CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

These chapters present the review of related literature. These parts include speech act, expressive speech act, Harry potter, Harry potter and The Chamber Of Secret, movie.

A. Pragmatic

Pragmatic is study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the user of that forms, in this three-part distinction , only pragmatic allows human into the analysis. The advantages of studying language via pragmatic is that one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purpose or goals, and the kind of actions. (for example, request) that they are performing when they speak. The big disadvantages is that all these very human concepts are extremely difficult to analyze in a consistent and objective way. Two friends having a conversation may imply some things and infer some others whit out providing any clear linguistic evidence that we can point to as explicit source of meaning of what was communicated. Example (I) is just such a problematic case. I heard the speaker, I knew what they said, but I had no idea what was communicated.

(I)   Her : So- did you?

   Him: Hey- who wouldn't?

Thus, pragmatic is appealing because it's about how people make sense of each other linguistically, but it can be a frustrating area of study because it requires us to make sense of people and what they have in mind.

B. Speech act.

Half a century ago, John Austin gave a series of lectures, the William James Lectures at Harvard, which were published posthumously as a book entitled "How to Do Things with Words". Austin presented a new picture of analyzing meaning; meaning is described in a relation among linguistic conventions correlated with words/sentences, the situation where the speaker actually says something to the hearer, and associated intentions of the speaker.

The idea that meaning exists among these relations is depicted successfully by the concept of acts: in uttering a sentence, that is, in utilizing linguistic conventions, the speaker with an associated intention performs a linguistic act to the hearer. Austin's analysis of meaning is unique in the sense that meaning is not explained through some forms of reduction. In reductive theories of meaning, complexities of meaning expressed by a sentence are reduced by a single criterion to something else, and this is claimed to be the process of explaining the meaning of the sentence. We can find this reductive «explanation» of meaning typically in Russell: using a logical/mathematical model, Russell reduces the meaning of a sentence to a fact to which the sentence corresponds. The strictest reductionists are logical positivists. According to Warnock (1969), by verification principle logical

positivists reduced complexities of sentence meaning to something verifiable, and condemned an unverifiable sentence as, strictly speaking, nonsense. Tarski also took a reductive approach and defined the meaning of a sentence in terms of a state of affairs to which the sentence corresponds. Modern truth-conditional semanticists adopt the Russellian idea of explaining the meaning of a sentence and the Russellian/Tarskian idea of correlating a sentence, as its meaning, with a fact or state of affairs. Dowty, Wall, and Peters (1985) say, to explain the meaning of a sentence is «to specify its truth conditions, i.e., to give necessary and sufficient conditions for the truth of that sentence». Austin, on the other hand, tried to describe «the total speech act in the total speech situation» and warned against oversimplifying complexities of meaning, in particular, by reducing meaning to descriptive meaning: It has come to be seen that many specially perplexing words embedded in apparently descriptive statements do not serve to indicate some specially odd additional feature in the reality reported, but to indicate (not to report) the circumstances in which the statement is made or reservations to which it is subject or the way in which it is to be taken and the like. To overlook these possibilities in the way once common is called the descriptive fallacy.. Austin (2006: 7)

Searle practices linguistic analysis in the spirit of Austin, "careful elucidation of some of the concepts of ordinary language." Language is of interest not just because of its usefulness for solving philosophical puzzles but in and of itself.

Like Austin, Searle believes that we cannot account for meaning in the absence of the context of a speech act. In Searle, sentences (types) do not express a proposition. Instead, tokens or sentences in a context, express propositions. Using Austin's framework, points out that there are many ways of describing or "carving up" the same speech act (physical act, act of reference, perlocutionary act, and illocutionary act).

Stated by George Yule (1996: 47)Gorge yule has different opinion about speech act. He said that The actions performed via utterance are generally called speech act and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request.

If pragmatics is 'the study of linguistic acts and the contexts in which they are performed' (Stalnaker 1972: 383), speech-act theory constitutes a central subdomain. It has long been recognized that the propositional content of utterance can be distinguished from its illocutionary force, the speaker's intention in uttering. The identification and classification of speech acts was initiated by Wittgenstein, Austin, and Searle. In an explicit per formative utterance (e.g. *I hereby promise to marry you*), the speaker does something, i.e. performs an act whose character is determined by her intention, rather than merely saying something. Austin (1962) regards per formatives as problematic for truth-conditional theories of meaning, since they appear to be devoid of ordinary truth

value; an alternate view is that a performative is automatically self-verifying when felicitous, constituting a contingent a-priori truth like *I am here now*. Of particular linguistic significance are indirect speech acts, where the form of a given sentence (e.g. the yes-no question in *Can you pass the salt?*) belies the actual force (here, a request for action) characteristically conveyed by the use of that sentence.

On any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts. There is first a locutionary act which is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. The second dimension is illocutionary act. The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. When we speak we produce an utterance to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or some other communicative purpose. This also generally know as illocutionary force.

C. Direct and indirect speech act

A different approach to distinguishing types o speech acts can be made on the basic structure. A fairly 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.

D.   Classification of speech act.

Searle has the defined categories of illocutionary act that is related with Austin's classification. The classification are:

1. Representative. The point or purpose of the members of representative class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to some thing's being case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. All of the members of representative class are assessable of the dimension of assessment which include true and false. The direction of fit is word to the world and the psychological state expressed is belief.

2. Directive. The illocutionary point of these consist in the fact that they attempts (of varying degrees, and hence more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get hearer to do something. They may be very modest "attempts" as when I invite you to do it or suggest that you do it, or they may be very fierce attempt as when I insist that you do it. Using the exclamation mark as the illocutionary-point indicating device for the members of the class generally.

The direction of fit is world to words and the sincerely condition is want (or wish or desire). The propositional content is always that the hearer H does some future action A. verb denoting members of this class are order, command request, ask, question, beg, plead, pray, entreat, and also invite, permit and advise.

3. Commisive. Austin's definition of commisive seems to me unexceptionable and Searle will simply appropriate it as it stand with the cavil that several of the verb list as commisive verb do not belong in this class at all such as "shall", "intend", "favor", and others. comisive then are that illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action.

4. Expressive speech act. The illocutionary point in this class is to express the psychological stated specified in the sincerity condition about the state of affairs specified in the sincerity condition about the state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The paradigms of expressive verb are "thank", "congratulate", "apologize", "condole", "deplore" and "welcome"

5. Declaration. It is defining characteristic of this class that the successful performance of one of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality; successful performance guarantees that the proportional content correspond to the world, if I successful perform the act of nominating you as candidate, then you are the candidate; if I successfully perform the act of declaration a state of war, then war is on; if I successfully perform the act of marrying you, then you are married, Stated by Searle (1979: 12)

E. Expressive speech by George Yule

Expressive speech act are that kinds of speech act that state what the speaker feels. They express psycological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. The example of expressive speech act in the are

a. I'm really sorry!

b. Congratuliation!

c. Oh, yess, great, mmmmm, ssaahh!

That expression can be caused by something the speaker does of hearer does, but they are about the speaker experience. In using an expressive, the speaker makes word fit the world (of feeling), stated by George Yule (1996: 55)

F. Context

Context is the part of a written or spoken statement that precede or follow a specific word passage, usually influencing its meaning of effect. The outer context around a text is know as the Context of Culture. Within the context of culture, speaker and writer use language in many more specific context or situation. Each of these is an inner context, which function linguistic call the context of situation.

According to Michael Halliday (1985)linguistics is a branch of sociology, a social semiotic which enable people to exchange meaning and therefore act socially, and not, as Chomsky had argued, a branch of psychology. Halliday's functional grammar is not a prescriptive or descriptive grammar. At the basis of Halliday's work is the concept of context of situation and cultural context Halliday developed an analysis of context in terms of field, tenor and mode. These three components offer a system which help illustrate any socio-linguistic occurrence.

Field: it refers to the subject matter and it may be similar to certain uses of the term domain in computational linguistics: what is happening, to whom, where and when, why it is happening, and so on.

Tenor: it refers to the social relation existing between the interact ants in a speech situation. It includes relations of formality, power, and affect (manager/clerk, father/son). Tenor influences interpersonal choices in the linguistic system, and thereby it affects role the structures and the strategies chosen to activate the linguistic exchange.

Mode: it describes the way the language is being used in the speech interaction, including the medium (spoken, written, written to be spoken, etc.) as well as the rhetorical mode (expository, instructive, persuasive, etc.).

These three elements make possible for the speaker/writer to orient himself in the context of situation. The translator must try and maintain the situational and cultural context by finding the corresponding three components in the target language. Field: The translator will have to take decisions about what terminology to use, to what extent the writer's context is familiar to the target language reader, the type of grammatical structures to adopt (active/passive); Tenor: this variable will allow the translator to frame the right choice of register (formal/informal, modern/archaic, technical/non-technical); Mode: it's the way the text should be organized (where the information focus lies, what is given and what new information is provided, etc.

G.   Harry potter.

Harry Potter is a series of seven epic fantasy novels written by the British author J. K. Rowling. The series chronicles the adventures of a young wizard, Harry Potter, the titular character, and his friends Ronald Wesley and Hermione Granger, all of whom are students at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry. The main story arc concerns Harry's quest to overcome the Dark wizard Lord Voldemort, who aims to become immortal, conquer the wizarding world, subjugate non-magical people, and destroy all that who stand in his way, especially Harry Potter.

Since the release of the first novel, *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, on 30 June 1997, the books have gained immense popularity, critical acclaim, and commercial success worldwide. The series has also had some share of criticism, including concern for the increasingly dark tone. As of July 2013, the books had sold between 400 and 450 million copies, making them one of the best-selling book series in history, and had been translated into 73 languages. The last four books consecutively set records as the fastest-selling books in history, with the final instalment selling approximately 11 million copies in the United States within the first twenty-four hours of its release.

H.   Harry potter and chamber of secret movie.

Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets is a 2002 fantasy film directed by Chris Columbus and distributed by Warner Bros. Pictures. It is based on the novel of the same name by J. K. Rowling. The film, which is the second instalment in the Harry Potter film series, was written by Steve Kloves and produced by David Heyman. The story follows Harry Potter's second year at Hogwarts as the Heir of Salazar Slytherin opens the Chamber of Secrets, unleashing a deadly monster that petrifies the school's pupils. The film stars Daniel Radcliffe as Harry Potter, alongside Rupert Grint and Emma Watson as Harry's best friends Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger. It was released on 15 November 2002 in the United Kingdom and North America. The film was very well received at the box office, making US$879 million worldwide and is the 34th highest-grossing film of all time. and the seventh highest-grossing film in the Harry Potter series. It was nominated for three BAFTA Film Awards in 2003.

I.   Movie.

A film, also called a movie or motion picture, stated by Arsyad Azhar (2009: 49) is a series of image in the frame where the frame is proyected by proyector lens in a screen that make that image look life. This optical illusion causes the audience to perceive continuous motion between separate objects viewed rapidly in succession. A film is created by photographing actual scenes with a motion picture camera; by photographing drawings or miniature models using traditional animation techniques; by means of CGI and computer animation; or by

a combination of some or all of these techniques and other visual effects. The contemporary definition of cinema is the art of simulating experiences, that communicate ideas, stories, perceptions, feelings, beauty or atmosphere by the means of recorded or programmed moving images along with other sensory stimulations.

J.   Previous Study

Here, there are result of previous observation which has been done by previous researcher in the area of speech act. That observation which had been conducted by other researcher has different subject what going to be conducted by me. That study is **An Analysis of Speech Act in The Dialogues of The Novel "The Black Cat" By John Milne.** This study was conducted by Yuwartatik (2013). Tis study try to find the speech actthat is used by the character in the Novel The Black Cat By John Milne. From that research the researcher find there are eight expressive speech act from the dialogue in that novel. The expressive speech act that was found by researcher are welcoming, thanking, praising, and blaming.