

CHAPTER III
THE ANALYSIS OF TYPE OF SENTENCES IN
OSCAR WILDE’S PLAYSSCRIPTS *AN IDEAL HUSBAND* AND
THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST.

A. Types of sentences used in play scripts of Oscar Wilde’s *An Ideal Husband* and *The Importance of Being Earnest*

There are types of sentences which are used in play scripts of Oscar Wilde’s *An Ideal Husband* and *The Importance of Being Earnest*, that partly can be found in the table below:

No	Types of Sentences	Play script	Sentence
1	Declarative sentence	<i>An Ideal Husband</i>	–Mrs. Cheveley : <i>She has just reminded me that we were at school together.</i> –Vicomte De Nanjac: <i>They have a wonderful language. It should be more widely known.</i>
		<i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i>	–Algernon : <i>I believe it is customary in good society to take some slight refreshment at</i>

			<p><i>in the smoking room the last time he dined here.</i></p> <p>–Miss Prism: <i>Do not speak slightly of the three-volume novel, Cecily.</i></p>
4	Exclamatory sentence	<p><i>An Ideal Husband</i></p> <p><i>The Importance of Being Earnest</i></p>	<p>–Mabel Chiltern: <i>How very selfish of you!</i></p> <p>–Lord Goring: <i>How very nice of you!</i></p> <p>–Cecily: <i>How wonderfully clever you are!</i></p> <p>–Jack: <i>How utterly unromantic you are!</i></p>

B. When are types of sentences used by characters in play scripts of Oscar Wilde's *An Ideal Husband* and *The Importance of Being Earnest*

1. Declarative sentence

There are a lot of declarative sentences used in *An Ideal Husband* and *The Importance of Being Earnest* play scripts, generally the character uses declarative sentence is for giving statement appropriate to the definition of declarative sentence: "declarative sentences are used when you want to make a statement." The writer sure that declarative sentence is simple sentence that was be dominant sentence in every dialogue especially in the play scripts what will be analyzed by writer. Though that confidence and analyze the sentence, the writer found a lot of declarative sentence that used to express:

A. For giving information

– Positive sentence

- Mrs. Marchmont : "I come here to be educated"(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Mrs. Marchmont in the party, when her friend Lady Basildon said "Never know why I go, never know why I go anywhere."

– Negative sentence

- Lane: "No, sir; it is not a very interesting subject."(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Lane, when she tried to abjure Algernon who said, “I don’t know that I am much interested in your family life, Lane”

B. Hesitancy

- Lady Chiltern: “I don't think Lord Goring has arrived yet.”(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Lady Chiltern, when Lord Caversham accosts and ask her question. “Good evening, Lady Chiltern! Has my good for nothing young son been here?”

- Lane: “I didn’t think it polite to listen, sir.”(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Lane, when she answer Algernon’s question who ask her by saying, “Did you hear what I was playing, Lane?”

C. Praise

- Vicomte De Nanjac: “And you are younger and more beautiful than ever.”(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Vicomte De Nanjac to praise Mrs. Cheveley because long time not see her, after Mrs. Cheveley said “Not since Berlin, Vicomte. Five years ago!”

- Algernon: “You are the prettiest girl I ever saw.”(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Algernon, when he tried to praise his cousin Cecily in their dialogues, but Cecily grovel by saying.” Miss Prism says that all good looks are a snare”

D. Expectation

- Mrs. Cheveley: “I hope the candles have very becoming shades” (*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Mrs. Cheveley, when he has plain to fire up the candles and his plain was supported by Phipps who said “Certainly, madam”

- Lady Bracknell: “I hope you are behaving very well.”(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Lady Bracknell, when she meet Algernon, she accosts him and extend her best expectation, then Algernon answer her greeting by saying, “I’m feeling very well, Aunt Augusta.”

2. Interrogative Sentence

There are some interrogative sentence used in play scripts of Oscar Wilde's *An Ideal Husband* and *The Importance of Being Earnest*, although only a few, in this play scripts dialogues, interrogative sentence is the second types of sentences most used by characters, both inside *An Ideal Husband* or *The Importance of Being Earnest* play script. In both of play scripts here interrogative sentences are used by character to express:

A. Interrogates something

- Lord Goring: "May I ask what you were doing in my drawing room?" (*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Lord Goring when he meets Mrs. Cheveley comes out from the door of the drawing room and accosts him by said, "Good evening, Lord Goring!"

- Algernon: "Where is that place in the country, by the way?" (*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Algernon, when he tried to interrogate Jack, but Jack unwilling to answers Algernon question by saying, "That is nothing to you, dear boy. You are not going to be invited... I may tell you candidly that the place is not in Shropshire"

B. Looking for motive

- Mabel Chiltern: “Why do you call Lord Goring good for nothing?”(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Mabel Chiltern for getting the reason of Lord Caversham when she hears Lord Caversham ask Lady Chiltern by saying “Good evening, Lady Chiltern! Has my good for nothing young son been here?”

- Algernon: Why is it that at a bachelor’s establishment the servants invariably drink the champagne? (*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Algernon, when he will get the reason of servants to Lane, then lane answers by saying.” I attribute it to the superior quality of the wine, sir. I have often observed that in married households the champagne is rarely of a first-rate brand”

C. Convince something

- Lady Chiltern: “You have nothing to conceal, have you?”(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Lady Chiltern to asks Lord Goring for convince something that Lord Goring has nothing

conceal after he said, “He certainly has no secrets from me. At least I don't think so.”

- Jack: “He has been talking about Bunbury, has he?”(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Jack, when he asked Cecily to convince something about what Earnest said, then Cecily answers by saying.” Yes, he has told me all about poor Mr. Bunbury, and his terrible state of health”

D. Ask permission

- Vicomte De Nanjac: “May I have the pleasure of escorting you to the music room, Mademoiselle?”(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Vicomte De Nanjac for getting permission from Mabel Chiltern, then Mabel Chiltren says, “Delighted, Vicomte, quite delighted!”

- Algernon: “may I dine with you to-night at Willis’s?”(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Algernon, when he tried to ask permission and invite Jack for dinner, then Jack answers by saying.” I suppose so, if you want to”

3. Imperative Sentence

Generally, imperative sentence is the sentence used for giving command, and the sentence is look hard as about as request or prohibition. The form of imperative sentence in writing, the command intonation is signaled by exclamation sign (!). In Oscar Wilde's play scripts *An Ideal Husband* and *The Importance of Being Earnest*, imperative sentence is the least type of sentence used by character, and used when they express:

A. Prohibit someone

- Lady Chiltern: "Don't come near me. Don't touch me."(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Lady Chiltern to prohibit Sir Robert Chiltern who will clarify something to her by saying, "What this woman said is quite true. But, Gertrude, listen to me. You don't realize how I was tempted. Let me tell you the whole thing."

- Miss Prism: "Do not speak slightingly of the three volume novel, Cecily."(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Miss Prism to prohibit Cecily when he heard Cecily said." but it usually chronicles the things that have never happened, and couldn't possibly have

happened. I believe that Memory is responsible for nearly all the three-volume novels that Mudie sends us”

B. Command

- Mrs. Cheveley: “Ask him what the origin of his fortune is! Get him to tell you how he sold to a stockbroker a Cabinet secret. Learn from him to what you owe your position.”(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Mrs. Cheveley for giving command to Lady Chiltern who asked question to her by saying, “How dare you class my husband with yourself? How dare you threaten him or me? Leave my house. You are unfit to enter it.”

- Algernon: “Bring me that cigarette case Mr. Worthing left in the smoking room the last time he dined here.”(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Algernon when he gives a command to Lane, then Lane agreed by saying.” Yes, sir”

C. Force someone

- Mrs. Cheveley: “No; you must settle now!”(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Mrs. Cheveley, when she forces Sir Robert Chiltern to agree her planning, because Sir Robert Chiltern tries to force her too by saying, “You must let me have time to consider your proposal.”

- Miss Prism: “Cecily! You must remember his constant anxiety about that unfortunate young man his brother.”(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Miss Prism, when she tried to force Cecily for remembering something, the Cecily answers by saying.” I wish Uncle Jack would allow that unfortunate young man, his brother, to come down here sometimes. We might have a good influence over him, Miss Prism. I am sure you certainly would. You know German, and geology, and things of that kind influence a man very much”

D. Request

- Mrs. Cheveley: “Please get me a glass of water?”(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Mrs. Cheveley to Lord Goring, when she felt thirsty, then Lord Goring answer by saying, “Certainly”

- Cecily: “Could we not both speak at the same time?”(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Cecily, when he request to Gwendolen to not speak two problem in the same time, then Gwendilen response by saying.” An excellent idea! I nearly always speak at the same time as other people. Will you take the time from me?”

4. Exclamatory Sentence

Exclamatory sentence is one of type of sentences used by character that expresses strong feelings, by making an exclamation with an exclamation point at the end sentence. Although, not as much as declarative sentence and interrogative sentence, it more dominant than imperative sentence, and the character uses it in some expression bellow:

A. Anger

- Mabel Chiltern: “You are very late!”(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Mabel Chiltern, when Lord Goring was coming late, calmly he answer, “Have you missed me?”

- Jack: “Oh, that is nonsense!”(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Jack, when Algernon told him a matter of fact by said, “Well, in the first place girls never marry the men they flirt with. Girls don’t think it right.”

B. Happiness

- Lady Markby: “Everything looks so fresh in the Park now!”

(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Lady Markby, when she will close the dialogues with Mrs. Cheveley, then Mrs. Cheveley answers by saying, “Except the people!”

- Jack: “Do look happy!”(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Jack, when she was called by someone, Chausable called her,” My child! my child!”

C. Confusion

- Mr. Montford: “I don't know that I like being watched when I am eating!” (*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Mr. Montford, when he felt not sure after Mrs. Marchmont saying, “Thank you, Mr.

Montford, I never touch supper. But I will sit beside you, and watch you.”

- Algernon: “What a fearful liar you are, Jack.” (*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Algernon, when he did not felt say something like what Jack said, “Merriman, order the dog cart at once. Mr. Ernest has been suddenly called back to town.”

D. Elation

- Lady Chiltern: “Oh, I am so glad! I am so glad!” (*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Lady Chiltern, when she felt very happy to what Lord Goring said, “Robert, you are your sister's guardian, and I want your consent to my marriage with her. That is all.”

- Chausable: “Perfectly, perfectly!” (*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Chausable, when she felt happy after Jack will do something for her, Jack said, “Oh, I might trot round about five if that would suit you.”

E. Sorrow

- Lord Goring: “Dear! Do you know I was awfully afraid of being refused!”(*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Lord Goring after he heard Mabel Chiltern by saying, “You silly Arthur! If you knew anything about anything, which you don't, you would know that I adore you. Everyone in London knows it except you. It is a public scandal the way I adore you. I have been going about for the last six months telling the whole of society that I adore you. I wonder you consent to have anything to say to me. I have no character left at all. At least, I feel so happy that I am quite sure I have no character left at all.”

F. Surprise

- Vicomte De Nanjac: “Ah! chere Madame, quee surprise! I have not seen you since Berlin! ” (*An Ideal Husband*)

The sentence above was said by Vicomte De Nanjac, when Lady Chiltern speaks suddenly. Lady Chiltern said, “I hardly think there will be much in common between you and my husband, Mrs. Cheveley!”

- Algernon: “No cucumbers!”(*The Importance of Being Earnest*)

The sentence above was said by Algernon, when he felt so surprised with something was Lane said, "There were no cucumbers in the market this morning, sir. I went down twice."