CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the literature that there will be general ideas of the concepts underlying this study. The ideas are dividing into the following sub-titles: theoretical review and previous studies. The understanding of these general ideas and theories will be helpful in comprehending the next discussion.

A. Speech Act

According to Yule (1996:47) Utterances that perform an action are generally called as speech act. Speech act is a phrase that consists of two words, speech and act. Speech act can change the social reality not only describing a given reality. Speech act is usually used for making statements, giving commands, asking questions, or making promises. According to Yule (1996:47) speech act also is actions performed via utterances and it is commonly given more specific labels, such as: apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request.

The people use the utterance sentence in our life when they say something, then they will act and show something by using body language in their utterance such as hand eyes, head, fingers and etc. In uttering sentences it is also doing things. To make it distinct, we must clarify in what ways the utterance said to be performing actions. According to Levinson (1983:236) Austin divided three basic senses in which in saying

something one are doing something, and therefore three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed: the locutionary act, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary act. Addition Yule (1996:48) writes on his book that in every occasion, speech acts that produced action by performing some utterance, consists of three elements indeed. It is appropriate with Austin's theory that isolates three basic sense in which in saying something one is doing something. In this condition, there are three levels of acts perform in their speech; locution, illocution, and perlocution act.

Utterances produced in the process of communication consist of some certain different function. They cannot only be seen structurally, but other possible functional uses of language are also involved. People, however, may express their thought using similar literal utterances containing different functions in order to inform one another such as warning, apology, bet, and promises. Therefore, each utterance includes some particular functional uses of language. Speech act is a way of expressing human's thought through words. Speech act are word that do things. When an utterance is produced it is not merely a combination of words. It has deeper intention. By the speech act analysis in that utterance the writer found some implicit meanings that are delivered indirectly by the speaker has some function in producing the utterances. According to Yule (1996: 53-54) purposes that in speaking, one can perform five basic kinds of action, namely:

a. Declarative, are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. In using declaration, the speaker changes the world with word. In order to perform a declaration correctly, the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context. For example, appoint, nominate, sentence, pronounce, fire, and resign.

b. Representative is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not, for example state, conclude, represent, deduce, etc. By using this utterance, his or her expresses belief that the proportional content is true.

c. Expressive, is a kind of speech acts that states what the speaker feels. The form of expressive can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. In this case, the speaker makes the words fit with the situation which his or her feeling also includes in it. Acts of thanking, apologizing, congratulating are all the example of what the speaker feels.

d. Directive, are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. Acts of commanding, offering, requesting, asking, inviting, ordering, begging, permitting, suggestion, daring or challenging are all the examples of how the speakers expressing his or her wants.

e. Commisive, are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. When the speaker uses commisive speech acts, it means that he or she will commit some future action.

Basically, it expresses what the speaker intends. The example is promises, offers, threats, and refusals.

Speech act may be conveniently classified by their illocutionary type, such as asserting, requesting, promising, and apologizing, for which we have familiar verbs. These different types may in turn be distinguished by the type of attitude the speaker expresses. Corresponding to each such attitude is a certain attitude on the part of the hearer (getting the hearer to form this correlative attitude is essential to the success of the perlocutionary act). According to Leech (1983:199), briefly defines acts as: locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act.

a. Locutionary acts

Locutionary act is the basic of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. It is performing an act of saying something. For example: *The weather is cold.* In this case the speaker wants to give information to the hearer that the weather is cold. The speaker also has intention to order to make the hearer understand what (the speaker) is and do what the speaker wants.

b. Illocutionary acts

Illocutionary is the real actions which are performed by the utterance. Illocutionary acts are not easily identifiable, because illocutionary acts do with who speak to whom, when and where it was done and the illocutionary speech act. For example: *Would you mind to close the window?* It means the speaker intends to the hearer to close the

window it is recognize that the utterance is intended as a request. The speaker intends the hearer to recognize the illocutionary of an order to close the window.

c. Perlocutionary acts

Perlocutionary acts are performing an act of saying something. This is also known as the perlocutionary effect. The speaker utters something in the assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect of the speaker's utterance. The speaker utters something in the assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect of the speaker's utterance to close the window. For example: *(A): the weather is cold*

> *(B): would you mind to close the window?*

Besides those levels, based on Paltridge theory (2000, 25) there are five basic types of speech act itself, including:

1. Representative: utterance which commit the speaker to the truth of a particular proposition, such as "asserting". Representative also is illocutionary act which try to represent situation or condition and also describe the states or events in the world, such as arguing, asserting, stating, claiming, describing, informing, reporting etc.

   Example:

   - Well, I ages well, but the rest of you looked terrible! (Asserting)

   - That's the chimps. And the chimps are like smoke. (Describing)

   - No, we've got to get home. (Denying)

- That's just paper. (Informing)

2. Directives: utterance which attempt to get someone to do something, such as 'ordering'. Directive also is illocutionary point of this class that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something, e.g. asking, advising, begging, forbidding, ordering, requesting, suggesting, recommending, demanding, insisting, and permitting.

Example:

- Did they just say they were never coming back? (Asking)

- Don't look at me when we are arguing. (Commanding)

- OK, Marty, we lost her! Maybe you can slow down now. (Suggesting)

- Please, you got to hide us. Just until the heat dies down. (Begging)

- Marty, they're professionals. Come on. (Advising)

- Over there! (Ordering)

3. Commisives: utterances which commit the speaker to future course of action, such as 'promising'. Commisive also is illocutionary act which point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. The point of a promise id to commit the speaker to do something such as committing, promising, refusing, wishing, predicting, threatening, vowing, volunteering etc.

Example:

- All right! We'll be waiting for you. (Committing)

- I wished we could go home. (wishing)

- OK. In exactly two minutes and 7 seconds, the lemurs will cut the power. (Predicting)

- I hope this is important. (Hoping)

- We're going to America! Today! (Promising

4. Expressive: utterances which express a particular psychological state, such as 'apologizing'. Expressive also is illocutionary act that express the speaker's attitudes and emotional towards the proposition. The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The paradigms of expressive verb are apologizing, complimenting, condoling, congratulating, deploring, praising, regretting, thanking and welcoming.

Example:

- Marty! Marty it was horrible. (Regretting)

- Whoa... (Praising)

- I Love this. But it's not the real thing. (Regretting)

- Right. Oh, man, we are so sorry. (Apologizing)

- Yeah, thanks. Thanks. (Thanking)

5. Declaration: utterances which bring about an immediate change in a state of affairs, such as 'excommunicating'. Declarative also is

illocutionary act that changed the reality in accord with the proposition of the declaration, e.g. approving, betting, blessing, christening, confirming, declaring, dismissing, resigning, naming etc.

Example:

- The colloseum, Marty! The original theater-in-the-round. (confirming)

- OK. I get it. OK! (Approving)

- Gloria! You're the statue of Liberty! (Naming)

- Tell you what, bet those penguins will be glad to see us. (Betting)

B. Directive

1. Definition of Directive Speech Act

According to Yule (1996:54), directive speech act which the speaker uses to get someone else to do something. Searle (in Levinson, 1983:241) gives the notion of directive as the utterance which is used by a speaker to get the hearer to do something. It means that hearer does what the speaker wants. Similarly, Holmes (1992:239) says that directive is a linguistic utterance which is meant to ask someone to do something.

Furthermore, Mey (1993:164), defines directive as an effort of the speaker to get the hearer to do something, or to direct the hearer

towards some goal. Directive, here, known as a direction which performed in imperative (usually) to change the hopefully things to be happened as the speaker's wishes. Meanwhile, the definition of directive speech act also stated by Leech in syntactically way. Leech (1983: 206) state that directive speech acts occurred in construction S, verb and O to Y. Where S and O as subject and object or it is known as the speaker and the hearer. Then verb indicates as speech act-verb such as order or request. Y here as the infinitive clause which performed such as asks, beg, bid, command, demand, forbid, and recommend.

In addition, Levinson (1983) added directive as the act the attempt the speaker to get the addressee to do something. To sum up, directives are those kinds of speech acts that the speakers use to get someone else to do something. The acts are advising, asking, begging, challenging, daring, demanding, forbidding, insisting, inviting, ordering, permitting, recommending, requesting, suggesting.

Directive can be performed in three ways; they are imperative, declarative, and interrogative. According to Austin in Levinson (1983:231) directive is included in performative sentence which classify into two, they are implicit and explicit performatives. According to Watiningsih (2011: 33) implicit performative is performative utterance in which there is no performative verb it can be realized in interrogative, imperative, or declarative.

2. The Classification of Directive Speech Act

According to Yule (1996: 53) directive speech act is classified into some form, they are command/ order, request, invitation, warning/ prohibition, and suggestion. The forms can be written whether positive or negative. Those forms can be described as follow:

a. Command or order

Command or order is the action done by the speaker who has the right or duty to give command to the hearer. The speaker has a full control on the act of the hearer.

Example: Close the door!

b. Request

According to Searle (1969), request is a kind of directive speech acts whose illocutionary purpose is to get the hearer to do something in circumstances in which it is not obvious that he/she will perform the action in the normal course of events.

Example: would you bring my bag because my soldier was sick?

c. Suggestion

Suggestion is the process by which one thought leads to another especially through association of ideas. It is related to something that should be done by the hearer. The utterance is transferred to the hearer in tactful way, so that the utterance will not make the hearer being offended.

d. Invitation

It kind of the expression of a request, a solicitation, or an attempt to get another person to join the speaker at a specific event such as to attend to a party, visit a beach house, or witness a marriage. An invitation can be delivered as a verbal request, a beautifully engraved card, or even puffs of smoke behind an airplane.

Example: would you come to my graduation next week, please!

e. Warning and prohibition

Warning is telling someone about a possible danger or difficulty. Warning is usually stated by using positive imperative which give positive treatment or effect.

Example: No smoking!

While prohibition is giving order to someone not to do something. Prohibition function to forbid or prevent someone from doing something. Prohibition is usually stated by using negative imperative without giving threat to the hearer.

Example: Don't disturb me!

In addition, Searle (2005) stated that directive speech acts includes some actions, such as commanding, requesting, inviting, forbidding and suggesting. Those form can be described as follow:

a. Commanding

Command is an order, a compelling task given to an inferior or a machine.

b. Requesting

According to Searle (1969), Request is a kind of directive speech acts whose illocutionary purpose is to get the hearer to do something in circumstances in which it is not obvious that he/she will perform the action in the normal course of event. By initiating a request, the speaker believes that the hearer is able to perform an action.

c. Inviting

The act of inviting can be defined as an attempt to get the addressee to attend or participate in a given event or carry out an action, which is supposed beneficial to him/her. The speaker is bound to a potential future action, which involves allowing or facilitating the state of affairs in which the addressee will carry out the action expressed in the invitation (if we invites someone to a party, one will then have to allow that person to take in it).

d. Forbidding

Forbidding is the propositional negation of ordering. Thus, to forbid, a hearer to do something is just to order him/her not to do it.

e. Suggesting

Suggestion is a process by which one thought leads to another especially through association of ideas. It is related to something that should be done by the hearer. The utterance is transferred to

the hearer in tactful way, so that the utterance will not make the hearer being offended.

This is the table of differences of directive speech act theory by the expert, to make easier in reading the differences.

No	Name of Expert	The Classification of Directive Speech Act
1.	Yule	1. Command 2. Request 3. Suggestion 4. Invitation 5. Warning
2.	Searle	1. Commanding 2. Requesting 3. Inviting 4. Forbidding 5. Suggesting

Table 2.1 The Differences of Directive Speech Act Theory by the Expert

3. **The Form of Directive Speech Act**

According to Yule (1996:54) there are three way of expressing the directive speech act; they will be described as follows:

a. Imperative

Imperative is one of directive form. The imperative is "the gramatical form directly signaling that the utterance is an order" (Tsui, 1994:204). According to Lado (1986:43) "Imperative is a sentence or an utterance used to give command, state polite request by giving direction". In request, it is usually stated by the word *please*. Generally, the use of imperative form of directive utterance occurs in the conversation between participant who have close relationship and between superior to his subordinate.

Kridalaksana (1984:50) states that imperative sentence is a sentence containing commands or prohibition, in writing it is usually noted by (.) or (!). it means that imperative sentence is generally used to command, whatever it is to command ourselves or someone else. If the imperative sentence is used orally, the intention usually use (.) or (!) as its sign.

b. Interrogative

According to Martin (1984:31) Interrogative sentence is a sentence that is used to ask a question. Interrogative types of directive utterance are usually applied by soften the utterance it may either use modal (can, may, must, shall, will, etc) or no modal. Making request by using interrogative forms especially with modals can make the utterance polite. This form is necessary to be applied in the daily communication, since it can soften the

utterance so the hearer will be intersted in the utterance and gives respect to the speaker.

c. Declarative

The last type of directive utterance is declarative sentence, it is a sentnce that used to make a statement. Declarative can be uttered in formal or informal situation and either between intimate or distant participants. In declaratives type of directive utterance, there is a clear statemenet of wish or desire expressed by the speaker.declartive types of the directives utterance embedded agent and hint.

C. Movie

1. Definition of Movie

According to Klarer (2005:57), Movie or Films, and particularly video tapes, are like novels, which in theory can be repeatedly read, or viewed. Klarer also said stated that the visualization in movie has the action that not left merely to the imagination of a reader, but rather comes to life in the performance, independent of the audience. In both genres, a performance (in the sense of a visual representation by people).Stands at the center of attention. It is misleading, however, to deal with film exclusively in the context of drama, since categorizing it under the performing art

does not do justice to the entire genre, which also includes non-narrative subgenres without performing actors.

2. **Types of Movie**

They are several type of movie or film as follow:

a. Action – these types of movies are high octane, big budget movies that show many physical stunts. If there is heroism, fights involving guns, swords or karate moves, horseback action or any destructive force of nature, your keyword is Action. In these movies, it's usually a fight between the good guys and bad guys.

b. Adventure – do you like thrilling stories that take you to wondrous places? They are similar to action films but the action may be less and more weight will be given to experiences.

c. Comedies – they are loved by young and old for the feel good content. A comedy can be based on innocent humor, exaggerations, facial expressions or downright crude jokes.

d. Crime and Gangster Films – such films trace the lives of fictional and true criminals, gangs or mobsters. Serial killer films may be included here.

e. Epics/ Historical films – An epic involves elements like war, romance and adventure. The sets are created carefully to reflect the time period. Ben hur is a classic example. Historical movies trend to pay homage to a legend or hero.

f. Horror – you either love them or hate them. These films expose our fears and give rise to nightmares. For some, horror films provide catharsis but others can barely sit through a movie, due to the violence and gory scenes.

g. Musical/Dance films – these are entertaining films that are based on full scale scores or song and dance. They can either be delightful, light-hearted films for the while family (i.e. The Sound of Music) or contain a dark aspect (Sweeney Todd) that is explored through music.

h. War films – these are very true to real life and often depict the waste of war. Attention is given to acts of heroism, the human spirit, psychological damage to soldiers and the pain of families waiting at home.

i. Western – this genre is central to American culture and to its film industry. They speak of the days of expansion and the trials with Native Indians. The plots and characters are very distinctive

j. Animation – computer graphics and special effects are the backbone of these films which are enjoyed by the young and old.

k. Thrillers – it's stories whose central struggle pits and innocent hero against a lethal enemy who is out to kill him or her.

l. Science fiction – its stories whose central struggle is generation the technology and tools of scientifically imaginable world. If you like

futuristic scenes, movie like Star Wars will intrigue you. They can be classified as adventure films too.

Based on the types of that movie, this research analyzes Ender's Game movie that typed science fiction combine little animation. This film shows the imaginary world to be like a real one. Ender's Game was released in October 2013 and distributed by Summit Entertainment.

3. **The Nature of Movie Script**

According to Klarer (2005:57), Movie or Films, and particularly video tapes, are like novels, which in theory can be repeatedly read, or viewed. Movie script is a means of communication for an artist or a script writer to express their idea. It can be in the form of written language. In spoken language, utterance makes the movie very clear. In addition, the utterance of speech act also describes or tells the viewers what the actors do in the movie.

According to Boggs and Petrie (2008:97), Script is true at every step in the filmmaking process, the basic blueprint. It is the script that provides the unity of vision for a film. As production designer Paul Sylbert puts it: You cannot impose a style on a film. It must grow out of a vision arising from the script and knowledge of how to form the various scenes into a whole, and it should, like the film itself, have its own movement. Style in film results from every part of it, and those

parts must cohere, and they must be directed at some effective result. Design is not self-expression. It is an expressive use of objects, forms, and colors in the service of the script. Boggs and Petrie (2008: 98) states as follows: *Sometimes the script suggests visual metaphors and reinforces the need for a specific color palette, so that a few carefully chosen colors are emphasized to suggest a mood or atmosphere.*

Wiese (2010) stated the people should know the genres, and know which ones they want to work in. By choosing movie script writing projects in genres that the people are familiar with, they will save themselves a lot of research and avoid many common errors that vary from one genre to the next. The people should also think about what actors might want to be in the movie, or which people would fit the parts that they have created best. There is a lot of thought and creativity that goes into film script writing, and they should be able to take the words of the script and create a blueprint, if they will, that shows them what every little detail will look like in the form of a film once it is off paper.

Wiese (2010) also stated that the successful movie script writing takes a lot of effort. The people cannot rush through the process or try writing scripts that they know nothing about. The best stories come from people who have experience or knowledge of a topic, or who write about personal experiences for the ultimate knowledge of what is going on. Becoming a screen writer is not going to be easy, but by

knowing what works and what doesn't it should be much simpler than it would be otherwise. It also many literatures there and they need to be learnt more.

D. Movie Studies

1. Literary Design

In the literary design includes the characters and their action in the story, the setting of the story, and any background or subject.

a. Setting

Setting is the place the story happened or created, in choosing the setting the directors have to make some consideration because it also supports the success of the movie.

According Nurgiyanto (2009:227) elements setting divided into three: setting place, time, and social.

- Setting place is the setting direct to located and where the stories happen

- Setting time is setting direct when the story happens (Nurgiyanto, 2009:230). Setting time include event, time of second, minutes, o'clock, day, month, year, etc.

- Setting social is setting explain the way of social life society there are include problems and habits in society. Setting social include the habit of life, customs, tradition, belief, how to think, etc (Nurgiyanto, 2009:233).

Kenney (1966:38) setting is elements of fiction show where and when the story happens. With another word, setting refers to time and space

b. Character

Character is the attitude or personality that rolled by actor or actress in a movie. Character may b presented mainly through description and discussion in a more dramatic manner by the author's simply reporting the characters speech and action (Little, 1970:89). Characters are devided into two: the main or major character and minor character. Major character is the most important ones in terms of the plot. While, minor character is a major proponent of character, not really sometimes involved in within the action at all.

Characterization is the ability of the author to create the imaginary persons, so that the characters exist for the reader or audience as like: life like (Holman, 1986:81). According Jones (1968:84) characterization is the depicting of clear imagines of person.

c. Plot

Plot is all of the series of the events or scene from the start until to the end of the movie. According Nurgiyanto (2009:113) plot is the story contain the order story happens that found casual relationship. The plot in the story based on event, conflict and

climax. Plot is the events showing the story don't be simple, because the author arranges the events base on casual (Kenny, 1966:14)

d. Theme

According Kenny (1966:88) theme is something that has traditionally concerned writers and that therefore is a legitimate concern of readers. While, station (1965:30) theme is the meaning of the story which especially account of the largest number of its elements in the simplest way.

2. Visual design

Visual design consists of what we see on screen/inside the frame. The component:

a. Performance includes the actor mannerism, expression and movement

b. Blocking is the arrangement of actors and props before the camera. Blocking also includes show the actors=s move around the set during the scene.

c. Lighting includes the amount of light, the specific areas that are illuminated, the shadows and the quality of light as in soft or harsh. The lighting can contribute to perception, meaning and mood.

d. Hair and makeup of the actors adds to the story telling. This also includes special effects makeup like wounds, blood or fake teeth.

e. Costume is what the actors wear

f. Set design consists primarily of the how the room or space is set up as well as furniture and props.

g. Color is an important factor in lighting, costume and set design.

According Said (1982:95) visual design included blocking, performance, costume and make up & hair.

3. Sound Design

Sound design is produced various sound the source of sound like an actor sound, sound effect, atmosphere effect, and music. Sound design needed to harmony produce. Sound design not only disposition sound system, but also accompanist music. Accompanist music needed to make the atmosphere as drawing belief more and better for spectator.

E. Previous Studies

To conduct this research, some related studies has been taken to compare this research with the other researcher, some related research are as follow:

The first research is conducted by Latifa Nurhasana entitled *"A Speech Act Analysis of Utterances in the Disney Animation Movie Script "Inside Out" By Pete Doctor and Ronnie Del Carmen"*. The aims of this research are to describe the types of speech acts and to analyze the most dominant speech acts produced in the movie. The types of research in this study are qualitative research. Qualitative research is applied to analyze the data in the movie. The result of this research shows that five types of speech acts produced in this movie are representative, directive, expressive, declaration and commisive. This research shows that the representative has the largest portion than other type with nearly a third of portion. Other types of speech act are directive types with over a half of all frequency. Another is declaration and commisive have a small fraction of frequencies.

The second research is conducted by Harun Hidayat entitled *"Expressive Speech Acts In "The Fate of Furious" Movie"*. This research is find out how often the expressive speech act performed and which type of expressive speech act that are most frequently used in this movie. The researcher used quantitative descriptive research to conduct the research. The result of analysis showed that nine kinds of expressive speech acts produced in this movie. They are apologizing, thanking, praising, blaming, welcoming, pleasure, like, dislike, and sorrow. This research shows that dominant expressive speech act use is praising expression. This research is

expected to give some useful insight in understanding what expressive speech act is.

The third research is conducted by Rahmawati Amilatu Sholihah entitled "*The Persuasive Utterances Used by Barrack Obama in His Political Campaign Speeches*". The aims of this research are to describe and explain the kinds of speech acts (representative, expressive, commisive, directive, and declarative) contained in persuasive utterances, the kind of persuasive functions (command, request, hope, suggestion, allow, persuasion, appeal, invitation, urging, prohibition, congratulation, curse, convince, assert, pressure and permission), and the persuasive techniques (rationalization, identification, suggestion, conformity, compensation, displacement, and projection) used by Obama in his campaign speeches. The researcher used Qualitative research in collected data by identifying and classifying. The researcher find out that persuasive utterances are important for someone who is running in the election, because they need support from other people to achieve their goals and to make his audience feel convinced that he can be a good leader.

Based on those previous studies above, the researcher fined the similarities and differences between the current research and the previous research. There is point of similarity between the current research and the previous studies used types of speech act as research focus. Therefore, the differences between the current research and the previous researchers are the object of the research. Latifa Nurhasana (2017) talks about speech act

analysis of utterances in the Disney animation movie script "inside out". Then, Harun Hidayat (2018) talk about expressive speech acts in "the fate of furious" movie, and the last Rahmawati Amilatu Sholihah (2016) talks about the persuasive utterances used by barack obama in his political campaign speeches. While in this research, the researcher analysis the use of directive speech act in *Ender's Game* by using movie script.