CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher needs the theories to be used in collecting and analyzing data. In this chapter presents the definition of pragmatics, context, speech act theory, type of illocutionary act, directive act, and movie.

A.   Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that is related about the meaning. The meaning that studied in pragmatics related with the context. It means that how the context can influence what the speaker said. In the word, pragmatics is the study speaker meaning. By studying pragmatics, we know what the kinds of meaning that we used in our daily life.

Levinson (1983:21) states that pragmatics is the study of relations between language and context that are based to an account of language understanding. In additions, Yule (1996:3) stated that pragmatics is a study of speaker meaning. It is concerned with the study of speaker meaning as communicated as by the speaker (or writer and interpreted by listener (or reader)). Clearly that in communication the listener not only recognizing the meaning but also recognizing what speaker meaning.

Brown and Yule, (1983:26) states that an analytic approach in linguistics which involves contextual considerations, necessarily belongs to that area of language study called pragmatics. In addition Elite and Murcia (2000:19) stated that pragmatics deals very explicitly with the study of relationship forms that which describe holding between linguistics forms and human being whose

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.

Mey (2001:5) stated that pragmatics is interest in the process of producing language and in its producers, not only in the end-product of language. It mean that pragmatics also attention how, when, where, who are the participants, and why the utterance stated.

From the stated above, the writer can conclude that pragmatics is study about the speaker meaning based on the context which also the process of producing an utterance.

B.   Context

Context or encyclopedia knowledge deals with pragmatics. As Grundy (2000:13) states that context can help readers/listeners to determine the meaning of what is said. Understanding the utterances, we required to understand the context communication take place. We must be known who the addressees are, and also the relationship between addressees and addressers.

Leech (1983:13) states that context is background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance. It mean that context look the situation and condition when the utterances is produced. Understanding the situation and condition it can make the hearer guess the meaning of utterance produced by speaker.

Usually same the utterance will have different meaning if the context of each utterance is different, look bellow the example.

"You are good at talking a lot!"

(1) If the utterance delivered by the teacher to students at the school especially in the classroom, it can be understand that the teacher command them to silent in the class because the lesson activity is taking place.

(2) If the utterance delivered by a man/woman to his/her friend such in the discussion class situation, it can be that a praising of having many ideas and explanation well.

From the explanation above, it can conclude that the understand meaning based on the speaker and hearer is not enough, but also need to know the situation when the utterance produced. Hymes in Brown and Yule (1983:38-39) giving the explanation more clearly about characteristics of context which relevant in exploring intended meaning, they are participants, topic, channel, code, message form, event, key, setting,

Addresser and addressee as participants, addresser is a person who produced the utterance, and addressee is a person refer to hear the utterance which produce by addresser. Topic is determining the language choice. Channel is what medium of communication is used and what language/variety is selected from the participants' repertory. So, it deals with how the interaction is maintained. Code is deal with language used, like dialect or style used in conversation. Message form is what the purpose of speech event is, and what it is out come mean to be? It deals with form intended to sending message. Event is nature communicative event within type genre does speech event belong to and other pre-existing conventional forms of speech are drawn on or cited in

producing appropriate contributions to talk. The last is setting, it is where and when the event is located in time and space. From the definition above, we conclude context is situation or background of communication event. Context can assumed as caused or reason of conversation/dialogue/text is happen. Without understanding the context, it is quite difficult for understand what is meant by speaker said.

C.   Speech Act

Utterance is performing actions or means by the speaker. Yule (1996:47) believes that in order to expressing themselves, not only produce utterance consisting of grammatical structure and words, but also doing some actions by using those utterances. It means that an utterance not only consists on grammatically structure, but also the action or meaning.

Yule (1996:121) also said that proposes that speech act is performed action via utterance. It means that what speaker said not only produce utterance contain word ad grammar, but also the action perform in utterance. Those actions are called speech act. In general, the definition of speech act is the action that performed via utterance, and when someone do speech act, they will put up some specific labels such as "apology, compliment, invitations, promise, or request."

Austin (1962:94) stated that speech act is a theory which to say something is to do something. It means that when a people say something, the people also use it to do things or perform act. So, speech act is actions performed via utterance. As Murcia and Elite (1989:24) stated that speech act is a social action performed via utterance. So, speech act performed according

the situation that provides contextual elements which help interpreter the speaker's want.

Austin differs the kind of speech act in three kinds, divides the kind of speech act into locutionary act or locution, illocutionary act or illocution, and perlocutionary act or perlocution. This bellow explanation about kinds of speech act according Austin:

1. Locutionary Act or locution

A locutionary act is the literal meaning of an utterance. In here locutionary producing a meaningful linguistic expression or person produces the utterance. When the speakers uses their organ of speech to producing the utterance, indirectly showed the locutionary act in their utterance. So, locutionary act is the speaker by using the organ to produces utterance. For example "*I am so tired*" it mean that moment when the utterance is being said by speaker by using by organ of speech an also described the speaker.

2. Illocutionary Act or Illocution

Illocutionary Act or Illocution is force or act behind an utterance. For example, "*I promise to giving your book*", the utterance is showing force or act of promising, but also show what the speaker just said. In here, the speaker promised to give something to another person. It clearly that illocutonary act is force or act concurrently occur behind the utterance, and every utterance is have a function in. So, the function is found in the utterance is called illocutionary act.

3.   Perlocutionary Act or Perlocution

Perlocutionary act is effect of utterance on hearer which said by speaker in form of utterance and also action (negative or positive). As the Yule (1996:49) stated that someone can not only creating utterance without driving into possible effects. For example ""*I promise to give your book"*, the effect of this perlocutionary is making the utterance happy, and this is fact result that the listener/hearer very needs the book.

D.   Types of Illocutionary Act

Related of illocutionary act, Searle (1979) in Mayer (2009:50) he stated there are five basics kind of action that one can performs in speaking, as following:

1.   Representative

Representative is the related with speaker commitment to believe the truth of something. As Searle in Yule (1996:53) stated that representative is state or express what speaker believe to be case or not. The example types of representative are asserting, concluding, assessing, inferring, stating, boasting, complaining, and claiming. As we can see from this example "*give it another six months, you'll feel better. Give it another six months, you'll feel better"*, this is the example of stating to believe the truth that it can make better.

2.   Directive

Directive is act to making the hearer/listener to do something. As Searle in Yule (1996:54) stated that directive is speech act that speakers use to get someone else to do something. The verbs of these types are

request, question, forbid, ask, order, command, request, beg, invite, permit, and advise. The example of directive is "*Don't ask the question*", in here the speaker forbid to the hearer to don't talk anymore.

3. Commissives

    Commissives is a speech act where the speaker to commits himself to do action in the future. As Searle in Yule (1996:54) stated that commissive is speech act that speakers use to commits themselves to do some in the future. So, commissive express what the speaker intends. The types of commissive are promising, threatening, offering, warning, and swearing. The example of commissive "*take the thing_ it's amused me to do it*", in here the utterance show an offer of speaker to the addressee. It shows what the speaker has to do in the future.

4. Expressive

    Expressive s the speech act according psychological condition of speaker or speaker expresses the feeling. As Searle in Yule (1996:53) stated that expressive is speech act stated what the speaker feels. The examples of expression are thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, condoling, appreciate, blame, pardon, and praising. The example is "*I'm so sorry*", the sentence is an utterance show apologize of the speaker.

5. Declarative

    Declarative is a speech act bringing out the immediate change in the external situation of the world by the utterance. As Searle in Yule (1996:53) states that declarative is kind of speech act that change the

world via their utterance. The verbs belong to declaration are declaring war, christening, firing from employment, proclaiming independence, naming, voting, and resigning. For the example *"I declare me as new president",* in this sentence the utterance shows declare of the status which speaker has.

E. Direct and Indirect Speech Act

In English, the sentences form differ into three, each of form has different functions. The forms are, declarative with the function to making assertion, imperative with function to making orders or request, and the last is interrogative the function is to making questions. Yule (:54-55) state that

> "Whenever there is direct relationship between a structure and a function, we have direct speech acts. Whenever there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function, we have indirect speech acts."

Direct speech act is performed related with the function of the sentence, such as declarative sentence is to informing or stating. As Nadar (2009:18) states that direct speech act is act accordance with the mode of sentence. So, direct speech act is the sentence form which performed accordance the function of sentence. In another, direct speech act is meant the utterances spoken by speaker directly accordance with the intent of speaker

So the statement will be convey by declarative sentence, question will be convey by interrogative sentence, instruction will be convey by instruction sentence. For the example

1. I am going to field rice

2. Take the broom, please!

3. When my father home?

From the example above, we can conclude that direct speech act is act directly used accordance with the function, there are act (1) used for asking, act (2) to inform that the speaker go to the field, and act (3) to command.

In indirect speech act in different with direct speech act. Indirect speech act is act performed different with the function of sentence form. As Austin (1975:60) states that indirect speech act is the condition in which on illocutionary is performed indirectly by way of performing another. Such as a statement used to request and question used to command. Indirect is a widely used conversational strategy. People tend to use indirect speech acts mainly in connection with politeness since they thus diminish the unpleasant message contained in requests and orders for instance.

For example

1. When my father home?

2. Do you know what time is it?

From the examples above, the act (1) is command the father to go home soon in form interrogative sentence, and act (2) raised when addressee coming too late.

F.   Directive Acts

As we know the directive act is including in the illocutionary act, where the speaker ask the listener/hearer to do something, it means the speaker performs a speech act. The speakers want their action understand by the hearer/listener, and hearer/listener do what speaker wants. Searle in Mayer (2009:50) states "directives speech act is utterance intended someone to do

something." It means that the hearer/listener do something as the speaker want by hearer understand of speaker said.

Directive act always occur around us, but we usually no aware it. Directive occur because there the social interaction in our around, also in the movie, novel and short story. When the speaker ask hearer do something it can explain that speaker do speech act which called directive. Yule (1996: 54) states that in using a directive, a speaker attempts to make the world fit the words via the hearer. For the example speaker utters "*Go away!*" to the listener/hearer, by uttering that words the speaker want to hearer to stay away from him/her.

Searle (1979) said directive list word to world direction of fit desire or want, and he classifies the directive as followed:

1. Request, is to ask politely for something politely. The example "*Would you mind to open the door, please?*"

2. Forbidding, is defined as someone was allowed to do something or not do it. The example *"Don't you take it!"*

3. Asking, is to request information with used questions, the example "*what time is it?*"

4. Ordering, is to give orders someone to do something, or orders something to be done, they tell someone to do it. The example "*Run quickly!*"

5. Commanding, is the giving order or asking to the other person to do something. In here the speaker tell to somebody to do what he/she said. For example "*Go ahead. Answer the thing!*"

6. Suggestion is communicating an idea or feeling to consider or recommending something (Irta : 2013). The function of suggestion is asking listener to consider matters presented by speaker. The example "*Give it another six months, you'll feel better.*"

7. Advising is giving opinion and precept to someone, so advice is giving about something to somebody about what should do. The example "*you must be very polite with yourself when are learning something new*".

G. Directive Strategy

In analyzing the sentence in pragmatics, we have to know how the strategies to convey the utterances. Blum-Kulka identified nine (in)directness strategy types (Blum-Kulka et al. 1989b: 18, and the CCSARP coding manual in Blum-Kulka et al. 1989a: 278–281). The scale of directness can be characterized in the following strategies are:

1. Direct Strategy

It is the act to be done is explicitly stated in the utterance and it is very clear to the hearer what the speaker wants the hearer to do.

a. Mood Derivable

Mood derivable is defined as the utterances in which the grammatical mood of the verb signals illocutionary force. Simply, mood derivable is the utterances use verb in imperative form, it starts with verb (Blum- Kulka, Vol. 5, No. 3, p.202).

Example: *"Yeah. Bring it."*

b. **Explicit Performative**

Explicit performative is the utterances in which the illocutionary force is explicitly named. It can be stated as the utterances contain force and there is a subject before the verb (Blum- Kulka, Vol. 5, No. 3, p.202). Example: "*I need you to come with me.*"

c. **Hedged Performative**

Hedged performative is defined as the utterances in which the naming of illocutionary force is modified by hedging expression. It can be said as the utterances contain force, there is modal verb and pattern "would like to" in the beginning of the sentence (Blum-Kulka, Vol. 5, No. 3, p.202). For example: "*Would you tell me the truth?*"

d. **Obligation Statement**

Obligation statement is utterances which state the obligation of the hearer to carry out the act. It can be defined as the utterances contain pattern like "have to", "should to", and it signifies obligation (Blum-Kulka, Vol. 5, No. 3, p.202).

For example: "*You should... You should probably call your mom.*"

e. **Want Statements**

Want statement defined as the utterances which state the speaker's desire that the hearer carries out the act. There is relevant modal and pattern such as I want/wishing the utterance and it contains speaker's intention (Blum-Kulka, Vol. 5, No. 3, p.202).

For example: "*Meantime, I want you to carry this with you.*"

2.   Conventional Indirect Strategy

Conventional indirect strategy has a procedure that realize the act by reference to contextual preconditions necessary for its performance, as conventionalized in a given language. (Blum-Kulka, Vol. 5, No. 3, p.201)

a. **Suggestory Formulae**

Suggestory formulae is the utterances which contain a suggestion to do X. It is also stated like an offer (Blum-Kulka, Vol. 5, No. 3, p.201). For example: "*How about cleaning up?*

b. **Query Preparatory**

Query preparatory can be defined as utterances containing reference to preparatory conditions as conventionalized in any specific language. It can be said that there is certain modal in that show ability like "can/could", "would you mind" in the utterances (Blum-Kulka et al, 1989. p.18).

For example: *"Could you act human?"*

3.   Non-Conventional indirect strategy (hints)

Non-conventional indirect strategy is the request by either partial reference to object or element needed for the implementation of the act or by reliance on contextual clues (Blum-Kulka, Vol. 5, No. 3, p.201).

a. **Strong Hints**

Strong hints is the utterance contains partial reference to object or to elements needed for the implementation of the act (directly pragmatically implying the act) (Blum-Kulka, Vol. 5, No. 3, p.202).

Example: "*You have left the room in a mess*". (The example still refers to "the messy room" and hints that the listener should clean the mess the room.)

b. Mild Hints

mild hints is the utterances that make no reference to the request proper but are interpretable as requests seen from its context (Blum-Kulka, Vol. 5, No. 3, p.202).

Example: *"I am a nun"* (used to response to the persistent boy)

H. Movie

Movie is the one of entertain which used audio and visual. Movie is cinema film, Oxford learner pocked dictionary third edition (2003: 280). Effendy states that movie or film is a theatrical picture produced peculiarly for show in building of special theater (2000:201).

According To Dr. Phil. Astrid S. Susanto, essential of movie or film is movement or more precisely again picture moving. In Indonesian, recognized with term of movement motion picture and it is true movement that's representing giver element "life" to a picture (1982:58). From the definition above we can conclude, movie is art which combination the picture, audio and visual containing the story with various messages to audience to show in the theater.

I. The Angry Bird Movie

The animated film "The Angry Birds Movie" 2016 is a latest Hollywood animated movie directed by two directors simultaneously, namely Clay Kaytis and Fergal Reilly. And the scenario script was written by Jon VOTTI. Lots of

voice-over took part the voice of the character of the film The Angry Birds Movie, they are: Jason Sudeikis, Josh Gad, Danny McBride, Bill Hader, Maya Rudolph and Peter Dinklage. Columbia Pictures, which produced the film The Angry Birds Movie released in theaters on May 20, 2016.

The movie "The Angry Birds Movie" tells about the life of a group of birds who live on an island, they are Red (Jason Sudeikis), Chuck (Josh Gad) and the Bomb (Danny McBride). But there is one of the birds that had problems with his temper, the bird that is Red.

One day there was a ship carrying a group of pigs which is led by Leonard. With the arrival of Leonard and his friends, making the Red and his friends life began to bother, because a group of pigs often steal them eggs.

After eventually act of pigs began haphazardly, eventually Red with Chuck, Matilda, Bomb and the other tried to attack the evil pigs are, for the safety of eggs their eggs.

J.   Previous Studies

In fulfilling this research the researcher needs read some previous studies with the same topics about speech act. The researcher 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.

First, *Directives Acts Used by the Main Characters in the Movie Script "Around The World in 80 Days" by Frank Coraci* written by Anis Zulaiha (2015). In her research focused on analyzing the directive act used by main character. She used library research by approaching descriptive qualitative. She also used Searle's theory. In this study, she stated two kinds of research; (1)

What are the directive acts uttered by the main characters in the movie script "Around the World in 80 Days" by Frank Coraci? (2) What are the intended meaning of the utterances of directive acts uttered by the main characters in the movie script "around the world in 80 days" by Frank Coraci? In her research Anis found 18 of ordering, 11 of requesting, 2 of advising and 2 of suggesting. The second result showed that in the movie script "Around the World in 80 Days" by Frank Coraci occur directive acts because there are some paradigm cases such as ordering, requesting, advising and suggesting.

Second, thesis entitles *Directive acts in The Da Vinci Code Novel by Dan Brown* by Ulin Takrifatul Kariroh (2015). The research focuses directive act found in conversation fragment of *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown. The research method of this study was descriptive quantitative survey. In this study, there was three research problems composed, which comprise (1) What types of directive acts are found in conversation fragment of *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown? (2) What formal patterns of directive acts are found in conversation fragments of *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown? (3) How frequency of type of directive acts found in conversation fragment of *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown? The result of Ulin's study indicated that The types of directive acts found in conversational fragments of *The Da Vinci Code* novel by Dan Brown were commanding/ordering act (102 utterances), prohibiting act (24 utterances), requesting act (27 utterances), asking act (43 utterances), inviting act (9 utterances), permitting act (9 utterances), recommending act (14 utterances), entreating act (3 utterances), and challenging act (1 utterances).

Third, thesis with title *The Realization of Request in Conversational Fragments in Movie Entitled Twilight* by Yunia Rizta Nuraini (2014). The researcher focuses on any request act in conversation done by the actors and actresses in movie entitled *Twilight.* The research design of the study is descriptive quantitative survey which employs pragmatic analysis. The research problems of this study were: 1) what request strategy is employed by speakers in conversation in movie entitled Twilight? 2) What is the frequency of each types of request strategy employed by speakers in movie entitled Twilight? This study found: 1) request strategy employed by the speakers are 141 utterances contain mood derivable strategy, 34 utterances contain obligation statements strategy, 19 utterances contain query preparatory strategy, 9 utterances contain want statement strategy, 8 utterances contain suggestory formulae strategy, 6 utterances contain strong hint strategy, 4 utterances contain mild hint strategy, and 3 utterances contain hedged performative. in this study, the researcher did not find any request conveyed by explicit performative strategy. 2) the frequency of each types of request strategy employed by the speakers are 63% for mood derivable, 15% for obligation statement, 8% for query preparatory, 4% for want statement, 4% for suggestory formulae, 3% for strong hint, 2% for mild hint, 1% for hedged performative and 0% for explicit performative.

Fourth, thesis entitles *A Study of Request Used by the Characters in Divergent Movie Subtitles* by Yan Jati Rifa'I (2015). In this study focuses on request strategy happened and the sentence pattern used by native speaker in *Divergent Movie.* The research design of this study was qualitative approach

which employed content analysis. The formulation of research problems were: 1) what request strategy is employed by speakers in conversations occurring in the movie entitled *Divergent?* 2) how are the formal patterns of the request strategy as employed in the conversations occurring in the movie entitled *Divergent?* The result showed that: 1) mood derivable, suggestory formulae, obligation statement, mild hints, want statement, mild hints, query preparatory, hedged performative, and explicit performative, 2) in mood derivable strategy found 160 structure applied positive verbal pattern, 6 structure applied negative verbal pattern; 1 utterance in explicit performative applied positive verbal pattern; in hedged performative found 1 structure applied WH-question, 1 structure applied question tag, 1 structure applied positive verbal pattern (if-clause); in obligation statement strategy found 16 structure applied positive verbal pattern, 1 structure applied negative verbal pattern; in want statement strategy found 5 structure applied positive verbal sentence, 2 utterance applied negative verbal pattern; in suggestory formulae strategy found 12 structures applied positive verbal pattern, 7 structures applied negative verbal pattern; in query preparatory.

Blum-Kulka (1987) presented her study about the differences between the directness scales of request related to the degree of politeness. This study focus on the relation between directness scales in request with the degree of politeness. The subject of this study was the opinion conveyed by the native speaker in Hebrew and English. The result of this research were: in directness scale, mild hints strategy was the most indirect in request strategy while in the

term of politeness scale, query preparatory was placing as the most polite way in request.

Based on this study is different from the Anis's, Ulin's and Blum-Kulka's study. The focuses of study is a founding the directive act. From the research design is different with Anis' study which used qualitative descriptive, but this study has same research design with Ulin's study that is descriptive quantitative survey. Different with Nuraini's and Yan's study, if Nuraini's and Yan's focused on request strategy, but in this study the researcher focus on directive strategy. In the Yan's study used research design qualitative descriptive, and this study same with Nuraini's study was used research design descriptive quantitative survey. In the Blum-Kulka's study focus on relation between directness scales in request with the degree of politeness, in this study focus on directive act and directive strategy used by characters.