

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

In this research, the writer explained the theories that related to this study. The review literature accomplished several purposes. It shows the reader the result of other studies that are closely related to this topic.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is an analysis of human speech act theory. Discussion about the assumption of what speakers do with the words and to identifies the different types of verbal actions. Pragmatics is included of linguistics which studies the way the context contributes meaning as conveyed by the speaker and understood by hearer (Nurhayati & Yuwartatik, 2016). Leech (1983), pointed out that a knowledge of the related meaning between language and the context that is the basic account of language as pragmatics.

According to Crystal (1987) pragmatics deals with the factors that manage words selection in language, can understood at any time and used in a social interactions and its affects others. Robin (1964) in Siddique (2018) stated, the pragmatics area is understood as meaning concern phenomenon which involves surrounding various factors in a speech situation.

Yule (1996:3) stated, pragmatics is the study in linguistics involving contextual considerations and certainly included in the field of language studies. The meaning of the speaker's utterance will focus more on analyzing what they mean in their utterances rather than the meaning of the words or phrases itself

(Texas, 1989; Nikmah, 2015). Pragmatics approach studies about how to recognize what is the invisible meaning even then it is not immediately spoken or written. In order to achieve it, the speaker or writer should be able see the possibilities of assumptions and expectations shared by the speaker, which provides some insight into how much is being communicated rather than being spoken.

According to Parker (1986) pragmatics is different from grammar which studies the internal structure of language. Pragmatics is a knowledge used to communicated, as long as human communicate with language, there also a pragmatics and context in that way of communicate. Yule (1996:4) reflected the importance of studying pragmatics, studying pragmatics will give a knowledge about the meaning people intended, their own assumption, their own purpose and the kind of action e. g a request they perform when they are speaking.

People can understand the meaning in the communication using pragmatics skill. This will be avoid miscommunication or misunderstanding when people use this pragmatics skill and will creating good communication between the speaker and hearer.

B. Context

According to Huang (2001), context is an actions that is used widely in linguistics literature, but it is hard to send a valuable interpretation. From a neutral theory point of view, context can be interpreted in larger definition as a reference with dynamic relevance features environmental arrangements where the linguistic unit is systematically used. Van Dijk (1993) explained, the need for a special term to denote the success in the systematic pragmatics of a speech, because there are

many other aspects of success such as grammatical but also psychological and sociological.

Context is not just possible world-state, but at least a sequence of world-state. It closely related to the reasons of why someone is saying something in particular situation. The situation can be analyzed and defined the components of the “speech event” by using Hyme’s SPEAKING model. Hymes (1970) in the Renkama and Schubert (2018) differentiated sixteen components, which were grouped using a mnemonic acronym as he called *speaking*. Here are Hymes SPEAKING model:

- a. S (Setting and scene), setting refers to the time, place, and other physical conditions around the speech act. Scene refers to the psychological association with the setting, the point in this case is that setting can be changed, for example, from formal to informal, by participant.
- b. P (Participants), participants include various combination of the *speaker* (sender), the *addresser*, the *hearer* (receiver or audience) and the *addressee*.
- c. E (Ends), ends or can be said the goals or purpose of the participants in speech event.
- d. A (Act Sequences), or syntactical realization is the form and context of the message.
- e. K (Keys), is the tone, manner or spirit which a particular message in the conversation. Such as serious, light-hearted, pedantic, mocking, sarcastic, and others.

- f. I (Instrumentalities), it means the channels (written, electronic, etc.) and the form of speech such as dialect, code, standard of language or register that is chosen.
- g. N (Norms), the interaction norms such as interruption, and interpretation norms, for example, how the hearer suddenly looking away must be interpreted.
- h. G (Genres), it refers to clearly demarcated types of utterances, such as fairy tale, advertisement, text message, poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayer, lecture and so on.

Moreover, the outline is not complete, the possible differences in the background insight which is shared by the addresser and the addressee can influence the context.

C. Speech Act

In the use of language to communication in social interaction between the speaker and hearer will perform in a certain action to give information that can shows the intention, idea, and feeling or emotion from the speaker. This process of communication can be named as a speech act. In the speech act, language is seen as in form of acting. How people act when they communicated with other people just to make the hearer understand with what they are meaning. Speech acts are spoken utterances mainly focus on dealing with the real situations that occur in communication (Siddiqui, 2018).

Austin (1976) Speech act is a philosophical language that aims to maintain the major language function carrying out important social actions. Speech act is the

particular verb used inside sentences according to the classification. Austin explains his thought based of two different main verbs as “*constative* and *performative*”. In constative, the verb used to describe in reality form e.g. ‘*Rain*’ in the sentence “it is *raining*”, this sentence stated about reality. Whereas, performative verb has different used. Such as the instrument is to obtain the goal of interaction between the speaker and hearer e.g ‘*promise*’ in the sentence “I *promise* I will help you with your task tomorrow” have a honest intention showed by the addresser expresses by the utterance itself in the future.

The theory of speech act concern on the question of what people do when using language, therefore this theory has an influence on the relationship between the form and function of language (Nurhayati & Yuwartatik, 2016). Austin (1976) classified three types of action in each utterances. These all types of utterance can be classified further as the speech act:

1. Locution Act: (Renkama, 1993; Nurhayati & Yuwartatik, 2016) explained locution act is a physical action to produce an utterance. Usually deals with the speaker when certain references and senses are expressed by the speaker. On the particular conversation, concerned of the speaker is grammatical principles. A locution act inclined to perform by the speaker as series of message, linked which give expression that those dealing with the truth value. Example: Bird flies in the sky, fire is hot.
2. Illocutionary Act: illocution is the act that performed by producing an utterance (Renkama, 1993; Nurhayati & Yuwartatik, 2016) : by

conveying a promise. A promise is made by uttering a threat, a threat is made. Here the addresser uses some performative verb to express the intentions in the sentence. In speech act theory the illocution focuses on the attention. In speech acts may be conveniently classified by the illocutionary type such as asserting, promising, and apologizing.

Example: I promise I will get you!

3. Perlocutionary Act: Perlocution is the output of an effect from the locution and illocution acts for example: the execution that order by the addressee or hearer.

Considering of the statement, it concluded that the locution is utterance production, depending on the situation the illocution could be a request, an order, a complaint, etc. then the perlocution could be the addressee replies by do what the addresser order or want.

Searle (1976) as cited in Renkema & Schubert (2018:18) divides five main types of illocution act, depending on their communicative functions.

Table 2.1. Searle's taxonomy of illocutionary acts

Type	Illocutionary force	Examples
<i>Representatives</i>	Speaker's expression for something that happened, with the truth of the content being revealed	Assert, claim, report, state, inform, conclude.
<i>Directives</i>	Speaker's attempt to get the hearer to do something	Ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, invite, advise.
<i>Commissives</i>	Speaker's attempt to ask the hearer to take some action	Promise, offer, threaten, pledge, guarantee.
<i>Expressives</i>	Speaker's expression of psychological attitude toward a state of affairs	Thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, welcome

<i>Declaratives</i>	Bring direct correspondence between expressed content and reality	Excommunicate, nominate, dismiss, christen, sentence
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In the further explanation about the types of illocution according to Yule (1996:53-54) are:

1. Representatives

Representative is kind of speech act states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statement of datum, assertion, conclusion, and description are all example of the speaker represents the world as he or she believes. Example: “the earth is flat” is the truth statement that everyone believes.

2. Directives

Directive is type of speech act that state what the speaker uses to get the other person to do something. It expressed what the speaker’s desire. Directive act include command, request, warning, and suggestion regardless it positive or negative. Example: “could you open the door?” this sentence has a purpose to give ordering to the addressee.

3. Commissives

Commissive is kinds of speech act states what the speaker use to commit some future action. Such as promises, threats, refusals, and pledges. Example: “I’ll be back” this sentence gives statement of promises from the speaker to the hearer.

4. Expressives

Expressive is kinds of speech act that states the speaker's feeling. It intends psychological expression of the speaker like pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. Example: "I'm so happy" this sentence is expressing the feeling of the speaker.

5. Declaratives

Declarative or declaration is kind of speech act which effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs. This kind of speech act that perform to declared a word appropriately. Example: "I now pronounce you husband and wife"

Bach (2008) explained, the success of an act has nothing to do with the recognition of anyone's intentions, it is successful if the intention carried out is acknowledge by the audience on the basis that it is intended to be acknowledge. An act of communication is successful if whoever it is directed to recognize the intention with understands the purpose.

D. Expressive Act

According to Searle (1969), the verbal utterance is usually used to reflect the world around us, but it can also motivate someone to do something, or take action themselves. Searle distinguished kinds of speech act into five types in detail; there are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. The category of concern in this research is expressive speech act.

Yule (1996) as cited in Isnawati, Anam, & Diana (2015) states, expressives are those kind of speech acts that state what the speaker feels like pleasure, pain,

likes, dislike, joy, or sorrow. Norrick (1978) cited in Ronan (2015) specifies the expressive speech acts expresses psychological conditions, and thus not beliefs or intentions, arising for particular state or affairs. Expressive speech act concerns on using courtesy and thanking, and who defines expressiveness as an expression of the speaker's state of mind, attitude, and feeling of speakers (Traavitsainen & Jucker, 2010). Example: I'm sorry about that.

Norrick as cited in Ronan (2015:29-30) has classified the types of expressive illocutionary acts, there are:

1. Apologizing

Apologizing is when a speaker expresses negative feelings towards the addressee to calm them down.

2. Thanking

Thanking is when the speaker expresses positive feelings to the addressee who has done service to the speaker.

3. Congratulating

Congratulating is when the speaker has observed that the addressee has either benefitted from or has even done positive values..

4. Condoling

Condoling is which similar with congratulating, except that the experienced even is negative values.

5. Deploring

Deploring or censoring, is which the addressee is criticised for an event which had a negative impact on the speaker is also main observer

6. Lamenting

Lamenting is where the speaker expresses his or her own misfortune, either at their own or someone else's doing, the speaker is also the main observer

7. Welcoming

Welcoming is where the speaker expresses positive feelings towards the arrival of the addressee. The conceptual is similar with thanking

8. Boasting

Boasting is where the speaker expresses positive feelings about his or her own actions towards and addressee.

Searle & Vandervanken in Ronan (2015:30) found that no illocutionary verb or performative verb derived express of force, they argue that expressive speech act usually express good or bad evaluation and they are base from hearer point of view. Searle (1969) stated wherever there is a psychological state occurs in a condition of sincerity, the performance of an act is considered to be an expression of that psychological state. This psychological state related to the emotional state. Emotional state is something believe to be an ideal or not ideal state of affairs, a feeling in human being such as sadness or joy. The basic emotion such as joy, sadness, approval, and disapproval lead Norrick (1978) cited in Ronan (2015) to distinguish the following expressive speech act, there are: being delighted, being saddened, approving, disapproving, and being sorry and sympathizing.

There are the examples of expressive speech acts:

- a. "Congratulations!" it is an expression of congratulate.

- b. “Hi, nice to meet you” is an expression of greeting.
- c. “I hope you enjoy the party” is an expression of wishing.

From the example we know that language has a function to express some kind of emotion, such as in the first example “congratulation!” can be analyzed as declarative act if it looking for the purpose, but other way the utterance has intended to give sympathy or congratulate to someone. The second example, “hi, nice to meet you” has a purpose to greet someone, the utterance shows the polite expression of greeting. The third example “I hope you enjoy the party” is the expression of wishing someone in politely, the speaker express positive desire for the listener. People must understand the terms and purpose of the utterance in the conversation so they can achieve the goal in the conversation.

E. Movie

Movie is a story convey with moving pictures, an always changing flow of pictures and sound gleaming with brightness and vitality all mixed together of illustration, vibration, and movement possessed by restless compulsion to be vibrantly alive to avoid the quiet and static (Petrie & Boggs, 2018). In the Webster’s third new international dictionary (1981:1980) movie is defined as a motion picture considered especially as a source of entertainment or as an art form.

According to Sharon and Weldon (1977), movie or motion picture includes photograph, diagrams or pictures in a series which projected in screen that cause appearance in screen look natural movement. In Cambridge dictionary, film is a series of moving picture usually shown in cinema or and television and often telling story.

Movies become a familiar thing in this era, people make themselves enjoy just being watching a movie. Moreover, by watching movie people can get inspiration, knowledge, and ideas, and learn something new from the movie. Movie also brings the audience to feel happy, angry, fear, sad and many emotions.

Movies itself have some kinds of genre, there are the types of movies such as action movies, adventure movies, animated movies, buddy movies, comedies, documentaries, dramas, tragedies, film noir, family movies, horror movies, romantic comedies (rom-coms), science fiction movies, thrillers, western movies, suspense, and fantasy.

Based on the types of those movies, this research analyzes Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban that typed of fantasy movies. This film shows the imaginary world to be a like a real one.

F. Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban Movie

Harry potter and The Prisoner of Azkaban is 2004 fantasy movie directed by Alfonso Cuaron and distributed by Warner Bros. This movie based on J.K Rowling's 1999 best-seller novel with the same title. This movie is the third instalment in the Harry Potter movie series, written by Steve Kloves and produced by Chris Columbus, David Heyman, and Mark Radcliffe.

This story is about the journey of Harry Potter in his third year of school at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry, together with his friends Hermione Granger and Ron Weasley. Harry and his friends Hermione and Ron investigated an escaped, lunatic, prisoner from Azkaban, Sirius Black. They believed Black was one of the loyal followers of the dark lord Voldemort.

It started when Harry spent his another, dissatisfying summer holiday with the Dursley, the family that raised him up until he found out that he is a witch. When aunt Marge Dursley insulted his parents, Harry lost his temper and accidentally caused her to inflate like a balloon and float away in the London skies. Uncle Vernon Dursley was angry on him, then Harry took his luggage and out from that house. He drove to the Leaky Cauldron by using the Knight Bus.

In the Leaky Cauldron, he met the Minister of Magic Cornelius Fudge who pardoned him for using magic outside Hogwarts. Harry was also reunited with his bestfriends Ron and Hermione and he learned that Sirius Black, a supporter of the dark wizard Voldemort who were punished has escaped from Azkaban's prison and intends to look for him.

The trio returned to Hogwarts for their school year with the Hogwarts Express, suddenly Dementors boarded the train, searched for Sirius Black. It caused Harry passed out when the dementor entered the trio's compartment, but the new Defence Against the Dark Arts teacher repelled the dementor with the Patronus Charm. Arrived at Hogwarts, Professor Albus Dumbledore announced the two new teachers Professor Remus Lupin as a Defence Against the Dark Arts teacher and Rubeus Hagrid as a Care of Magical Creatures teacher. Dumbledore announced that the dementors would be guarding the school ground while Sirius Black on the loose.

In the Care of Magical Creatures class, Draco Malfoy provoked the hippogriff Buckbeak will so that attacked him. He exaggerated his injury and telling everyone that he might be lost his arm, and later his father, Lucius Malfoy asked the Ministry of magic to sentenced Buckbeak to death . There was one time when the Fat Lady's

portrait, the guards the Gryffindor's chamber, was found empty and ruined. The Fat Lady was hiding in another portrait because of terrified. She told the headmaster Dumbledore that Sirius Black tried to entered the dorm while the students went to the trip in Hogsmeade. It was the time when Harry is still in the castle and it made a whole castle frightened.

During Quidditch match against Hufflepuff in the stormy weather, dementors attacked Harry. It was causing him to fell off of his broomstick. At second trip in Hogsmeade, Harry was shocked and has to learn that Sirius Black was his father's best friend and apparently betrayed them to Voldemort, not only that, but also Sirius was Harry's godfather. Harry was gone mad he could not believe that their best friend would be betrayed them.

After the incident on the Quidditch match, Harry privately learned Patronus Charm with Lupin, he said that he wanted to defence himself against dementors. It took him a while how to conjured Patronus and just a great wizard which could create Patronus. Lupin believed that Harry is one of the greatest wizards that he has been seen. After the trio visited Hagrid, because they found out that Buckbeak will be executed, a large black dog appeared and attacked Ron while he still holding Scabbers his garden fat rat. The dog dragged Ron into a hollow under *Whomping Willow*, this lead Harry and Hermione to chased them into a tunnel under the tree until they knew that they were in the *Shrieking Shack*. They discovered that the dog was not actually dog but Sirius Black, who was an *Animagus*. Lupin then came and helped his friend Sirius.

There was a debate between Harry and Lupin and Sirius. He said that the two of them was betrayed his parents. But Sirius explain to Harry that actually is not him who betrayed Harry's parents, but Peter Pettigrew. Then came Severus Snape to catch Sirius, but Harry knocked him out because he wants to know the truth. Sirius and Lupin said that Ron's rat was Peter, then they proved to Harry until the trio believe that Ron's rat was a Peter Pettigrew.

When they tried to brought Peter to the Dumbledore, Lupin transformed into a Werewolf. He attacked his friend and his students until he was calling out by another wolf. Sirius and Harry then attacked by the Dementors which found Black. Harry saw a figure in the distance saved them by casted a powerful *Patronus* spell. He believed the figure was his father. When Harry woken up, Hermione told him that Sirius was being captured and sentenced to the Azkaban.

Dumbledore gave the two advice. Hermione that who understand what the headmaster mean took harry traveled back in time with her time turner, and watched themselves and Ron repeat the night's events. They saved Buckbeak and Sirius. Harry realized the figure who conjured Patronus was not his father but himself. Sirius finally free, filed away with Buckbeak. Lupin resign from his job as a teacher to prevent an uproar from parent because the exposed as a werewolf. Sirius sent Harry a *Firebolt* broom and he happily took it for a ride.

G. Previous Study

Previous study is the result of research from the researcher before. There are some researchers who have conducted almost the same research. The previous study is used to help the researcher to conduct and analyze the expressive speech

act in *Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban's* movie. The observation which had been conducted by other researcher has different subject with what going to be conducted in this research.

The first, a research with title *An Analysis of Expressive Speech Act in Legend Of the Guardians: The Owls of Ga'hoole Movie by Kathryn Lansky* by Aulia A. Tisnawati (2018). Aulia focuses her research on analyzing the expressive acts used by the characters in their conversational fragments. She found 6 kinds of expressive speech acts in the movie that used by the characters, there are pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, and sorrow. Totally there are 214 utterances that contain expressive speech act in the movie that has been analyzed by the researcher. Aulia describe her data in quantitative research design since her purpose is to find out the data frequency of expressive speech act in the movie. After analyzing the data, she was determining the percentage form of data by using statistical analysis.

The second, a research conducted by Aditya Rizal Effendi with title *The Flirting in Expressive Acts in "Fifty Shades of Grey" movie script: A Content Analysis* (2016). Aditya focuses his research on analyzing the use flirting in the classification of expressive speech act. The researcher used content analysis to make inferences messages by the characters in the story. Aditya Found 6 kinds of expressive speech act in protagonist characters on Fifty Shades of Grey movie, they are thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, wishing, and opining.

The last research, written by Rani Violeta entitle *Speech Acts Analysis of the Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script by Jane McTee* (2019) from Universitas of Islamic State Raden Intan Lampung, English Education Study Program Tarbiyah

and Teacher Training Faculty. Rani has analyzed the used of speech act in Maleficent movie script. She found out that speech acts that often appeared in the movie is illocunry act, such as representatives, directive, commisive, expressive and declarative. She concluded that speech act in thus research indicated something belonging to the certain group, to show or express friendliness, to show disappointment, to show someone is out of control, to reduce the seriousness of the conversation, to persuade someone, and to show the feeling of pleasure or just for fun.

Based on the previous studies the researcher conducted a research with the title Expressive Speech Act Used in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban movie. From the previous research, there are some similar aspects that the writers conducted in speech act aspect. The differences of this research from previous research are what is being analyzed, object of the research and the method. This research focus on analyzing the use of Expressive acts in the utterance by the characters of Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban Movie and used content analysis and descriptive quantitative as research method.