

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter the writer discussed some important ideas and theory that used in this paper. These are the definition and theory of the speech act. Furthermore, the researcher analyzes the definition of film or movie as well as the role of education. The writer next seeks for some related theories that are relevant to the study' subject.

A. Pragmatics

The study of a speaker's meaning is known as pragmatics. To put it another way, pragmatics is the study of the significance of the context between the speaker and the listener. Pragmatics is the study of how people use language in communication. It is based on a study of those premises and analyzes how they impact and effect human language usage, according to Mey (1993:6). Hence: *Pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determine by the condition of society.* Not only does understanding the meaning of words in an utterance depend on understanding what speakers intend by their utterances, but it also depends on understanding what speakers mean by their utterances. Pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean, or speaker meaning (Yule, 2006:112).

In pragmatics, the reader learns not about language but also about the sentence's or utterance's external meaning. It is involved such an interpretation for what people mean in the correct context and how that context influences

what they say. In this study, the reader must also consider what the speaker's utterance means to the listener (Yule, 1996:3). According Yule (1996:4) 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. Actually, pragmatics has many types of study, such as deixis and distance, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech act and event, and others. The writer attempted to research pragmatics extensively for this work based on those statements.

B. Speech Act Theory

Language is an inseparable part of everyday life. Language is one thing that is very important for human life. It is the main tool for conveying messages, communicating ideas, opinions and thoughts. In certain situations there are times when reader need to understand language properly in order to understand the intentions expressed by others. Speech act is a theory of language use proposed by John Langshaw Austin (1962). This theory was later developed more deeply by his student, Searle (1979). According to Austin, when using language, people not only express speech, but also perform an action. Also according to J. R Searle, language is doing speech acts such as making requests, statements, making comments, etc.

From Yule (1996:47), he defined speech act as "actions performed by utterance." Austin developed speech acts into three types, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Then his student, Searle

developed more deeply about illocutionary acts and classified them into five types with clearer boundaries. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complain, compliment, invitation, promise and request (Yule, 1996:47).

The study of speech act is important for people. The importance of studying speech act is to help people understand the message included in each utterance. Speech act also decided by the language ability of speaker to convey the message in communication, so that others may properly comprehend the meaning of speech act. As a result, when people communicate or converse with one another, the speaker must not only speak source (the utterance has no objective or goal), but also interpret the speaker's meaning to the listener. In addition, the speaker might make the listener realize the meaning of the utterance by speaker said. Speech act just perform in conversation or dialogue which performed by speaker and hearer.

In a communication event, speech act can be studied. By learning about speech act, the speaker and the hearer are able to share the same understanding of meaning in the speech event. Analyzing speech events is a different method of looking at how more is communicated than is uttered.

C. Searle's Classifications on Illocutionary Act

Searle (1976) claimed that illocutionary act may be classified into generic types depending on the relationship between word and reality in order to clarify the meaning of the utterance. There are five basic actions that may be

performed on a speech or utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

1. Representatives

Representatives in Yule (1996:53) are types of illocutionary act that the speaker believe about something truth or not. In other words, it displays external reality by fitting their utterances or words into the world as they see it. In describing this type, Searle used the term "assertive." Representatives, in other words, are statements that commit the speaker to something being true. This type performs actions such as: stating, describing, asserting, concluding, believing, claiming, assessing, informing, explaining, telling, complaining, predicting, arguing, convincing, narrating, and agreeing. For example: "*no one can make a better cake than me*", this utterance is a representatives that utterance was stating some general truth (Peccei, 1999:51).

2. Directives

Speakers in this second category direct the listener to undertake some future act that will make the world conform to the speaker's statements (Peccei, 1999:51). In conclusion, the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, questioning, suggesting, inviting, and etc. For example, because the garage was mess. Ed said to Fey "*clean it up!*" it's mean that Ed commanding Fey to clean the mess.

3. Commissives

In commissives, speakers commit themselves to a future act which make the words fit their words. They express what speaker intends (Yule, 1996:54). Commissives are the utterance that is produced to give action in the future. They are refusing, promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc. They can be performed by the speaker alone, or by speaker as a member of a group. *"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).

4. Expressives

It was expressives, that Searle created as a single category for speech act theory that primarily focused on communicating the speaker's feelings. The speakers use expressives to produce words that fit with their world/feeling. They express a psychological state (Yule, 1996:53-54). The expressions such as thanking, welcoming, fearing, apologizing, condolences, joy, likes, dislikes, scaring, confusing, surprising, regretting, realizing, praising, doubting, etc. In conclusion, expressives is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling. *"I'm really sorry!"* is the example of apologizing in expressives types. It reflects that the speaker apologizes to the listener.

5. Declaratives

This kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker utters words or statements that in themselves change the world via words (Yule,

1996:53). Agreed with George Yule's assessment that this category is unique in that it has the ability to alter reality. The paradigm cases are: excommunicating, declaration, firing, christening, etc. For example utterance : "*I pronounce you husband and wife*". This utterance by a priest to declare a man and a women marriage and become a husband and wife (Yule, 1996:53).

The explanation of the five types of illocutionary speech acts reveals that each type of speech act has its own uniqueness and explanation for each sentence, such as representatives, which indicates the truth that happened, directives, which states to provide direction, commissives, which functions to state something in the future, such as promises or threats. Expressives is used by the speaker to express the feelings and attitudes of something, and the last one, namely declaratives, which is a speech act that can change the situation by using words.

D. Strategy of Speech Act

There are two kinds strategy of speech act to realize the illocutionary act. They are direct and indirect speech act. This is a definition of direct and indirect speech act:

1. Direct Speech Act

This type has direct relationship between a structure and the function (Yule, 1996:55). Direct speech is described as a declaration made directly from the speaker to the hearer, generally in the form of an imperative sentence. Formally, direct speech is based on the mode, The

sentence may be classified into three types: declarative sentences, interrogative sentences, and command sentences (imperative). News sentences (declaratives) are traditionally used to communicate something (information); interrogative sentences are used to ask a question, and command sentences are used to announce a command, invitation, request, or petition.

The direct speech act occurs when the utterance made corresponds to the sentence's function. The purpose of direct speech acts such as declarative statements is to inform hearer about something. For example, *"move out that way!"* is an utterance made by a speaker to encourage a hearer to leave his current location.

2. Indirect Speech Act

Indirect speech act, according to Yule (1996:55), is an utterance with an indirect relationship between structure and function. To put it another way, this speech act is delivered indirectly through the delivery of another speech act. Conversational strategy that employs indirectness is common. People utilize indirect speech actions primarily in connection with politeness, according to Leech (1983:108), since they reduce the disagreeable message included in requests and instructions.

In general, indirect speech acts are considered as more courteous than direct speech acts (Yule, 1996:56). Searle incorporated the concept of an indirect speech act into his theory of speech actions. In indirect speech acts the speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says by

way of relying on their mutual shared background information, along with the general powers of rationality and inference of the part of the hearer (Searle 1976). Indirect speech act can be words of advice, offers, suggestions, gratitude, and warnings.

E. Movie and Script

Webster's third new international dictionary defines a movie as "a motion picture viewed mainly as a source of entertainment or as an art form" (1981:1980). Then there's script, which is defined as something written in the style of text. People can conclude from this description that a movie script is the written text that is utilized in a film. Movies are made by filming or photographing pictures with cameras, while some are made by using animation methods and visual effects, as well as music. Other opinion, movies sometimes known as films, are a kind of visual communication that employs moving images and sound to convey tales or information (help people to learn).

In recent years, the movie or film has been regarded as a important art form, serving as the source of popular amusement, but it has also evolved into a source of education for the general public. Moreover, there are also values such as moral values, educational values and other values. Movie script is a script containing dialogue and directions for movie.

F. Frozen II

Frozen II is a computer-animated musical fantasy film made by Walt Disney Animation Studios in the United States. This is the studio's 58th film, and it is a sequel to the 2013 film Frozen, with directors Chris Buck and

Jennifer Lee, producers Peter Del Vecho, song writers Kristen Anderson-Lopez and Robert Lopez, and composer Christophe Beck reprising their roles. Lee, Buck, Marc E. Smith, Anderson-Lopez, and Lopez all returned as screenwriters. Newcomers Sterling K. Brown, Evan Rachel Wood, Alfred Molina, Martha Plimpton, Rachel Matthews, and Jason Ritter join veteran voice actors Idina Menzel, Kristen Bell, Jonathan Groff, Josh Gad, and Santino Fontana as their previous characters.

Set three years after the events of the first film, the story follows Elsa, Anna, Kristoff, Olaf, and Sven who embark on their journey to leave their kingdom of Arendelle to find the origin of Elsa's magical powers and save their kingdom after a mysterious voice calls out to Elsa.

G. Previous Study

There are some related researches have been done previously. Among other are: the first, research related to speech act has been conducted by Ayu from English Education Department Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teaching Training State Islamic Institute (IAIN) Tulungagung, in namely "*Speech Act in The Great Gatsby Movie Script*". She focused her research to find out the types of illocutionary acts used by the main characters found in the script for the film "The Great Gatsby" based on Searle and also to find the types of speech act strategies used by the main characters in the script for the film "The Great Gatsby".

The second research from Nur in her thesis with titled "*Illocutionary Act in The Main Characters' Utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie*" (2018), she

focused her research on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts in the speech of the main characters in the “Mirror-Mirror” movie used Searle's theory and to find the context of the main characters 'illocutionary acts using Hymes' speaking model. This research is a qualitative descriptive because the data is in the form of speeches of the characters in the “Mirror Mirror” movie.

The previous researches above are similar to the research that the writer performs in speech act aspects. The difference of this research from previous researches are in the focus and object of the research. The research focuses on analysing the usage of speech acts, including illocutionary acts, by the main characters utterances in the “*Frozen II*” movie, using the Searle category and technique of speech acts.