

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consist of the related literatures which support the research. Related literatures are needed in order to provide theories and other research results from the expert so that this research can be credible. The related literatures discussed are discourse analysis, pragmatics, speech act, politeness strategy and politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson.

A. Discourse Analysis.

Discourse analysis is a study that investigates language that is used naturally, written as well as spoken form²³. Discourse analysis focuses on knowledge about language beyond the word, clause, phrase and sentence that is needed for doing communication. In discourse analysis, someone will use their language depend on the culture of their language. They will use it as a pattern to make a interesting communication. Hence, discourse analysis consider many ways when using language moreover it is different views of the world and different understanding. Discourse analysis examines how the use of language is influenced by relationships between participants as well as the effects the use of language because of identities and relations. That is why, it considers how if the identities of somebody determine the use of their language in discourse analysis. The main important, we have to know that discourese analysis refers to the use human language to communicate. Moreover, the adressers construct a

²³ Michael Stubbs, *Discourse Analysis: The sociolinguistic Analysis of Natural Language*, (Great Britian: Billing and Sons Ltd, Worcester, 1983), p 1

linguistics messages for addressees in order to interpret them. Therefore, when people communicate with others, they use polite utterance in order to show a good language to respect the hearer.

As we know discourse is an utterance that is sent by a speaker to hearer to send their message so that it will form a communication. Lim Kiat Boey said that a discourse analysis is study about the use of language in discourse the manner in which the content of any subject is organized and given linguistic expression²⁴. And the aim of discourse analysis is to reveal the processes by which a piece of language is interpreted as discourse.

B. Pragmatics.

Every utterance said by people does not consist only of a word with its literal meaning but also an intended meaning inside it. People's intended meaning is mostly tied with the context of time when the utterance is uttered by the speaker. Pragmatics is the concerns of what people mean by the language they use or how they actualize its meaning potential as a communicative resource²⁵. It means, it studies the expression in an actual utterance in a specific context to achieve the intended message in a communication since people may not know what might be meant by the expression. On the other word, everywhere if people communicate with another people, automatically they will use potential meaning to express their intention, assumption, and the kinds of actions that they are perform. It because, their intention will help them to extend what will they say. On

²⁴ Lim Kiat Boey, *An Introduction To Linguistics For the Language Teacher*, (Singapore: Singapore University Press, 1975), p 117

²⁵ H.G. Widdowson, *Linguistics*, (Oxford : Oxford University, 1996), p 61

the other hand, according to Leech, people can not really understand the nature of language itself unless they understand pragmatics. In delivering their purposes, people usually utter them implicitly in which what they say does not semantically have the same meaning as what they mean. Speaker will consider the situation or context where the conversation took place by uttering something. Another definition pragmatics is stated by George Yule. He states that pragmatics is the study of relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms²⁶. Based on the Yule's opinion, a person say something it automatically refers to pragmatics that they use in their language. Anything what people say it use pragmatics. We have to know how to put the context to be express. The notion of context is one of the important parts in sorting out of ambiguities in spoken or written language. To get a clear understanding of what people have spoken or written, context is necessary to be considered. Usually the context will be said in a conversation when the situation is giving rise to the discourse. A person will not be aware when the situation context is happen since they perform, but a person may consider the use of language. According to Schiffrin, context is what speakers and hearers know²⁷. For example, about social situations about others's wants and needs, about the nature of human rationality, etc and how that language guides the use of language and the interpretation of utterances.

²⁶ Yule, p 4

²⁷ Schiffrin, p 365

C. Speech Act Theory.

We know that speech acts come from two words. They are speech and act. Speech refers to the utterances and act refers to action. It means when a speech act occurs, the utterance and action combine and then produce the meaning. Hence, language in speech act theory is seen as a form of acting. This is because when someone communicates with others, we produce an utterance as a type of our action. We can do many things with the language or words, such as making a question, giving an order, and making a request. In showing their feelings, people should express it by uttering words and also perform actions via those utterances. Searle developed a well-founded theory of speech acts. One of his contributions is the sharp distinction between a particular speech act and the words used in some language to express it²⁸. On the other hand, every speech act can be expressed in many ways.

All the utterances that show speech acts, consist of a locutionary act (the production of sounds and words with meanings), an illocutionary act (the issuing of an utterance with conventional communicative force achieved 'in saying'), and a perlocutionary act (the actual effect achieved 'by saying')²⁹. So they have parts of speech acts of our utterance. Which it will be used in every speech act.

Speech act is the basic analysis in pragmatics. This opinion has a relation with the objects of pragmatics which most of them are speech acts in communication. The speakers do not just utter something, and

²⁸ *Ibid*, 237.

²⁹ Deborah Schiffrin, *Approaches to Discourse*, (Cambridge: Blackwell, 1994), p 51

there is a meaning behind it. So it can be concluded that speech acts is the activity done by uttering something.

In addition, Levinson states a speech act is a quite essentially pragmatics³⁰. because it is created when the speaker makes an utterance to the hearer in context and must be interpreted as an aspect of social interaction. All of issues in the general theory of language usage, speech act theory has probably roused the widest interest. Meanwhile, language and context are two different things that can not be separated each other. Language is used in context and context will affect the meaning of language or utterance used by a speaker. It means, that the meaning of an utterance will be different if it is used in different context and situation

We can use language to do thing and we can use language to make promises, lay bets, issue warning, etc. By saying *I warn you that there is a sheepdog in the closet*, you do not only say something, but also warn someone³¹. It means by say something automaticly we also do something to do.

There is a common sense argument shared by some philosophers and linguistics in support of the possible extension of speech act theory to discourse analysis. This argument is following:

Speech act are not isolated moves in communication: they appear in more global units of communication, defined as conversations or discourses.³² In addition, speakers perform their illocutionary acts within entire conversations where they are most often in verbal interaction with

³⁰ Levinson, p 227

³¹ Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Language*, (USA : Heinle, 2003), p 214

³² Daniel Vanderveken, *Principles of Speech Act Theory*, (Montréal: UQAM, 1994), p 53

others speakers who replay to them and perform in turn their own speech acts with the same collective intention to persue with success a certain type of discourse. Thus, the use of language in this world is a social form of linguistics behavior. It consist in general of ordered sequences of utterances made by several speakers who tend by their verbal interactions to achieve common discursive goals such as *discussing a question*, *deciding together how to react* to a certain situation, *negociating*, *consulting* or more simply *to exchange greetings* and talk for its own sake. For terminological convenience, I will call such ordered sequences of speech acts *conversations*.

Any classifications which can differentiate the speech act generally. Based on Searle, speech act divides into two parts. They are, clasification based on the function and clasification based on the context.

1. Classifications based on the function.

To make it clear about the meaning from utterance, Searle (in Trosborg) proposed that speech act could be grouped into general categories based on the relation of word and world³³. There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking or utterance, by means of following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

- a. Representative / assertive (suggest, swear, guess, assume, claim and report)

³³ Anna Trosborg, *Interlanguage Pragmatics Request, Complaints and Apologies*, (New York : Longman, 1995), p 14-16

Representative is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In other word, it is an utterance in which the speaker fits his words to the world and which incorporates his belief³⁴. 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 representatives that utterance was stating some general truth³⁵.

- b. Directive (request, command, asking, advising, challenging, forbidding)

Directive are attempt to get the listener to do something, and express the speakers wish, desire or intention that hearer perform some action, for example commands, requests, etc³⁶. Speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. In using directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words. For example, because the garage was mess. ED said to Fey "*clean it up !*". It means, that Ed commanding Fey to clean the mess.

- c. Commissive (Promise, threat, agree, ask, offer, refuse)

In commissive , speaker commit themselves to a future act which make the words fit their words, to commit the speaker himself to acting and it necessarily involves intention. They

³⁴ Malcolm Coulthard, *An Introduction to Discourse Analysis 2nd Edition* (London : Longman, 1985), p 24

³⁵ Jean Stilwell Peccei, *Pragmatics*, (Routledge : USA , 1999), P 51

³⁶ Hans Madsen Padersen, *Speech Act and Agents : A Semantic Analysis (Lyngby : IMM, 2002)*, P 9

express what the speaker intends³⁷. They can be performed by the speaker alone, or by speaker as a member of a group. “ *i'll take her to the doctor* ’ it is exampe of planning. The situation is putri is sick and sita will take her to check to hospital.

d. Expressive.

Searle makes a one category for speech act that focus on primarily on representating the speaker’s feeling, it was expressive. Expressive use the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, pleasuring, like, dislike, joying, etc. In my oipinion, 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.

e. Declarative.

This kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker utters words or statement that in themselfe change the world via words³⁸. Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions³⁹. For example: “ *I pronounce you husband and wife* ”. This utterance by a priest to declarate a man and a women mariage and become a husband and a wife.

³⁷ Yule, p 54

³⁸ Ibid 53

³⁹ Levinson, p 236

2. Clasification based on the context.

There are two kinds 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:

a. Direct Speech Act

Direct speech act is performed when there is a direct relationship between the linguistic form of an utterance and its pragmatics function. 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. According to Yule, there is n easily recogmized relationship between the three structural forms (declarative, interogative and imperative) and the three general communicative functions (statement, question, command)⁴⁰. Direct speech act is where the utterance said appropriate with the function of the sentence. The following are the examples;

You wear a seat belt. (declarative)

⁴⁰ Yule, 54

Do you wear a seat belt? . (interogative)

Wear a seat belt!. (imperative)

In each of these example, the syntactic form of the uttrance matches the direct illocutionary act. In example (1) a declarative form is used to make a statement or inform something; (2) an interrogative form is used to ask a question and (3) an imperative form is used to give an order or make request. Thus the direct speech act (or direct illocutionary act) is the one that matches the syntactic form of the utterances, in other word; direct speech act means that whatever we use language as a means of bringing about some end, this does not imply some chain of actions. Someone uses a direct speech act to communicate the literal meaning that the words conventionally express; there is a direct relationship between the form and the function. Direct speech act is where the utterance is said appropriate with the function of the sentence. Therefore, it is clear and appropriate that a person gives command to the hearer. Performatives verb is one of form direct speech act. The verbs that specify the illocutinary acts being performed or type of verbs used to make performative utterances are called performatives verb. In other word, performative verb is a verb where saying it or writing it performs th 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.

b. Indirect Speech act

Indirect speech act is utterance which has an indirect relationship between a structure and the function⁴¹. In other words, this speech act is performed indirectly through the performance of another 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. Imperatives verbs is one of indirect speech act. It performing advice, offer, suggestion, gratitude, and warning. This is the examples of imperatives verb: “ *Don't worry, your friend will be all right, as long as she wants to eat a medicine*” (advise), “ *sit down and let's talk, shall we?*” (offer/ suggestion), “*Thank you for saying that, darling,*” she said and pressed her lips to his forehead one last time (gratitude), *Watch it! You're going off the road!*” (warning), “*Come! Try! I must really scold you if you don't!*” (threat).

Indirectness is a widely used conventional strategy. People tend to use indirect speech acts mainly in connection with

⁴¹ Ibid, 55

politeness⁴². This because, they diminish the unpleasant message contained in request and orders. Indirect speech act are those illocutionary acts which are not directly performed in the sense in which we have used the term⁴³, but which intended to be inferred by the speaker of the basis of what has been said, the way in which it is said , and the context of speaking. The following are the example:

You are watching a movie.

Do you have to watch a movie ?

In each of these examples, there is indirect relationship between the form and the function. In example (You are watching a movie) a declarative form is used to make request ; (Do you have to watch a movie ?) an interrogative form is used also to request.

D. Politeness Strategy

Language has two primary functions, those are , transactional and interactional function. It means in a transactional function, people have to be a good reader when the speaker talking about and the hearer have to give an idea. It really makes the conversation will run well because any interaction in those conversation. But in interactional fuction, people have to see to whom they are speaking, because it may be some expressions are

⁴² Geoffrey Leech, *Principles of Pragmatics*, (Longman Group Limited: United States of America, 1983), p 108

⁴³ Bruce Fraser, *Pragmatics Competence*, (The Case of Hedging : Emeral Group Publishing Limited, 2010)

considered rude. It is needed to identify the social values of a society in order to speak politely. And also when someone make decision about what is not regarded as polite expression in any community.

Politeness is best expressed as the practical application of good manners. In other words, it is culturally defined as a phenomenon, and what is considered polite in one culture can often be quite rude or simply strange in another. Politeness means appropriate social behavior and careful consideration of others⁴⁴. It means, someone will keep their behavior and to be polite if speak with onother people wherever they are. The study of politeness strategy is basically the study of knowing the way the people use the language while they are having interaction or communication. It preaches how to use language and conduct the conversation run well and smoothly. Politeness in a communication, it need to process a good language because it will be understood by people well. By politeness, people will feel happy to invite talking together.

E. Politeness Strategy by Brown and Levinson

Belongs to the theory of Brown and Levinson, the theory almost used by researcher as a reference. In Brown and Levinson's theory there are four types of politeness strategy. Those are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record.

a. Bald on record.

Bald on record is when the speaker does not attempt to minimiz threat to the hearer's face.

⁴⁴ Gabriel Kasper, *Linguistic Politeness*, (Current Research Issues : Journal of Pragmatics, 1990) ,14, p 193

It is the most straightforward way of making the speaker understood. The speaker using this strategy does not consider if the utterance will hurt, bother or annoy others. Generally people tend to use this strategy to the audiences who are familiar with them or who have a close relationship with. The speaker does not fear that his words will offend or damage the listener's face. For example:
Give me the salt; Don't open the window; You are so careless!

b. Positive politeness

The positive politeness is usually seen in groups of friends, or given social situation know each other fairly well. It usually tries to minimize the distance between them by an expressing. Positive politeness is also used to make a relationship becoming more intimate or a close relationship. There are some several strategies according to Brown and Levinson⁴⁵. There are fifteen strategies in positive politeness, there are, notice, Use solidarity in group identity marker, Intensify interest to H, Be optimistic, include both speaker and hearer in activity, Offer or promise, Exaggerate, Avoid disagreement, joke, Assert or presuppose speaker's knowledge of and concern for addressee's wants, Presuppose/raise/assert common ground, Seek agreement, Give (ask for) reason, Assume or assert reciprocity, Give gifts to addressee. Below some the examples :

⁴⁵ Brown and Levinson, p 101- 129

a) Notice

Is she okay? Does she need anything?

b) Use solidarity in group identity markers

Help me with this bag here, will you soon? And come here, buddy!

c) Be optimistic

Wait a minute, you have not brushed your hair

d) Avoid disagreement

A : That's where you live, Florida?; B: That's where I was born.

c. Negative politeness

This strategy is used to conversation between people of different social status such as boss and staff, teacher and student or policeman and criminal. It can keep the psychological distance between the two speakers or even enlarge it⁴⁶. So if a person applies this strategy to the listener, the listener knows the speaker is trying to keep a seemingly agreeable conversation. For example: *No entrance by this door; I respect you as a boss, but I have to say that...; I did not expect the hurt would be so serious.* There are ten strategies in negative politeness, they are, Direct, Use hedge or question , Be pessimistic , Minimize the imposition , Give deference , Nominalize , State the FTA as a general rule ,

⁴⁶ Yunhong Cai, "Elizabeth's Utterances in *Pride and Prejudice: Of Face theory*", (Kristianstad University : English Department, 2010), p 11

Impersonalize S and H , apologize , and Don't assume about H's wants be pessimistic. Below are some of the examples:

a) Direct

I want to meet her.

b) Be pessimistic

Nobody would believe it if it were 't true.

c) Apologize

I'm sorry sir, I'm late.

d. Off record.

Doing FTA off record can be done in a way that there are more than one clear intentions. In other words, the speaker usually uses this strategy to prevent himself from threatening hearer's face. Thus this strategy can be used when the speaker wants to do FTA but does not want take responsibility of doing FTA and let the hearer interpret it by him/ herself. Doing FTA off record has several strategies according to Brown and Levinson⁴⁷. Here there are fifteen strategies one of them are,

a) Metaphorical Urgency for Emphasis (*Good to see you*)

b) Sympathetic Advice or Warnings (*We have to stop this*)

c) Task Oriented/Paradigmatic Form of Instruction (*have a seat*)

⁴⁷ Brown and Levinson, p 211- 227

F. The Hobbit : The Battle of The Five Armies Movie

The Hobbit : The Battle of The Five Armies is started from the last movie, the Hobbit. The movie is directed by Peter Jackson. It is starting by Martin Freeman, Ian McKellen, Richard Armitage, Evangeline Lily, Lee Pace, Luke Evans, and Orlando Bloom. This movie tells about The people of Lake-town are in a panicked frenzy as the dragon Smaug files down to exact his revenge. The Master of Lake-town and his deputy Alfrid try to evacuate with the town's treasure while the rest of the townsfolk also try to escape. Smaug descends and breathes fire all over the town, destroying a whole row of houses and killing many people. Meanwhile, Bard the Bowman tries to break free from his cell while his children are leaving with Tauriel, Kili, Fili, Bofur and Oin On the boat, Bard's son Bain sees his father as he climbs the bell tower to get high enough to shoot at Smaug. Finally Bard can go out from cell and he took an arrow to kill the Smaug. Bard shoots his arrow at Smaug as the Dragon flies by hitting the dragon , but they are unable to penetrate his scaled hide. At that time Bain comes to help his father to fight the Smaug. With his help Bard can kill the Smaug through the arrow. Smaug plummets into the lake, where his body crushes the Master and the Gold supply. The Dwarves see that Smaug is dead and they rejoice. Kili and the other dwarves leave for the mountain to rejoin the rest of the company. Kili asks Tauriel to join also. Legolas stops her, telling Tauriel to say goodbye to Kili. Kili hands her the carved stone that he showed her when they first met.

The news of Smaug's death is spread in the middle Earth. Member of Elf that is guided by Thranduil come to give the helps to people Laketown and they want to be confrontation with Thorin, collusion with Bard in order to fullfil the promise. With that collusion, Thorin will give them some of her wealth. In their debate, it will come the danger and they must get ready because Gandalf will come back in front of them. They say that there are member of Orc attack to kill all of them. The Hobbit: The Battle of the Five Armies is closed with the battle that is so good.