

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter includes theories that relate to problems defined by the researcher. It consists of definition of pragmatics, speech acts, expressive, movie and previous studies.

A. Pragmatics

People always use conversation to interact with one another. People want their communication to be perfect and relevant to the objective of communication. They also have certain wishes or desires in mind when they deliver their words or sentences (Ghalebi et al., 2015). It is the reason why we learn about pragmatics and branches.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics. Because it focuses on the speaker's intention, it focuses on the study of meaning. It focuses on the message's creator, which includes the process of interpretation by the listener. Yule (1996) in Simon & Dejica-Cartis (2015) defines pragmatics as being concerned with four areas:

1. Pragmatics is the study of meaning as it is delivered by a speaker and perceived by a listener. In short, he stated that "Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning." It indicates that pragmatics deals with what the speakers express and if the listener understands and can understand the speaker's statements.
2. "Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning." It means that requires a consideration of how speaker organize what they want to say in accordance with they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstance.

3. “Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said.” It means that this type of study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what is communicated and that is the investigation of invisible meaning.

4. “Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.” It means that on the assumption of how close or distance the listener is, speaker determines how much needs to be said.

According to (Wijayatinationsih, 2015), pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that is the basic account of language.

From those definitions, it can be concluded that pragmatics is one of the linguistics branches, which concern with utterance and intention. It considers context and meaning whenever the conversation happens.

B. Speech Acts

Speech act theory is concerned with the ways in which language can be used (Sulviana, 2016). Speech act theory points out that the action performed when an utterance is produced can be analysed on three different levels. According to Yule (1996) define that into level:

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary speech act is roughly equivalent to uttering certain utterance with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in traditional sense (Austin, 1962: 108). In line with this, Cutting (2002: 16) states that locutionary is what is said. also proposed

by Yule (1996) who states that locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances.

2. Illocutionary Act

The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, offering (Yule, 1996). This act is also called the act of doing something in saying something. The most significant level of action in a speech act is the illocutionary act because the force, which has been desired by the speakers, determines this act.

3. Perlocutionary Act

Hufford and Heasley (1983:250) states that perlocutionary act is the act that is carried out by a speaker when making an utterance causes in certain effect on the hearer and others. Perlocutionary act is also the act offering someone. Perlocutionary act refers to the effect the utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person. A perlocutionary act is specific to the circumstances of issuance, and is therefore not conventionally achieved just by uttering that particular utterance, and includes all those effects, intended or unintended, often indeterminate, that some particular utterance in a particular situation cause.(Hidayat, 2016)

Beside that level, speech acts also have types of general function performed by speech act itself. According to Yule (1996), speech act is decided into five types as follows:

1. Declarations

Declarations are those kinds of speech act that change the world via their utterance. The speaker must have a special institutional role, in a specific context, to perform a declaration appropriately. In this case, the speaker changes the world via words. The example of declaration speech acts are:

- Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.
- Jury: We find the defendant guilty.

2. Representative

Representative are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker believe to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions, are all example of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is. In this case, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief). The example of representative speech acts are:

- The earth is flat
- Chomsky did not write about peanuts

3. Expressive

Expressive are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological state and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. In this case, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). The example of expressive speech acts are:

- am sorry!
- Congratulations!

4. Directives

Directives are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are command, orders, requests, suggestions. They can be positive or negative. The examples of directives speech are:

- Can you help me, please?
- Do not touch that.

5. Commissive

Commissives are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, and pledges. They can be performed the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a member of a group. In this case, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speakers). The example of commissive speech acts are:

- I will be back.
- I am going to get it now.

C. Expressive Speech Acts

Expressive speech acts allow individuals to communicate and share their inner experiences, emotions, and personal perspectives with others. By expressing their feelings, speakers aim to convey their genuine reactions and connect with others on an emotional level.

In this study, various forms of expressive speech acts will be discovered. It will be examined using Yule theory. Yule (1996) said that expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, and sorrow. That expression can be caused by something the speaker does or hearer do, but they are about the speaker experience. In another theory, Searle (1976) states expressive to mentions behavior by Austin. It is used to express the psychological state in sincerity condition about a state of affair in specified in the propositional content. Including the expressive speech act are welcoming, praising, blaming, etc. The expressive speech act can be direct and indirect, literal and non-literal, implicit and explicit (Meyer 2009). Combining the literal/non literal and direct, indirect, here are four ways of performing expressive speech act (Wijana: 1996).

D. Lyle, Lyle, Crocodile Movie

Lyle, Lyle, Crocodile is a musical comedy, adventure, animation, and live-action film. The film is directed by Josh Gordon and Will Speck through the production houses of Columbia Pictures and Eagle Pictures. The film aired on October 7, 2022. The film Lyle, Lyle, Crocodile itself focuses on a talking crocodile character owned by a charismatic magician who is also a circus performer.

In New York City, a charismatic magician named Hector P. Valenti wants to try out on a national talent show but is constantly rejected. One day after a failed audition, he wanders into an exotic pet store, where he finds a singing baby crocodile and names him Lyle. Seeing Lyle as an opportunity to become rich in the talent business, he places his three-story Victorian brownstone house as collateral for their performance, but Lyle experiences stage fright during the premiere and Hector loses the house. Hector is forced to move out and reluctantly leaves Lyle to fend for himself while he tries to make more money.

Eighteen months later, Joseph and Katie Primm and their young son Josh move into the house. Josh is initially terrified of moving into his new home and struggles to make friends at school. One night, he discovers Lyle, now fully grown, living in the attic, and they become friends when Lyle saves Josh from a mugger and demonstrates his singing talent. Katie and Joseph eventually find out about Lyle, and though initially terrified of him, bond with Lyle over their favorite hobbies. One day, Hector returns to the house to visit Lyle, as an agreement states he can live in the house fifteen days a year. He makes another attempt to get Lyle to perform on stage, but it fails as Lyle still has stage fright, apart from when performing for the Primms.

Meanwhile, Alistair Grumps, the Primms' unfriendly downstairs neighbour, becomes annoyed by the loud activity caused by Lyle, Hector, and the Primms. Determined to put an end to it, he has cameras installed to discover what is happening but manages to achieve his goal by bribing Hector to sell out Lyle in exchange for money to pay his debts. Lyle cannot convince the authorities of his

benevolent nature because of his stage fright and is locked up at the zoo. Feeling guilty for what he did to Lyle, Hector goes to break him out of the zoo with Josh's help, who was initially unwilling to help after learning Hector sold Lyle out. On Josh's insistence, Hector and Lyle reconcile with each other before Lyle escapes with Josh to the talent show, while Hector distracts the authorities. On stage, Lyle manages to overcome his stage fright with help from Josh, receiving acclaim from the audience and viewers for his singing talent.

One month later, a trial is held to determine whether Lyle may be free. The judge ultimately decides to rule over Grumps in favour of Lyle when Hector presents the deed to his house, which was written out by his grandmother, who built the house and founded the New York City Zoo where Lyle was previously kept, allowing her to keep any exotic animal as a pet. After the trial, the Primms celebrate Lyle's freedom, and Grumps' implied eviction, by taking him on vacation, while Hector becomes acquainted with a new talented animal: a beatboxing rattlesnake named Malfoy, owned by Josh's friend, Trudy.

E. Previous study

There are result of previous observation which has been done by previous researcher in speech act. That observation which had been conducted by another researcher has different subject what going to be conducted by the researcher. Those are: the first, with title Expressive Speech Act in The Harry Potter and Chamber of Secret Movie Script. This research written by Ulin Nafi'ah (2015). She focuses her research on analyzing the classification of expressive speech act is used in the Harry Potter and Chamber of Secret movie. From that research, the researcher find there are five expressive speech acts from the conversation in the movie script. The

expressive speech act that was found by the researcher are dislike, like, sorrow, and pleasure.

The second research related to speech act has been conducted by Dewi Luthfiatun Nikmah (2015) who wrote a graduating paper entitled *An Analysis on Representative Acts in Film “Harry Potter and The Philosopher’s Stone”* by J.K Rowling. She focuses her research on analyzing the classification of representative speech acts in the movie script of *Harry Potter and The Philosopher’s Stone* movie. She finds that there are nine classifications of representative speech act, they are informing, asserting, claiming, assuring, arguing, complaining, concluding, describing, and predicting.

The last research is Winda Ayu Citra Dewi (2015) in her thesis with title *Speech Act in The Great Gatsby Movie Script*, she focuses her research on analysing about speech act classification of Searle and about strategy of speech act to realize illocutionary act. This researcher found five classifications of speech acts from Searle are representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, declaratives and found two strategy of speech act to realize illocutionary act are direct and indirect speech act.

The previous researchers above are like the research that writer conducts in speech act aspects. The differences of this research from previous researcher are in the focus and object of the research. The research focus on analysing the use speech acts including expressive speech act by George Yule by the characters utterances in *Lyle, Lyle, Crocodile* movie.