

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter will discuss the theories related to the research being studied. The reviewed theories are about definition of pragmatics, definition of context, definition of speech acts, types of speech acts and also the previous study.

#### **A. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics studies, it study about how people understand and produce the communicative acts. According to Yule (1996:3) pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. It shows that pragmatics is very important to that the real meaning is by the listener to perform communication with the speaker. Pragmatics is also the study of contextual meaning. In this context, pragmatics focuses on the ability, or proficiency to make a use of language that related to determinant factors of communication acts.

The advantage of studying language by using pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kind of actions (for the example, request) that they are performing when they speak. While, the disadvantage is that all of these human concepts are extremely difficult to analyze in a consistent and objective way.

While, according to Levinson (1983) pragmatics is the study of those relation between language and context that the grammatical, or encoded in the structure of a language. Pragmatics also explores how the listener or reader make inferences about what is said, or written in order to arrive at an interpretation of

user's intended meaning. Fromkin (2003:207) states that pragmatics is concerned with the interpretation with linguistic meaning in the context. In pragmatics, there are any some points that learned such as deixis, presupposition, speech acts, etc. But, in this research the writer will focus to analyze the speech acts comprehensively.

### **B. Scope of Pragmatics**

Pragmatics as a branch of linguistics has many principles. There are six principles or scopes of pragmatics based on Yule (1996) as follows: (a) deixis, (b) presupposition, (c) cooperative principle, (d) implicature, (e) speech acts and (f) politeness.

#### **a. Deixis**

Deixis deals with the way in which a language encodes or grammaticalized features of the context of utterance in a speech event (Levinson, 1983). Another definition of deixis is presented by Yule (1996:9), deixis is a technical term (from Greek) for one of the most basic things we do with the utterance. When you notice a strange object and ask "what's that?" you are using a deictic expression (that) to indicate something in the immediate context. Deictic expressions are also sometimes called indexicals. He divides deixis into three kinds.

1. Person Deixis
2. Spatial (place) Deixis
3. Temporal (time) Deixis

b. Presupposition

Presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior in making an utterance (Yule,1996). Speakers, not sentence, have presupposition. In many discussions of the concept, presupposition is treated as a relationship between two presuppositions. It has been associated with the use of a large number of words, phrases and structures. He categorizes presupposition into seven kinds. They are potential presuppositions, existensial presuppositions, factive presuppositions, structural presuppositions, lexical presuppositions, counter-factual presuppositions and non-factive presuppositions.

c. Cooperative Principle

Cooperative principle proposed by the philosopher H. Paul Grice is used to explain how conversation involves a certain level of 'cooperation' among communicants. According to Yule (1996) cooperative is the basic assumption in conversation in which each participant tries to contributed appopriately, at the required time to current exchange of talk. In reference to Grice's idea, the cooperative principle in conversation can be explained in terms of four conversational maxims, they are:

1. Maxim of quantity
2. Maxim of quality
3. Maxim of relation

#### 4. Maxim of manner

##### d. Implicature

In a conversation, there are a lot of messages who are delivered by the speaker. When the listener hears the expression of speaker, they have to assume that the speaker is being cooperative and intends to communicate something. The listener must understand the context of the conversation to get the meaning of the implied message. The implied messages are often referred to implicature. According to Yule (1996) implicature is associated with the specific words and result in additional conveyed meaning when those words are used.

Implicature is what the speaker can imply, suggest, or mean as distinct from what they literally say (Grice, 1975). In other words, implicature is an implied message that is based on the interpretation of the language use and its context. There are two types of implicature based on Grice, namely conversational and conventional implicature.

##### e. Speech acts

Generally, actions performed by utterances are called speech acts (Yule, 1996:47). It means that you can use language to do something, you can use language to make promises, lay bets, issue warnings, etc. By saying 'I warn you that there is a sheepdog in the closet', here you not only say something, but also warn someone. Austin (1962) divides speech acts into three basic categories: locutionary acts, illocutionary

acts, and perlocutionary acts. Here Austin categorizes the illocutionary acts into five kinds; verdictive, expositive, exercitive, behabitive, and commissive. While, Searle (1979) classifies illocutionary acts into five basic categories too, they are; assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

f. Politeness

Politeness in an interaction, can be defined as a means employed to show awareness of another person's face. In this sense, politeness can be accomplished in situation of social distance or closeness. According to Brown and Levinson (2013:262) describe linguistic politeness as a means of showing concern for people's face. In their social interactions, people use their face wants to behave so that their expectations will be respected. The negative face in which a person wants to be independent, to have freedom of action, and not to be imposed on by others. While, possitive face is needed to be accepted by others, to be treated as a members of the same group, and to know that his or her wants are shared by others. In the other words, negative face is needed to be independent and possitive face is needed to be connected in the communication.

### **C. Context**

Context is a background knowledge assumed to be shared by the speaker and listener and which contributes to listener's interpretation of what the speaker

means by given utterance (Leech, 1983:13). Context affects language aptitude. To understand what happened in a conversation, we need to know anyone involved inside, how the relationship and social distance between them, or the relative status between them are.

Studying pragmatics would not be completed without context. Based on Huang Y (2007:13) context is one of those notions which are used very widely in the linguistics literature, but to which it is difficult to give a precise definition. However, context may in a broader sense be defined as referring to any relevant features of the dynamic setting or environment in which linguistic unit is systematically used. It can be said that the context can support to find the clarity meaning in utterance, speak or written form by knowing the context that will make the sentence clearer.

#### **D. Speech Act**

Speech acts are one of the five main topics in studying pragmatics. The concept of speech acts in the first time was developed by a philosopher, John L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). Austin said that basically when somebody says something, he also does something. When somebody uses verb promise in *I promise I will come on time*, it means that he does not only say that words but also do the action (promise). In another words, Yule (1996:48) states that speech acts are actions which are performed by the utterance. To develop the idea, every speech event constitutes a speech acts. Speech acts consist of three separate acts; an act of saying something (locutionary

acts), an act of doing something (illocutionary acts), and an act of affecting something (perlocutionary acts).

Speech act is a part of pragmatics study. Speech acts' term appears as a result of uttering something, the speakers do not only uttering something, but there is a meaning behind it. So, it can be concluded that speech act is the activity done by uttering something. In linguistics, speech act is an utterance defined in terms of speaker's intention and the effect it has on a listener. According to Fromkin (2003:593) explains that speech acts is the action or intent that a speaker accomplish when using language in a context, the meaning of which is inferred by listeners (example; There is a bear behind you) may be intended as a warning in certain context, or may in other context merely be statement of fact.

Levinson (1983:236) says that the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of the utterance. In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structure and words, but they perform an action by those utterances (Yule, 1996:47). Speech acts are commonly taken to include such acts as promising, ordering, greeting, warning, inviting and also congratulating. Every utterance is performing actions or means of the speaker.

Searle (1976) states that the smallest unit in communication is speech acts, such as asserting, questioning, ordering, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc. He says that every utterance contains an action, not just the utterance which

has performative verb. In doing communication, the speaker expects that his/her utterances can be understood by the listener. Thus, the interaction can run smoothly because the message is delivered to the listener.

There is an intention as content of what the people say that is delivered by language with its force to get the message inside the utterances. However, language is the principal means that people have to greet, compliment and insult one another, to plead or flirt, to seek and supply information, and to accomplish hundreds of other tasks in a typical day.

### **E. Types of Speech Acts**

Speech acts are actions using language as a way to the communicative intention. Every production of the utterance covers intended message that is delivered through the force of the utterance. In another opinion, Leech (1983:199), according to Austin's categorization, says that there are three distinct levels of action beyond the act of utterance, follow as: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act.

#### **1. Locutionary Acts**

It is the act of simply uttering a sentence from a language that describes what the speaker say. According to Yule (1996:48) states that locutionary act is the basic act of utterances or a meaningful linguistics expression. It is represented by a sentence with a grammatical structure and a linguistic meaning. While, based on Austin, he defines that this act as the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning. This



act produces sounds of language which means something. Moreover, this kind of speech acts is the easiest one to be identified since in the process of identifying, it can be done without involving the context of utterance. Locutionary acts' meaning is literal.

For the example; Man has two arms and two legs. From the example, the utterance is uttered just to inform that the man generally has two arms and legs, without the inclination to do something, and also does not influence the listener.

## **2. Illocutionary Acts**

It is the act in which the speaker intends to do something by producing an utterance. It can be the act of asserting, promising, apologizing, threatening, ordering, asking, etc. The illocutionary act carried out by a speaker meaning of an utterance is the act viewed in terms of the utterance's significance within a conventional system of social interaction. Based on Austin, this act is what the speaker is doing by uttering these words; commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc. The function of illocutionary act is not only to utter something, but also to do something. Therefore, this act is known as the act of doing something.

For the example; Your hair is very long!. From the example, if it is uttered by a man to his girlfriend means that he wants to express his admiration. If that utterance is uttered by a mother to her son, or by a wife to her husband, or by a teacher to the male student at such instructions, it means that the hair must be cut.

According to Yule (1996:48) the illocutionary act is performed by the communicative force of an utterance. Mostly people do not just produce wellformed utterances with no purpose. They form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. The illocutionary act is rather difficult to be identified than locutionary act since we have to consider who the speaker and the listener are, when and where the conversation happen, etc. Thus, the illocutionary act is a center to understand the speech acts.

### **3. Perlocutionary Acts**

It is the act that done by the listener affected by what the speaker has said. Perlocutionary acts would include effects such as; get the listener to think about, bring the listener to learn that, get the listener to do, persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the listener (Leech,1983:199).

For the example, if the father utters his son, “You’d better do your homework”, in that utterance the perlocutionary act might be one of irritating, especially if this speech act is a daily occurrence. According to Yule (1996:48) the third dimension of performing act by utterances is that people do not simply create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. Perlocutionary act appears because of perlocutionary force in the utterance. In another words, perlocutionary act is the effect created by illocutionary act to the listener, such as shocking, misleading, convincing, etc.

### **F. Classification of Illocutionary Acts**

Based on Austin, he categorizes the illocutionary acts into five basic types; verdictive, expositive, exercitive, behabitive, and commissive. But, Searle (1979:1) think that Austin' taxonomy of illocutionary act contains of several weaknesses and needs to be revised. There is no clear or consistent principle or set of principles on the basis of which the taxonomy is constructed, then there is also no clear principle of classification and because there is a persistent confusion between illocutionary acts and illocutionary verbs, etc (Searle, 1979:10). Because of that, Searle categorizes illocutionary acts into five different types such as; representative/assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

### **1. Representative/assertive**

It is commit the speaker (in varying degree) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. Yule (1996:54) states that assertive is those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. By using an assertive the speaker makes the words fit the world (of belief). In uttering assertive, the speaker conveys the listener's belief that some proposition is true. The example of assertives are stating, suggesting, complaining, claiming, informing, etc.

For the example, "It was a warm sunny day", the speaker describes his/her opinion that the day is warm and sunny as his/her belief although maybe it is a hot sunny day. In using a assertive, the speaker makes words fit the worlds. This example illustrates the speaker who represents the world as he/ she believes it is.

### **2. Directive**

It is used to get somebody else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. It intends to produce some effects through action on the listener. By uttering the directive, the speaker attempts to get the listener to do something. By commanding, ordering, requesting, asking, begging, forbidding, etc, the speaker is trying to get the listener to carry out some action.

Here is the example that taken from Yule (1996:54); “Give me a cup of coffee and make it black”. The example shows the direction to the listener to do what the speaker said that is to make a cup of coffee and to make it black. This speech act embodies an effort to direct the listener towards the speaker’s goal.

### **3. Commissive**

It is an act which commit the speaker to some future course of action. By uttering commissive, the speaker is committing himself or herself to some future course of action. It express the speaker’s intention to do something. The examples are promising, offering, vowing, betting, etc. Commissive is kinds of speech act that the speaker use to commite themselves to do something in the future (Searle in Yule, 1996:54).

For the example, “I promise I will came on time”. From that sentence, the speaker commits himself to come on time (future action). The speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (the speaker) by using commissive.

### **4. Expressive**

It is used to express a psychological attitude or state in the speaker such as joy, sorrow and like/dislike. Speakers of a language often express their feelings to the listener when they speak. By doing this, the speaker have performed the expressive acts. This type of speech act, in informing the act of an expressive, the speaker makes known what he/she feels, thus rendering the world to fit the world of feeling (Yule,1996:55). These speech acts express the speaker's inner state which says nothing about the world. There are several examples of expressive acts: refusing, welcoming, thanking, congratulating, praising, apologizing, etc.

For the example, "Thank you very much for coming". From that utterance, the speaker expresses his/her psychological states to the listener for coming. By seeing the example we know that the speaker expresses his/her psychological state of thanking.

## **5. Declarative**

It is kinds of illocutionary act that can changes word the utterance which is produced. When the speaker utters a declaration, his/her words bring about a new state of affair. It can be changing of the status of a person or the ownership of something. The verb which belong to declaration are; appointing, declare, naming, etc.

For the example is the priest said: "Now I pronounce you husband and wife". From the utterance, the priest changes of the status of those two persons of a single being to be husband and wife as a new family.

Declarative is performed by someone who has an authority to do so within some institutional framework (institutional act).

To make the explanation about Searle's categories of illocutionary acts more clear, take a look at the table 1;

Table 1: the five general functions of speech acts (following Searle 1969)

Speech acts types	Direction of fit	S = speaker; X = situation
Representative/assertive	Make words fit the world	S believes X
Directive	Make the world fit words	S wants X
Commissive	Make the world fit words	S intends X
Expressive	Make words fit world	S feels X
Declarative	Words change the world	S causes X

Based on the explanation of the table, Searle defines illocutionary acts related to verb called 'speech act verbs'. By using the verb, it seems to be natural way of expressing a particular speech act.

## G. Movie

Movie or film is one of art forms. Movie has the visual elements which give motion pictures. Movie is made by adopting human cultures as a representation of a real life. Movie is artistic forms of self-expression. Movie that

we can see at theatres, on television or home video are typically narrative films. They tell stories about characters going through experiences.

In this time, many movies are made by human's imagination or fiction. Some of movie productions become popular to the worldwide entertainment. Movie is something which is remembered, recalled and relished. Movie is an art and movie as a form of entertainment are both right.

#### **H. Allegiant Movie**

This movie is produced by the director Robert Schwentke, the story of a science fiction action movie from US which is based on the novel written by Veronica Roth. *Allegiant* is a fiction action movie which was released in March 2016. The main character in this movie is Beatrice Prior (Tris) as a woman of young adult. For the first time she was born into Abnegation who lead a simple life, selfless, but after many things happen, she concluded that all of people was same with others. They can't be divided into five factions again. So that, she dedicated herself to help others by believing the truth.

This movie tells about Tris' adventure with others, after the earth-shattering revelations of *Insurgent*, Tris must escape with Four and go beyond the wall enclosing Chicago. For the first time ever, they will leave the only city and family they have ever known. Once outside, old discoveries are quickly rendered meaningless with the revelation of shocking new truths. Tris and Four must quickly decide who they can trust as a ruthless battle ignites beyond the wall of Chicago which threatens all of humanity. In order to survive, Tris will be forced to make impossible choices about courage, allegiance, sacrifice and love.

## **I. The Main Character in Allegiant Movie**

Beatrice “Tris” Prior is the viewpoint character in *Divergent* and *Insurgent*, and shares the viewpoint character role in *Allegiant* with Tobias “Four” Eaton. She is the main protagonist and narrator of the *Divergent* series. She is a strong-willed girl who hates showing weakness. Tris is very intelligent. She uses her skill to get herself put off trouble. She is also a very skilled fighter. Tris is extremely brave. Her extreme bravery often leads people to think of her as someone who recklessly throws herself into danger. She is capable of risking her life to save the people she loves and to willingly allow herself to make sacrifices no matter the costs.

In *Allegiant*, Tris frees Caleb before he is executed, although she still has not forgiven him for his betrayal. The two alongside Tobias, Christina, Peter, and Tori begin an expedition to the outskirts of Chicago and arrived at the Bureau of Genetic Welfare, a US government-sponsored agency that is behind the faction system. Tris meets with the Bureau leader, David, who gives her Natalie’s memory. She also becomes jealous of a Bureau staff, Nita, fearing that she will attract Tobias, but joins her during her attempt to overthrow the genetically pure Bureau leaders. Nevertheless, Tris saved David when she finds out that Nita wants dead serum, not the memory serum. Later, Tris learns that David wants to expose the memory serum on the whole population of Chicago to restart his experiment. She formulates a plan with Matthew, Nita, Caleb and Christina to stop him. Tris goes back to Chicago with Four, Caleb and Christina with the help of Matthew and Nita. In Chicago they try to stop the serum, and they did. After that, Tris asks



Caleb to send a message to David that it is over. Tris says to all of the people in Chicago about the truth that has been happened.

## **J. Previous study**

There are many researches about language use especially speech act. One of them was conducted by Nur Azni Wardani (2011) by the title *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time Movie*. The writer uses qualitative descriptive analysis method. The writer collects the data from the script. The objective of her research are to find out the context and classification of illocutionary acts used in *Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time* movie, and to understand the interpretation of the dialogue between speaker and listener that use illocutionary acts which are selected by the researcher. The result of this study showed that the researcher found five types of illocutionary acts used by the main character, they are; representative (reporting, stating, and concluding), directive (ordering, asking, requesting, and commanding), expressive (praising and appologizing), commissive (refusal and pledging), and declarative (declaring).

The second research was conducted by Iis Mardiati (2014) with entitled *A Study of Speech Acts Produced by The Main Character on Doraemon Comic The First Volume*. This study is a qualitative research analysing the data that are related to the text of Doraemon Comic the first volume. This research focused on analyzing the utterance that contain locutionary and illocutionary acts in doraemon comic the first volume because connected with the intended meaning that do not realize by the reader when they read the comic. She limited the the data collection only chapters 1-4 of the comic. The result of this research shows

that the researcher does not find the types of illocutionary acts containing declaration.

The third research with entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Sherlock Holmes Movie* by Agung Suryo Nugroho (2011). The writer uses descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected of illocutionary acts which are taken from the script. The purpose of his research is to know the types of illocutionary acts which are dominantly presented by Sherlock Holmes as a main character in this movie. The result of this research shows that the researcher finds that sherlock holmes uses all the types of illocutionary acts; assertives (arguing, asserting, informing, telling), directives (advising, asking, commanding, entreating, insisting, inviting, ordering, requesting), commissives (promising, refusal), expressives (congratulating, praising, welcoming, thanking), declarations (appointing). This research reveals that sherlock holmes in his utterances uses illocutionary acts of directive more often than other acts.

The study that conducted by the writer has several similarities and differences from the research which was carried out by the previous researchers. The similarity of this study was they analyzed the illocutionary acts that found in the movie. They also use the qualitative design in their research. On the other hand, the differences were two of them used different movie as the object, and another one used a comic as the object analysis. She also focused on two types of speech acts, they are locutionary and illocutionary acts. While, the writer only focused on one type of speech acts, it was illocutionary acts.