

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the analysis of data finding in Hamm and Clov conversation. The writer analyzes the data based on Searle classification and Leech theory to understand the type of illocutionary act and function by focusing on Speech act theory. The findings related to formulated research problem. The type of illocutionary acts have five types, those are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The function of this illocutionary acts are competitive, convival, collaborative, and conflictive. It will be explained later. This chapter is divided into two parts: the research findings and discussions.

4.1 The Type of Illocutionary Acts

The type of this illocutionary acts appear into five types, those are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. It will use in the dialogue among Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama.

4.1.1 Representatives

Fragment 1

CLOV (*fixed gaze, tonelessly*):

Finished, it's finished, nearly finished, it must be nearly finished.

(*Pause.*)

Grain upon grain, one by one, and one day, suddenly, there's a heap, a little heap, the impossible heap.

(Pause.)

I can't be punished any more.

(Pause.)

I'll go now to my kitchen, ten feet by ten feet by ten feet, and wait for him to whistle me.

The utterance [1.1] emphasize of the felling of concluding which becomes of the indicators of representative type. Clov has done all the activity in Hamm's house, he feels satisfied at that time. The utterance is representative because the speaker describes some state of affairs. The utterance includes concluding (expressing the satisfied in his activity). It knows in the utterance as *finished, it's finished, nearly finished, it must be nearly finished*.

The utterance [1.2] is representative because the speaker commits to the truth of expressed proposition. He expresses the denying into himself. It knows as the utterance "*I can't be punished any more*", this utterance expressed by Clov to Hamm that he is can't do anything because he is just the servant. He is only doing something when his employer commands him.

In this utterance, Clov expresses the information that he wants do something in the kitchen. It knows as representative act which utterance "*I'll go now to my kitchen, ten feet by ten feet by*

ten feet, and wait for him to whistle me". The utterance [1.3] is representative because it commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition; he announces the information to the hearer that he will go to kitchen, it includes informing.

Fragment 2

HAMM:

Enough, it's time it ended, in the shelter, too.

(Pause.)

And yet I hesitate, I hesitate to... to end. Yes, there it is, it's time it ended and yet I hesitate to—

(He yawns.)

—to end.

(Yawns.)

God, I'm tired, I'd be better off in bed.

(He whistles. Enter Clov immediately. He halts beside the chair.)

You pollute the air!

(Pause.)

Get me ready, I'm going to bed.

The type of illocutionary acts is representative with the illocutionary force of concluding because it commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. Hamm feels the ending in his dreams. He wants free in his life, nothing the shelter too. It knows

with this utterance [2.1] *enough, its time it ended, in the shelter, too.*

The utterance [2.2] is representative because the speaker says the truth that he wants the ending. There is representative with illocutionary force concluding. He is tired with his condition so he will conclude and sleep on the bed. It knows the utterance like _end.

The utterance [2.3] is representative because the speaker stating to the hearer that he wants free in his life, the speaker expresses the utterance “*god I’m tired, I’d be better off in bed,*” Hamm feels tired with this condition so that, he decisions to sleep on the bed, it has illocutionary force stating.

Fragment 3

CLOV: I can't be getting you up and putting you to bed every five minutes, I have things to do.

(Pause.)

The utterance is representative because the speaker commits to the truth of expressed proposition. It follows the illocutionary force of denying. Clov says that he will reject what his employer commanded. He has something to do, he does not help him. It knows in the context “*I can't be getting you up and putting you to bed every five minutes,*” it expresses Clov to reject his employer.

Fragment 4

HAMM: One of these days I'll show them to you.

(Pause.)

It seems they've gone all white.

(Pause.)

The utterance of this fragment [4.1] is representative because it commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. It follows the illocutionary force of informing, the speaker gives information to the hearer about his condition. It occurs in the utterance “*one of these days I'll show them to you.*” The function is collaborative because it commits the speaker to the truth of expressed propositional condition.

The type of this illocutionary [4.2] is representative because the speaker explains that he has bad condition. The illocutionary force is stating. Hamm produced this utterance stating that getting the explanation about his condition. It knows the utterance “*it seems they've gone all white.*” It commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition.

Fragment 5

HAMM (*groping for wall*): It's a lie! Why do you lie to me?

The sentence produced by Hamm is giving declaration of conjecturing to the Clov as the hearer. Hamm does not believe that Clov will complain his request. Clov has lied to Hamm as the

employer. The type of this illocutionary acts is representative with illocutioanry force conjecturing. It occurs because it commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition.

Fragment 6

HAMM: But it should be sinking. Look again.

The type of this illocutionary acts is representative because it describes some state of affairs. The illocutionary force is predicting. The speaker expresses his utterance with predicting the weather is cloudy because the situation is gray.

4.1.2 Directives

Fragment 1

HAMM:

Me—

(he yawns)

—to play.

Can there be misery—

(he yawns)

—loftier than mine? No doubt. Formerly. But now?

(Pause.)

My father?

(Pause.)

My mother?

(Pause.)

My... dog?

(Pause.)

Get me ready, I'm going to bed.

Hamm is the employer in his house; he starts the dialogue in this drama. He gets up on his sleeping. He feels quiet in this house, his mother and father do not in the house. He looks around the bins, there is not people live in there. He calls “*my mother? My mother? My..dog?,*” there is not voice to answer his asking. He commits the type of illocutionary act, it is directive. The utterance [1.1] is directive because the speaker intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer.

The utterance [1.2] is directive because the speaker commands something to help him doing something. This illocutionary force is commanding. Hamm has tired with his condition. He is can't do anything again so that, he calls Clov to help him to bedroom. Clov helps him because he always keeps him in Hamm house.

Fragment 2

HAMM: And what of it?

The type of illocutionary acts is directive with illocutionary force asking. The utterance is directive because the speaker intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. The

act of question something found of this sentence “*and what of it?*,” Hamm expresses his desire and intention that the hearer because his question.

Fragment 3

HAMM: Did you ever see my eyes?

CLOV: No.

Hamm asks to Clov about his condition. He feels bad condition in his eyes. Clov is never seeing his eyes because he uses black glasses. Suddenly, Hamm asks to see his eyes and Clov is answering no because he has something to do. Based on explanation above, the type of illocutionary acts is directive with illocutionary force asking. It occurs because the speaker intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer.

Fragment 4

HAMM: Did you never have the curiosity, while I was sleeping, to take off my glasses and look at my eyes?

CLOV: Pulling back the lids?

(Pause.)

No.

The utterance is directive because it attempts the addressee to do something, the speaker intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. This illocutionary force is asking. It is known as a directive act which utterance “*Did you never have the*

curiosity, while I was sleeping, to take off my glasses and look at my eyes?," Hamm expresses his utterance with asking to Clov. He needs to know the condition his eyes because he seems white light.

Fragment 5

HAMM: What time is it?

CLOV: The same as usual.

In this sentence stated that Hamm want to know about the time. He asks to Clov about the time, he answers the same as usual. The type of illocutionary is directive with illocutionary force of asking because the speaker intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer.

Fragment 6

HAMM: Have you looked?

CLOV: Yes.

HAMM: Well?

CLOV: Zero.

The utterance is directive and it is used to make questioning statement. It is directive with illocutionary force of asking because the speaker intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. The speaker asks to see his eyes. The hearer is responding his question.

Fragment 7

HAMM: Apart from that, how do you feel?

CLOV: I don't complain.

HAMM: You feel normal?

CLOV (*irritably*): I tell you I don't complain.

In this utterance, Hamm expresses asking to Clov about what does feel in this day. Clov just answer that he does not complain. He knows when Hamm asks something he never complain because he is the servant. The utterance is directive because includes expression of asking, the speaker intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. It knows in the utterance “*apart from that, how do you feel?*”.

Fragment 8

HAMM:

You exaggerate.

(Pause.)

Don't stay there, you give me the shivers.

The utterance of this sentence is directive because the speaker used to get the hearer to do something. In this sentence, the speaker is doing requesting to the hearer. Hamm requests Clov to move his place beside the chair. The illocutionary force is requesting.

Fragment 9

Hamm: Sit on him!

The type of this illocutionary acts is directive because the speaker intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. It includes the illocutionary force of ordering. The speaker is ordering to sits on his place of parent but the hearer rejects it. He does not sit on him and the speaker does not stand because the speaker is always sitting on the chair as the employer and the hearer is always standing as the servant.

4.1.3 Commissives

Fragment 1

**HAMM: I'll give you just enough to keep you from dying.
You'll be hungry all the time.**

The utterance is commissive because it commits the speaker to some future action. The speaker will promise that the hearer will leave him, he will be hungry all the time. It knows in the sentence "*I'll give you just enough to keep you from dying. You'll be hungry all the time.*" It is the illocutionary force of promising.

4.1.4 Expressives

Fragment 1

HAMM (*relieved*):

Ah, you gave me a fright!

(Pause. Coldly)

Forgive me.

(Pause. Louder.)

I said, Forgive me.

The illocutionary acts type of this sentence is expressive. It is because this sentence shows the feeling of the speaker. The illocutionary force in the sentence is apologizing. The speaker just asks sorry to the hearer because he has mistake in his action. The speaker clarifies the utterance to ask sorry. It knows in the sentence “*forgive me, I said forgive me.*”

Fragment 2

HAMM *(coldly)*:

Forgive me.

(Pause. Louder.)

I said, Forgive me.

The illocutionary acts type of this sentence is expressive. The illocutionary force of this sentence is apologizing. The feeling that express in the sentence is regret. It occurs because he has said that Clov will be dying just as well here. Clov has offended with him so that, he says sorry about his action. It knows in the utterance as “*forgive me, I said, forgive me.*”

4.1.5 Declaratives

Fragment 1

HAMM:

The bigger a man is the fuller he is.

The kind of this utterance is declarative because it changes the reality in accord with the preposition of the declaration. The illocutionary force is naming. It is knowing as the utterance “*the bigger a man is the fuller hi is,*” Hamm thinks that his father is the fuller. He is the strong man; he wants to be as his father. He dreams to become a good leader in his life.

Fragment 2

CLOV: I've just got you up.

The utterance is declarative because the speaker explains his statement. It is utterance which effects a change in some, often institutionalized, state of affairs. This illocutionary force is defining. Clov explains to the hearer that he will get up his employer. It knows in the sentence “*I've just got you up,*” Clov is doing what his employer needed.

Fragment 3

HAMM: It'd need to rain.

CLOV: It won't rain.

The type of this illocutionary is declarative with illocutionary force defining because the speaker declares that it

would need to rain. It is commit illocutionary acts that change the reality in accord with the preposition of the declaration.

4.2 The Function of Illocutionary Acts

Furthermore, based on the second research problem “what is the function of illocutionary act performed by Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama.” it is found that Hamm and Clov use four functions of illocutionary acts. There are four functions of illocutionary acts: competitive, convival, collaborative and conflictive

4.2.1 Competitive

The types of illocutionary acts are directive and commissive. Those are including competitive function.

Fragment 1

Hamm: My father?

My mother?

My dog...?

Hamm asks to Clov about his family. He wants to know where they life now because he feels quiet in the house. It is intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer. It includes the function of competitive.

Fragment 2

Hamm: Get me ready, I'm going to bed.

Hamm feels tired on the chair, he commands Clov to move on the bed for resting. Clov is doing that because he always accompanies him anywhere. It belongs to competitive function because the speaker commands the hearer to do something.

Fragment 3

HAMM: And what of it?

Clov gets up his employer from his bed. Hamm asks Clov why you get up me in this time. Clov does not get up him in every five minutes. He has something to do. It has function of illocutionary act that includes competitive function because the speaker it is intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer. It aims at competing with the social purpose.

Fragment 4

HAMM: Did you ever see my eyes?

CLOV: No.

Hamm sits down on the chair, he likes the employer. Clov is beside him, he likes servant. Every day, Clov takes care of Hamm about his condition. Clov always accompanies him in anywhere and helps him

to check his condition. In this condition, Clov never check his eyes because he thinks his eyes in healthy condition. Moreover, this illocutionary act belongs to the competitive function because it is intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer.

Fragment 5

HAMM: Did you never have the curiosity, while I was sleeping, to take off my glasses and look at my eyes?

CLOV: Pulling back the lids?

(Pause.)

No.

Hamm feels bad condition of his eyes. He asks Clov to look his eyes because he is blind and used black glasses. Clov opens his glasses and look his eyes. The eyes are healthy condition, nothing something is adhering in his eyes. It is utterance that includes competitive function because the speaker commands the hearer to do something.

Fragment 6

Hamm: What time is it?

CLOV: The same as usual.

Hamm is blind, he does not see anything. He asks to help Clov about this time. All the time, Clov arranges his activity from he gets up

until sleeping again. Suddenly, Hamm commands Clov to see the time. Clov answers the time as usual. He continues to do something. It belongs to competitive function of illocutionary act. It occurs because the speaker is intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer.

Fragment 7

HAMM : Have you looked?

CLOV: Yes.

HAMM: Well?

CLOV: Zero.

Hamm is gesture towards window right. He commands Clov to look his eyes. Clov has looked it but his eyes do not something in his eyes. It includes the illocutionary act of directive and it includes competitive function. It occurs because the speaker commands the hearer to do something.

Fragment 8

HAMM: Apart from that, how do you feel?

CLOV: I don't complain.

HAMM: You feel normal?

CLOV (*irritably*): I tell you I don't complain.

The utterance of this sentence is asking. It includes competitive function because it is intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer. Hamm feels cool about this condition, it has rain. Clov does not complain when Hamm says something because it will not rain.

Fragment 9

HAMM:

You exaggerate.

(Pause.)

Don't stay there, you give me the shivers.

Clov uses telescope to look the cloud. He says that the cloud is gray, it will rain. From pole to pole is light black. Hamm feels shivers when Clov says like that. Hamm is requesting to move Clov beside him. It is the utterance that includes competitive function of illocutionary act. It is because the speaker is intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer.

Fragment 10

Hamm: Sit on him!

Hamm sits down on the chair, beside him there are two bins. Clov enter with biscuit. He gives to Hamm's father, he pushes him back

into the bin, closes the lid. Clov returns to his place beside the chair. Hamm orders Clov to sit on his father. Clov is rejecting it because he stands up; he never sits down like Hamm. It belongs to competitive function of illocutionary act because the speaker orders the hearer to do something.

Fragment 11

HAMM: I'll give you just enough to keep you from dying. You'll be hungry all the time.

Hamm promises to Clov, if he leaves him, he will be hungry all the time. Hamm is doing like that because he has kept him from dying. The utterance of the speaker includes competitive function because it is intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer.

4.2.2 Convival

The type of illocutionary act is expressive because speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. All of the fragment that includes expressive type, it belongs to convival function.

Fragment 1

HAMM (*relieved*):

Ah, you gave me a fright!

(Pause. Coldly)

Forgive me.

(Pause. Louder.)

I said, Forgive me.

The speaker expresses his utterance with asks sorry to the hearer. It includes convival function. Hamm says sorry to Clov because he has Clov suffer too much. He clarifies his sentence that he asks sorry to Clov.

Fragment 2

HAMM *(coldly)*:

Forgive me.

(Pause. Louder.)

I said, Forgive me.

Clov is seeing his light dying in the wall. Clov is afraid when he will die in Hamm's house because he wants free from Hamm. Hamm knows it so that he said Clov can die just as well here. His utterance makes Clov offended. Hamm asks sorry to him about his utterance. It

belongs convival function because it aims in compliant with the social purposes.

4.2.3 Collaborative

All of the fragment that includes representative type of illocutionary act. It belongs to collaborative function.

Fragment 1

CLOV (*fixed gaze, tonelessly*):

Finished, it's finished, nearly finished, it must be nearly finished.

(*Pause.*)

Grain upon grain, one by one, and one day, suddenly, there's a heap, a little heap, the impossible heap.

(*Pause.*)

I can't be punished any more.

(*Pause.*)

I'll go now to my kitchen, ten feet by ten feet by ten feet, and wait for him to whistle me.

Clov is the servant; he cleans all the things in Hamm's house. He puts the things in the place. He commits his job every day. After he

cleans and puts the things, he rests at moment. He stands beside Hamm and says “*finished, it’s finished, nearly finished, it must be nearly finished.*” It utterance [1.1] includes collaborative function because it is commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition.

The sentence [1.2] “*I can’t be punished any more*” includes collaborative function because the speaker expresses the truth of proposition. Clov does not commit anything, he is just the servant. Clov can do anything when his employer commands him.

The utterance [1.3] of the sentence “*I’ll go now to my kitchen*” is collaborative because the speaker commits to the truth of expressed proposition. It aims at ignoring the social purposes. Clov gives information to Hamm that he will continue to do the activity in the kitchen. He goes to kitchen at that time.

Fragment 2

HAMM:

Enough, it's time it ended, in the shelter, too.

(Pause.)

And yet I hesitate, I hesitate to... to end. Yes, there it is, it's time it ended and yet I hesitate to—

(He yawns.)

—to end.

(Yawns.)

God, I'm tired, I'd be better off in bed.

(He whistles. Enter Clov immediately. He halts beside the chair.)

You pollute the air!

(Pause.)

Get me ready, I'm going to bed.

The utterance [2.1] of the sentence “*enough, it's time it ended, in the shelter, too*” is collaborative function because it is commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. He expresses his utterance with concluding expression. He will conclude his dream and wants to free in his life. He does not want to the shelter.

Hamm sits down on the chair, he is sleeping. Clov wants to help him on the bed. He feels tired at that time and he wants to rest on the bed. The utterance [2.2] is collaborative function because the speaker commits to the truth of expressed proposition.

The sentence “*god I'm tired, I'd be better off in bed*” includes collaborative function because the speaker commits the stating that he will be better off in bed. Hamm commands Clov to accompany him in the bedroom.

Fragment 3

CLOV: I can't be getting you up and putting you to bed every five minutes, I have things to do.

(Pause.)

The utterance of this fragment is including collaborative function because the speaker commits the denying sentence to Hamm. He can not do anything because he has things to do. Clov gets up him at that time; he can not get him every five minutes.

Fragment 4

HAMM: One of these days I'll show them to you.

(Pause.)

It seems they've gone all white.

(Pause.)

The utterance [4.1] of the sentence “*one of these days I'll show them to you*” is collaborative function because the speaker gives information to the hearer that he will show his eyes. Hamm commands Clov to see his eyes. He feels bad condition at that time.

Hamm feels light white when he opens his eyes. He does not see because he is blind. Clov helps him to see his eyes because there is something in his eyes. The utterance [4.2] is collaborative function

because the speaker commits the stating expression in his utterance. It knows in the sentence “*it seems they’ve gone all white.*”

Fragment 5

HAMM (*groping for wall*): **It's a lie! Why do you lie to me?**

The utterance is declarative function because the speaker commits to the truth of expressed proposition. Clov commits the conjecturing, it occurs because Hamm always commands him and never know about his condition.

Fragment 6

HAMM: But it should be sinking. Look again.

The utterance is declarative function because the speaker commits the predicting something to the hearer. The weather is gray so that it will be rain. It is the prediction of the speaker.

4.2.4 Conflictive

The type of illocutionary act is declarative, it includes conflictive function. All of the fragment that includes declarative type, it has function of conflictive.

Fragment 1

Hamm: The bigger a man is the fuller he is.

The utterance is conflictive function because it aims at conflicting against the social purposes. Hamm's father has conflict with his body so that he gives name the fuller. The big and strong body are having Hamm's father.

Fragment 2

CLOV: I've just got you up.

The speaker commits the defining that he has got up his employer in his sleeping. Clov is doing his job to get up Hamm at that time. He never rejects it when Hamm commands him. The utterance includes conflictive because it aims at conflicting against the social purposes.

Fragment 3

HAMM: It'd need to rain.

CLOV: It won't rain.

The weather is gray, it will rain. Hamm feels the rain will go down. Clov is rejecting his statement because the rain will not go down. Clov has looked it. The utterance is conflictive function because the speaker commits the defining the about this weather.

To clarify the answers of the research problem, the discussion of the findings need to be done after data are obtained and analyzed. The types of illocutionary acts used by Hamm and Clov in *Endgame* drama,

there are five types of illocutionary acts, those are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Representative acts constitutes data number [1.1] “concluding”, [1.2] “denying”, [1.3] “informing”, [2.1] “concluding”, [2.2] “concluding”, [2.3] “stating”, [3.1] “denying”, [4.1] “informing”, [4.2] “stating”, [5.1] “conjecturing”, and [6.1] “predicting”. Directive acts constitutes data number [1.1] “asking”, [1.2] “naming”, [2.1], [3.1], [4.1], [5.1], [6.1], [7.1] “asking”, [8.1] “requesting”, and [9.1] “ordering”. Commissive acts constitutes data number [1.1] “promising”. Expressive acts constitutes data number [1.1] “apologizing”, and [2.1] “apologizing”. Declarative acts constitutes data number [1.1] “naming”, [2.1] “defining”, and [3.1] “defining”.

The functions of illocutionary acts are competitive, convival, collabortative, and conflictive. The function of competitive can be identified from directive and commissive acts. It constitutes data number [1.1], [1.2], [2.1], [3.1], [4.1], [5.1], [6.1], [7.1], [8.1], [9.1], and [1.1]. The function of convival can be identified from expressive acts. It constitutes data number [1.1], and [2.1]. The function of collaborative can be identified from representative acts. It constitutes data number [1.1], [1.2], [1.3], [2.1], [2.2], [2.3], [3.1], [4.1], [4.2], [5.1], and [6.1]. The function of conflictive can be identified from declarative acts. It constitutes data number [1.1], [2.1], and [3.1].