

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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

A. Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics deals not only with the meaning-making of a given sentence but also a relation to the hidden meaning of a speaker. In their utterances, the people convey different kinds of meaning. According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a hearer or reader. The interpretation involves what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. Therefore, Pragmatics is also the study of contextual meaning. Meanwhile, According to Robin (1964: 23), the field of pragmatics is understood as a meaning concerning phenomenon that involves the different factors of speech situation.

According to Leech (1983: 13-4) pointed out that pragmatics is a study of meaning and the way the speech is associated with any provided situation, and in the situation, further paving the way for determining the core it deals with the principle of semantics or practical phenomena. It means Leech states that context is the background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer interpretation of what speaker means by his/her

utterance. A more important aspect of pragmatics that has been shown that is associated with situations of verbal expression is the study of meaning. In pragmatics, four important aspects are:

1. The Participant : where they speaking?
2. The Setting : who are they speaking?
3. The Topic : what is being talked about?
4. The Function : why are they speaking?

Yule and Brown, (1983: 37) shows that context limiting the range interpretation and supporting the interpretation. He also specifying the feature of the context, the following are:

1. Addressor and addressee – the capabilities of addressor in delivering the message can influence the understanding of address.
2. Topic - what is being talked about? The topic will limit interpreting a message.
3. Setting – the situated can be classified into time, place, gesture, physical relation, posture, gesture, and facial expression. They can be used to limit confinement in analyzing the message.
4. Channel – the media which are used in delivering a message as follows speech, writing, etc
5. Message form – the form of communication such as chat, debate, sermon, fairy-tale, sonnet, love-letter. They will influence in conveying the message
6. Key – the effect of the message which is delivered to other people.
7. Purpose – the aim of why the addresser does communication.

B. Speech Act

1. The Definition of Speech Act

Speech acts is part of pragmatic, it is a verbal expression that focuses mainly on processing some actual situations that need to be communicated. Speech acts that deal with the social action, whenever the speaker has to say something to someone. According to Nunan (1999: 131), speech acts are simply things people do through language, for example apologizing, complaining, instructing, agreeing, and warning.

Accordingly, a speech act is an act that can be done by the speaker, meaning someone who does it. This conception still includes resignation, promises, affirmations, and demands as verbal acts, but does not include the possibility to convince, insult and whisper. This definition allows you to perform voice operations silently, or you can perform voice operations without saying that you are doing them. The speech act characterization captures the fact that it emphasizes the speaker's meaning rather than uttering any words speech acts are the certain verbs that are used within sentences towards classifying it accordingly.

The speech act theory is introduced in 1975 by the Oxford philosopher Austin in "How to Do Things with Words" and was further developed by the American philosopher Searle. That considers the three levels or components of speech: the locutionary act, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that speech acts are actions of people doing something and developing. Speech acts connect the meaning of words to context. The main principle of the speech act is speaking to

imply doing or saying and doing. The speech act is an utterance that can replace certain acts for a situation.

2. The Kind of Speech Act

Austin differs the kind of speech act into three kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. These all types of utterances can be further classified as the speech acts:

1. Locutionary act

This speech act usually involves have a certain reference and sensibility when interacting with a speaker presented by him. In this particular conversation, the principle of grammar also relates to the speaker. Speech acts tend to be carried out by the speaker a series of messages linked together to provide an expression usually those who deal with the value of truth.

Example: The earth is round. Birds fly in the sky

2. Illocutionary Acts

Here the speaker uses several performative verbs to express inner meaning sentence. Austin's ideas on what he called *performative utterances* were expressed in lectures he delivered in Harvard in 1955 'Performative' utterances are those uses of language, it is another technical term that refers to the first example to a kind of sentence. The performative sentence is in the first person, present tense, indicative mood, active voice, which describes the speaker doing a speech act. Austin stated that illocution is the act of saying something. It includes several actions such as promise, congratulate, ask, etc.

Example: I nominate, You are fired.

3. Perlocutionary Acts

From the perspective of language, this type of act deals with the effect of an action. However, when words convey meaning, speech acts have a fairly obvious effect on the speaker audience.

Example: Insulting someone, convincing and persuading.

3. The Types of Speech Act

Then John R. Searle developed more of Austin's theory. He is different divided into five types of speech acts; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative (Searle. 1979).

1. Representatives or Assertives are utterances that describe several the state of the event. It can be a statement of fact, a statement, conclusion, and explanation. Yule declared that representative is a type of speech act that states that the speaker believes it or not. Can be a statement or a fact, statement, conclusion, and description. For example: "I am Tired" This sentence is an example of the when statement a person makes statements about how they feel about the condition.
2. The directive is an utterance that the speaker produces so that the listeners or hearer to do something. For example, by ordering, commanding, consulting, etc. This means the directive is the speech acts that cause someone to act. That expresses the speaker's needs. For example, when the teacher said to give students "Open the window". It means the teacher instructs students to open the classroom window.

3. Commissive are utterances that make the speaker focus on a specific topic future action. It means commissive is a speech act, trust the speaker to do something in the future. Express what the speaker meant. For example: "I will do this" that the speaker promises to do it later.
4. Expressive are utterances that are expressed by the speaker in his own mental or psychological state. It expresses the speaker's feelings. It can express happiness, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. For example "Congratulations" means to express joy.
5. Declarative are utterances that affect the change in certain circumstances affairs. This means that a statement is a speech act, change reality according to the claim of the statement. That is made by people who are given special authority within a certain institutional framework. For example; the speaker must have specific institutional roles in certain situations to apply the right declaration.

C. Expressive Speech Act

1. Definition of expressive act

Expressive speech acts are one of the five basic categories of speech acts identified by Searle (1976) states expressive to mentions habitive by Austin. Expressive acts are the words expressed by the speaker that is used to express the psychological or own mental state. The speaker reveals psychology express and expresses joy, pain, dislike, joy, and sadness. In using expressions, the speaker adapts words to the world (or feelings). Norrick (1978: 279) specifies that expressive speech acts express

psychological conditions, and thus not beliefs or intentions, which arise to given states of affairs.

The example of expressive speech act:

- a. Oh I'm sorry
- b. Congratulation

Example (a) utterance belongs to expressive as an apologizing.

Example (b) utterance belongs to expressive as is pleased about or grateful for something that other people have done.

2. Classification of Expressive Speech Act

According to Searle (1979), the speaker expresses his voice listener psychological state. Another example to reveal an example Illocutionary acts indicates certain states of mental state affairs:

1. Thanking

Thanking is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be interpreted as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the receiver. Then refers to the positive aspects of thanking produced by a speaker as a reaction to a past act carried out by a hearer which the speaker considers that has been beneficial to him/her.

Example: Thank you for coming.

Thank you so much for your invitation.

2. Greeting

Greetings are friendly or polite words when you say or meet or greet someone. Greeting is where the speaker expresses feeling toward the arrival of the addressee.

Example: Good Afternoon Mrs. Angel.

Hey Rachel.

3. Apologizing

Apologizing is an expression of telling somebody that we are sorry for the hurt we caused. Some definitions apologize, explain or make excuses a little bit more relevant apology terms: apologize, begging for mercy, expressing regret, confession, etc.

Example: Oh I'm sorry.

I really do apologize.

4. Congratulating

Congratulating is where the speaker has observed that the addressee has either benefitted from or carried out a positively valued event. Those who show sympathy for the speaker what happened to the listener. Congratulations happy with luck, and respect for the ability of the listener.

Example: I congratulate you on your success.

Fantastic!

5. Appreciation

It is a recognition and enjoyment of quality someone or something.

6. Example: That's a good work.

7. Wishing

It is what the speaker wants and wants to express hope this comes true, also where the speaker expresses positive feelings about his or her own actions towards and addressee.

Example: I hope you are the winner.

8. Attitudes

This expression refers to criticism, complaints, and ignorance that express feelings of disapproval or dislike with the audience's attitude, who hope that the listener will carefully consider the speaker's words.

Example: That's not good.

3. Context

In communication, context is very important because context is needed to help listeners understand the speaker's intentions. The statement context is assumed to be the knowledge background shared by the speaker and the listener or hearer, which helps the hearer explain what the utterances mean of the speaker (Leech, 1983). This means that the context is the situation or condition when speaking by understanding circumstances where the listener can guess or capture the meaning of the speaker. At other times, the meaning becomes not clear because of surrounding sentences, but depending on the situation what does the speaker mean. Someone says it will be understood and explained by others.

D. Movie Script

A movie script or a film script or screenplay is a written work by screenwriters for a film, television program, or video game. Based on Cambridge advance's learners dictionary the words of a film, play, broadcast, or speech is called movie script. Movie scripts are very important in filmmaking. This one is important because the story in the film will tell movie fans. An interesting film story depends on the film script. Manuscripts or movie scripts can be original works or adaptations of existing works writing. Among them, their movements, movements, expressions, and dialogues the characters are also narrated.

1. The Danish Girl Movie by Thomas George Hooper

The Danish Girl is a biographical film released in 2015. Based on reviews from IMDb www.imdb.com, this movie by director Tom Hooper has been nominated for many awards. This movie is adapted from the novel of the same name by David Ebershoff. Some reviews from the audience about this film from IMDb:

"Tom Hooper's The Danish Girl' is a brave story, about brave people, in a time where their bravery must've been counted as mental illness. Hooper chooses the correct actors to portray the parts & directs the film with dignity. However, The Writing doesn't always engage & is flawed in places"

"Honestly, this film is very touching and soft. It is difficult in how to treat difficult subjects as sexualities and the discovery of one's identity in this hostile period. The fact that this is a true story makes the whole film even more interesting."

“On the whole, 'The Danish Girl' isn't as good as one expects it to be, but it is well-directed & very well-acted nonetheless!”

This movie tells the true story of a married couple and a painter from Denmark, Einar Wegener (whose female name is Lili Elbe after a sex change operation and becoming transgender) and Gerda Wegener as the wife of Einar Wegener. Einar as her husband was a professional painter and was well-known in Denmark in 1926. Because Gerda was not as successful as her husband she asked for help as a female model because the previous female model came late to pose in a painting that Gerda was painting. The act of posing as a female model unmasked Einar's lifelong identification as a woman, who changed her name to Lili Elbe.

After experiencing some rejection problems from his wife, Einar finally went to see a psychologist and doctor accompanied by his wife, Gerda. From there, Einar decided to change his identity to a woman, Lili Elbe in Germany also was accompanied by his wife. But unfortunately, the operation was unsuccessful and Einar passed away, becoming the first person to perform the genital replacement surgery and becoming the first transgender in the world but ended up failing.

E. Review of the Previous Study

This research is originally made by the researcher; this research can be proven by seeing from the differentiation and the similarity that influences both the research. The first previous study was written by Kiki Nur Fauzi from State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya the entitled *Expressive acts in judges*

to comment in "the voice USA 2017" (Fauzi, 2017). She focused on the type of expressive act and the communicative strategies of speakers in her research. In this case, Fauzi uses a library study based on. The data collecting method used is documentation.

Next, previous research was written by Pravita Widya Wardana, 2018 from Islamic State Institute Surakarta with the entitled *Expressive Speech Acts Used By English Teacher In "Program Khusus (Pk) Classes" Of The Eighth Grade Students Of Mtsn 3 Boyolali* focuses the research is all utterances spoken by English teacher containing expressive speech acts. The data were collected by field observation, recording, and transcribing.

The last research is a journal from Ahmad Dahlan University written by Nur Vita Handayani, (2015) entitled *The Use of Expressive Speech Act in Hannah Montana Session 1*. The studies focused describe expressive types and forms of speech acts in Hannah Montana Session 1. In analyzing the data, researchers used the qualitative descriptive method. Expressive forms of speech act direct literal expressive speech acts, direct non-literal expressive speech act, direct literal expressive speech act, and indirectly non-literal expressive speech act.

Based on the previous research, the differences this research from the above research are: (1) The papers above exist if the research focuses on analyzing illocutionary act, but this study only focuses on analysis expressive act that the researcher applies Searle's theory in the analysis the words spoken by the main character. (2) In this research, researchers analyze the types and functions of expressions that contain the utterance. The data source was obtained from the film

transcript document. Therefore, this study analyzed the main character in the movie "The Danish Girl" by Thomas George Hooper.

Table 2.1

The Differences Each Research

No	Title	Differences
1	<i>Expressive acts in judges comment in "the voice USA 2017"</i> By Kiki Nur Fauzi.	The research focused on the type of expressive act and the communicative strategies of speakers in her research. In this case, Fauzi uses a library study based on. The data collecting method used is documentation.
2	<i>Expressive Speech Acts Used By English Teacher In "Program Khusus (Pk) Classes" Of The Eighth Grade Students Of Mtsn 3 Boyolali</i> By Pravita Widya Wardana, 2018	The research focused research is all utterances spoken by English teachers containing expressive speech acts. The data were collected by field observation, recording, and transcribing.
3	<i>Journal. The Use of Expressive Speech Act In Hannah Montana Session 1.</i> Nur Vita Handayani, 2015.	The researchers used the qualitative descriptive method. Expressive forms of speech act direct literal expressive speech acts, direct non-literal expressive speech act, direct literal expressive speech act, and indirectly non-literal expressive speech act