

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the writer discussed about the theory that used on this paper. These absolutely about speech act definition and also the theory. In addition, the writer also discusses about the definition of film or movie and the function education. Then, the writer find some related theories that concern to object of the study.

#### **A. Pragmatics**

Many kinds of linguistics to way communication. One of them is pragmatics. Pragmatics is study about speaker meaning. In other word, at pragmatics study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and hearer. While, according to Mey (1993 :6) pragmatics as study of the way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises and determines how they affect, and effectualized, human language use. Hence: *Pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determine by the condition of society.* Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. The study of what speakers mean, or speaker meaning, is called pragmatics (Yule, 2006 :112).

In pragmatics we studies not only about language but also learns about the external meaning of the sentence or utterance. It was involved such an interpretation for what people mean in the right context and how that context impact what is said. In this studies we also need to explore what listener implication that speaker utterance (Yule, 1996: 3). According Yule (1996 :4) in his book said that, the advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak. Actually, pragmatics have study many types, such as deixis and distance, presupposition and entailment, polietness and interaction, speech act and event, and others. From those statements, the writer tried to study about pragmatics intensively for this paper.

## **B. Speech Act Theory**

Language is inseparable part in or everyday life. It is main device to convey message, communicate ideas opinions and thought. In spesific situation there are moment we need to be understood language quite correctly. According to one of language philosopher J. R Searle a language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc. Hornby states that language is a system of sound, words, used by human to communicated thoughts and feeling (Soengkono, 2013 :3). Language will serve it's meaning if only there are people who apply the language, and the process must be settled in social context.

Other experts who concern at this branch of science also gives definition about speech act. From Yule (1996 :47), he said that speech act is actions performed via utterance. Then, Mey (1994 :111) viewed that speech act are actions happening in the world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of affairs. In addition, Parker (1986 :14) defined speech act as every utterance of speech act constitutes some sort of fact. In general terms, it can usually recognize the type of action performed by a speaker with the utterance. The term speech act to describe actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning or informing. It can define a speech act as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance (Yule, 2006 :118). Actions performed via utterances are generally is 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 very importance for us. The one importance of studying speech act is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech act also decided by the language ability of speaker to convey the message in communication. If we can understand about the meaning of speech act with clearly. So, when we speak with other people in the communication or conversation, the speaker not only speak source (the utterance have not intention and goal), but the speaker must be interpret of the speaker's meaning to the hearer. And the speaker can make hearer to understand the meaning of that utterance by speaker said. Speech act just perform in conversation or dialogue which performed by speaker and hearer.

Speech can be studied in communicative event. With we learning about it, we can understand about speech event in utterances which speaker said or the received message by hearer in dialogue in the movie. To analyze the speech events it is clearly another way of studying how more gets communicated than is said. So, we can do with words and identifying some of the conventional utterance forms we use to perform specific actions and we do need to look at move extended interaction to understand how those actions are carried out and interpreted within speech event of utterance.

### **C. Searle's Classifications on Speech Act**

To make clear about the meaning from the utterance, Searle (1976) proposed that speech act could be grouped into general categories based on the relation of word and world. There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking or utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

#### **1. Representatives**

Representatives in Yule (1996 :53) tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In other words, it presents external reality by making their utterance or words fit with the world as they believe it to be. 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 make a better cake than me*”, this utterance is a representative that the utterance was stating some general truth (Peccei, 1999: 51).

## 2. Directives

This second category means that speakers direct the hearer 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 attempts to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and etc. For example, because the garage was a mess, Ed said to Fey “*clean it up!*” it means that Ed is commanding Fey to clean the mess.

## 3. Commissives

In commissive, speakers commit themselves to a future act which will make the words fit their words. They express what the speaker intends (George Yule, 1996 :54). Commissives are utterances produced to give action in the future. They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc. They can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a member of a group. “*I'll take her to the doctor*” 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

Searle make a one category for speech act that focus on primarily on representing the speaker's feeling, it was expressive. Expressive use the speaker makes words fit the world(of feeling). They express a psychological state (Yule, 1996 :53-54). The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, pleasuring, like, dislike, joying, etc. In my opinion, expressive is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling. "*I'm really sorry!*" is the example of apologizing in expressives types. It reflect that the speaker require some apologizing to hearer.

#### 5. Declaratives

This kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker utters words or statement that in themself change the world via words (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). I agreed with George Yule's ideas that this category was special because it can change something in reality. The paradigm cases are: excommunicating, declaration war, firing, christening, etc. For example utterance : "*I pronounce you husband and wife*". This utterance by a priest to declarate a man and a women maarige and become a husband and wife (Yule, 1996 :53).

## **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). A statement that said directly from the speaker to hearer that usually in the form of imperative sentence is defined of direct speech act. Direct speech is formally based on the mode, the sentence can be divided into news sentences (declarative), interrogative sentence (interrogative) and command sentence (imperative). Conventionally, news sentences (declarative) used to tell something (information); interrogative sentence for asking something, and command sentence to declare the command, invitation, request or petition.

Direct speech act is where the utterance said appropriate with the function of the sentence. Direct speech act such as a declarative sentences is to informing something. For example utterance *“move out that way!”* this utterance said by a speaker to hearer to move from his place. It is clear and appropriate that the speaker gives command to the hearer. Performatives verb is one of form direct speech act. The verbs that specify the illocutionary acts being performed or the type of verbs used to make performative utterances are called performatives verb. In other word,

performative verb is verb where saying it or writing it performs the action itself.

The three characteristics of performative verb is the first, performative verbs are verbs that describe actions carried out by speakers, the second is they are used in 1st person singular, simple present, indicative, and active, and the last is they can be combined with hereby. The example of performative verb is promise, request, name, order, warn, predict, declare or refuse, ask, etc.

## **2. Indirect Speech Act**

As Yule (1996 :55) says in his book that indirect speech act is utterance which has an indirect relationship between a structure and the function. In other words, this speech act is performed indirectly through the performance of another speech act. Indirectness is a widely used conversational strategy. People tend to use indirect speech acts mainly in connection with politeness (Leech 1983: 108) since they diminish the unpleasant message contained in requests and orders.

Indirect speech acts are generally considered more polite than direct speech act (Yule, 1996: 56). In the theory of speech acts Searle has introduced the notion of an indirect speech act. 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, together of general powers of rationality and inference of the part of the hearer (Searle 1976).



Imperatives verbs is one of indirect speech act. It performing advice, offer, suggestion, gratitude, and warning. This is view examples of imperatives verb:

**a. Advice**

Example:

“Don’t worry, we will be all right, as long as we are together”.

**b. Offer / Suggestion**

Example:

“Come and have breakfast, mate”, he said.

“Sit down and let’s talk, shall we?”

**c. Gratitude**

Example:

“Thank you for saying that, darling,” she said and pressed her lips to his forehead one last time.

**d. Warning**

Example:

“Watch it! You’re going off the road!”

“Careful of the wall on your right side, Nora”.

**e. Threat**

Example:

“Come! Try! I must really scold you if you don’t!”

### **E. The Great Gatsby Movie**

The Great Gatsby is American romantic drama movie. It is an adaptation of F. Scott Fitzgerald's 1925 novel. The movie is co-written and directed by Baz Luhrmann. It is starting by Leonardo Dicaprio as Jay Gatsby, Tobey Maguire as Nick Caraway, Carey Mulligan as Daisy Buchanan, Elizabeth Debicki as Jordan Baker, Joel Edgerton as Tom Buchanan, and Dr. Walter Perkins as Dr. Jack Thompson. This movie talks about Gatsby's life. Jay Gatsby is a millionaire man. He lives in Gothic Mansion in West Egg. He always makes the big parties in his mansion to meet with someone, who is Daisy Buchanan. Daisy is Gatsby's woman. But they can't life together. Daisy has been married with Tom Buchanan. After Jay Gatsby know that Daisy married. He has disappeared. But after that, he becomes millionaire man. Jay Gatsby come back to meet Daisy because he still love with her. He hopes that he can life with Daisy forever. But in ending of his life, Jay Gatsby was shooten by Mr. George Wilson when he was in swimming pool. Finally, Gatsby was dead. The best hope in Gatsby's life is that getting married and living together with Daisy. But it have not been happened yet.

### **F. Movie and script**

Movie is defined as a motion picture considered especially as a source of entertainment or as an art form (Webster's third new international dictionary, 1981:1980). Then script is defined as something written like text. From this definition, we can conclude that movie script is the written text that used in a movie. Movie is produced by recording the picture or photographic images

cameras, and some by creating images by animation techniques and visual effect, and also some music (www. Wikipedia. com). Other opinion, movies is also known as films, are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid. Most movies are made so that they can be shown on big screens at cinemas or movie theatres (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia).

For recent years, movie or film considered being an important art form, as root of en vogue entertainment but now movie also became a source of education for citizens. Learned and got education from this movie was possible because of many messages that implied and founded there. Moreover, there are also insert values such as moral values, educational values and other values.

### **G. Previous Study**

There are some related research's have been done previously. Among other are: the first, this research is same with *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Victoria Speech and Inaugural Speech of Barack Obama*. This research written by Muskananfolo (2009). He focuses his research on analyzing the classification of illocutionary acts in the speeches of Barack Obama. He finds that there are five classification of illocutionary acts occurring in Obama's speeches, they are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

The second research related to speech act has been conducted by Zumairoh from English Department of Education Faculty State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga (2012) who wrote a graduating paper entitled *The Analysis of Speech Acts Used in "Air Force One" movie*. She focuses her research on analyzing the kinds of speech acts and the classification of illocutionary acts in the movie. She finds that there are two dimensions of kinds speech act, those are directness (direct and indirect speech act) and literalness (literal and non-literal). And she finds that there are four classification of illocutionary act in the "Air Force One" movie, they are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives.

The last research is Muttaqin in his thesis *A Speech Acts Analysis of Zaid's Utterances in Moustapha Akkad's Movie "The Massage"* (2012), he focuses his research on analyzing the use of speech acts including their felicity conditions and types of speech act (illocutionary act) in Zaid's dialogue in *The Massage*. He finds that there are four types of speech acts based on Zaid's dialogue of *The Massage*, those are representatives, directives, commissives, and declaratives.

The previous researches above are similiar to the research that the writer conducts in speech act aspects. The differences of this research from previous researches is in the focus and object of the research. The research focus on analyzing the use speech acts including illocutionary acts based on Searle category and strategy of speech acts by the main characters utterances in "The Great Gatsby" movie script.