

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED THEORIES

In this research, the writer explains the theories that related to this study. The review literature accomplished several purposes. It shows the reader the result of other studies that are closely related to this topic.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatism is an analysis of the theory of human action. Discuss what speakers do with words and identify different types of verbal verbs. The pragmatic approach is the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker and interpreted by the listener.

Pragmatics is an interesting subject in linguistics because it studies the meaning of language by including context. Yool (1996: 3) Declared Pragmatism is the study of linguistics that includes contextual considerations and necessarily belongs to the field of linguistics. So pragmatics deals with the meaning of the speaker and the meaning of the text.

Study the pragmatic approach to the meaning of invisible, or how to know its meaning even when it is not actually said or written. For this to happen, the speaker or writer must be able to rely on many common assumptions and expectations that, more than ever, provide insight into communication. Leach (1983: 13) suggested that pragmatism is the study of meaning in relation to language and context, which is the basic computation of language.

Understanding the meaning of language is the opposite of pragmatism. Misunderstandings or misunderstandings can be avoided by looking at the sentences and the context. When people use this pragmatic skill, a good connection is established between the speaker and the listener

B. Context

Context is one of those concepts that is widely used in language literature, but it is difficult to give a definition of price (Huang, Y, 2001). From a relatively neutral theoretical point of view, however, context can generally be defined as relating to all features of an environment or dynamic environment in which a phraseology unit is systematically used.

According to Huang, Y (2001) the context can be seen as composed of three different sources as known as the ‘geographic’ division of context. They are:

1. Physical context, which refers to the physical setting of utterance. For example, the interpretation of “*he’s not the chief executive, he is. He’s the managing director*” it depends from the knowledge computable from the physical context of the utterance, that is spatio-temporal location of the utterance.
2. Linguistic context, which refers to surrounding utterances in the same discourse. What has been mentioned in previous discourse, for instance, plays a crucial role in understanding the elliptical construction used by Marry. Example:

John: Where are you going?

Marry: **Belga.**

John: How do you go to Belga?

Marry: **Grab.**

3. General knowledge context, the information derivable from this type of explains why (1.28a) is pragmatically well-formed but (1.28b) is pragmatically anomalous. This is because, given our real world knowledge, we know that whereas there is a Forbidden City in Beijing, there is no such a tourist attraction in Paris.

(1.28) a. I went to Beijing last month. The Forbidden city was magnificent.

(1.28) b. I went to Paris last month. The Forbidden ty was magnificent.

There is another classification about the distinguished context:

1. Physical context, which is where the conversation takes place, what object are presents and what action taking place.
2. Epitismic context, which is background knowledge shared by the speaker and hearer.
3. Linguistics context, which is the previous utterances to the utterances under consideration.
4. Social context, which is the social relationship and setting of the speaker and hearer.

Context is the part of written or spoken statements that precede or follow a specific word passage, usually influencing its meaning of effect. It is dynamic, not statistic concept. As to be understood as the continually changing surroundings, in the widest sense that enable the participant in the communication process to

interact, and in which linguistic expressions of their interaction become intelligible.

C. Act

Austin first introduced the ideas of Acts (1911-1960) while at work in Oxford. Austin advocates the language of philosophy to maintain the basic function of language to perform important actions that are important to society. Verbs are special verbs that use the range within sentences to classify them accordingly. Accordingly, Austin defines his idea of presenting two different main verbs as "visual and executive". In characterization, it can describe the use of the verb in the form of a fact, for example "rain" in the sentence "it rains", this sentence expresses reality. The achievement verb, on the other hand, varies in use, but prefers tools to achieve the goal of speaker-listener interaction, for example "promise" in the phrase "I promise to help you with my task tomorrow," honest intention by The speaker will speak right away by speaking in the future.

Austin (1976) classified three kinds of action within each utterance. These all types of utterance can be further classified as the Act:

1. Locution Act: the physical act of producing an utterance. This type of Act usually deals with the speaker when certain reference and sense is expressed by him. On the specific conversation, the grammatical principle is concerned with the speaker. A locution act tends to perform by the speaker as series of message is linked which give expression that those dealing with the value of truth. Example: Birds fly in the sky, fire is hot.

2. Illocutionary Act: illocution is the act that committed by producing an utterance: by uttering a promise, a promise is made; by uttering a threat, a threat is made. Here the speaker uses some performative verb to express the intentions within the sentence. In theory of Act the illocution is the focus of attention. In Acts may be conveniently classified by the illocutionary type such as asserting, promising, and apologizing. Example: I promise I will get you!
3. Perlocutionary Act: Perlocution is the production of an effect though locution and illocution for example: the execution of an order by the addressee or hearer.

Considering of the statement, it concluded that the locution is the production of the utterance, depending on the situation the illocution could be a request, an order, a complaint, etc. then the perlocution could be the addressee replies by do what the addresser order or want.

Searle (1976) cited in Renkema and Schubert (2018:18) distinguishes between five main types of illocution act, depending on their communicative functions.

1. Representative, as commit the speaker to do something's being the case, the truth of expressed context.
2. Directives, are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something.
3. Commissive, commit the speaker to some future course of action.
4. Expressives, convey the speaker's psychological attitude towards a state of affairs.

5. Declaratives, brings about an immediate correspondence between the expressed content and reality.

In the further explanation about the types of illocution according to Yule (1996:53-54) are:

1. Representatives

Representatives are those kinds of Act that state what the speaker believe to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertions, conclusion, and descriptions are all example of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is. Example: “the earth is flat” is the truth statement that everyone believes.

2. Directives

Directive is kind of speech that state what the speaker uses to get someone else to do something. It expressed what the speaker wants. Directive act include command, request, warning, and suggestion regardless it positive or negative. Example: “could you open the door?” this sentence has a purpose to give ordering to the addressee.

3. Commissives

Commissive is kinds of Act that state what the speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They are such as promises, threats, refusals, and pledges. Example: “I’ll be back” this sentence gives statement of promises from the speaker to the hearer.

4. Expressives

Expressive is kinds of Act that state what the speaker feels. It intends psychological expression of the speaker like pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. Example: "I'm so happy" this sentence is express the feeling of the speaker.

5. Declaratives

Declarative or declaration is kind of Act which effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs. This kind of Act that perform to declared a word appropriately. Example: "I now pronounce you husband and wife"

Bach (2008) explained, the success of an act has nothing to do with anyone's recognizing the intention with which it perform. It is successful if the intention with which it is performed is recognized by the audience on the basis that it is intended to be recognized. An act of communication is successful if whoever it is directed to recognizes the intention with which it is perform.

D. Expressive Act

According to Searle (1969), the verbal utterances are normally used to describe the world around us, but they may also encourage people to do things, or even constitute action themselves. Searle distinguished kinds of Act into five types in detail, there are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. The category with which the present in this research is concerned is expressive Act.

Norrick (1978) specifies the expressive Acts is expresses of psychological conditions, and thus not beliefs or intentions, which arise to given state of affairs. Expressive Acts concentrate on the use of politeness and on thanking, and who defined expressives as expressing the state of mind, the attitudes, and the feelings of speakers (Traavitsainen and Jucker, 2010). Example: I'm sorry about that.

Searle and Vandervanken in Ronan (2015:30) find that no illocutionary verb or performative names derived express force, they argue that expressive Act usually express good or bad evaluation and they are hearer centred. Searle (1969) stated that wherever there is a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition, the performance of an act counts as an expression of that psychological state. This psychological state related to the emotional state. Emotional state is something believe to be an ideal or not ideal state of affairs, a feeling in human being such as sadness or joy. The basic emotion such as joy, sadness, approval, and disapproval lead Norrick (1978) to distinguished the following expressive Act, there are: being delighted, being saddened, approving, disapproving, being sorry and sympathizing.

The detail of expressive act had state by Searle and Vanderveken quoted by Ronan (2015) there are kinds of expressive illocutionary acts:

1. Apologizing, where an agent-speaker expresses negative feelings towards a patient-addressee to appease them.
2. Thanking, is where the speaker expresses positive feelings to the addressee who has done service to the speaker.

3. Congratulating, is where the speaker has observed that the addressee has either benefitted from or carried out a positively valued event.
4. Condoling, is which resembles congratulating, except that the experienced even is negatively valued.
5. Deploring or censoring, is which the addressee is criticised for an event which had a negative impact on the speaker is also main observer
6. Lamenting is where the speaker expresses his or her own misfortune, either at their own or someone else's doing, the speaker is also the main observer
7. Welcoming is where the speaker expresses positive feelings towards the arrival of the addressee. The conceptual is similar with thanking
8. Boasting is where the speaker expresses positive feelings about his or her own actions towards and addressee.

Searle and Vandervanken in Ronan (2015) find that no illocutionary verb or performative names derived express force, they argue that expressive Act usually express good or bad evaluation and they are hearer centred. Searle (1969) stated that wherever there is a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition, the performance of an act counts as an expression of that psychological state. The basic emotion such as joy, sadness, approval, and disapproval lead Norrick (1978) to distinguished the following expressive Act, there are: being delighted, being saddened, approving, disapproving, being sorry and sympathizing.

There are the examples of expressive Act:

- a. “Congratulations!” it is an expression of congratulate.
- b. “Hi, nice to meet you” is an expression of greeting
- c. “I hope you enjoy the party” is an expression of wishing

E. Movie

Movie is a motion picture a flowing, ever changing stream of images and sounds sparkling with freshness and vitality all its own a fluid blend of image, sound, and motion possessed by a restless compulsion to be vibrantly alive to avoid the quiet and static (Joseph and Dennis, 2000). In the Webster’s third new international dictionary (1981:1980) movie is defined as a motion picture considered especially as a source of entertainment or as an art form.

According to Sharon and Weldon (1977), movie or motion picture includes photograph, diagrams or pictures in a series which projected in screen that cause appearance in screen look natural movement. In Cambridge Dictionary, Film is a series of moving picture usually shown in cinema or and television and often telling story.

Movies itself have some kinds of genre, there are the types of movies such as action movies, adventure movies, animated movies, buddy movies, comedies, documentaries, dramas, tragedies, film noir, family movies, horror movies, romantic comedies (rom-coms), science fiction movies, thrillers, western movies, suspense, and fantasy.

Movie has become a familiar thing in this era, people make themselves enjoy just being watching a movie. Moreover, by watching movie people can get

inspiration, knowledge, and ideas, and learn something new from the movie. Movie also brings the audience to feel happy, angry, fear, sad and many emotions.

Based on the types of those movies, this research analyses Disney's Aladdin that typed of musical fantasy movies. This film shows the imaginary world with the beautiful song that represented the situation.

F. Disney's Aladdin Movie.

Aladdin is a 2019 musical fantasy movie produced by Walt Disney Pictures. Directed by Guy Ritchie, starring Mena Massoud as Aladdin, Naomi Scott as Princess Jasmine, Will Smith as Genie, and Merwan Kenzary as Jafar. The story itself tells about the journey of Aladdin a street rat boy in the Arabian city of Agrabah the city of mystery and enchantment and a princess who want to be free as a normal person. One day Sultan had announcement about Princess Jasmine would choose a prince to marry. Princess Jasmine was frustrated with her life, so she decided to ran away in the market then she met Aladdin and his monkey friend Abu. Aladdin saved princess Jasmine from the angry fruit seller because princess Jasmine did not pay the apples that she gave to poor children. Princess Jasmine lied to Aladdin about herself, she told Aladdin that she was the princess maid and he believed it. After the encounter princess Jasmine should back to the palace, before she left she asked about her bracelet to Aladdin. When he wanted to give it back the bracelet was lost from his pocket. It made the Princess disappointed on Aladdin, she thought Aladdin was fooled her.

To prove that Aladdin didn't steal Jasmine bracelet, he then snuck the palace after the dark. She then meets princess Jasmine in her chamber, gave her

bracelet back and asking if she lived in the beautiful room that didn't seem like maid room. Jasmine lied that it was the princess room and she was prepared for the princess's bath. The two then talked for a while before Aladdin gone. He promised Jasmine that they will meet again tomorrow in the same time and the same place to return the princess's hairpiece. Unfortunately Jafar saw what Aladdin did in the palace. When the boy left the room he was captured by Jafar's guards.

Jafar, the Sultan's Advisor was tried to get a magical lamp in the cave. He made Aladdin went to the cave and get the magical lamp. Before entered the Cave Jafar, disallowed him to touch anything except the lamp. In his trip, Aladin met a carpet that could flied. Then he asked the carpet, was he knew the magical lamp. Then the carpet show Aladdin where the magical lamp. Because Abu interested on monkey gold statue with ruby he touch the statue, suddenly the cave began closed in slowly. Aladdin and Abu run until the mouth cave, he aske jafar to help him bt Jafar need the lamp first. But because Aladdin knew that Jafar would not helped him and Abu, so he didn't give the magical lamp.

Aladdin tried to swept the magical lamp, then appears a ginie. He offered Aladdin 3 request. Then, the fisrt request was Aladdin wanted to became a prince, so he can marry princess Jasmine. Ginie made Aladdin request came true. But Jafar knew that Aladdin was not die so he wanted to take the magical lamp from the boy. He asked his guard to catch Aladdin by his guard the Aladdin request to Ginie, for make Jafar's Guard stop then Ginie accept his request. Aladdin still

have one request but he confused to use his chance for himself or for set the Genie free, because he promise Genie that the last request he would set him free.

In wicked plan Jafar finally took the magical Lamp. He want to be the next Sultan and have a power. In clever Aladdin influenced Jafar for being the powerful Genie because the most powerful in there is Genie. Jafar in stupidity request what Aladdin suggest. So the Genie accept. Finally Jafar and his friend Iago entered to the lamp forever. Then Aladdin fulfill his promise to set Genie free.

Aladdin and Princess Jasmine finally, married. Sultan allow Aladdin to marry his daughter because Aladdin is a good man. The Genie become a human and married, then having two children. All of them are live hapily ever after.

G. Previous Study

Previous study is the result of research from the researcher before. There are some researchers who have conducted almost the same research. The previous study is used to help the researcher to conduct and analyse the expressive Act in Disney's Aladdin movie. The observation which had been conducted by other researcher has different subject with what going to be conducted in this research.

The first, a research with title *An Analysis on Representative Acts in Film "Harry Potter and the Philosopher Stone" by J.K Rowling* by Dewi Lutfiatun Nikmah (2015). Dewi focuses her research on analysing the representative acts used by the main characters in their conversational fragments. She found 9 kinds of representative acts in the Harry Potter and the Philosopher Stone that used by

the main characters, there are informing, asserting, claiming, assuring, arguing, complaining, concluding, describing and predicting.

The second, a research by Widya Ayu Citra (2015) with title *Act in the Great Gatsby Movie Script*. The writer investigated the illocution act based on Searle category that used by the main characters and the strategies were used by the characters in *the Great Gatsby* movie. The research design that the writer used is library research with qualitative approach. There are five kinds of illocutionary act based on Searle theory which are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. But the writer found out four kinds of illocution act in the movie. There are representatives with 44 utterances, directives with 55 utterances, commissives with 16 utterances, and expressives with 12 utterances.

The third, a research conducted by Aditya Rizal Effendi with title *The Flirting in Expressive Acts in "Fifty Shades of Grey" movie script: A Content Analysis* (2016). Aditya focuses his research on analysing the use of flirting in the classification of expressive Act. The researcher used content analysis to make inferences messages by the characters in the story. Aditya Found 6 kinds of the expressive Act in protagonist characters on *Fifty Shades of Grey* movie, they are thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, wishing, and opining.

The fourth, a research with title *An Analysis of Expressive Act in Legend of the Guardians: The Owls of Ga'hoole Movie by Kathryn Lansky* by Aulia A. Tisnawati (2018). Aulia focuses her research on analyzing the expressive acts used by the characters in their conversational fragments. She found 6 kinds of expressive Acts in the movie that used by the characters, there are pleasure, pain,

likes, dislike, joy, and sorrow. Total number of the utterances that contain expressive Act is 214 utterances. Aulia describe her data in quantitative research design since her purpose is to know the data frequency of expressive Act in the movie. After analyzing the data, she was determining the percentage form of data by using statistical analysis.

The last research was written by Yesi Santika Ningrum with title *Expressive Act Used in "Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban" Movie (2020)*. The researcher analysis the used of illocutionary act especially Act in Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban movie script. The researcher used qualitative approach since the purpose of the research was to know the intended meaning of the expressive act. The analysis describe by used Hymes' SPEAKING model to determine the utterance's classification in expressive acts. She found out thirteen kinds of expressive Act that used by the characters such as greeting, dislike, praising, likes, mocking, refusing, anger, apologizing, surprised, thanking, pain, sorrow and last blaming. She concluded that Act in this movie show somethings that belong to the particular group of expression.

From the previous research, there are some similar aspects that the writers conducted in Act aspect. The differences of this research from previous research are what are being analysed, object of the research and the method. Therefore, this research focuses on analyzing what kind of expressive acts that has been found in the movie and the use of Expressive acts in the utterance by the characters of Disney's Aladdin Movie. To identify it, the researcher used qualitative approach in form of content analysis as research method. The

researcher used context situation analysis to check were the meaning of the utterances in each kind of expressions. So the data more complete than other previous studies.

Besides, this research has proposes solution as a way to learn deeply the movie about the expressive acts used by the characters in it. They can easily understand that each expression that expressed by the characters has their own meaning or purposes. The readers also afford to know the meaning of expressive act according to the context in the movie. Based on the previous studies the researcher conducted a research with the title “Expressive act analysis in *Disney’s Aladdin* Movie.”