

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discuss the underlying theories related to this study. The major issues raised here are, definition of pragmatics, definition of speech act, speech act classification, definition of expressive act, definition of movie, definition of fantasy movie, and previous study.

A. Definition of Pragmatics

Everyday people need to communicate with the other people to know what happen today or what an information can be gotten from a communicate. In communication, people usually say an utterance to express with the context with it used. In their utterances, the people convey different kinds of meaning. By studying pragmatics, we know what the kinds of meaning that we used in our daily life. Because, pragmatics is the branch of linguistic which study about how utterance communicate meaning in context. Here, will be explained about pragmatics from any sources.

According to Elite and Murcia (2000: 19) pragmatics deals very explicitly with the study of relationship forms that they describe holding between linguistics forms and human beings who use these forms. Furthermore, Elite and Murcia (2000: 19) states that pragmatics is concern with people's intentions, assumption, belief, and the goal of the kind of actions they perform while using language.

According to Demers and Adrian (2001: 361) pragmatics is the study of language use, and in the particular the study of linguistics communication, in relation in language structure and context of utterance.

According to Yule (1996: 3) pragmatics is the study of meaning. Furthermore, Yule (1996: 3) state that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. In this case, pragmatics more analysis of what people mean by their utterance than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by them.

According to Karthik (2013: 1) pragmatics is a systematic way of explaining language use in context. Every context has a special meaning and it is the context which decides meaning

For example, when a child says “I am hungry”, the semantic meaning of this utterance is that if the speaker feels pangs of hunger. Pragmatically viewed, if the sentence is produced by a youngster who has come back from school at noon speaking to his mother in the kitchen, it probably functions as a request for lunch. Alternatively, if it is produced by the same youngster after having completed lunch, it could function as a complaint expressing the opinion that there hasn't been enough food to eat for lunch, or perhaps the child intends it as a request for a dessert.

B. Context

In communication, people talk with the other in different circumstance with different listener. However, in communication, people not only recognizing the meaning of the word in their utterance, but also recognizing what the speaker meaning in their utterance. The meaning of utterance is not only lexical meaning, but also from the situation, called context. In KBBI (2008: 751) define that context is part of description or sentence that can support or to enlarge the clarify of meaning. According to Idamaningati (2013:17) stated that, context is the unity of discourse with considering the word at large, and it is influenced by the situation when we receive some messages, cultural and social relationship within the participant. From the definition above, the writer can simplify 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.

C. Speech Act

To express them, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances. The actions performed via utterance called speech acts. The speaker usually expects that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer. In here, there are some definition of speech act from any sources will be explained.

According to Nunan (1999: 131), speech act are simply things people do through language, for example, “apologizing”, “complaining”, “instructing”, “agreeing”, and “warning”. Furthermore, Nunan (1999: 131) state that identifying speech act being performed by a particular utterance can only be done if we know the context in which utterance takes places.

According to Demes and Adrian (2001: 394) speech act are act performed in uttering expressions. When they began exploring speech acts, theorists found no appropriate terminology already available for labeling different types, so they had to invent one. In our conversation in daily life almost everyone uses utterances to convey the message, although we find that message is sometimes conveyed by using gestures or even simply by keep silent.

In addition, according to Yule (1996: 47) speech act is actions performed via utterance. In English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request. For example, if you work in a situation where a boss has a great deal power, then the boss’s utterance of the expression fired is more than just a statement. Not only that, speech act almost used in many media such as movie, novels, drama, short story and advertisement.

According to Elite and Murcia (2000: 24) speech act is social actions performed via utterances. Furthermore, according to Austin as

cited in Elite and Murcia (2000; 24) all cultures use speech acts in order to perform social functions and in most language there are some performative verb that directly represent the speech act such as: apologize, complaint, request, promise, and so forth.

Furthermore, according to Elite and Murcia (2000: 24) speech act is usually performed within a situation that provides contextual elements that help interpret the speaker intention. For example, in a room where there is an open window, a person says “it’s really cold in here”. This utterance have meaning a request to someone who near the window to close the window. Therefore, this utterance can easily be interpreted as a request for the interlocutor to close the window. Contextual and social information make it possible for interactants to interpret each other’s intention even when these intentions are not explicitly stated.

According to Yule (1996: 48) on any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts. The first is **locutionary act**, which is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. For example, “I am hungry”, this utterance is a basic description of the speaker. The second is **illocutionary act**, is when acts as a request and the illocutionary act has the intended meaning. For example, “please give me some food”, this utterance has a meaning from the utterance that state from the speaker. The third is **perlocutionary act**, is the effect

the act has on the addressee. In here the hearer will do what the speaker state to the hearer. From the example above it will give the impact from locutionary and illocutionary. So, the hearer will prepare or take something that can eat by the speaker.

From the kinds of different speech act we know how the utterance has different meaning. The actions that do by the hearer is the impact from the utterance that state by the speaker. Speech acts can be classified according to how they affect the social interaction between speaker and hearer.

1. Direct and indirect speech act

A different approach distinguishing types of speech acts can be made on the basic structure. A simple structural distinction between three general types of speech acts is provided, in English, by the three basic sentence types. There is an easily recognized relationship between the three structural forms and the three general communicative functions. Whenever there is a direct relationship between structure and a function. There is a direct speech act. whenever is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function, we have an indirect speech act. Thus, a declarative used to make statement is a direct speech act, but a declarative used to make a request is an indirect speech act.

2. Speech Act Classification

According to Yule (1996: 53) one general classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissives. They are explaining more in here.

Declaration act are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. According to Elite and Murcia (2000: 25) declarative act are speech are that “change the world” as a result of having been performed. In here not all of people can declare about something, because just some people who have an authority or have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. In here, that includes in declaration act is resign, dismiss, divorce (in Islam), declare (at cricket). For example; (a) Jury foreman announces, “We find the defendant not guilty!” (b) Justice of the peace declare, “I now pronounce you husband and wife” (c) President declare, “I declare a state of national emergency.

From the example above we can see people who can change the world via utterances, they are people who have an authority in their aspect. We as a general people who do not an authority and want to declare a win of a competition, automatically what we say do not meaning anything because of we do not an authority. Furthermore, from their utterance stated we who do not have an authority must

obedient with their decision that was making. Thus in using declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.

Representative or assertive act are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker believe to be case or not. According to Huang; (2007: 106) representative act are those kind of speech act that commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth value. In here, that includes in representative or assertive acts is state, suggest, boast, complain, claim, report, warn (that), assertion, fact, conclusion. For example: (a) The earth is flat (b) The world is circle (c) It was a warm sunny day.

From the example above, the statement of the world is circlet is the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is and the all people unnecessary to evidence if the world is really circle. Because, there are some people or expert who have been evidence if the world is circle. Therefore, we do not need to evident because they have been representing and we just believe them from their theory or fact. In using representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief). In this type of speech act, the speaker represents the world as he or she believes it is, thus making the words fit the world of belief. Thus, in using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief).

Expressive acts are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. These speech acts express psychological states of

the speaker or the hearer. In here, that is include in expressive acts is thanks, congratulate, condole, praise, blame, forgive, pardon, like, dislike, pleasure, pain, joy, or sorrow, apologizing, complaining and complimenting. For example: (a) I'm really sorry! (b) Well done, Anisa! (c) I'm so happy!

All of people may be having been using this type of speech act every day. Because every people have a feeling which want to express to the other people. From the example above, there are expressing of congrats, like and forgive. In using an expressive, the speaker makes the words fit the world (of feeling). Expressive act is the most important speech acts for learners of second or a foreign language.

Directive Acts are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. According to Huang; (2007: 107) directive acts those kinds of speech act that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. In here, that concludes in directive acts is commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and advise (to), warn (to), ask. For example: (a) Turn of the TV. (b) Do not use the electric shaver. (c) Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black

From the statement above explain that the speaker impose some action on the hearer. Through directives the speaker can express what she or he wants and then expects the hearer to comply.

Inherently, these are face-threatening acts toward the hearer since they usually impose on the hearer. In using directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via hearer). So, if we want to request something to someone we usually use this type.

Commissives act are those kinds of speech acts that the speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. In here that include in commissive acts is promises, threats, refusals, pledges, contract, and offer. For example: (a) I'll be back in five minutes. (b) I'll never buy you another computer game. (c) We will not do that.

From example above the speaker tries to commit themselves to some future action. This type can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a member a group. If you want to promise to someone you can use this type.

According to Austin as cited in Huang (2007: 106) stated that if he grouped them into five types: (1) **Verdictives** giving a verdict, (2) **Exercitives** exercising power, rights, or influence, (3) **Commissives** promising or otherwise undertaking, (4) **Behabitives** showing attitudes and social behavior, and (5) **Expositives** fitting an utterance into the course of an argument or conversation.

According to Searle as cited in Huang (2007: 106) stated that if he develop the original Austin classification of speech act became the most influential. The types of speech act are: (1)

Representatives are those kind of speech act that commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry truth value, (2) **Directives** are those kinds of speech act that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressees to do something, (3) **Commissives** are those kind of speech act that commit the speaker to some future course of action, (4) **Expressives** are those kind of speech act that express a psychological attitude, (5) **Declarations** are those kinds of speech act that effect immediate changes in some current state of affair.

From those explanations above we know what the type of speech act is. There are five differences of speech act, and it is the summarized of explanation above:

Table 2.2.2 Speech Act Type

Speech Act Type	Direction of Fit	S = Speaker X = Situation
Declarations	Words change the world	S causes X
Representatives	Make words fit the world	S believes X
Expressives	Make words fit the world	S feels X
Directives	Make the world fit words	S wants X
Commissives	Make the world fit words	S intends X

From those explanations above, we can understand the types of speech acts and the differences from the other types. Because every utterance which stated by someone to the others have a different

meaning. So, we can study the differences from the types of speech acts.

3. Expressive Act

In the speech act there are five differences types of speech act which constitute form social interaction. Expressive acts are one type of speech act. This act explains about what the speaker feels. For example, in daily conversation in human life we usually utter an utterance that contain a different expressive, here the function of expressive act is to interpreted what the speaker feel to the hearer. Here, are some explained about expressive from some sources.

According to Huang (2007: 106) expressive acts are those kinds of speech act that express a psychological attitude or state in the speaker. Those explain has a meaning if what the speaker state is the express of her or his psychological attitude. Every people have a different feeling in every day. To know their feeling which their will feel.

According to Fauzi (2012: 25) expressive act is those kinds of speech act that state what the speakers feel. This type of speech act expresses a psychological attitude. In this type there are that included in expressive act: Like, dislike, blaming, praising, apologizing and thanking. In addition, according to Cruse (2000; 342) expressive act make known the speakers psychological attitude.

According to Yule (1996: 53) expressive acts are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. This type describes what he or she feels. When he or she feel like, dislike, pardon or plain this act explained the speaker feels. This one is type of speech act which usually happened in our daily routine.

From those explain above there are some example of expressive act: (a) I'm so happy. From those utterances we will know about what the speaker feel right now. He or she may be feels joy, because the utterance describe the feeling of the speakers. (b) I'm sorry. From those utterances we know about what the speaker feel. The speaker feel dislike with something which reside in around them. But, this utterance has a difference meaning in any context. May be this utterance can explain apologizing the speaker to the hearer. (c) Wow great!. Those utterances describe what the speaker feels. This utterance has different meaning appropriate with the speaker state. The first meaning is the speaker praise to someone who wins a game. The speaker want to state congratulate to the someone. The second meaning is the speaker may be feels pleasure with something. The speaker may be agape with beautiful scenery.

From those explanation and example of expressive act may be it can describe what expressive act is. The example from expressive act may be able to more understand to study expressive acts. In our daily routine we do not aware if we usually use this act.

From we study pragmatics we became know what is types of speech act that we usually use, the one of that is expressive acts.

D. Movie Script

Movie script is a written work by screenwriters for a film, video game, or television program. In Cambridge advance learner's dictionary define that movie script is the words of film, play, broadcast or speech. Movie script is important in make a film. This became important, because a story in a film that will tell to moviegoer. The story of a movie a given by movie script. The interesting a story of a movie depends on the movie script .The movie script can be original works or adaptation from existing pieces of writing. In them, the movement, actions, expression, and dialogues of the characters are also narrated.

E. Review of Previous Study

This research is originally made by the researcher; this research can be proven by seeing from the differentiation and the similarity that is influence both the research. The researcher found the previous study which has the similar topic with the research. This source is from thesis which is found in library of IAIN Tulungagung.

The first previous study was written by Yuwartatik (2013: ix) the entitled *An Analysis of Speech Acts in Dialogues of the Novel "The Black Cat" by John Milne*. In her thesis, Yuwartatik only

focused on analysis in illocutionary act and perlocutionary acts in dialogues of the novel *“The Black Cat”* by John Milne. In this case Yuwartatik use library study based on. The data collecting method used is documentation. In addition, she used the Searle’s theory to analyze the illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. The research question of Yuwartatik research are: (1) What types of illocutionary act are found in dialogues of “The Black Cat?” (2) What is the impact of perlocutionary act in the dialogues of “The Black Cat”. In her research, Yuwartatik found two result of the study. The first result contains the types of illocutionary acts: (1) Assertive (2) Commissive (3) Directives (4) Expressive (5) Declarative. The second result contains the impact are found of perlocutionary acts.

The second previous study was written by Ningrum (2013: ix) the entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Found in Selected Spoken Slogan on Television’s Advertisements*. In her research, she focused on the analysis of illocutionary acts. In her research, Ningrum used qualitative research design. She also used content analysis technique to analyze the data. In this study, she stated three kinds of research problem; (1) What types of illocutionary act are found in selected spoken slogan on television’s advertisement? (2) What is the most dominant of illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television’s advertisement? (3) What is the meaning of illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television’s advertisement?. In

her study, Ningrum stated three kinds of research problem; (1) To know about types of illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television's advertisement (2) To know about the most dominant illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television's advertisement (3) To define about the meaning of illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television's advertisement. In her research, Ningrum found illocutionary act; declaration (declaring), representatives (affirming, informing, stating, concluding, believing, asserting, illustrating, promoting, motivating), expressive (praising), directives (advising, commanding, suggesting, illustrating, motivating, recommending), commissive (promising, offering, serving, inviting, persuading, promoting), and the dominant illocutionary acts are representatives and commissive.

Based on the previous study above, the differences this research from the study above is: (1) Both of the thesis above have similarity if the research focused in analyze illocutionary act, but in this research only focused analyze expressive act that contain in utterance which utter by main characters. (2) In the first research, the researcher analyze illocutionary in the novel "Black Cat" and in the second research, the researcher analyze illocutionary act in the "Selected Spoken Slogan on Television's Advertisements". In this research, the researcher analyzes the types and function of expressive act that contain in utterance which utter by main characters. Therefore,

in this research, the researcher analyze the expressive act used by the main characters in the movie “The Chronicles of Narnia: The Voyage of The Dawn Treader” By: C.S Lewis.