CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses theories relevant to the study. It covers the definition of Pragmatic, Definition and some theories of Speech Act, Type of Speech act, Definition of illocutionary act and its force and what definition of movie script and serve some previous research about doing analysis related to this study.

A. Pragmatics

Conversation is the way of human to convey what is in their mind. It is delivered in a form of utterances of a language. Each conversation must have wishes, goal and also desire behind the utterances. Those explanations will lead into a branch of linguistic in which beliefs that what is communicated in conversation is more than what is said. It calls as pragmatic.

Pragmatic according to some experts have different definition but still in one perception. Yule (1996) thought that pragmatics is concerns with the study of meaning communicated by speaker and interpreted by a listener. In 2006, Yule reinforced that pragmatics is the study of 'invisible' meaning. This means that pragmatics learns how we recognize what is mean even when it is not actually said or written.

According to Elite and Murcia (2000) stated that pragmatics is dealing very explicitly with the study of relationships holding between linguistic forms and the human beings who use these forms. In simply, it deals with the speaker meaning and contextual meaning. The code is in the way the language transmission the meaning on the context in which to avoid double meaning or

ambiguity. In addition it concern with intention, belief and goal of the kind of action that speaker perform in using the language.

In learning language, we as hearer or even observer cannot simply judge the meaning through the words that people said. Like what had stated by Richard and Schmidt (2002) which force on how the use of language in communication is related in sentences and the context of situation they used. The line of Yule's thought (1996) also emphasize in which to understand speakers' meaning, the hearer might also pay attention to the context. Thus, pragmatics is more likely analytical approach that involves contextual consideration as a branch of linguistic.

Pragmatic competence used to as the ability to try understanding speaker meaning. Philosophers departing the type of verbal action to differ the assumption that speaker do with the utterance (Jan Renkema and Cristoph Schubert: 2018).Pragmatic had the tight connection with utterances or specific events. When it call the intentional acts of speakers at time and place, typically will involve language.

Pragmatics had some central topics of inquiry include implicature, presupposition, speech acts and deixis. In this research is used the pragmatic with the main topic or branch of speech act. Thus, we can conclude that the main point to be remembered from pragmatics is that it is a study about context and the goal of study is to recognize the speaker meaning.

B. Speech Acts

One of the most influential pragmatic approaches is speech act theory which establish in the 1950s and 1960s.Most of people do communication that is followed by action. That must be have a goal or wishes in order to make the hearer understand what is meant by saying the utterance. Speech acts include in one of the central topics in Pragmatic. People use language as a tool to make more effective for many purposes in daily life. Thus, it approaches to make clear on the ways the partner of communication produce contextually sufficient utterances.

Vanderveken (1994) said that Speech acts are appear in more global units of communication and it defined as conversations or discourse. Yule (1996) stated in simply word that speech act is action which is in performing do via utterances. Birner (2013) claimed that uttering something means doing something. According to Huang (2007) speech acts is that uttering of a sentence, an action within the framework of social institutions and conventions. The same thought comes from Grice (1975) stated that speakers want to be cooperative while talking and they want to be as cooperative as possible. Bach (2003) added that the reason why we had to select and think about our utterances is as precise and suitable as possible to the context.

Theory of speech act starts with the assumption that the minimal unit of human communication is not a sentence or other expressions but rather than making performance of certain kinds of acts. In short, people can perform an action by saying something and the speaker do not need to do the action

physically. The utterances said would be sufficient to perform an action because speech acts is relationship between utterances and performance.

The felicity of saying something differed into three types according to Austin (1962). This led Austin to the conclusion that all expressions of language must be viewed as acts. He named the famous trichotomy or kinds of actions in three kinds what is nowadays called as speech act into Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary act.

To make short, the verbal functions of speech act for each type are devided into: (1) Locutionary is to make sense in language; (2) Illocutionary as communicative action; and (3) perlocutionary is as the effect that uptake by the hearer.

1. Locutionary Act

Austin (1962) stated that locution is the physical act of producing an utterance. It is roughly equivalent to certain utterance with certain sense and reference. To emphasize, Yule (1996) states that locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances. The same thought comes from Cutting (2002) who support that locutionary acts is what is said. Thus, locutionary is the utterance itself.

The concept of this act is intended to cover the "act of saying something" in the full "normal sense". The normal sense according to Austin's account in the book of Friedrich (2004) describe that it consist of : (1) Phonetic act, merely the act of uttering noises e.g., "go"; (2) Phatic act, contrasted to the phonetic or we called as quoting sentence; and (3) Rhetic act, the indirect speech report involving what those sentences means.

The locutionary act is just producing a sentence with no clear context. To the extent on the person who says utterance "I have to study". Then, the words or the sentence of "I have to study" called as locutionary act. Austin (1962) adds that utterances have certain conventional force.

In short, when we are difficult in forming the sounds and words to create a meaningful utterance in a language, then, we might fail to produce a locutionary act. Therefore, Locutionary act is what we say or in other word is 'utterance' that we said.

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act according to Austin (1962) is the act that is committed by producing an utterance: by uttering a promise then a promise is made. The focus of intention in speech act theory is illocutionary act. Austin explained the performance of an act is the new and second sense of performance. An illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance.

Austin (1962) had named the second act into AUSTIN-Act because he had not given any name, but now on it calls as Illocutionary act. The terminology of illocutionary act was chosen by Austin's initial hope that the Il-locutionary act appeared. He speculated, it will be reportedly by using "in". In saying this or that she performed this or that illocutionary act.

Searle (1969) notion the illocutionary act inside the wider concept of Speech Act or in meaning it is nothing other, nothing more, than an act of communicating a message.

3. Perlocutionary Act

The third of trichotomy is Perlocutionary Act. Austin (1962) describe that perlocutionary is the production of an effect through locution and illocution. It can be simply as the execution by the addressee. The word perlocutionary comes from the Austin's initial hope 'per-locutionary' in contrast could adequately be reported using "by": by saying this or that she performed this or that perlocutionary act.

Perlocutionary act are talked about the effect that produce by speakers: on the feelings, thoughts, or action of audience. And all can be viewed as entirely "natural" (Friedrich: 2004).Searle (1969)giving an example "by arguing I may persuade or convince someone, by warning something I may scare or alarm, by telling I may inspiring and so on." In a simple word, Perlocution act is the reaction of the addressee from the utterance stated by addresser.

For example of the word "I have to study" may be heard by the audience that the speaker is not able to go or rejecting the invitation. So, that is the effect of perlocutionary act from the utterance that stated.

Yasmin Aisyah (2019) mention from the Austin's proposes of some effect to the hearer that happen in perlocutionary act into: (a)To convince, (b) To surprise, (c) To bore, (d) To annoy, (e) To frighten, (f) To cause, (g) To insult, (h) To alarm, (i) To enlighten, (j) To inspire, (k) To get the hearer to do something, (l) To get the hearer realize something.

C. Kinds of Illocutionary Act and Illocutionary Forces

Illocutionary act is the wider aspect in speech act. Illocution learns more detail in defining the act that utter by the speaker. John Searle, the American philosopher, had classified illocutionary act in order to help us to filter the speech act to make them separate the fact.

Illocution appears after locution had been stated. Number of cases is underlying with the utterance itself. The cases provide an indication of the intended illocution. John Searle (1969) calls the indication as IFIDS or Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices. It had been stated in the book of Pragmatic Framework, Introduction to Discourse Studies (Jan Renkema and Cristoph Schubert : 2018) IFIDS include performative verbs, word order, intonation, accent, certain adverbs and the mode of the verb. When the IFID is present, the utterance is said to have an explicit illocution, but in other cases it is said to have implicit illocution. In other word, the illocutionary force depending on their communicative functions. Searle (1969) classify illocutionary act into 5 types with the example of each type as the force of illocutionary acts.

1. **Representatives**

Representatives also known as assertive that has the meaning as representation of the value 'true or false'. This act is to commit the speaker (in varying degree) to something's being the case or not (Searle : 1976). It will direct the speaker to fit the expression of beliefs. Searle added the simplest test of a representative is: can you literally characterize it as true or false. That point is to make clear about what is representative.

The example of representative acts are: assert, claim, report, state, inform, and conclude.

- **Eg**. "I name this dog Butchie"

- **Eg**. "I am a little teapot"

2. Directives

The second class is directives which had designed to get or to attempt the addressee to do something. This class refers to command of the speaker. Searle also added that directives show the sincerity condition is want or wish or desire.

Directives occur when the speaker expects the listener to do something. The utterances on this class include; ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, invite, advice, and suggestion. The form with the question mark in the end, not always mean as question, but it could be include in one those utterance mention before.

- **Eg**. "I suggest you to find another job"

- **Eg**. "Now, sit down, James."

- **Eg**. "Would you mind to open the window?"

3. Commissives

Different with directives, commissives is designed to get the speaker to do something. Commissives commit the speaker to some future course of action. Searle (1976) added that the sincerity condition of commissive is intention. The propositional content according to Searle is always that the speaker does some future action. In conversation common commissives are

promises, threats, or refusals (Yasmin Aisyah: 2019). Therefore, commissives is operated by means of creating on obligation. Some utterances of this class are promise, offer, threaten, pledge, guarantee, and refuse.

- **Eg.** "Ipromise that I will do my job tonight"
- **Eg.** "We will go home soon"

4. Expressive

The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state that is shown by the speaker in choosing word to show her or his feeling. This could be the statement of thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, and welcome. Those words are also conveying the speaker's psychological attitude toward a state of affair (Jan Renkema and Cristoph: 2018)

Thus, the expressive are produced when the speaker thank, welcome, or apologize in order to express her or his emotional idea.

- **Eg.** "Thank you for having the time with me today"
- **Eg.** "I'm sorry about last morning"
- **Eg.** "Congratulation for your best award"

5. Declarations

The last class is declaration which had force to bring about an immediate correspondence between the expressed content and reality. Yasmin Aisyah (2019) conclude that declaration change the world with the help of their utterance. The speaker in this class has to have special role in a

specific context for performing a declaration appropriately. Therefore, the defining character will be successfully uttered. But must be remember that some members of declarations overlap with members of the class of representative

- **Eg.** Groom stated in front of the priest about marrying you, then, you are married.

- **Eg.** The boss said to his employee "you are fired" then, your position now is jobless.

D. Context

Pragmatic primarily is seen as the interactive activity of generating meaning with the options of either structural or contextual. Many systematic functional linguists say that context and purpose or intention decides rules or grammar of discourse. Richards (2017) added that context works around words, phrase, and text that helps interprets meaning.

In learning pragmatic, what is also important is 'appropriateness'. Jacque (2001) stated one of the appropriateness is context. The word context in utterance can be relate with the meaning of putting together to construct meaning. Van Dijk (1977) said that context is not a world state but chain of events of world course of events, real happenings, activity between speaker and hearer.

In communication, people not only recognizing the meaning of the word in their utterance, but also recognizing what the speaker meaning in their utterance (Jehian S : 2017).Thus, context might be covered all the information stated by the speaker while interpret the expression of language.

People talk with different circumstance with different listener, and context affect language aptitude. In other word, context might have issues on status between the speaker and hearer. Detmar (2004) mention factors relevant for account how people use language into several types.

1. **Physical Context** is context that physically present at the time of communication. This context is involving physical movement. For example in the utterance "I buy that bag!" (accompanied by pointing the thing)

2. **Linguistic Context** is kind of context that specify the 'history' of things that had said so far. E.g. The utterance "I can't believe you *said that*!" The word in bold state the history of things.

3. **Social Context** relate with the relationship of social in real life. It can be viewed also as the social degree. The utterance "Mr. President, stop bugging me and go home!" is kind of inappropriate. We can't talk to President in such a bad context like that.

4. **Epistemic** is the context that sees on the knowledge and beliefs of the speaker or hearer.
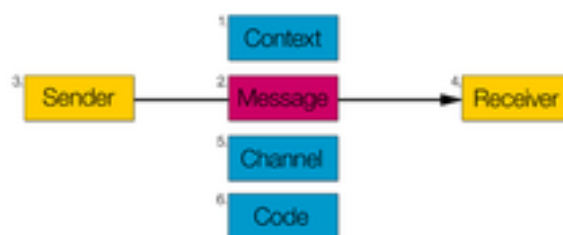
Picture 2.4.1. scheme of the communication
Source. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pragmatics#Ambiguity

In transferring utterance, there must be a speaker and hearer. From the picture above, we can see that the speaker as the sender while the hearer as the

receiver. The utterance will be in a form of message when the data sent is appropriate with the context. Thus, context is placed in the first of the communication process because it is the main issues to make utterance be expressed.

The study of meaning in context and the influence that given from context are happen on the message. It requires knowledge of the speaker's identities, and the place, and time of the utterance. To understand what the speaker truly saying, 'it' is a matter of context. The meaning of the sentence depends on an understanding of the context and the speaker's intent.

E. Movie and Movie Script

Movie is one of the entertainments that in fact are mostly used to entertain people. Movie can be described as a story that tells the full of artistic elements. There were plot, attractions, characters, theme, rhythm, dialogues, cinematography, editing and effect, and also sound and music. The most important that had to be had is the plot. The plot will tell what happens. It is the simplest ways to explain to someone else.

In making a movie, the artist will be given a movie script to be learnt and practiced before they are playing in the stage. According to Collins dictionary website, movie script in British means a script that contains dialogue and directions for a movie itself. It also gives another name to call that is a screenplay. The range of the script are around 70-180 pages. Mostly, it comes in 110 pages. Movie script actually has a little bit different with screenplay. A screenplay is always written to be played on a screen – movie, television or

computer screen, while script may also apply to a stage, a video game, a radio program or computer program.

Movie script is a piece of writing that is presented almost exclusively through dialogue (Yasmin Aisyah : 2019). Therefore, the sense of making movie script is to be played or performed not to read like the other literature. Movie script is not written in paragraph like novel because it has its own role.

F. Sherlock Holmes movie: The Empty Hearse

Sherlock Holmes is serial movie o BBC Television which has 4 series. It was written by Mark Gatiss and directed by Jeremy Lovering. Mark Gatiss is an English actor, comedian, screenwriter, director, producer and also novelist. This movie is inspired from by the movie 'The adventure of the Empty House" and "The Lost Special". It has length for about 86 minutes.

Sherlock Holmes Movie in each series has 3 up to 4 episodes. The Empty Hearse is the first episode in series 3. This movie is talk about the two years later after the previous episode. In the previous episode, the main character, Sherlock Holmes was suicide. But in this episode is told that he still alive and health but John, his friend, is already found the best one for himself. Sherlock's death is clarified in this episode.

Sherlock Holmes is a private detective that had intelligence over the most people. In every part of Sherlock Holmes movie is talked about the case that unsolved yet and obviously can be solved by him only. But, in this episode, because Sherlock had been away from John, he feels that his enemy is not

Moriarty anymore, but from another network. This would be the case that is solved by Sherlock and John after a long time not feeling their spirit together.

G. Previous Study

Some studies about illocutionary act are found in 3 researches in form of analyzing the library research on movie script. The three researches were analyzed illocutionary act on the movie. The study done by Jehian Safira (2017) on her thesis conducted using library research with descriptive qualitative method. The description of her is done by analyzing movie about fable main character in Zootopia movie. From the research she found the 5 illocutionary acts are appears and she only focused the research only in the force of the illocutionary act.

The first previous study above with this research has the similar focus on study. The difference is only in the object of study which uses different movie to be studied.

The second previous research is conducted by Yasmin Aisyah (2019) was study on analysis of illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The illocutionary act was only focus on directives paradigm. The second research uses the movie with the title Dangerous Mind as the object of the research. That makes different with this research that use Sherlock Holmes movie as the object of the study. The variable uses in this study are also different which is only using one variable of illocutionary act.

The third previous study is conducted by Wardiana (2015) which analyze on characterization of the main character in Sherlock Holmes serial movie.

This study learnt more in the characterization of the physical appearance and the personality of Sherlock, the name of the main character.

The different between the third previous studies above with this research is in the research method, method of collecting data and also the variable. Actually the third previous research is totally different with this research. But it seems it can be added as more information to know about Sherlock character in the movie.

In sum, the first and the second previous study definitely the same in use the theory of Austin and Searle in defining the illocutionary acts. And from those 3 previous studies and this research are use library research and it can be used as theory to bring about in conducting this research. This study is adopted as the previous study in determining the way of collecting data.