

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter talks about review of related literature and explains some theories that occur in this research. This chapter is divided into four sub chapter. They are discourse analysis, pragmatics, speech acts, and psychology of personality. Those four sub chapter are described in this following explanation, as follow:

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Discourse Analysis

When talking about communication, it will have relation with discourse analysis. According to Paltridge (2006:2), discourse analysis focuses on knowledge about language beyond the words, clause, phrase, and the sentence that is needed for successful communication. From the statement before, it is important to study and learn discourse analysis to make communication running smoothly because it relates language and context. In communication, knowing about what the speakers say is not enough to know the intended meaning of what they say is needed and it is called as context. In the view of McCarthy (2004:5), Discourse Analysis concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the context in which it is used.

Yule (2006:124) states that the analysis of discourse is typically concerned with the study of language in text and conversation. It means that analysis of discourse is not only about word and phrase, but also in wide aspect of conversation. A conversation studies some aspects, as it is stated in Partridge

(2006:107): adjacency pairs turn taking, feedback, repair, conversational opening and closing, discourse markers, and response token. All the aspects are studied to avoid misunderstanding between speakers and hearers, because it studies about when the hearer must speak (*turn taking*), how the conversation is connected (*adjacency pairs*), what they should say in the opening, closing, and etc.

The use of discourse in the words of McCharty (2004: 5) that written texts of all kinds and spoken data, from conversation is highly institutionalized forms of talk. Since film provides spoken discourse as the supporting data, some aspects in discourse analysis are studied in this research. The conclusion is that discourse analysis is very important for us when we do communication and especially conversation, because it studies about context and some aspects in conversation which can avoid misunderstanding between the speakers and hearers.

2.1.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is important for people to communicate in society. As cited in Mey (2001:6), pragmatics is the study of the way human use their language in communication. And in Levinson's views, Pragmatics is the study of those principles that will account for why a certain set of sentences are anomalous, or not possible utterances (2008:6). So, an utterance is the basic thing in communication.

When talking about utterance, as postulated by Yule (2010:127), the study of what the speakers mean is called pragmatics, and also the study of "invisible" meaning or how people recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. It means that pragmatics is important in communication to know the

meaning of people said from the speaker to the hearer indirect or impossible utterance. In Pragmatics, whether talks about the meaning, it talks about the context as well, because Yule's view (1996:3) of pragmatics also necessarily includes the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. So pragmatics is important for the linguistics learner, because it studies the context which is used to find out the real meaning of the speaker's utterances and the writer's writings. For further understanding about context, it will be explained in the next sub chapter.

2.1.2.1 Context

Having known about the meaning of the utterances in terms of pragmatics as postulated by Yule (1996:3), it has been concluded that what the speakers said in accordance with whom they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. It means that to know what the real meaning of the speakers and to understand the setting, topic, and participant are needed. Further explanation about context in pragmatics comes from Van Dijk (1977:191), he states that a context is a highly idealized abstraction from such a situation and contains only those facts which systematically determine the appropriateness of conventional utterances. It means that context is one of the important parts in analyzing pragmatic especially speech act. Speech act in the conversation is influenced by the context itself. That is why context is very important when studying pragmatic, especially speech acts.

2.1.2.2 Contextual Features

Hymes (1964), quoted in Brown and Yule (1988: 38) concludes that when talking about the features of context which may be relevant to the identification of

a type of speech event. It has a relation with the participant, topic, and setting. Three points of these terms influence the whole contents in a film and where the film wants to take.

The participants are persons represented in a dramatic or narrative work, who are interpreted by the reader as being endowed with particular moral, intellectual, and emotional qualities by inferences from what the persons say and their distinctive ways of saying it-the dialogue-what they do the action (Abrams, 1999: 33). The topic is our view as we have seen of every part and aspect of it-the style and placement of an item of description of the first page, the handling of a minor character or episode in the middle, the particular language, the meaning and feeling of the last sentence (Little, 1966: 12). The setting of narrative or dramatic work is the general locale, historical time, and social circumstances in which its action occurs; the setting of a single episode or scene within such a work is the particular physical location in which it takes place (Abrams, 1999: 284)

Finding the participant, the topic and the setting from the film is important, because these three terms are a partial element in the film. In this thesis the participant is refers to the hearers and speakers in conversation of *Black Swan* film. The topic is about Nina's obsession to become perfect in ballet dancing. The settings are in upper side apartment of Nina, theater's room and some places around it.

2.1.3 Speech Acts

As postulated by Yule (1996:47), speech acts is an action performed via utterances, which means that utterance is aspect of speech act. As the description from Austin (1962) in Cutting's book (2002: 16), he defines that speech act as the

actions performed in saying something when an utterance is produced can be analyzed on three different levels. In addition, based on Yule (1996:47), it is concluded that on any occasion the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts: Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary. Further explanation about it, he gives an example sentence and analyzes it. There is a sentence "*I've just made some coffee*" it is called Locutionary act, which is the basic act of the utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Mostly, people do not just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose. They form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. This is the second dimension, or the illocutionary act. The Illocutionary act is performed via communicative force of an utterance. They might utter "*I've just made some coffee*" to make statement, an offer, an explanation, or some other communicative purpose. They probably do not simply create an utterance without intending function because it has to have an effect. The third dimension is Perlocutionary act, which is the effect of intended meaning (for example, to account for a wonderful smell, or to get the hearer to drink some coffee). Thus, it is the basic of this research is in Searle's theory of Illocutionary act, which will be explained in the next sub chapter.

2.1.3.1 Representatives

To commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something which is being in the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition which becomes purpose of the members in this type Illocutionary act which includes true or false (Searle 1979:12). This type does not only use "predict" to show representative type but

also another verbs such as “describe”, “call”, “classify”, and “identify”. For example:

- a.) I state that it is raining
- b.) I predict he will come

2.1.3.2 Directives

According to Searle (1979:13), it is concluded that the speakers attempt to get the hearer to do something. In addition, verbs about this type are *ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, and entreat*. Besides, *invite, permit, and advice* are also including verbs in this type. For example in these sentences:

- a.) Could you leave this class?
- b.) Don't touch the screen

2.1.3.3 Commissives

According to Searle (1979:14), it is concluded that for this type Illocutionary, it is to commit the speaker (again varying degrees) to some future course of action. It means that, the speaker will do something in future. For example:

- a.) I will pay you money.
- b.) I pledge allegiance to the flag

2.1.3.4 Expressive

To express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about state of affairs specified in the propositional content is the point of this type Illocutionary (Searle 1979:15). In addition, for this type verbs are “thank”, “congratulate”, “apologize”, “condole”, “deplore”, and welcome. The examples of the sentences are:

- a.) Congratulations on winning the race.
- b.) Thanks for paying me the money.

2.1.3.5 Declarations

Successful performance one of members brings is the defining characteristic of this type which is about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, successful performance guarantees that the propositional content corresponds to the world (Searle 1979: 16). For example:

- a.) I appoint you chairman.
- b.) I declare the meeting adjourned
- c.) You're fired

2.1.4 Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Naturally human being has desire with something, because they are creatures who are never satisfied and always want something more and more. Talking about desirability, every people have their manner in their life. And it has relation with our mind, because something which saves in our mind it will show in our behavior and personality. Hutagalung (2007:6) concludes that psychological and physical aspects cannot be separated because those are included in cognitive of human. It means that something in our mind also influences in physical condition, especially in behavior. All of it is not only about something in our mind, but also environment in society because it has big effect in our behavior (Cattel in Alwisol, 2011: 238). In addition, he research basic of traits with collects 4000 character of human, then has limited become some characters which

grouped similar character and omit odd term. Some characters which had been limited, it is seen in Nina which as the main character in *Black Swan* film. There are many characters seen in Nina, but only four characters which becomes the most of it. They are kind, brittle, ill-tempered, and ambitious.

According to Cattell in Alwisol (2011: 241), there are some factors which become grouped of character. From that grouped, *E* factor is Submissive-Dominance and kind included submissive group. This group shows some characteristics, they are soft, obedient, and unpretentious. Ill-tempered included dominance group which shows some characteristics, they are egoist, powerful, and struggle. Then *F* factor is Disurgency-Surgency and brittle included disurgency group. This group with high disurgency is shows depression, pessimist, weak, and introspective. And the last is *M* factor, it is Praxernia-Autia and ambitious included autia group. This group shows some characteristics, they are not conventional, imaginative, care about environment, and become basic from Obsessive-Compulsive-Disorder (Cattell in Alwisol, 2011: 242).

Roger in Papali (1985:499) explains that a person who has an incongruent view of the self becomes tense and anxious and may resort to defense mechanism or even retreat into psychotic fantasy to preserve his or her view of the self. It means that people use fantasy in their life to make themselves safety. Moreover, he also adds that everything is possible to happen in reality because a strong believe and thought. The conclusion is that people will do or make themselves in safety condition with fantasy or behavior which is caused by their thoughts in their minds. Not only form of cognitive, it is also about personality which causes of action and utterances of human.

Black Swan is one of some films in which the characters are analyzed using psychology of personality. The main character of the film is Nina, whose mind is shown through her fantasy that always wants to be perfect. Before explaining further about Nina in this film, Black Swan has theory which is related with it. As cited from Taleb (2007: 3) that *Black Swan* is unpredictable, carries a massive impact. It means that it is something which happens unpredictably and has big effect in the world or around of it. It has relation with Nina's characters in film who is ballerina that must portray two characters in Swan Lake who changes from undefiled, innocent, and controlled (White Swan) becomes uncontrolled, ambitious, and aggressive (Black Swan). The changes of Nina in characterization of White to Black Swan cannot be predicted by people around her. They think that it is impossible because she never played a role of *Black Swan* before. Beside that, her transformation has massive impact in herself and the other people around her. She becomes uncontrollable girl and brings the characters to her real life. Because of the transformation, her utterances to some people around are also changed.

Because of all Nina's ambition, she cannot control herself and become more obsessive. She wants to be perfect that she can dance for her mother. According to Kellerman and Burry (2007: 161), Obsessive-Compulsive Disorders (OCD) is a disorder which involves recurrent thoughts or ideas (obsession) or behaviors that must be performed repetitively (compulsions). From the explanation above, the researcher thinks that Nina in *Black Swan* film is experience OCD because she is very ambitious and obsessive to become perfect and there is compulsion from her mother. Moreover, according to O'Dwyer and Marks (2000) in Russell (2012: 6) note that while most OCD patient demonstrate

insight into their condition and recognize that the obsessions are irrational, there are a small number of a OCD patients with delusions. According to Russel (2012: 6) “while Black Swan’s viewers, and probably Nina, herself, are never entirely sure where delusions end and reality begins, this experience does occur with a small group of patient with OCD.