CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Literature Review

2.1.1 Pragmatics

2.1.2.1 Definition of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study which belief is what is communicated is more than what is said. It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves (Yule,1996:3). Here, what Yule wants to emphasize is that meaning that the speakers have is more than the words they say. To understand speaker's meaning we might also pay attention to the context. Thus, pragmatics also concerns with context. Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics should also consider aspects of context such as who people are talking to, when, where, and under what circumstances that will determine the way they say and what they want to say.

We cannot simply judge the meaning through the words people say. Beyond these words, there are some aspects of context that we need to be aware of. In line with this, Richard and Schmidt (2002:412) state that pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used.

2.1.2.2 Scope of Pragmatics

There are some issues in pragmatics. They are related to pragmatics so that pragmatics cannot be separated from these issues. One of the issues that is about implicature. Yule (1996:35) states that implicature is an additional meaning that the speaker tries to convey by the utterances be proceduces. The term implicature here means something more than what the words say. Yule (1996:37) continues that to make the implicature commjnicated, we need to take some basic cooperative principle into account. That principle is elaborated into four sub-principles which are called maxims.

a. Maxim of quantity

Yule (1996:37) explains two points of maxim of quantity as follows:

- Make your contribution as informative as required (for the current purposes of the exchange).
- Do not make your contribution more informative than is required.

> *Mom   : Did you finish your homework?*
>
> *Pat   : I finished my algebra*
>
> *Mom   : well, get busy ad finish your English, too!*

b. Maxim of Quality

Yule (1996:37) stated that try to make your contribution one that is true.

- Do not say what you believe to be false.
- Do not say that for which you lack adequate evidence

> *Mom said "My children are so well-behaved"(Truth: "I am aware (and embrassed) that they are not well-behaved.*

c. Maxim of relation

In maxim of quantity, we say what is related to what is being discussed. Be relevant (Yule, 1996:36).

> *Dad   : Why do you learn English?*
>
> *Son   : Yes, I learn it because of my hobby.*

d. Maxim of manner

There are four important points related to maxim of manner that Yule (1996) suggest. They are as follows:

1) Avoid obscurity of expression.

2) Avoid ambiguity

3) Be brief

4) Be orderly

> *Frank : what do you think about Ha Long Bay?*
>
> *Lydia   : I like Ha Long Bay, it has a lot of beautiful caves.*

2.1.2 Speech Act

Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. When we produce utterances, we do not simply make statements or say something without any intention. Yule (1996:47) states that speech acts is action which is performed via utterances. It means, people can perform an action physically. The utterances said would be sufficient to perform

an action. A boss, for example, does not need to close all the door in the office to prevent his employee from working there. The boss can simply say "you're fired" to make the employee stop working there. By this utterance, the employee will understand that he is no longer an employee of the office he used to work in. Thus, he will not come to the office again to work as he did before.

As we know, every communication always involves two participants or more. One of them as the speaker and the others as the llistener. The speaker also has to package the message in such a way so that the message can be delivered and understood by the listener. Hopefully, the listener can respond the speaker's expectation well. Listener can choose whether she/he pays attention to the message which is delivered by speaker or not. She/he can listen not in details, only in some part, or even not at all. Besides, the llistener can choose which part of message she/he will focus on. The circumtances around will help the speaker and the listener in the process of conversation. Yule (1996:47) also stated these circumtances, including other utterances, are called speech event.

In performing speech acts, there are three related acts as what Yule (1996) suggest. They are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

2.1.2.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary 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. More clearly , Yule (1996:48) states that locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances.

"I have just turn on the air conditioner"

From the example above, we can see, although the utterances has good structure but the speaker does not have any goals. The locutionary act performed in uttering declarative sentence can be thought as the act of stating.

2.1.2.2 Ilocutionary Act

Yule (1996:48) said illocutionary acts are certain communicative purpose made by speaker or actions performed via communicative force of utterances, such as performing, apologizing, offering, and questioning. From those utterances, then, we might also have some purpose such as offering inviting, requesting, and some other purposes. Those purposes are then the dimension of illocutionary. More clearly, Austin (1962:108) states that utterances have certain conventional force which is called illocutionary act. According to Yule (1996) Illocutionary act has five classification . Those classification are as follows.

a) Declarations

According to Yule (1996), declarations are the kinds of speech act that change the world via words.

b) Representative

We sometimes state what we think and believe what is true. Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not (Yule, 1996:53).

c) Expressive

According to Yule (1996:53) Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. He continue, the speaker express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.

d) Directives

Yule (1996:54) states that directives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. This is speech acts classification which can be used to perform a command, request, suggestion and soon.

e) Commissives

Commisive are those kinds of speech acts that can be used to commit what we have planned to do in future. Yule (1996:54) proposes some kinds of expressions of commisives like promises, threats, refusals, and pledges.

2.1.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

The perlocutionary, is then the effect of the uttarances we produce.Austin (1962:108) stated that perlocutionary act is the effect of an uterance. It is what people bring about to achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even, say, surprising or misleading. This is in line with Yule (1996:48) who says that we produce utterances with some intention to have some effect.

A : It is so windy here!

B : Don't worry. I'll close the window.

According to the situation which is tell by A, B utters a sentence that becomes the effect from A's utterance. Close the door is a perlocutinary effect.

According to Yule (1996 : 54), direct and indirect speech acts concern with the way speaker uses in order to perform speech acts. This term is related to three structural froms (declaractive, interrogative, imperative) and three communicative functions (statement, question, command/request).

a. **Direct Speech Acts**

Searle in Cutting (2002 : 19) states that direct speech acts are used when the speaker intends to communicate what the words he said literally means. It means that beyond those words, there is no other meaning that he expects the hearer to know or understand. Thus, when the speaker wants to make a statement, he is supposed to use declarative forms. This is because declarative declarative forms literally communicate a statement, not a question or a command/request. For example, when a speaker says:

Do you like banana?

Here, the speaker utter that because he wants to know whether the hearer likes banana or not without any intention to offer a banana to the hearer. The context can be a small talk about their favorite food and drinks. Thus, in this case the speaker uses direct speech acts.

In short, direct speech acts are when there is a direct relationship between the three structural form and the three communicative functions. It is when the speaker uses declarative to make a statement, interrogative to ask a question, and imperative to make a command/request.

b. **Indirect Speech Acts**

Searle in Cutting (2002 : 19) says that indirect speech acts used when the speaker wants to communicate more than what is communicate conventionally by the words he utters. It means there is something more than the literal meaning the words have. Thus, this will be opposite of the direct speech acts. Indirect speech acts are when the three structural forms are not directly related to the three communicative functions. For example, when a speaker says:

Do you really need to sing aloud?

The form of the utterance above is interrogative. However, the speaker says that not because he really wants to know whether is necessary or not for the hearer to sing aloud. The speaker wants to communicate something more than just a question. Considering it has been a late night, the speaker feels disturbed by the hearer singing aloud. This may cause the speaker cannot go to sleep. Thus, by producing such utterance, the speaker actually communicates a request/command, not simply a question.

2.2 Previous Studies

Speech act research has been studied since years ago. Therefore, there are many researchers who worked in speech act research. In order to avoid the research from the similiar corpus and explaination, the previous researches are needed to review. Here are the previous researches which explain as a follow :

First, the research has done by Usep Muttaqin with entitle A Speech Act Analysis of Zaid's Utterances in Moustapha Akkad's Movie *The Message* . This research is published by Faculty of Adab and Cultural Sciences State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

2013. The goal of this research is to understand speech acts based on Searle's theory. Moreover, the method of this research is qualitative method with descriptive analysis. In addition, the result of this research can be concluded as the follow:

1. The types of speech acts have been found in the dialogue of the movie Zaid is Illocutionary act. In the dialogues of the movie Zaid performs four types of illocutionary acts, such ac; representative, directive, commisive, and declaration.

2. The most frequent speech act used by Zaid is representative. It is the type of speech act where Zaid as the speaker commits to the truth of the proposition.

Second, the research has done by Latifah Nurhasana with entitle A Speech Act Analysis of Utterances in the Disney Animation Movie Script "INSIDE OUT" by Pete Docter and Ronnie Del Carmen. This research is published by Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty Syekh Nurjati State Islamic Institute Cirebon 2017.The aims of this research is to find out the types speech acts of utterances in "Inside Out" movie script based on Yule (1996) and by Paltridge (2000) and to describe the applications of the speech act that used in movie script "Inside Out". Moreover, the method of this research can be concluded as follows :

1. There are five types of speech act that appear during the characters of the movie "Inside Out" utter they utterances, which are directive, declaration, representative, expresssive and the last commisive.

2. The second is about the application of speech act are representative used for stating, claiming, arguing, asserting, denying, informing and describing. It represents to express clearly the truth of proposition by their utterances and to represent a situation or condition that can be assumed as truth or falsity.

Third, the thesis has done with entittle Directing Arthur Miller's All My Sons Graham J. Northup, M.F.A. This thesis is published by Master of Fine Arts Baylor University 2008.

Those previous studies above have similarity and differences to this study. The first similarity is from third previous study, the object of both of the studies are same is *All My Sons* but the different is this study use the one act play script and the previous study use the play. The second similarity is the theory, but even though there is the same theory used , this study focused on the all of speech acts types those are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act that main character used in *All My Sons* script.