

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of the theories used to collect and analyze the data. The researcher divides this chapter in two parts, they are the review of related theory and the previous study.

A. Review of Related Theory

This sub chapter, the researcher present some related theories for analyzing data.

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a science that examines the meaning of relation to the speakers. There are many benefits gained when learning language with a pragmatic approach. Yule (1996) says that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between form and linguistics the users of reviews those forms. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, reviews their assumptions, reviews their purposes or goals, and the kind of actions (for example, requests) that they are performing when they speak.

Still according to Yule, pragmatic studies including the study of interpretation of a person's intent when speaking in a particular context and how context greatly affects what was discussed. Leech (1991: 18) defines pragmatics as "the study of meaning in relation to speech situations ". Leech looked pragmatic meaning attributed the user language ("What did you mean by X?") so that the meaning pragmatics here is different from semantic meaning ("What does X mean?"). While, Fraser (in Schmidt, 1996: 30) defines pragmatics as the theory of linguistic communication. Things that are included in the pragmatic, according to Fraser, is the question of what can be communicated, how speakers convey utterance and why he

uses certain strategies in certain situations. House (1997: 27) states that science Pragmatics aligned with science discourse advanced by Widdowson (1973), namely the use of language as a communicative when performing actions social.

2. Context

Leech (1991: 19-20) divides aspects said situation into five kinds there are; the speaker and listener, the context a speech, the purpose of a speech, speech as a form of action or activities (speech acts), speech as an act of verbal product.

Haliday in Nuraini (2014:11), context is the event that are going on around when people speak and write. It entails the situation within with communicative interaction takes place.

Context can be divided into four subparts, they are:

- a. Physical context, which is where the conversation take place, what objects are present and what action taking place.
- b. Epistemic context, which is background knowledge shared by the speakers and listeners.
- c. Linguistic context, which is the previous utterances to the utterance under consideration
- d. Social context, which is the social relationship and setting of the speaker and listeners.

3. Speech act

Speech acts are part of the event said. Speech acts and speech events are two phenomena that are on the process of the communication process. Speech acts are acts committed in delivering or mentioning of an intention by the speakers. Whereas

in the event said more visible on the event destination. Ibrahim (1992: 106) says that some speech is not a statement or a question about specific information, but the speech was also an action. An understanding of the speech act is also expressed by Rahardi (2006: 52) states that the speech act itself is basically a concrete statement of the functions of language. Yule (2006: 82) says that the actions shown through speech usually called speech acts, such as an apology, complaints, compliments, invitations, appointment or request. Keith Allan in Rahardi (2005: 52) says speak is the social dimension of activities. As usual social activities other, speak activities could take place if the participant substitutions were all actively involved in the process speak. Austin in Gunarwan (1994: 43) says that tells a particular sentence can be seen as doing the sentence, besides indeed say (utter) the sentence.

In his book, *"How to Do Things with Words"*, Austin has distinguished three types of speech acts, namely:

- a. Follow speech acts locutions said locutions are speech acts that express something in the sense of "say" or speech acts in the form of sentences that are meaningful and understandable. This speech acts also be information and does not require decency to act.
- b. Follow locutions speech act illocutionary speech is speech acts identified with explicit performative sentences.
- c. Perlocutionary act utterances spoken by a speaker who often has the effect of power or influence (perlocutinary force). The effect produced by the utter something that is by Austin (1962: 101) called follow perlocutionary

It is also should be clear that speech act and their component acts are extremely sensitive to the context of utterance in particular to the relationship between the speaker the addressee.

4. The category of illocutionary acts

Classification made Austin became the basis for development of speech act theory. Searle makes the classification of the speech act theory of Austin as a base. Searle developed a theory centered on the illocutionary. The development is based purpose of acts and the views of speakers, and there are five types of illocutionary speech, that are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarations.

a. Declarations

This kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker utters words/ statement that in themselves change the world (Yule, 1996:53). Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions (Levinson, 1983:236). Researcher agreed with Yule ideas that this category was special because it can change something in reality. The paradigm cases are: excommunicating, declaration war, fiRing, christening, and etc. For example utterance: “*I pronounce you husband and wife*”. This utterance by a priest to declares a man and a women marriage and become a husband and wife (Yule, 1996:53).

b. Representatives

Representatives in Yule (1996:53) tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In other words, it represents external reality by making their utterance/ words fit with the world as they believe it to be.

Searle (1976) which commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition (paradigm cases: asserting, concluding, etc.) (Levinson, 1983:240). Searle used the term “assertive” in stating this category. In my point of view, representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. This type performs action such as: stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, and etc. For example: “*no one can makes a better cake than me*”, this utterance is a representatives that boasting about himself and disparage others. Other example is “*it’s raining*”, that utterance was stating some general truth (Peccei, 1999: 51).

c. Expressive

Yule (1963: 53) Expressive are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological state and can be statement pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow. Searle make a one category for speech act that focus on primarily on representing the speaker’s feeling, it was expressive, which express a psychological state (Levinson, 1983:240). The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, and etc. are produced in this category. In my opinion, expressive is kinds of speech act that expressing of feeling. “*I’m sorry*” is the example of apologizing in expressive types. It reflect that the speaker require some apologizing to listener (Peccei, 1999:52).

d. Commissive

In commissive, speakers commit themselves to a future act which will make the words fit their words (Peccei, 1999:51). Searle (1996) which commit the speaker to some future course of action, paradigm cases: promising, threatening, and offeRing (Levinson, 1983: 80). They express what speaker intends (Yule, 1996:54). According to me in commissive the utterance is produces to give action

in the future. They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc. “*I’ll take her to the doctor*” it is the example of planning. The situation is Steve’s cat named Coco is sick, and he will take Coco to the vet to check her (Peccei, 1999:51).

e. Directive

Yule (1963: 53) directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. Directive, which are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (paradigm cases: requesting, questioning) (Levinson, 1983:240) It means that speakers direct the listener to perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker’s words (Peccei, 1999: 51). In my assumption, the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and etc. For example, because the garage was mess, Ed said to Fey “*clean it up!*” it means that Ed commanding Fey to clean the mess (Peccei, 1999: 52).

5. Expressive Act

Leech (1983) also explains the expressive speech acts in the act theory he said. Leech defines expressive speech acts as a kind of speech acts function to show the psychological attitude of the speaker to the circumstances being experienced by the listener. Verb that marks this speech acts, for example say congratulations, thank you, felt was sorry, apologized (Zumaro 2012:33).

According to Yule (1963: 53) expressive speech act is the type of speech act that states something that is perceived by the speakers. Speech acts that reflect the claims psychological and can be a statement of joy, difficulties, joy, hatred, pleasure,

or misery. Expressive speech acts may be caused by something that is done by the speaker or the listener, but everything concerning the experience of speakers.

Kreidler (1998) also mentioned in the speech acts expressive act theory he said. The expressive speech acts calls with expressive utterances. Speech act expressive occurs because of the action of speakers, speaker failure as well as the impact of the failure. Verb that marks this instance recognizes speech acts, sympathetic, forgiving, and so on (Kreidler, 1998: 188).

This study is done with the consideration that the "Spirited Away" movie there are many utterances that form of expression that can be analyzed based on the theory of Searle. According to Parker (1986) in Risana (2005:27) there are six types of expressive acts:

a. Expressive act for Thank

Expressing gratitude is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness pRinciple. Thanking is classified as an expressive illocutionary act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the addressee. For example : *'Thank you so much for calling.'* , *"Thank you for letting me know."*

b. Expressive act for Apologize

Apologizing is an expression of regret. Some definitions of apologizing such as; acknowledge faults or shortcoming failing, defend, explain, clear away or make excuses for by reasoning. There also some related terms of apologizing: alibi out of, apologize for, ask forgiveness, beg pardon, express regret, plead guilty, do penance and so on. For example: *"I'm sorry to waste your time."*, *"I really do apologize."*, *"I beg your pardon."*

c. Expressive act for Congratulation

Congratulating, applauding and condoling are the kinds of expressive for congratulation. Those show the speaker's sympathy toward what has been happening to the listener.

Congratulating expresses the feeling of pleasure toward the listener's luck, applauding expresses the feeling of honor toward listener's ability, while condoling expresses the feeling of compassion toward the listener's sadness. For example: *"Well done!"*, *"I congratulate you for your success."*, *"Oh, poor little thing!"*

d. Expressive act for Greetings

Greeting is an expression of welcoming. It is also the act of greeting by the speaker to the listener. For example: *"Come in, young man!"*, *"Good day to you!"*

e. Expressive act for Wishes

Wishing is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality. For example: *"I wish I knew the cause."*, *"I hope you all have a marvelous holiday."*

f. Expressive act for Attitudes

This kind of expressive is about criticizing, complaining, and deprecating that express the feeling of disagree or dislike with the listener's attitude. Those expect the listener to mull over the speaker's utterance. For example: *"That's no good."*, *"It's quite nasty."*, *"Nonsense, old son."*

6. Informal and Formal Language

Formal language is usually defined as the language official conversation, that language that the language agrees with rule. The conversation feel relatively constrained and with best behavior. Manser (2006: 190) Informal language is usually defined as the language of ordinary or casual conversation, that is, a conversation between people who know each other and feel relatively unconstrained so that they do not have to be on their best behavior, linguistically speaking. In such circumstances, it is perfectly natural and right to use colloquial words and expressions and contractions and to take occasional liberties with grammar. Let us briefly consider these, before we look at the place of informal English in writing. Manser (2006: 194) Informal language, as was mentioned earlier, is usually defined as the language used between people who know each other well. Consequently, if you are writing for a person whom you do not know you should be wary about using an informal tone and style. To be informal in writing at the wrong time and in the wrong circumstances is like being too friendly toward someone before that person has, through words, gestures, and general behavior, invited you to treat him or her as friend.

2.1 Table Categories Formal and Informal Language

Categories	Formal	Informal
Negative	I did not have car	I didn't have car
	You do not eat my toast.	You don't eat my toast.
	He was not here yesterday.	He wasn't here yesterday.
	They were not in the park.	They weren't in the park.
Positive	He is writing letter	He's writing letter
	You are studying English	You're studying English
	I will post the letter	I'll post the letter
Apologize	I am very sorry	Oops sorry...
	Excuse me	How stupid of me
	I'm sorry it was my fault	I feel bad about...
Greeting	Hello	Hi
	I am fine	Ok., fine, not bad
	How are you	Wats shup?

7. Spirited Away

Spirited Away was released in Japan in July 2001, directed by Japanese anime, Hayao Miyazaki and made at Studio Ghibli. Miyazaki, who also directed *My Neighbor Totoro* (1988) and *PRincess Mononoke* (1997), came out of retirement to make this film after met with his friend's daughter who was the inspiration for Chihiro, the main character in this movie. Chihiro father's (Akio) was based on the original name of the father's girl. Chihiro mother's (Yuuko) also inspired by the mother. And the name of Chihiro's good friend, Rumi (who gave her flowers), is the name of Chihiro's dubber. Initially, this movie uses Japanese kanji subtitle. The original sound, however, is English version which is translated by John Lasseter.

B. Previous Study

In enriching the knowledge about expressive act, it would be beneficial to open new resources than only reading theories in a book. In this case, the researcher serves some preceding finding about types of expressive act in order to compare the current study with the previous finding. The writer finds many preceding researches that concern in types of expressive act for, thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, wishes and attitudes however the writer only shows of the six of them. There are some related researches which have been done previously. Among others are: the first research was conducted by Risana A. Silalahi (2005) entitled "*Expressive Illocution on James Herriot's All Things Wise and Wonderful: A Pragmatic Analysis*". This study analyzes expressive illocution in the novel. By using library research with descriptive method, she describes that there are six types of expressive illocution and she finds the most dominant one is expressive for thanking. She does not discuss the way of its performing.

The second researcher is Debora Pangaribuan (2005) in her thesis "*Commissive Illocution in Ernest Hemingway's The Sun Also Rises: A pragmatic analysis*". This study

analyzes commissive illocutionary acts in the novel. She uses library research with descriptive method in the analysis. She finds that there are four types of commissive illocution in that novel, they are promising, offering, threatening and betting. The most dominant commissive used in the novel is commissive for promise.

The third one is Dodik Yuwono (2014) in his thesis “*Expressive acts in Barack Obama’s Presidential Speech in Universitas Indonesia*”. In this thesis, he analyzed through one of speech acts theories that are expressive act theory. Expressive act is psychological state of the speaker. It can be statements of thanking, pardoning, apologizing, welcoming, praising, etc. The researcher conducted a research about expressive act in Barrack Obama’s presidential speech in Jakarta, November, 10th 2010.

In this study, the researcher focuses on describing the findings of expressive acts in the movie. But, the researcher conducts the research with quantitative approach. The researcher finds expressive acts in each chapter, classifies them into specific category, and shows how their performance in the dialogues. Then, the researcher uses formula to count the number of occurrence. It can be said that this research is nearly the same on Parker (1986) but do the other thing, which is to show the performance of expressive acts in the dialogues in the movie.