CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter the researcher presents some review of related literature include of Pragmatic, Speech Acts, Directive Acts, Speech and The Review of Previous Studies.

A. Pragmatics

As we know that speech shows the speaker's meaning with an order, request, suggestion and etc. That's why this research also needed a pragmatic approach to be easy in analyzing. According to Yule (1996:3) pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. As started by Murcia & Elite (1989:19) defines pragmatics is dealing very explicitly with the study of relationships holding between linguistic forms and the human beings who use these forms. It's mean that code will be given language including the transmission of meaning on the context that to avoid the ambiguity. Besides, Pragmatic competence used to as the ability to try understanding of the speaker's meaning. According to Brown & Yule (1983:26), pragmatics is an analytic approach in linguistics which involves contextual considerations, necessarily belongs to that area of language study. The central topics of pragmatics include such as implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and deixis.

The goal of studying pragmatics we can recognize what the speaker means. In another way, learning pragmatics teach the learner how can interpret the meaning of language. In addition, studying pragmatic make people can avoid misunderstanding and miscommunication in daily life that depend on physical context. In conclusion, pragmatics as a study about the relationship between language and social context in processing communication between a speaker and hearer with through verbal communication and gestures.

B. Speech Acts

Speech act is part of the central topic of pragmatic. Speech act is an utterance which has things is communication and performative function. Most people do communication was following by act of saying something. In communication, they can reveal the information that consists of their ideas, feeling, emotion, and intentions that can found in public speaking. According to Huang (2007:93), speech acts is that uttering of a sentence, an action within the framework of social institutions and conventions. In general function of system According to Yule (2006:118), speech acts is type of "action" performed by a speaker with the utterance.

Oshima (2012:18) mentions five types of speech acts taxonomies by Searle; (1) Representatives that is including of asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, stating (2) Directives that is including of advice, command, order, question, request (3) Commissives that is including of offer, pledge, promise, refusal, threat (4) Expressives that is including of apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, thanking (5) Declarations that is including of declaring war, nominating candidate, etc. According to Yule (1996: 55), direct speech acts is whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function. For instance, if there is any speaker says "Close the door!" to someone, pragmatically viewed the structure that is used by speaker is using imperative sentence and the function is to order someone to close the door.

From describe above, the researcher can analyze what the means by speech act and summarized. That action with performed refer to Yule (1996: 55) such as Representatives (Speaker believe situation), Directives (Speaker wants situation), Commissives (Speaker intends Situation), Expressives (Speaker feels situation), Declarations (Speaker causes situation).

C. Directives Acts

Directive acts are those kinds of speech acts that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. They express the speaker's desire/wish for the addressee to do something. In addition, Yule (1996:54) states that directive acts are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants.

Furthermore, based on Crystal (1991:323), directive acts are the speakers try to get their listeners to do something. Cruse (2000:342), directive acts have the intention of eliciting some sort of action on the part of hearer; order, command, request, beg, advise (to), warn (to), ask, etc. Murcia and Elite (1989:25) states that directive acts are speech acts that enable speakers to impose some action on the hearer. Through directive acts, the speakers can express what the speaker wants and then expects the hearer to comply.

There is directive based on Fauzi (2012: 25) directive acts kind of speech acts that are used by the speakers to order someone to do something. This directive acts reveals about the speaker's wants. The paradigm case of directive acts can be ordering, requesting, advising, suggesting, warning, etc.

D. The Differentiation of Ordering, Requesting, Advising, and Suggesting

Actually, before to analyze the data, the research will describe directive by table about basic differences of expression such as ordering, requesting, advising and suggesting. The differentiation of directive express has been summarized as follow:

Table 2.1

Paradigm Case	Basic Differences	Example
Ordering	●**Definition:** According to Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third	Open the door!

	edition), Ordering is orders someone to do something, or orders something to be done, they tell someone to do it. ●**Characteristics:** Arcoding to Muzakar (2012) the, characteristics of expression ordering are as following: (a) ordering most often used by the older to the young people. (b) Verb usually put in the front (c) more resolute temperament	
Requesting	●**Definition:** According to Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition), requesting is to ask for something politely or officially. ●**Characteristics:** According to Muzakar (2012), the characteristics of expression requesting are as following: (a) Can be said command, but this expression more polite than command (b) Usually used by young people to older people (c) The specific characteristic there is using the word "Please" (d) Usually uses the words would …, could …, or can…	Could you join with us to become our guide?
Advising	●**Definition:** According to Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition), advising is to give someone advice about something. ●**Characteristics:** According to http://www.differencebetween.net/language/difference-between-advice-and-suggestion/, (a) Formal,	I advise you to bring the grammar book

	experience required to give advice, (b) highly commercialized under consultancy services, (c) highly implemented and followed, (d) challenges may exist if you fail to follow advice, (e) the recommendation, instruction, and adjuration, etc.	
Suggesting	● **Definition:** According to Cambridge advanced learner's dictionary (third edition), suggesting is to mention an idea, possible plan or action for other people to consider. ● **Characteristics:** (a) According to http://www.edufind.com, Suggestions are most often reported using the verbs suggest, insist, recommend, demand, request, and purpose followed by a that clause. (b) According to http://www.differencebetween.net/language/difference-between-advice-and-suggestion/, No experience required to provide suggestion, not commercialized, few people implement suggestions, no implications or negative consequences, hunt, offer, idea, plan, intimation, etc, (c) all expressions of should, why don't you, etc are followed by a verb, without to, no implications or negative consequences, hunt, offer, idea, plan,	You should try to drive that red car

	intimation, etc. (c) According to English-athome.com, all expressions of should, why don't you, etc are followed by a verb, without to.	

E. Speech

Speech is one generally appear in public speaking, one example of speech as way to make the addressee do, or sometimes not do is consisting in speech. It's commonly understood as formal. There is no dialogue in speech, but only the speaker who does speaking to a group of the listener.

According to dictionary (https://www.dictionary.com/browse/speech, 2019) speech is noun that the faculty or power of speaking; oral communication; ability to express one's thoughts and emotions by speech sounds and gesture, a form of communication in spoken language, made by a speaker before an audience for a given purpose and something that is spoken; an utterance, remark or declaration.

In general, speech is an act that the speaker who gives information, request, and statements about important things to discuss. Examples of such important speech like a president to the citizenry, mayor, headmaster of the school and many more.

F. Review of Previous Studies

The researcher reads some previous studies related to this research. The researcher decides was chosen a reference from the previous studies. The researcher tries to use that previous studies as a reference on how to know the method and concept toward a study in analyzing directives acts in the video of speech "Obama's Speech Farewell Address". To make easier in writing the

research, the researcher looks at previous studies. The previous researchers are presented as follows:

The first previous research is written by Erma Nurhayati (2017) about *"DIRECTIVE SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS IN KUNG FU PANDA 3 MOVIE"*. In this study, she shows how to care and observe in analyzing of directive speech are performed by "KUNG FU PANDA 3 MOVIE". She focuses on analyzing the types of directive speech acts based on Searle categories. In this case, she used library research which is applied the qualitative method. The documentary is the technique to collect the data by her to conduct a thesis by her to conduct her research. She concluded two problem statement such as (1) What are the kinds of Directive Speech Acts found in Kung Fu Panda 3 Movie?; (2) What forms of Directive Speech Acts found in Kung Fu Panda 3 Movie?. From her research, she founds the result which are (1) there are 4 kinds of the directive acts with 54 data belong to command, 11 data belong to request, 9 data belong to suggestion, and 8 data belong to warning. So the amount totals of data are 82; (2) there are three forms of directive speech acts which are 55 data belong to imperative, 5 data belong to interrogative, 22 data belong to declarative. So that amount totals of data are 82.

The second previous research is written by Anis Zulaiha (2015), the entitled *"Directive Acts Used By The Main Characters In The Movie Script "Around The World In 80 Days" By Frank Coraci".* In this study, she wants to conduct research about analysis of directive acts used by the main character in the movie script "Around The World In 80 Days" by Frank Coraci. She uses the library research and the approach that is used by the researcher is descriptive qualitative. Therefore, documentary as the technique to collect the data by her to conduct the research. She formulates two kinds of research problems as stated: (1) What are the directive acts uttered by the main characters in the movie script "around the world in 80 days" by Frank Coraci?; (2) What are the intended meaning of the utterances of directive acts uttered by the main characters in the movie script "Around The World In 80 Days" by Frank Coraci?. From the

research, the results shows such as (1) they are are found at least 33 utterances of the main characters that contains of directive acts which is 18 of ordering, 11 of requesting, 2 of advising, and 2 of suggesting; (2) Based on the data that have been analyzed in chapter four, the researcher found the intended meaning of the utterances contains directive acts occur in the movie "Around The World in 80 Days" by Frank Coraci because the utterances contain paradigm case: (1) Ordering (2) Requesting (3) Advising (4) Suggesting.

And the final previous research is written by Erma Oktavia (2017), the entitled *"Politeness Strategies Performing Directive Act Used by the Character of I, Robot Movie"*. In this study, she wants to conduct research about analysis of how important doing FTA and free from imposition. Then directive acts used by the characters in the movie transcript "Politeness Strategies Performing Directive Act Used by the Character of I, Robot Movie". She uses qualitative and research design of investigation as a literature study. Therefore, documentary as the technique to collect the data by her to conduct the research. She raises two research problems that formulated as follows: (1) What politeness strategies are used by the character to perform requesting or ordering in the I, Robot Movie?; (2) What politeness strategies are used by the character to perform advising or suggesting in the I, Robot Movie?. From her research problems, she conduct the result which follows: (1) politeness strategy used by the character performing requesting and ordering as much 14 utterance in bald record strategy with sub-strategy case of non-minimization of the face treat and case of FTA-oriented bald-on-record usage; (2) On politeness strategy performing suggesting and advising, the researcher found 5 utterances using bald record with-strategy sympathetic advice or warnings.

From those previous research above are similar that the researcher also employs the same study as directive act approach. Then for the differences of that previous research, there are subject and focus. In this research the subject only attention in one speaker that shows a speech.