

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Remembering the importance of understanding utterances of the speaker and the listener in a communication act, I decide to analyse it. The analysis of language is that we understand the meaning of a linguistic message only on the basis of the words and structure of the sentence used to convey that message. We certainly rely on the syntactic structure and lexical items used in a linguistic message to arrive at an interpretation.

In uttering any sentence, a speaker could be seen to have performed some acts, or to be precise an illocutionary act. In the play "***A Streetcar Named Desire***" we see how this act is applied.

From the analysis of illocutionary acts in "***A Streetcar Named Desire***" I get conclusion that the functions of illocutionary acts which are representatives, expressive, directives, commissives, declaratives, and verdictives are evident in the dialogues of Tennessee William's famous plays "***A Streetcar Named Desire***".

The representatives consist of stating, claiming, telling, suggesting, swearing, predicting, and insisting, while expressive consist of congratulation, thanking, welcoming, and greeting. Directives consists of requesting, commanding, inviting, and questioning. Commissives consists of promising and threatening, while Declarative only blessing and firing. The last function of illocutionary act is verdictives which consists of assessing and estimating.

The functions which are not applied in the play are representatives consisting of hypothesising and predicting, expressives consisting of congratulating, deploring and condoling, directives consists of pleading and daring, while commissives of vowing, whereas the declaratives consists of baptising and verdictives of ranking only.

Each function of illocutionary act could be recognised from the use of 'verb'. For instance the use of the verb 'tell' emphasises an intention of the speaker. One makes something known clearly if he uses the verb 'tell'. The use of the verb 'thank' in thanking may expresses gratitude and appreciation. The use of repetitive questions may indicate an act of insisting. The act of insisting is identified with the use of exclamatory mark in a written text and rising intonation in a dialogue and the use of syntactic repetition may also indicate an act of insisting. The use of the

imperative form is the most common form for commands. It is very direct used in informal situations among friends. The use of the form of a negative imperative is used to tell someone not to do something. One characteristic which can be used as a sign for recognising the act of claiming is the use of possessive pronouns. One asks a question when he or she needs some information or feels doubt about something by using an interrogative sentence. The use of question word 'where' is used to ask question about place. The use of 'what' is used to ask for a 'thing', 'how' asks about manner, 'what kind of' asks about the variety or type of something, 'what he or she is like' asks for description of appearance. The use of negative question and usually a contraction is used, for example 'does not' become 'doesn't'. It is usually used in informal situation and in everyday speech. Negative question can mean giving a suggestions, an idea. The use of 'who' refers to people and 'why' is used to ask for reason.

The hearer will understand the speaker's intention and the hearer also should have a knowledge and belief in order to interpret the speaker's intention well. Therefore, understanding the distinction of meanings is important for both the speaker and the hearer. In addition, situational context has a big role, too. In a communication, either the speaker or the hearer should be aware of the circumstances. In a certain

condition, the hearer would know what the speaker implies, expresses, and says in the performance of the act.

Most of the functions of illocutionary acts are applied in the play. The analysis also shows that to communicate with others in order to express facts, views, problems and reports is very dominant.

Based on the data analysis, I find out there are ways of recognising certain utterances as an illocutionary acts. Firstly, one can recognise an illocutionary act from the use of verb in a sentence. Secondly, by the use of question word for making a question and by understanding the context where the utterance is used. It means that knowledge about situational context is very useful in understanding one's utterance. As the table shows the highest frequency of use are questioning (67), commanding (26), telling (17), stating (12), and insisting (11). To conclude the analysis also shows that the main function of language is the transactional function that is passing on information. It shows that people communicate with others in order to ask information and to pass on messages.

BIBLIOGRAPHY