

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher explains about the theories which can support the analysis of this research. In this section there are previous study, speech act, categories of illocutionary act, types of speech act, request strategy, types of requests strategies, speaking model and movie.

A. Previous Study

This study also has a relation with the previous research. The other researcher which has relation with this study is a study that had been done by Hairul in Yogyakarta. His research to analyze and to find the purpose and how Faceman's utterances are described in direct and indirect speech acts.⁹

Other research which has relation with this study is done by Ika Maghfira and Lisetyo Arianto in Faculty of languages and arts state university of Surabaya. Their research was to analyze the use of direct and indirect speech acts between higher and lower social class in a movie, and the result shows that both of higher and lower social class can use direct and indirect speech acts as long as it is appropriate with the circumstances. Direct speech acts can be used to show the seriousness and firmness, while indirect speech acts used to show politeness and respectful. According to

⁹Hairul. *Direct and Indirect Speech Act of Faceman's Utterances in the Action Movie "The a Team"*. (In English Department Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga, 2014), 8.

this function we can conclude that both higher and lower class can use both of them.¹⁰

And other research which similar with this study is done by Marta Angela in Surabaya. She identified the types of request strategies use by medium-class and high-class society woman.¹¹

Another study similar of this research is done by Festika Sari in Surakarta, she classifies the strategies of request based on Anna Trosborg classification of request strategies and analyzes the maxims of the conversation containing request expressions, and finally the implicatures are revealed from the request expressions, and she finds that the request strategy of hinting strategy potentially explicit in their statements or questions.¹²

B. Speech Act

Basic concept of speech act theory is saying. Austin develop this theory about speech act. According to Austin speech act is a theory of performative language in which to say something is to do something.¹³

There are some definitions about speech act, According to Searle, speech acts are the basic unit of linguistic communication.¹⁴ It means the

¹⁰ Ika Maghfira and Lisety Arianto. *The Use of Direct and Indirect Speech Acts between Higher and Lower Social Class in Titanic Movie*. (in Faculty of languages and Arts state University of Surabaya 2014). 6.

¹¹ Marta Angela. *Direct and indirect requests used by women characters in the serial film pride and prejudice*. (Faculty of letters Petra Christian University Surabaya 2009). 7.

¹² Festika Sari. *An Analysis of Implicatures in Request Expressions in Drama Entitled a Raisin In The Sun*. (English Department Faculty of Letters and Fine Arts Sebelas Maret University Surakarta 2007) 8.

¹³ Austin, J. L, *how to do things with words* (USA: Harvard University Press,1962), 89.

¹⁴ Searle, *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philoshopy of Language* (Crambidge, Eng: Crambidge University Press, 1969) 16.

purpose and intent in communication must be clear, moreover, person has a specific purpose to be conveyed to listener, speech act refers more to the meaning because in speech has important meaning. Yule's definition about speech act is actions performed via utterances.¹⁵ It means, include some aspects such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. Speech acts are acts of communication, when someone want to communication with other is to explain and express a certain attitude, and concept of speech act is saying, and saying is part of doing. Austin's theory development of speech act into three part such as locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.¹⁶

1. Locutionary act

Locutionary act is the act of saying something that conveys the propositional meaning of a sentence with a certain sense and reference. This is include about the utterance of certain noises (*phonetic act*), the utterance of comprising linguistic expression (*phatic act*), and the utterance of them with certain meaning in the philosophical sense of that word, namely with a certain sense and with certain reference (*rhetic act*).¹⁷ This is example about Locutionary act " *it's hot in here* ".

2. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is the performance of a particular language function that has the conventional force of a request, promise, an order, a denial and so forth. It means an illocutionary explains in what way

¹⁵George Yule, *Pragmatic* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1996), 47.

¹⁶Austin, J. L, *How to do things words* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962), 92.

¹⁷Ibid.

use in communication. Performing an illocutionary act means utterance that carries an illocutionary force, and illocutionary force such as accusing, promising, naming and ordering, and example about it like this, "*it's hot in here*" could be an indirect request for people to open the window.

3. Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary act is the achieving of certain effect by saying something. The perlocutionary act represent a consequence of the speaker's utterance, and perlocutionary effects include the feelings, thoughts or actions of an audience.¹⁸ This is example about perlocutionary act "*It's hot in here*". It can result in someone opening the window. It means a perlocutionary meaning is the effect from speaker or the effect of what is said.

Another definition about locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act are as follows: locutionary act is performing an act of saying something. Illocutionary act is performing an act in saying something, and perlocutionary act is performing an act by saying something. Based on explanation about parts of speech act, and illocutionary act has some categories, these categories according to Searle such as representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

¹⁸Austin, J. L., *How to do things words* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962), 101.

C. Categories of Illocutionary Act

Searle makes the classification of speech that forms the basis of illocution speech act into five categories of speech act, such as representative, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative.

a. Representative

Representative speech act is speech act which speakers expressed confidence about the particulars of external reality. Speech act serves to tell people about something. Moreover, representative is the illocutionary act which states what the speaker believes to be the case or not and commits to speak the truth, it means, a speaker wanted to convey the truth of something. This is an example about representative "*the sun rises in the east*".

b. Expressive

Expressive is kind of illocutionary act which can show statements what the speakers feels. Sometimes the speaker has feel difference in her or his condition. It means speech act reflect the statement from psychological speakers. Moreover, it can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, joy or sorrow. This is an example about expressive "*I am really sorry*".

c. Commissive

Commissive is a kind of illocutionary act that speaker use to commit themselves to some future acts. It means the utterance contain about promises, plans, vows, threats, offers, refusals,

pledges. This is an example about commissive “*I promise to give you money*”.

d. Declarative

Declarative is a kind of illocutionary act which change the world via utterance. It means a declarative speech act can change in the world as a result of that speech. It can change in some situations, and someone can declare herself or himself and other.

e. Directive

Directive is a kind of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. Usually people express what they wants, and in performing directives, the speakers tries to get commit him or herself to some future course of action (verbal or non verbal). There are commands, order, invites, advice, begs, request, suggestions, as the example, they can be positive or negative. “*Give me a cup of ice tea*”. This is Searle’s typology of speech acts, there are five types of speech act as the following.

2.1. Table about Searle’s typology of speech acts.

Illocutionary Act	Direction of point/fit	Expressed psychological state
Representative	Words to world	Belief (speaker)
Directive	World to words	Desire (speaker)
Commissive	World to words	Intention (speaker)
Expressive	None	Variable (speaker)
Declarative	Both	None (speaker)

D. Types of Speech Act

In speech acts there are parts of speech acts, and the researcher will explain about types of speech acts. Searle classifies speech acts into two types such as direct speech acts and indirect speech act.¹⁹

1. Indirect speech acts

Indirect speech acts refer to the fact that illocutionary acts of an utterance produced by a speakers are often interpreted more than one way, and that an addressee might construe an utterance in several ways. This is example about indirect speech act, "*the weather is very hot*". It means spontaneous response in the speech, and the speakers hope to hearer to do something.

2. Direct speech acts

Direct speech acts required that the speaker's intended to represent it transparently. This is an example of direct speech acts, "*my friend has one cat*", it means, the utterance by speaker who wants to give information that her friend or his friend has one cat. So the speech above is direct speech act because it is declarative sentence express something.

E. Request Strategy

A request is to ask someone to do something or to express the need or desire for something. There are some definitions about request, according to Blum Kullka, request are prevents act, they express

¹⁹Searle, "The Logical Status of Fictional Discourse", *New Literary History*, 6.2 (1975), 319.

speaker's expectation of the hearer with regard to prospective action, verbal or non verbal.²⁰ As defined by Ellis, requests are an act on the part of a speaker who attempts to get the hearer to perform or stop some kind of action.²¹ Other definition, request is a prevent act that expresses a speaker's expectation about some prospective action, verbal or non verbal, on the part of the hearer. There are two types of request such as direct request and indirect request, and the goals of a request include action. This is an example about direct request and indirect request. Some examples about request such as:

a. *Can you open the window?*

b. *Turn off the television now!*

Directness and indirectness of speech act are some topic in study cross cultural speech act realization project by Blum-Kulka et al, and there are three main categories of directness such as direct request, conventional indirect request and non conventional indirect request.²²

Part of directness namely, the first a direct request was indicated in the utterance by grammatical, lexical, or semantic items, example about direct request "*please lend me a dictionary*". Then a conventional indirect request expresses the illocutionary force by using fixed linguistic conventions and an example about conventional indirect request "*could you lend me a dictionary*". The last is about

²⁰Blum-Kulka, S., House, J., & Kasper, *Cros-cultural pragmatics: Request and apologies* (Norwod, NJ: Ablex. G, 1989), 18.

²¹Ellis, *the Study of Second Language Acquisition*, (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1994)

²²Blum-Kulka, S., House, J., & Kasper, *Cros-cultural pragmatics: Request and apologies* (Norwod, NJ: Ablex. G, 1989), 18.

non conventional indirect request, a non conventional indirect request is expressed by speakers making partial reference to the requested act e. g. *do you have a dictionary?*²³

1. Component of requests

- a. Alerter is a verbal call for attention.
- b. Head act is the smallest unit of an utterance which conveys a request.
- c. Supporting moves is external additions to the request head-act which frame it in a mitigating manner.

F. Types of Requests Strategies

Some classified requests strategies into three main levels, each level is further classified into sub categories, and the first categories is direct request such as mood derivable, explicit performatives, hedged performatives, obligation statement, and want statements. The second categories are conventionally indirect request such as suggestory formula and the query preparatory. Moreover, non-conventionally indirect request consists of strong hint and mild hints.

1. Direct strategy

Direct strategy is the act to be done is explicitly stated in the utterances and it is very clear to the hearer what the speaker wants hearer to do something.

²³ Naoko Taguchi, "Analysis of Appropriateness in a Speech Act of Request in L2 English", *International Pragmatic Association*, 16 (2006), 514.

a. Mood derivable

Mood derivable is the grammatical mood of the verb in the utterance marks its illocutionary force as request. Moreover, mood derivable is the utterance use verb in imperative form, the speaker starts say with verb. Example about request (Mood derivable) such as "*leave me alone*", "*don't tell him!*" and "*clean up this mess, please*".

b. Explicit Performative

According to theory of Blum Kulka et al, Explicit performative is the illocutionary force of the utterance is explicitly named by the speaker.²⁴ This is an example from Explicit performative such as "*I am asking you to clean up the kitchen*".

c. Hedged performative

Hedged performative is utterance embedding the naming of the illocutionary force. Moreover, hedged performative can be said as the utterance contain force, and there is modal verb and pattern *would like to* in the beginning of the sentence. This is an example about it "*I'd like to ask you to clean the kitchen*".

²⁴Blum-Kulka, S., House, J., & Kasper, *Cross-cultural Pragmatics: Request and apologies* (Norwood, NJ: Ablex. G, 1989), 18.

d. Obligation statement

According to theory of Blum-Kulka et al, obligation statement is utterances which state the obligation of the hearer to carry out the act.²⁵ Moreover, obligation statement can be defined as the utterance contain pattern *like have to, and should*, and some examples about obligation statement such as “*You will have to clean up the kitchen*”, and “*you should clean the mess*”.

e. Want statements

Want statement is the speaker conveys the illocutionary intent by asserting a particular want, desire or wish.²⁶ This is some example about want statement such as “*I want to borrow motorcycle from you*”, and “*I really wish you'd clean up the kitchen*”.

2. Conventionally indirect request

Conventional indirect request is one of part in indirect strategy, because in indirect strategy there are two kind indirect strategies namely conventionally indirect request and non-conventionally indirect request.

a. Suggestory formula

Suggestory formula is a sentence contains a suggestion to do something. Some examples about

²⁵Ibid.,18.

²⁶ Ibid.

suggestory formula such as "*how about not going today?*" and "*how about cleaning up?*"

b. Query preparatory

Query preparatory can be defined as the utterance contains reference to preparatory conditions such as ability, willingness, permission, possibility or convenience to perform the act. Example from query preparatory such as "*Could you clear up the kitchen, please?*".

3. Non conventionally indirect request

In this part, there are two kind of non-conventionally indirect request such as strong hint and mild hints, and the researcher will explain about strong hint and mild hints as the following.

a. Strong hints

Blum-Kulka et al define strong hint as the utterance contains partial reference to object or to elements needed for the implementation of the act.²⁷ This is an example from strong hint "*Your room is a mess*".

b. Mild hints

Mild hints are the utterances that make no reference to the request proper (or any of its elements) but are interpretable as request by context. Example, *Are you busy?*

²⁷Ibid.

G. Speaking Model

Speaking model is a model sociolinguistic study which developed by Dell Hymes. Speaking model is a tool to assist the identification of components of linguistic interaction. It means in order to communicate a language correctly. Moreover, people do not need learn vocabulary and grammar in communication only, but also the context in which words or sentences are used.

In this context, Dell Hymes gives some components the acronym in model speaking, in word "*speaking*", it has some acronyms such as setting, participant, end, act, key, instrument, norms and genre. This model can be applied to some variety of discourse such as message context, form, situation and purpose in interaction or communication with other. This is some components in Hymes speaking model as follow.

The first is "*S*" for *setting and scene*, setting refers to the time and some places of a speech act in communication. Moreover, in general to the physical circumstances, and then scene is the psychological setting or culture definition of a scene. In this section, including characteristic such as range of formality and sense of play or seriousness.

The second is "*P*" for *participants*, participants includes various combinations of speaker and listener or audiences. It means in communication some people want to speak with other involves speaker as sender message and listener as message receiver. In communication between the speaker and listener has different role.

The third is “E” for end, in this section, it refers to the conventionally recognized and expected outcomes of an exchange as well as to the personal goals that participants seek to accomplish on particular occasions.²⁸ It means, it includes about purpose and goal of the speech along with any outcomes of the speech.

And acronym “A” in speaking model is act. It refers to the actual form and content of what is said, the precise words used, how they are used, and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic.²⁹ It means, act in this section includes form and order of the events.

And acronym “K” for key, in the course of social interaction, participants offers each other cues as how to interpret the message content.³⁰ It refers to the tone, manner, spirit in which a particular message is conveyed, and clues that establish the tone, manner or spirit of the speech act in communication.

Acronym “I” for instruments, it refers form and style of the speech being given. In this part, there are some choices of channel such as oral, written or telegraphic, and it can to the actual form speech such as language, dialect, code or register that is chosen.

Acronym “N” for norm in interaction, norm is a situation or type of behavior that is expected and considered to be typical and informal guideline about what is considered normal. Norms from the basis of

²⁸Elham Zand-Vakili1 , Alireza Fard Kashani and Farhad Tabandeh, “The Analysis of Speech Events and Hymes’ SPEAKING Factors in the Comedy Television Series: “FRIENDS”, *New Media and Mass Communication*, vol 2 (2012), 29.

²⁹Ibid., 30.

³⁰Ibid.

collective expectations that members of a community have from each other, and play a key part in social control and social order by exerting a pressure on the individual to conform. So, norm includes social rules governing the event and participants' actions and reactions.

And the last acronym in speaking model is "*G*" for *genre*. It refers to clearly demarcated types of utterance, such thing as poems, proverbs, riddles, sermons, prayers, and editorial. These are all marked in specific ways in contrast to causal speech.³¹ So, genre is a kind of speech act or event in communication.

H. Movie

Movie is a cinematographic work that can be function as a tool cultural education, film is work of art as mass communication, and movies also known as films, and it is a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform something. Movie or motion picture is series of still images which when shown on a screen, it can creates the illusion which cause the audience to perceive continuous motion between separate objects viewed rapidly in succession, and a film is created with photographing actual scenes with a motion picture camera.

The development of film has a long enough journey eventually becoming like the film in the present rich with make effects interesting, and very easy to get as a medium of entertainment. The development of film begins when the use of a tool kinetoscope findings of Thomas Edison

³¹Ibid., 30.

whoused by individual viewers at that time. Early films still mute and colorless. Although the form of spectacle, but the film has a great influence. Therefore, the film has the function of education, entertainment, information, and driving the growth of other creative industries.

Films can be classified based on the story, orientation manufacture, and genre. Based on the story, films can be distinguished between movie fiction and non-fiction. Fiction film is a film made by human imagination, in other words, the film is not based on real events. Then the non-fiction films, whose creation was inspired by an incident that actually happened, then put cinematographic elements with the addition of certain effects such as sound effects, music, light, computerization, and based on the orientation of production, it can be classified in two categories such as commercial and non commercial films.

Moreover, the classification is based on the movie genre. There are variety of film genres commonly known to the peoples such as action, comedy, drama, adventure, epic, musical, war, science fiction, pop, horror, gangster, thriller, fantasy, and disaster.