

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter provide the review of related literature that includes the concept of directive speech acts. Those are definition of pragmatic, definition of speech acts, definition of directive speech acts, types of directive speech acts, definition of justice movie and previous studies.

#### **A. Pragmatic**

Pragmatic as a part of linguistic study that concern on meaning in use. According to Levinson (1983:9), as cited in Winarti (2015) shows that pragmatic is a field of study that analyzes the correlation between a language with a context is grammaticalized or codified in language structure. In communication, a person or people need to understand of pragmatic. It is one way to avoid the kind of misunderstanding. The meaningful communication really hope by everyone, because it is way to get the message of the speaker. Some communication cases, speaker sometimes could not take the speaker message. Most of cause is between the hearer and the speaker are not understand well about pragmatic study. The important thing in pragmatic itself is speech act.

#### **B. Speech Acts**

Speech acts focus on studies about utterances. Mostly, several utterances in conversation from a speaker may be a different perception by a hearer. People must learn about the knowledge of person's ability in deriving meaning from specific kinds of speech situation, how the hearer was recognize what the speaker

is mean, how was the hearer connect the new information with something that had been given before, how was the hearer interpreted what is the speaker said about knowledge and the topic of discourse and how the hearer was inferred the information that the speaker takes for granted. It is crucial thing in communication to make the conversation meaningful.

Speech acts are verbal actions happening in the world (Mey, 1993:95). The people can do something with words, it means that there is a speaker who has produced some words then performs an act of saying something in order to participate in a communication. Besides that, performing an action via utterances are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, and promise or request. In addition, speech acts are a staple of everyday communicative life. Therefore, speech acts are really needed by the language learners to support the development of their language competence.

In the speech act study, there are three known types: locutionary act (performing the act of saying something), illocutionary act (performing an act in saying something), and perlocutionary act (performing an act by saying something) (Austin, 1975:199). Types of speech acts that are used most frequently in communication is illocutionary act.

Based on Searle (1969), as cited in Fitria (2019), states that in speaking people can perform only five basic actions that following types of utterances, those are representative (committing the speaker to the truth of the expressed

proposition), directives (making the hearer to do something), commissive (the speaker commits himself to a certain course of an action to be taken in the future), expressive (expressing the speaker's feeling) and declarative (bringing out a change in the external situation of the world through utterances).

### **C. Directive Speech Acts**

The kinds of speech acts that are often heard in the daily communication namely directive speech acts. Most of people, in applying directive speech acts the performer consider several aspects such as the configuration chosen, the function of each configuration and the context of the speech, including linguistic context and non-lingual context which is the overview of the situation when the directive speech acts is spoken. In speaking, using directive speech act can not be separated from decorum. This decorum means to emphasize how far applying of the speech act going on.

Based on its formal configuration, directive speech acts divided into two types, they are direct and indirect speech act (Wijana, 1996:30-31) as cited in Winarti (2015). Conventionally, the directive speech acts are considered as the direct type. So that, it is used in order to command, to invite, to forbid and so on. In other line, directive speech acts are considered indirect type which is the purpose to give orders, but it is not expressed in imperative words. According to Winarti (2015) said that based on its meaning the directive have two form, they are literal and non literal. The literal meaning including the same implication

with the speaker, and non-literal one including an implication that is contrary with the speaker's intention.

There are many classifications of directive speech acts proposed by some author. In this part, the researcher explain directive speech acts according to Cutting, Searle and Austin theory.

### 1. Cutting's theory

Based on Cutting (2002: 17) defines directive covers act in which the words are purposed at making the listeners do something, such as commanding, requesting, inviting, advising and suggesting.

### 2. Searle's theory

According to Searle directive speech act is type of speech acts that used by its speaker to show their intention, desire, and also expectation that being a reason for the hearer to perform the act (Searle, 1985:23) as cited in Winari et al (2015). Searle's categories of directive speech acts are command, request, permission, prohibition, and question (Sembiring, 2018).

### 3. Austin's theory

Austin (1962) states that directive speech acts are used by the speaker to get the hearers to do or do not something. It can be in the form of order, warning, urging, directing and advising.

In this study, the researcher uses Searle's theory to analyze the data. The reason is because after the researcher reads several journal and thesis about

directive speech act, most of them use Austin's theory. In other line, the writer does not use Cutting's theory because the Searle's theory more preceding than Cutting's theory. So that, it can be accounted of justified.

#### **D. Types of Directive Speech Acts**

In this section, the researcher provides summary of classifies the types of directives speech acts according to Searle's theory.

##### **1. Command**

The control over someone or something and responsibility for him, her or it namely command. In the line, command means that normal sentences that have no grammatical subject, and form of verb is in imperatives. Chaika (1994: 183) mentioned that command has two felicities which have to complied. (i) the speaker who commands has the right and duty on command. (ii) the recipient of command has the responsibility and or obligation to carry out the command. The function of command is to direct a person or people with the right to be complied, to do something that the speaker wants.

Examples:

- a. Get out of here!
- b. Close the door!

## 2. Request

Request means the act of asking for something to be given or done, especially as a favor or courtesy, solicitation or petition. In uttering a request, the speaker can apply interrogative form or declarative form. Interrogative form is signified by applying modality “shall”, “will”, “could” etc. Meanwhile, in the declarative form the speaker can use verb “hope” “want”, or performative verb. The function of request is demand a person or people to do something that speaker wants in polite ways.

Examples :

- a. Please, make me a cup of hot tea.
- b. I want to quit this life.

## 3. Permission

Permission concern to authorization granted to do something, formal consent, or we called the act of permitting. The form of permission is varieties, such as affirmative form, negative form and question form. Affirmative form usually used to give permit. Negative form used by people for showed interdiction. And, question form used to ask permit.

Examples :

- a. Let me rephrase that.
- b. Come take a seat.

#### 4. Prohibition

The action of forbidding something, especially by law namely prohibition. In general, prohibition used by someone or people to get a person or people to avoid or do not something.

Examples :

- a. Don't look back!
- b. Don't waste your time!

#### 5. Question

A sentence which is created by word order, use of interrogative word (who, why, what, where etc), intonation, ask information, and answer (Hornby, 1974: 687). The functions of question are collect information, and ask answer. As usual, a question used by someone in communication with someone or in the discussion.

Examples :

- a. Where are the guns?
- b. Do you have a place to stay?

#### **E. "Justice" Movie**

Justice to be one of 2017 Western movie that told a U.S Marshal was seeking justice for his brother's murder who defends a small town from a corrupt Mayor and his henchmen with intents to revive the civil war. This movie had

been produced by Richard Gabai on September 15, 2017. This movie comes from United States of America. The main characters of the movie are Nathan Parsons, Stephen Lang, John Lewis and Jamie-Lynn Sigler. This movie present a story about vengeance. Seemingly, the title is show that there are buffetings of people is seeking a justice who riding into dusty town for set something right from the corrupt power higher. A hard work of someone to avenge a series of corrupt power higher. It can be after the Civil war. As the impact of emancipation proclamation. From this accident there is a preacher in a small town was murdered and his church was burned. It attracts a U.S Marshal named Nathan Parsons in this movie. He as the priest's brother, he wants to learn and understand what happened. The war is going on with the lead by Stephen Lang who along with his henchmen. Finally, he found something real in this town that this town has the most corrupt power.

#### **F. Previous Studies**

There are many previous studies about directive speech acts. Mostly, directive speech acts has been chosen by researchers because it is the crucial thing for human in doing communication with other. Most of them consider that everyone must learn more about directive speech acts in order to make the communication is meaningfully. The researchers who have conducted a research on directive speech acts including Mohammad Assola, Ita Watiningsih, and Erma Nurhayati.



Firstly, thesis had been conducted by Mohammad Assola entitled An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts Used on Friday Sermon at Al Fitrah Mosque of Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang. In his thesis, Assola used descriptive qualitative method. As the object of the thesis is Friday Sermon at Al Fitrah Mosque of Walisongo State Islamic University of Semarang. Assola found 33 utterances of directive speech acts were successfully identified. The dominant type of directive speech acts is suggestion.

Secondly, the thesis conducted by Ita Watiningsih entitled An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts Employed by The Main Characters in The Movie Entitled “Oliver Twist (2005)”. Ita used descriptive qualitative research. The object of this thesis is the movie entitled “*Olive Twist*”. The result showed that there are four types of directive speech acts employed by the characters in the movie “*Olive Twist*”, they are advice, request, commands, and questions.

The last, Directive Speech Acts Analysis in *Kung Fu Panda 3* Movie by Ema Nurhayati. Erma analyze the directive speech acts in *Kung Fu Panda 3* movie. It found four kinds of directive speech acts uttered in *Kung Fu Panda 3* movie. The types that most frequently used in the movie is command. Erma used qualitative research by descriptive method.