CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer would like to elaborate theories related to the research being studied. The reviewed theories are about definition of pragmatics, definition context, and definition of speech acts, types of speech acts and previous study.

A. Review of Related Theories

In this sub chapter, the writer presents some related theories that will be used in analyzing the data.

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning communicated by speaker and interpreted by a listener. It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves (George, Yule. 1996). Therefore, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning (George, Yule. 1996).

According to Elite and Murcia (2000: 19) pragmatics deals very explicitly with the study of relationship forms that they describe holding between linguistics forms and human beings who use these forms. Furthermore, Elite and Murcia (2000:19) states that pragmatics is concern

with people 's intentions, assumption, belief, and the goal of the kind of actions they perform while using language.

According to Yule, G, (2006;12) pragmatics is the study of 'invisible' meaning, or how we recognize what is mean even when it isn't actually said or written. In order for that to happen, speakers (or written) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations provides us with some insight into how more is always being communicated than is said.

The goal of acts is something that the speaker wants to achieve. The components of this make the foregounded history of acts because all acts have a goal. In this case, the form of acts that are various can be used to state intent or a variety of meaning can be expressed with acts.

2. Context

In communication, people talk with the other in different circumstance with different listener. However, in communication, people not only recognizing the meaning of the word in their utterance, but also recognizing what the speaker meaning in their utterance. The meaning utterance is not only lexical meaning, but also from the situation, called context. Context affects language aptitude. Things outside language affect our language comprehension. To understand what happened in a conversation, we need to know anyone involved inside, how the

relationship and social distance between them or the relative status between them are.

Studying pragmatics would not be completed without context. According to Huang Y,(2007:13) :

> "Context is one of those notions which are used vary widely in the linguistics literature, but to which it is difficult to give a precise definition. From a relatively theory neutral point of view, however, context may in a broader sense be defined as referring to any relevant features of the dynamic setting or environment in which linguistic unit is systematically used."

According to Idamaningati (2013:17) stated that, context is the unity of discourse with considering the word at large, and it is influenced by the situation when we receive some messages. Cultural and social relationship within the participant. From the definition above, the writer can simplify that the context can support to find the clarity meaning in utterance, speak or written form by knowing the context that will make the sentence clearer.

B. Speech Act

Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. Example, *there is a bear behind you* may be intended as a warning in certain contexts, or may in other context merely be a statement of fact. In

attempting to express them, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they performs action via those utterances. If you work in situation were a boss has a great power, then the boss's utterance of the expression "*you're fired*" is more than just a statement. The utterance last can be used to perform the act of ending your employment. (Yule, G, 1996:47). According to Yule, G(1996:47) " speech act is actions performed via utterances. Searle, Kiefer, and Bierwisch in Mursyid et.al (2004:331) further said that the theory of speech acts starts with the assumption that the minimal unit of human communication is not a sentence or other expression, but rather that performance of certain kinds of acts, such making statements, asking, questions, giving orders, describing explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc. Fromkin et al (2003:593) explains:

> "Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplish when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. (example, *there is a bear behind you*) may be intended as a warning in certain context, or may in other context merely be statement of fact."

Austin developed his theory of speech acts. He made important observation. Austin observed that there are ordinary languages declarative sentence that resist a truth conditional analysis in similar fashion. The point of uttering such sentences is not just to say things, but also actively to do things. In other words, such utterances have both a descriptive and

an affective aspect. Accordingly, Austin called them *performatives* and he distinguished them from assertions, or statement making utterances, which he called *constatives.* (*Huang Yan* 2005:94-95).

Austin expressed that language can be to perform actions through his distinction between constantive and performative utterances. Contantive utterances describe or report events and states of affairs in the world. As such, they can be said to be true or false. However, performative utterances do not describe or report or constate anything at all are not true or false and the uttering of the sentence is, or is part of, doing of an action, which again would not normally be described as, or as just saying something.

Austin noticed that for a performative to be successful or 'felicitious', it must meet a set of conditions. Felicity conditions are conditions under which words can be used properly to perform actions (Huang Yan 2005:98-99). Austin noticed that the rules that have to be fulfilled in performative utterances are three:the persons and circumstances must be appropriate; the act must be executed completely and correctly by all participants and the participants must be the appropriate intentions.

Austin conclude that constantives are nothing but a special class of performatives, and that two-way distinction between performatives, as action-performers, and constantive, as truth-hearers, can no longer be

maintained. Consequently, Austin claimed that all utterances, in addition to meaning whatever they mean, perform specific acts via the specific acts via the specific communicative force of an utterance. Furthermore, he introduced threefold distinction among the act on stimultaneouslyperforms when saying something.

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is called by the act of saying something. According to Austin, a locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. To the extent that a speaker who says 'the dangerous dog is in the garden' is producing a sentence the meaning of which is based on reference to a particular dog and garden in the external world. This utterance is one of the examples of locutionary act. Because, locutionary act just producing a sentence. If an addresser says that utterance in the garden, an addressee gets a thought that he has to be careful. In other occasion, if an addresser says it in the room, it would be merely information. Therefore, this utterance include into locutionary act, because the context is not clear.

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is called by the act of doing something. It is only used for informing something, but also doing something as far as speech

event was accurate considered. Austin explained the performance of an act is the new and second sense as the performance of an illocutionary act, i.e. performance of act in saying something as opposed to performance of an act of saying something. The illocutionary act carried out by a speaker meaning of an utterance is the act viewed in terms of the utterance's significance within a conventional system of social interaction. An illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to fulfill or the type or action the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance. It is an act accomplished in speaking.

An utterance can have more than one illocution, it is useful to introduce the distinction between direct and indirect illocution. Direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered. While the indirect illocution of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have. The direct illocution of "can you pass the river?" is an enquiry about the hearer's ability to pass the river. The indirect illocutions is request that the hearer pass the river.

Example of illocutionary force include accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, giving permission, joking, nagging, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing and thanking. In example "I'm very glad to you for all you have done for me" performs the illocutionary act of thanking.

3. Perlocutionary Act

This is the third dimension, the perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is called by the act of affecting something. Perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addressee. A perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. Still another way to put it is that a perlocutionary act represents a consequence or by product of speaking. Whether intentional or not. It is therefore an act performed by speaking. Some perlocutionary acts are always the producing sequel of alerting or even alarming.

C. Classification of Illocutionary Act

Searle (1969:120-123) Categorize the most basic category of illocutionary act. It consists of five different types such as the following divisions: representative, directive, expressive, declarative, and commisive.

1. Representative

A kind of illocutionary act that carries the values `true or false'. It is called 'assertive' by Leech. These kinds of illocutionary act represent a subjective state of mind, the speaker who asserts a proposition as true does so in force of his or her belief.

The belief may have different degrees of force: it makes a different whether I postulate something or merely hypothesize. However, the point of

speech act remains the same. The examples of assertive acts are: stating, suggesting, complaining, claiming, informing, and the like.

2. **Directive**

One of speech act that embody speaker to the hearer to do something, to direct him or her towards some goal (of the speaker's mostly)-the illocutionary point is the extreme end of this utterance, classical imperative. Here are the examples of directive acts: ordering, requesting, commanding, begging, advising, asking and the like.

3. **Expressive**

As the name says this speech act expresses an inner state of the speaker. The expression is essentially subjective tells us nothing about the world. For example, when we say `I am sorr$_y$' when stepping on a person's toe, it does not change anything here, done is done. Both stepper and stepped will have to live with the change that a stepped on toe represents. Because of its subjective character, expressive speech act is also subject to limitations and changes according to different conceptualization of social guilt behavior. There are several examples of expressive acts: welcoming, refusing, thanking, apologizing, congratulating, praising and the like.

4. **Declaration**

In Searle's word declaration bring about some alternation in the status or condition of the object or objects solely by virtue of the fact

that the declaration has been successfully performed'. In other word, declarative is kind of illocutionary act which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institution. This kind of illocution brings about a change in the world by uttering an illocutionary act. Generally, the speaker must hold some position in an extra linguistic institution in order the speech act can be effective. Here are the examples of declarative acts: resign, dismiss, declare, name, open, consecrate.

5. **Commisive**

This is operated by means of creating an obligation. This obligation is created in the speaker, not in the hearer, as in the case of the directive. We can compare between a request and a promise, the focus of the obligation created is different, the promise creates an obligation in the promising while the request does so in the require. This kind of illocutionary act commits the speaker to some future course of action. Point of this is the speaker himself intends to do something. There are some examples of commisive acts: promising, offering, undertaking, contracting and the like.

D. **Zootopia**

Animation movie "Zootopia" This movie directed by Byron Howard, Rich Moore and written by Jared Bush. The movie has been released on March 4, 2016. The film also starring several artists and actors like Jason Bateman, Ginnifer Goodwin, Nick Wild, Lt. Judy Hopps.

Zootopia Movie Review (2016)

This film tells the story of a fox who lived in a town called Zootopia. A modern city inhabited by the animals. Fox is trying to become a famous animal in the city but a fox who experienced a very strange events. However, due to a conspiracy of making her a fugitive for committing crimes though he had never done, Zootopia's Police then mediate the issue. He is the rabbit selfish, self-righteous. However, the fox and the rabbit was subjected to a conspiracy by certain groups. They were forced to join and realize that the enemy can also be a good friend and finally they cooperate in solve the problem and find the truth.

E. Movie

Movies are entertainment. Movies are documents of their time and place. Movies are artistic forms of self-expression. Movies we see at theatres, on television or home video are typically narrative films. They tell stories about characters going through experiences, but what are they really about? What is the content of film?

Recounting the plot of a movie, telling what happens, is the simplest way to explain it to someone else. But this is neither a film review nor a film analysis. It's merely a synopsis that anyone else who sees or has seen the movie will likely agree with. This level of content may be called the **referential** content, since it refers directly to things that

happen in the plot and possibly to some aspects of the story that are merely implied by the plot.

F. 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. The writer found the previous study which has the similar topic with the research. This source is from thesis which is found in library of IAIN Tulungagung. The first previous study was written by Yuwartatik (2013: ix) the entitled an analysis of speech acts in dialogues of the novel "The Black Cat" by John Milne. In her thesis, Yuwartatik only focused on analysis in illocutionary act and perlocutionary acts in dialogues of the novel "The Black Cat " by John Milne.

The second previous study was written by Ningrum(2013: ix) entitled an analysis of illocutionary act found in selected spoken slogan on television's advertisements. In her research, she focused on the analysis of illocutionary acts. Based on the previous study above is: (1)Both of the thesis above have similarity if the research focused in analyze illocutionary act, but in this research only focused analyze types and illocutionary force that contain in utterance which uttered by main character. (2) in the first research, the researcher analyze illocutionary in the novel"Black Cat" and in the second research, the researcher analyze illocutionary act in the "selected spoken slogan on television's

advertisement". In this research the writer analyzes the types and illocutionary

forces are found in movie script of *Zootopia* uttered by the main character.