What does he think ? (p.167)

[13] Do you anything else about him ? (p.173)

Act four (p.175-192)

[14] What about her ? (p.177)

- [15] Do you believe that ? (p.178)
- [16] Is your stepmother down bathing today too? (p.179)
- [17] What do you know about that ? (p.179)
- [18] Do you know that young man well ? (p.180)
- [19] What time is it, Wangel ? (p.185)
- [20] What do you see ? (p.187)

Act five (p. 193-209)

- [21] What are you saying ? (p.198)
- [22] Why do you think that ? (p.201)
- [23] What makes you hold on to me so relentlessly ? (p.204)
- [24] What will you do to me ? (p.205)

II. The indirect speech acts in the data are as the following :

- [01] I'm not speaking of Wangel. (p.139)
- [02] Please forgive me, young ladies, for lagging so far behind you. (p.148)
- [03] I'll run down to the turning and shout them. (p.149)
- [04] Would you like to come with us, Dr. Arnholm ? (p.151)
- [05] Mr Lyngstrand --- would you mind waiting a minute ? (p.159)
- [06] We know how to clip his wings. (p.173)
- [07] I'll explain to you latter. (p.174)
- [08] Please don't tell anyone. (p.182)
- [09] I'll track them down somewhere. (p.185)
- [10] Father dear, the food's on the table. (p.192)
- [11] I will keep my promise. (p.200)
- [13] We'll come on in a few minutes. (p.204)

The data in the form of utterances which consist of declarative, interrogative, and imperative sentences may have various acts. When someone speaks to others, it is stated that he means something by what he says which it is said to have a meaning. Further, what is meant by the meaning of speech act such as : promising, advising, informing, ordering, requesting, apologizing and so on. All of these acts as the kinds of speech act.

The following utterances constitute the utterances which are grouped into the direct and indirect speech acts, then each utterances are analyzed into the meaning of utterances. The data are as follows :

[01] Ballested : **You wish to look at my work ?**

Lyngstrand : Yes, I'd like to very much.

Ballested asks whether Lyngstrand wishes to look at Ballested's work. It is an act of asking. It is the same as the utterance as follows :

- ◆ Is your wife not at home today ? (p.135).
- ◆ Is that you, Wangel ? (p.136).
- ◆ Then why do you bother to tell me this? (p.140).
- ◆ Are you looking for the girls, Mr. Lyngstrand ? (p.140).
- ◆ Why do you say luckily ? (p.142).
- ◆ Why do you think that ? (p.144).
- ◆ Who's coming ? (p.162).
- ◆ Do you really believe that ? (p.165).
- ◆ What does he think ? (p.167).
- ◆ Do you anything else about him ? (p.173).
- ◆ What about her ? (p.177).
- ◆ Is your stepmother down bathing today too? (p.179).
- ◆ What do you know about that ? (p.179).
- ◆ Do you know that young man well ? (p.180).
- ◆ What time is it, Wangel ? (p.185).
- ◆ What do you see ? (p.187).

- ◆ What are you saying ? (p.198).
- ◆ Why do you think that ? (p.201).
- ◆ What makes you hold on to me so relentlessly ? (p.204).
- ◆ What will you do to me ? (p.205).

[02] Wangel : **Well, young ladies, here I am again** (Enters through garden gate).

Bolette (going into the garden to meet him) : Oh, father ! It's good to have you back !

Mr Wangel asserts that he is here again to his daughter named Bolette. It is an act of asserting. It is the same as the utterance as the following :

- ◆ Well, here she is, our Lady from the Sea. (p.136).
- ◆ I want to talk to her. (p.169).
- ◆ I simply don't understand you. (p.188).
- ◆ I don't want to lie. (p.188).
- ◆ You are like the sea. (p.189).
- ◆ I don't know (p.190).
- ◆ We want to go on the fjord tonight, and – (p.191).
- ◆ I can't bear to think about it. (p.199).

[03] Hilde (half aloud) : **Au revoir, monsieur ! Give my love to Mother Jensen.**

Bolette (quietly, shaking her by arm) : Hilde, you little beast ! Are you mad ? He could easily have heard you.

Hilde orders her sister named Bolette to give her greetings to Mother Jensen.

It is an act of ordering. It is the same as the utterance as the following :

- ◆ Father ! **Look !** (p.133).
- ◆ Yes do that, will you children ? **Bring us some seltzer and some Lemonade. And some brandy, too, perhaps.** (p.135).

- ◆ Tell me more. (p.139).
- ◆ Tell us about it. (p.143).
- ◆ Yes. Come and sit beside me. (p.152).
- ◆ Tell me ! (p.154).
- ◆ Tell me more about that. (p.156).
- ◆ Don't say that, Bolette. (p.163).
- ◆ Don't look at me ! (p.168).
- ◆ Don't look at me like that ! (p.169).
- ◆ Don't touch me ! Please ! (p.171).
- ◆ Don't go out this morning, my dear. (p.184).
- ◆ Call it what you like (p.187).
- ◆ Look ! (p.195).

[04] Lyngstrand (goes to the veranda and greets her) : **Good morning, Miss Wangel.**

Bolette (learning over the rail) : Why, hullo, Mr Lyngstrand, is it you ?
Good morning. Forgive me a moment, I must just-- (goes back into the house).

Mr Lyngstrand expresses his feeling that he gives a greeting to Miss Bolette. This utterance is an act of greeting. It is the same as the utterance as follows :

(p.168) Stranger (walks slowly along by the fence and looks into the garden. Then he sees Ellida, stops, look hard and searchingly at her, and says softly) : **Good evening, Ellida.**

(p.193) Ballested (outside the garden fence) : **Why, good evening, Doctor ! Good evening, Mrs Wangel.**

[05] Lyngstrand : **Please forgive me, young ladies, for lagging so far behind you.**

Hilde : Have you got yourself a parasol now too ?

Lyngstrand expresses his feeling to Hilde that he asks an apology because he is lagging so far behind Hilde. This utterance is an act of apologizing. Lyngstrand apologizes to Hilde for lagging so far behind her.

[06] Lyngstrand (getting up) : I'll run down to the turning and shout to them.

Hilde : You'll have to shout very loud.

Lyngstrand asserts that he will run down to the turning and shout to Mr Wangel and his wife. This utterances is not an act of asserting, it is an act of volunteering. Lyngstrand is volunteering to run down and shout to Mr Wangel and his wife to Hilde. It is the same as the utterance as the following : (p.185) Wangel : I think you'll find them down there by the pond.

Arnholm : I'll track them down somewhere. (Nods and passes through the veranda out into the garden , right)

[07] Bolette : Father dear, the food's on the table.

Wangel (with forced composure) : Is it, child ? Good, good ! Dr Arnholm, please ! Let us go in and drink a farewell cup to – to the Lady from the Sea.

Bolette asserts that the food is on the table to Mr Wangel (her father). This utterance is not an act of asserting, it is an act of offering. Bolette is offering her father some food. It is the same as the utterance as the following :

(p.197) Bolette : And you – you are prepared to help me to achieve all this ?

But how can I accept such an offer from – from a stranger ?

Arnholm : You can accept it from me, Bolette.

[08] Ellida : Mr Lyngstrand -- would you mind waiting a minutes?

Ellida asks Mr Lyngstrand whether he is willing to wait a minutes. This utterance is rather an act of pleading than an act of asking. Ellida pleads Mr Lyngstrand to wait for a minute. It is the same as the utterance in the following :

(p.182) Arnholm (look at him amazed) : What ? Was that why you wrote ?

Wangel : **Please don't tell anyone.**

[09] Wangel : I don't understand a word--

Ellida : **I'll explain to you later.**

Ellida is asserting to her husband that she will explain to her husband later. This utterance does not an act of asserting, but it is rather an act of promising. Ellida promises her husband to explain something latter. It is the same as the utterance as the following :

(p.200) Bolette : I shall be able to see the world. To live. You promised me that

Arnholm : **I will keep my promise.**

(p.204) Wangel : **We'll come on in a few minutes.**

For the analysis already described, the meaning of direct speech act always performs one of the act of asserting, ordering, and asking. On the other hand, the meaning of indirect speech act performs the various acts, such as : promising, volunteering, offering, apologizing, pleading, informing, and so on. Regarding with the meaning of a direct speech act, it can be assumed that it is connected with the systematic relationship between the form of uttered sentence and the act that is carried out in uttering it. The relation is quite straightforward, it can be proved in the table that has given in chapter two. There is a simple matching of sentence type with the acts. An act of asking is indicated by an interrogative sentence. An interrogative sentence is the speaker asks for information to hearer. The question will be assigned by an interrogative pronoun, such as : Are you free for the day now, father ? (p.133), Is your wife not at home today ? (p.135), Do you know that young man well ? (p.180); an interrogative adverb, such as : Where do you

live now, then ? (p.132), Why do you think that ? (p.144), Who's coming ? (p.162), What time is it, Wangel ? (p.185); the form of declarative sentence, such as : You wish to look at my work ? (p.128). Further, an act of asserting is indicated by a declarative sentence. A declarative sentence is the speaker makes an assertion or states a fact to hearer. The declarative sentence, such as : Wangel (smiling and stretching out his hands to her) : Well, here is, our Lady from the Sea (p.136), Hilde (looking down right) : They're coming now (p.149), Stranger (nodding towards Ellida) : I want to talk to her (p.169), and so on. The last, an act of ordering is indicated by an imperative sentence. The imperative sentence is the speaker issues a command or a request. The imperative sentence, such as : Tell us about it (p.143), Don't look at me ! (p.169), Call it what you like (p.187), and so on. On the other hand, dealing with the meaning of indirect speech act , the systematic relation between the form of uttered sentence and the act is carried out in uttering it is not straightforward. Obviously the simple matching of acts with sentence type has plenty of exception. The form of uttered sentence such as declarative, interrogative, and imperative can carry out various acts.

4.1.1 The Analysis of English Speech Act in its Relation to Felicity Conditions

Again, in the previous chapter it has stated that the felicity conditions are a number of conditions have to be met in order to be felicitous in the performance. Further, there are three kinds of felicity condition, namely :

- 1) preparatory condition : it relates to whether the person performing a speech act has the authority to do so;
- 2) sincerity condition : it relates to whether the speech act is performed sincerely;
- 3) essential condition : it

relates to the way the speaker is committed to a certain kind of belief or behaviour.

Every kind of acts is said to be felicitous if at least one felicity condition fulfilled. It potentially have an appropriate condition, thereby, felicity condition as a set of such condition is a term to refer to the criteria which must be satisfied to achieve a certain purpose. Further, the data which contain the meaning of utterance will be analyzed in order to fulfil one of the condition of the felicity condition. A good way of discovering the felicity conditions of an utterance is to imagine a situation in which the participants in the process of communication carry out such an act. Thus, it is needed to pay attention the relationship between the speaker and hearer. The following utterances are the exceptions based on the relationship between speaker and hearer :

[01] Hilde (half aloud) : Au revoir, monsieur ! **Give my love to Mother Jensen.**

Bolette (quietly, shaking her by the arm) : Hilde, you little beast ! Are you mad ? He could easily have heard you.

Hilde asserts that she request to give her greetings to Mother Jensen to her sister named Bolette. This utterance is an act of requesting. Hilde requests her sister named Bolette to give her greetings to Mother Jensen. It is the same as the utterance as the following :

- ◆ Father ! Look ! (p.133).
- ◆ Tell me more. (p.139).
- ◆ Tell us about it. (p.143).
- ◆ Yes. **Come and sit beside me.** (p.152).
- ◆ Tell me ! (p.154).

- ◆ Tell me more about that. (p.156).
- ◆ Call it what you like. (p.187)
- ◆ Look ! (p.195)

[02] Bolette (to Wangel) : Shall we bring some seltzer and some lemonade into the garden room ? It'll soon be too hot to sit out there.

Wangel : Yes, do that, will you children ? **Bring us some seltzer and some lemonade. And some brandy, too, perhaps.**

Mr Wangel orders his daughter named Bolette to bring her father and his friend (Mr Arnholm) some seltzer, lemonade, and brandy. This utterance is an act of ordering. Mr Wangel is ordering his daughter to bring some seltzer, lemonade, and brandy to him.

[03] Arnholm : But that's impossible ! Why, you didn't even know Wangel then.

Ellida : **I'm not speaking of Wangel.**

Ellida (Mr Wangel's wife) asserts to Mr Arnholm that she does not speak something to her husband. This utterance is an act of informing. Ellida informs Mr Arnholm that she does not speak something to her husband. It is the same as the utterances as the following :

(p.208) Arnholm (looking at Ellida and Wangel) : The Englander is sailing now.

[04] Ellida (as she enters, to Wangel) : **Don't go out this morning, my dear.**

Wangel : No, of course I won't. I'll stay at home with you. (indicates

Arnholm, as the latter comes over to them) But aren't you going to say good morning to our friend ?

Ellida asserts to her husband that he may not go out this morning. This utterance is an act of forbidding. Ellida is forbidding her husband to go out this morning. It is the same as the utterance as the following :

- ◆ Don't say that, Bolette. (p.163).
- ◆ Don't look at me ! (p.168).
- ◆ Don't look at me like that ! (p.169).
- ◆ Don't touch me ! Please ! (p.171).
- ◆ Don't go out this morning, my dear. (p.184).

It is stated that a good way of discovering the felicity conditions of an utterance is to imagine the situation in which the participants in the process of communication carry out such an act. With that, it is an important thing to know the relationship between the participants in the process of communication that is happened in the drama entitled The Lady from the Sea by Henrik J. Ibsen as the data. The main characters in this drama are :

- 1) Dr Wangel, a country doctor
- 2) Ellida, Dr Wangel's second wife
- 3) Hilde, Dr Wangel's daughter by a previous marriage
- 4) Bolette, Dr Wangel's daughter by the previous marriage
- 5) Mr Arnholm, a schoolmaster (Dr Wangel's friend)
- 6) Lyngstrand, a sculptor
- 7) A stranger, a sailor

Further, the following are the various act which is determined by their felicity condition :

- 1) forbidding has an appropriate condition that the thing which is forbidden must be something the speaker does not want to happen (essential condition).
- 2) informing an appropriate condition that speaker has some reason for wanting hearer to know it (preparatory condition).
- 3) promising has an appropriate condition that speaker must intend to carry out the thing promised (sincerity condition).
- 4) volunteering has an appropriate condition that the speaker has an ability to do something (preparatory condition).
- 5) apologizing has an appropriate condition that the thing which is apologized must be something the speaker feels to be at fault (essential condition).
- 6) offering has an appropriate condition that the thing offered must be something that the speaker want to (essential condition).
- 7) pleading has an appropriate condition that the hearer is in a position of authority over the speaker (preparatory condition).
- 8) greeting has an appropriate condition that the thing which is sent must be something the speaker feels happy (essential condition).

4.2 The Analysis of English Speech Act Based On Their Classifications

Process of communication between speaker and hearer, actually, will produce various acts performed in saying something, it means, one can perform a kind of speech act which can be classified among five basic classification of speech act, namely : representatives, commissives, directives,

expressives, and declaration. Again as stated by Searle that there are five classification of speech act that one can perform in speaking. On the basis of the previous analysis, every kind of speech act that is obtained by indirect illocution of utterance point of view can be one of the categorization of speech act.

- 1) representatives which commit speaker to the truth of some proposition that is used to affect the hearer's mental and to change the hearer's attitude, it constitutes : informing, warning.
- 2) directives which are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something, it constitutes : pleading, asking, recommending, inquiring and forbidding.
- 3) commissives which commit the speaker to some future course of action, it constitutes : offering, promising, and volunteering.
- 4) expressive which express a psychological state, it constitutes : apologizing.

V. CONCLUSION

The process of communication is said succeed if the participants that are involved in a certain topic of communication can understand one another. The speaker tries to express his intention, on the other side the hearer tries to capture the message of the speaker's utterance. Further, when the speaker speaks to hearer to express his ideas, feelings, and emotions he is also doing a certain act automatically. For example, it is described that the speaker says to his father Could you possible turn the light off ?, the speaker does not only express his ideas to turn off the light, but he is also doing a certain act, namely, he is requesting his father to turn off the light. Further, the speaker says to his daughter Bring me a cup of coffee , the speaker does not request to take a cup of coffee anymore, but he rather orders his daughter to take a cup of coffee for him.

In data, it is found a dialogue between Ellida and Bolette, in this case Ellida is Bolette's stepmother. Ellida states to her stepdaughter Come, children. Let's put my flowers in water with others. Ellida directly expresses her intention to order her stepdaughter to come and put her flowers in water with others. Furthermore, it is found a dialogue between Dr. Arnholm and Bolette, in this case Dr. Arnholm is friend of Bolette's father. Bolette states to her father's friend Would you like to come with us, Dr. Arnholm ?. Actually, Bolette can directly express her intention by saying 'Come with us, Dr. Arnholm' but she expresses her intention by Would you like to come with us, Dr. Arnholm ? to denote a politeness. With that, the difference way of the speaker conveys his intention to hearer is influenced by social status. The social status is divided into achieved and ascribed status. In data, the

achieved status that it is obtained through struggle such as : a doctor, a schoolmaster, a wife, a husband, a sailor, and a sculptor. The ascribed status is a social status which assigned at birth. The difference way of uttering something to various people is indoctrinated in human's mind since they were born. It is done by the parents at home, teachers at school or society environment. They all are refer to a statement that a subordinate should more polite to the superior in conveying his utterance. This condition presented for human in difference social status that describe the difference way between superior and subordinate in uttering an utterance is not only in Indonesia that clearly still obeys structural values for the superior and subordinate's behaviour in interaction with his society, as in Javanese. It is also happened in England, as western countries, where the view of freedom is exalted.

In the research, it is found that speech act used in the drama The Lady from the Sea is grouped into two forms, namely, direct and indirect speech act. The direct speech act is the speaker in direct way convey his intention, in contrast the indirect speech act is the speaker in indirect way convey his intention. Further, the act of promising, informing, volunteering, offering, and so on that are happen in the process of communication in this drama are showed the kinds of speech act and also can be categorized into the classification of speech act.

The value of social status that has been indoctrinated by society in human's mind since they were born have stuck to their mind, it is not easy to change. So, unconsciously they will place themselves in accordance with their role based on their social status. In relation with the research, the superior tends to express a direct speech act. Superior feels that he should exceed subordinate.

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