CHAPTER II

THEORITICAL REVIEW

This chapter consist of three parts, there are description of pragmatic, speech act, and the last is previous study.

A. Description of pragmatic

Pragmatics is one of linguistics branches. Pragmatic is study about how people understand and produce a communicative act or speech act in some situation. Based on the philosophical sense pragmatic is the branch of semiotics dealing with the causal and other relations between words, expressions, or symbol and their users.

Based on the expert opinion about Pragmatic, according to Yule (1996), pragmatics is the study of meaning that communicate by speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. He defines pragmatics in three part, there are the study of speaker's meaning, contextual meaning, how more gets communicated than is said and the last is the expression of relative distance. This is in line with Leech (983: 6) who says that pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations. More clearly, Yule (1996) explain that pragmatics should also consider aspects of context such as who people are talking to, when, where, and under what circumstances that

will determine the way they say and what they want to say. Next, Levinson (1983) says that pragmatics is the study of language use. It means that pragmatic is the study of the relation between language and context of the situation. Another definition of pragmatics is presented by Finch (2000). He says that pragmatics is the study about the meaning of utterances. Pragmatics focuses on what is not explicitly stated and on how people interpret utterances in situational context.

Based on the definitions above, we can summarized that pragmatics is the study of the speaker's intended meaning related to its context. It deals with how people use language within a context and why they use language in a particular way.

B. Speech Act

Speech act are the utterances produced by the speakers often carry actions such as to inform, to persuade, to express feeling and etc. According to Austin, speech act is an act performed when someone says something. He classifie the speech acts into three part, locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Another definition is presented by Nunan (1993). He says that speechacts are things people do through language for instance apologizing, complaining, instructing, agreeing, and warning. Furthermore, Yule (1996) says that speech act are actionsperformed via utterances. The next definition is proposed by Aitchison (2003) who states that speech act is a

number of utterance functioning like actions. In summary, speech acts are utterances that replace actions for particular goals in certain situations.There are three partsthat exists in speech act, locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Three classification in speech act will describe below.

1) Locutionary

According to Austin,locutionary act is uttering certain utterances with particular sense and reference, which is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. Locutionary acts can be classified into three types based on how English sentences are constructed. They include declarative, imperative and interrogative. Each has the idea of telling something, giving an order, and asking a question respectively.

2) Illocutionary

The second type of speech acts according to Austin (1962) is illocutionary acts. According to Austin (1962), illocutionary acts is an utterance which has a particular conventional force. In other words, illocutionary act refers to what one does in saying something. Austin divide the illocutionary act in five classifications, there are verdictives, exercitivies, commisives, behabitives, and expositive. Verdictives are action that performing judgement of something or someone. Exercitivies are act that giving decision of something in a certain action. Someone that produce this act it means that he/she do not just judging something, but also proclaim for it.

Next are commisives, this act are indicating the commitment of the speaker. And than a behabitives, this act are showing the reaction of the speaker of the behavioral action. And the last is expositive, this act showing the act of exposing view, argument, etc.

3) Perlocutionary

The next type of speech acts according to Austin is perlocutionary acts. This act deals with the effects of utterances. It means thatthe perlocutionary tells what speakers want achieve in saying something such as to get hearers to know, to do something, to expect something, to show speaker's feeling and to praise

C. Previous Studies

Here the writer would like to compare his research and the other research. The first researcher is Nur Azni Wardani in "English Letters Department Letters and Humanities Faculty State Islamic University "Syarif Hidayatulloh" Jakarta (2011)" who studied about **"An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie".** This research using qualitative descriptive analysis method. The writer collects the data from the script, then describes contexts and classification of Illocutionary Acts. Based on the theories provided, the data are analyzed one by one to know the context and types of illocutionary acts used. To focus on the study, the writer limits herself to analyze seventeen data, in five scenes.

The second researcher is Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputro in "English Language Studies Sanata Dharma University" Yogyakarta (2015) who studied about **"The Analysis Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speeches".** This research is a qualitative by using library research. He begins to watch the videos and read the script to find the data. Besides, he gets the data from internet and youtube that relevant to the topic.

Now, this is similarity methodology in this research **An Analysis of Expressive Speech Act in The Fate of The Furious Movie.** This is a qualitative by using library research. In this research, the researcher would discuss about the expressive speech act in the The Fate of The Furious movie. The difference between this research and others is the subject of the research and the finding of the expressive speech act of the research.