

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the related literature to the research which including pragmatics, speech act, types of illocutionary act, movie, and previews study.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that is concerned with meaning. Pragmatics and semantics can be view as different parts, or different aspects, of the same general study. Both are concerned with people's ability to use language meaningfully (Kreidler, 2002).

Another description of pragmatic comes from Levinson as cited in Sari (2014), which stated that pragmatic is the study of language use such as the relations between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences that will connect what is said to, what is mutually assumed, or what has been said before.

Jacob Louis Mey as cited in Rukmanasari (2012), adds that pragmatics tells about the right to use language in various, unconventional ways, as long as people know what they are doing to deliver their purposes. In another hand, the definition of pragmatic can be concluded as the study of meaning from people's utterances. The utterance that comes out from the people has own meaning which needs to be achieved to get the information inside.

From the definition above, the researcher concludes that pragmatic is the study of the meaning uttered by the speaker and the understanding of the action by speakers. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics covers several scopes, they are

deixis, presupposition, cooperative principle, implicature, and speech act. This research focused on speech acts, especially in the illocutionary acts.

B. Speech Acts

A speech act is an act that a speaker performs when making an utterance. Speech act theories have treated illocutionary acts as the product of single utterances based on a single sentence with only one illocutionary point - thus becoming a pragmatic extension to sentence grammar. In real life, we do not use isolated utterances: each utterance functions as part of a larger intention or plan (Kamariah, 2019).

The speech act is the branch of pragmatics that concerns the meaning of actions performed by the speaker's utterance. This definition is in line with Austin as cited in Sari (2014), that speech act is an action performed in saying something. Based on those opinions above, it can be concluded that a speech act is an utterance from the speaker which contains a meaning to express the intention of the speaker of an action taken to give a specific purpose.

They have an intention and force behind the utterances they utter and those utterances may affect the behavior of the hearer. The descriptive terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. The speaker normally expects their communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer. Austin (1962) divided speech acts into three categories below:

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the basis of producing a meaningful expression of an utterance. It deals with the meaning of the word or a sentence which is appropriate in the dictionary and the principle of syntax. The locutionary act is the movement while the character delivers the dialogue (Reimer, 2010).

For example;

Remy	: <i>Well, as her boyfriend, I can answer that.</i>
Rachel	: We have been dating all summer.

Refer to the conversation above, the locutionary act is “*well, as her boyfriend, I can answer that*”. In the conversation, the speaker says something with a meaningful expression to the listener.

2. Illocutionary Act

An Illocutionary act is an utterance that has some kind of function in mind. The speaker uses the utterances to make a statement, an offer, an explanation for another communicative purposes. This is also generally known as the illocutionary force of the utterance (Yule, 1996). For example;

Remy	: <i>Wait, so I am in tighty-whities?</i>
Rachel	: Yeah

Based on the conversation above, the utterance of the illocutionary act is “*Wait, so I am in tighty-whities?*”. From the utterance, it conducting directive types of illocutionary act. Therefore, the speaker asks something to the listener.

3. Perlocutionary Act

The perlocutionary act is the act of producing an effect to persuade the listener for doing what the speaker is saying (Reimer, 2010). So, the perlocutionary act is the effect on the addressee towards the speaker utterance. For example;

Romy : I am thirsty, could you give me a drink?
 Rachel : ***Ok! Wait a moment.***

Based on the conversation above, the utterance of the perlocutionary act is “*Ok! Wait a moment*”. In this section, the speaker asks the listener to do something. And, the perlocutionary act of this is making the listener doing what the speaker wants.

C. The Type of Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the act of expressing the basic, literal meanings of the words chosen (Reimer, 2010). For example, in uttering the words *you will get your hands blown off*, a speaker performs the illocutionary act of stating that the hearer will get their hands to bellow off. The illocutionary act is the act that the speaker performs in saying something. In many contexts, an utterance of the statement *you will get your hands blown off is intended*, and understood, as an act warning: the utterance thus has the illocutionary force of a warning.

Based on Austin (1962), categorizes the illocutionary acts into five basic types; verdictive, expositive, excercitive, behabitive, and commissive. But, Searle (1962) thinks that Austin’s taxonomy of illocutionary acts contains several weaknesses and needs to be revised. There is no clear or consistent principle or set of principles based on of which the taxonomy is constructed, then there is also no

clear principle of classification because there is a persistent confusion between illocutionary acts and illocutionary verbs (Searle, 1979). Because of that, Searle categorizes illocutionary acts into five different types such as; representative/assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

1. Representative

It is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, into the truth of the expressed proposition. Yule (1996) stated that assertive is those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. By using an assertive the speaker makes the words fit the world (of belief). In uttering assertive, the speaker conveys the listener's belief that some proposition is true. The example of assertive is stating, suggesting, complaining, claiming, informing, etc.

For the example, "It was a warm sunny day", the speaker describes his/her opinion that the day is warm and sunny as his/her belief although maybe it is a hot sunny day. In using assertive, the speaker makes words fit the world. This example illustrates the speaker who represents the world as he/ she believes it is.

2. Directive

It is used to get somebody else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. It intends to produce some effects through action on the listener. By uttering the directive, the speaker attempts to get the listener to do something. By commanding, ordering, requesting, asking, begging, forbidding, etc, the speaker is trying to get the listener to carry out some action.

Here is the example from Yule (1996:54); “Give me a cup of coffee and make it black”. The example shows the direction to the listener to do what the speaker said which is to make a cup of coffee and to make it black. This speech act embodies an effort to direct the listener towards the speaker’s goal.

3. Commissive

It is an act that commit the speaker to some future course of action. By uttering commissive, the speaker is committing himself or herself to some future course of action. It expresses the speaker’s intention to do something. The examples are promising, offering, vowing, betting, etc. Searle as cited in Yule (1996) assumed that commissive is kind of speech act that the speaker uses to swear themselves to do something in the future.

For example, “I promise I will come on time”. From that sentence, the speaker commits himself to come on time (future action). The speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (the speaker) by using commissive.

4. Expressive

It is used to express a psychological attitude or state in the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and like or dislike. Speakers of a language often express their feelings to the listener when they speak. By doing this, the speaker has performed the expressive acts. In this type of speech act, in informing the act of an expressive, the speaker makes known what he or she feels, thus rendering the world to fit the world of feeling (Yule, 1996). These speech acts express the speaker’s inner state which says nothing about the world. There

are several examples of expressive acts: refusing, welcoming, thanking, congratulating, praising, apologizing, etc.

For the example, “Thank you very much for coming”. From that utterance, the speaker expresses his/her psychological states to the listener for coming. By seeing the example we know that the speaker expresses his/her psychological state of thanking.

5. Declarative

It is kind of the illocutionary act that can change the word the utterance which is produced. When the speaker utters a declaration, his/her words bring about a new state of affairs. It can be changing in the status of a person or the ownership of something. The verb which belongs to the declaration are; appointing, declare, naming, etc.

For example is the priest said: “Now I pronounce you husband and wife”. From the utterance, the priest changes the status of those two persons of a single being to be husband and wife as a new family. Declarative is performed by someone who has the authority to do so within some institutional framework (institutional act).

D. Ratatouille Movie

Ratatouille is a computer-animated film released in 2007. This film is about a mouse named Remy who has a dream to become an extraordinary French cook. However, this desire is impossible because Remy comes from a family of a rat. When fate leads Remy to live in a sewer in Paris, it turns out that he is in a restaurant with the famous cook, Auguste Gusteau. Even though he is an invisible

and unwanted trouble maker, Remy's desire to cook accidentally slowly begins to materialize through a garbage man who has just been accepted into this restaurant named Linguini. The film was directed by Brad Bird, who took over from Jan Pinkava in 2005, and then released in the United States on June 29, 2007. Ratatouille is the name of a French special menu.

E. Previous Studies

Study illocutionary acts has been done by several researchers. They are:

There are many types of researche about language use especially speech act. One of them was conducted by Rani Violeta (2019) by the title *Speech Acts Analysis of the Main Character In Maleficent Movie Script By Jane Mctee*. This research used a descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected speech acts that are taken from the script and then classifies them into five types of illocutionary acts. This research focused on illocutionary acts which become the main concern because it was the most important act in the speech acts and it related to the speaker's intends. The researcher found that Maleficent used all types of illocutinary acts: Representative, Directives Commisives, Expressives, Declaratives.

The second research was conducted by Umar (2018) entitled *The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum*. This research used the descriptive qualitative methodes. This research was conducted in order to find out the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The findings of this research showed that the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, there were 9 assertive

(stating), 0 directives, 2 expressive (thanking), 6 commissives (offering and promise), and 0 declarations (declarations not found in this research). Then, in the perlocutionary act is found 5 sector effects and response from the audience, such as; subsidy, 24 seaports, and deep seaports, rails were 9 assertive (stating), 0 directives, 2 expressive (thanking), and commissives (offering and promise), and 0 declarations (declarations not found in this research). Then, in the perlocutionary act. The researcher also found 5 sector effects and responses from the audience, among other sector; subsidy, 24 seaports and deep seaports, railway track, maritime agenda, and electricity.