

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The next chapter of this study is the discussion of reviewing related literature of this study. This chapter has a purpose of presenting related theory in order to support this study. The chapter explanation of definition of pragmatic, definition of speech act, speech acts classification on function.

A. Definition of Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the study of language which bases its analytical footing on context. The context in question is all the background knowledge possessed by the speaker and speech partner, which accompanies and accommodates an utterance. Pragmatics examines the meaning of sentences spoken by speakers adapted to the context and situation.

Leech (1983: 3) the study of meaning as it relates to speech conditions. In pronouncing an utterance, the speaker does not only utter a sentence but also transfers it into an action.

B. Definition of Speech Act

A speech act is an utterance in which there is an action. By saying something, the speaker also does something. The intended action is an utterance spoken by the speaker and has its own meaning. Usually the utterances are spoken because of

social interaction or communication between groups and individuals.

In his book *How to Do Things with Words*, Austin (1962:101-102) Regarding speech, Austin distinguishes three types of action: locution, illocutionary and perlocutionary. .

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary acts are speech acts intended to say something with a certain meaning and reference. In the act of locution, it does not matter the meaning or function of the speech. The statement put forward regarding this locution is the meaning of the spoken utterance. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary acts are actions that form speech with several functions in the mind. This act contains the meaning and power of an utterance. Illocutionary acts are displayed through the communicative emphasis of an utterance, the pronunciation of a statement, an offer, a promise of a question and so on.

2. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary acts emphasize the results or effects that the phrase has on the listener, according to the situation and condition of the pronunciation of the sentence. The effect of this influence can occur because it is not intentional or intentional by the speaker. Usually

when the listener hears the words spoken, the listener will immediately react or understand the speaker's intent and immediately act according to the speaker's intent.

Of the three categories of speech acts, the author focuses on illocutionary speech acts. Illocutionary speech acts are not only found in everyday communication but are also found in films.

C. Speech Acts Classification on Function

(Searle:1974) classifies illocutionary acts into five types, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative speech acts. In the following, each illocutionary speech act will be presented.

1. Assertive

This form of assertive speech is a speech act related to stating something. This speech act relates the speaker to the truth of what is said. This type of speech act expresses the expressed statement. The statements are in the form of facts, affirmations, conclusions, and descriptions. This speech is characterized by the presence of verbs such as stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and claiming. Assertive speech act markers are modalities, namely maybe, maybe, exactly, and right.

Example :*My sister always excels in her class.*

The utterance is a representative speech act

because the speaker is bound by the truth of the content of the utterance.

2. Directive

Types of speech acts used by speakers to get other people to do something. This type of speech act states what the speaker wants. To make a second person do something or not do something for him or her. The verbs used to represent these speech acts include ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending.

Example :*Help me fix this motorcycle.*

This example is included in the directive type of speech act because the speech is said intended by the speaker to take the appropriate action stated in the speech, namely helping to improve the motorcycle.

3. Commissive

The type of commissive speech act is an action spoken by the speaker to the hearer about his willingness to do something or make a promise. Actions in speech acts promise to be carried out at a future time. The implementation of the promised speech act is based on an urgent situation so that the speech partner has confidence in the speaker. This speech act states what the speaker means, such as promising, swearing, and offering. The

speech act of promising is marked by the utterance of yes, really, for sure, insha Allah, yes, I will, etc.

Example :*I am able to carry out this mandate well.*

The utterance binds the speaker to carry out the mandate as well as possible.

4. Expressive

An utterance is closely related to how a person's speech forms. An utterance can be tangible because it is motivated by clear goals and objectives. Expressive act is a form of speech that serves to express or show the psychological attitude of the speaker towards a situation. The psychological attitude reflects the emotional feelings felt by the speaker. Such circumstances are for example thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, and condoling.

Example :*I have worked hard to earn money, but the results are not enough to meet the needs of the family.*

The utterance is an expressive speech act of complaining which can be interpreted as an evaluation of what he said, namely an effort to

make money whose results are always unable to meet the needs of family life.

5. Declarative

Declaration is types of speech acts that change the world through speech. The point is the fact that the form of speech relates the content of the speech to reality. For example resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, appointing, excommunicating, and sentencing.

Example : "*Father forgive your mistakes.*" (sorry)

D. Movie

The father (2020) is released on January 22, 2020, directed by Florian Zeller. The film stars Anthony Hopkins, Olivia Colman, Mark Gatiss, Imogen Poots, Rufus Sewell, and Olivia Williams. The Father is a drama story about a father (Anthony) and his son (Anne). With a duration of 1 hour 37 minutes, this film tells the story of a father who has dementia or a decline in memory and thinking. This story is taken from the point of view of Anthony who suffers from dementia so that the plot changes according to what is in Anthony's mind.

E. Previous Study

This research was conducted by examining several studies related to speech acts in the field, especially those

written several students. Many studies have discussed illocutionary speech acts. However, this study mostly discusses illocutionary speech acts in films. There are two theses which use a qualitative approach in the analysis, but their discussion is different.

1. The thesis of FitriKumalasari from Andalas University Padang in 2011 entitled *The Types Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts as Found in An American Movie Entitled Grown Ups*. In this thesis, there are twenty six data were analyzed, as follow : She found illocutionary acts as follows: 7 representatives utterances, 4 expressive utterances, 11 directive utterances, and 2 commissive utterances. It can be concluded that the dominant classification of illocutionary act in movie is directive act. The writer classifies the types of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts from the main character of the *Grown Ups* movie.
2. The thesis of Nur AzniWardani from University SyarifHidayatullah Jakarta in 2011 entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie*. She found there are seventeen speech act types in the movie, as follow : 3 representatives utterances, 4 expressive utterances, 6 directive

utterances, 3 commissive utterances, and

1 declarative utterances. It can be concluded that the dominant classification of illocutionary act in movie is directive act.

From the previous research above, the researcher decided to conduct research on the analysis of the film *The Father* by Zeller's mind. The researcher uses Searle's theory to analyze the illocutionary speech acts in the movie.