

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The objectives of this study entitled *The Pragmatic Attitudes and Actions in Obtaining the Goal: A Case Study of the Main Character in Lilian Helman's Drama Children Hour* are (1) to describe the goal wanted to be obtain, (2) to analyze pragmatic attitudes and action in obtaining the goal, (3) to analyze the result of pragmatic attitudes and actions. Library research including internet browsing is used to formulate the conceptual data of pragmatism, and related studies. The data corpus of this thesis includes all phrases, clauses, sentences, or discourse, which have relationship with pragmatism in Lilian Hellman's Drama *Children Hour*. Moreover philosophical approach is taken to analyze the data.

There are two goals wanted to be obtained by Mary. There are main goal and minor goal. The main goal is Mary's wants to leave the Wright-Dobie school for girls. And the minor goals are her wants to be free from any punishment and be assumed innocent.

Doing pragmatic attitudes and actions is Mary's strategy to make her goals come true. Mary is optimistic. Accordingly, she feels certain that she will succeed in her escape; she feels certain that her escape will be backed up; she feels certain that she will find the way to run away. Mary is also practical; she likes using her friends and her teachers to reach her goals. However, she can be compromise for accepting the inconvenient condition if necessary. Mary is result oriented. She can deceive

others, create rumors, persuade some important persons, and insist to do something as long as the actions and the attitudes bring the wanted result.

Mary's pragmatic attitudes and actions have some effects on herself and others. The effects of her optimism are as follows; since Mary feels certain that she will succeed in her escape, she feels capable of doing anything to obtain her goal; the following effect is she can reach her goal to go home; the fact that Mary feels certain that her escape will be backed up by her grandmother causes her to run her mission as soon as possible and to tell untrue stories bravely; this makes her grandmother allow her to stay home for a while; due to Mary's feeling certain that she will find the way to run away, she makes plan well and explains the plan to her friends convincingly; this facilitates her to run away. The effects of practicality can be seen reasoned in the following; because of using her friends, she can command her friends and get some money used to run away; however she is not successful in manipulating her teachers because they finally know her lies. Compromising by accepting the inconvenient condition makes her accept the inconvenient condition momentarily and rethink another way to get away from that place. The effects of result oriented actions can be summarized as follows; deceiving her teachers makes her get punished though she initially gets successful. Creating rumors about her teachers causes her grandmother to believe; accordingly, Mary is allowed not to go back to the school; unfortunately, the effect of persuasion is nothing since her grandmother denies it; nevertheless, because of her insisting, she is successful to stay longer in her grandmother's house. In short, most of her pragmatic attitudes and actions are successful in bringing her far

away from something she does not like, namely the school. Mary's pragmatic attitudes and actions also get negative impact on two of her teacher, they become isolated.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Baldwin, James Mark. 1901. *Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology*. New York: The Macmillan Company.
- Creighton, Penden. 1974. *Pragmatism*. Atlanta: Mercer University Press.
- Griffith, Kelley, Jr. 1990. *Writing Essay about Literature*. San Diego: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich.
- Guerin, Wilfred. L. 1976. *A Handbook of Critical Approaches to Literary*. London: Methuen & Co. Ltd.
- Hornby, Albert Sidney. 1995. *Oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Hudson, William. 1965. *An introduction to the study of Literature*. London: George G. Harrap
- James, William. 1907. *Pragmatism*. London: Harvard University Press.
- James, William. 1909. *Pragmatism's Conception of Truth*. Experiences d'un Psychiste. New york : Library of America.
- James, William. 1975. *Pragmatism*. Cambridge, MA and London: Oxford University Press.
- Kennedy, X. J. 1979. *An Introduction to Fiction, Poetry and Drama*. Toronto: Tuts. Little Brown and Company
- Kenney, William. 1966. *How to Analyze Fiction*. New York. Monarch Press
- Morris, William. 1969. *The American Heritage Dictionary of English Language*. New York: American Heritage Publishing Co, Inc.
- Porwadarminta, W. J. S. 1976. *Kamus Umum Bahasa Indonesia*. Jakarta: Balai Pustaka.
- Webster's New Millennium Dictionary of English*. 2002. Lexico Publishing Group.
<http://dictionary.com>

Wellek, Rene, Austen Warren. 1955. *Theory of Literature*. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston Inc.