

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Understanding the meaning in an utterance is something that determines the success of a communication. Yule (2010) declared that the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker and understood by the hearer called as pragmatics. It shows that in understanding the meaning of an utterance, the hearer does not only focus in the utterance, but hearer should try to understand the intended meaning that the speaker wants to convey. In addition Birner (2013) stated that utterance and context are two important things that must be considered. It means that context influences in making inferences about why the speaker said an utterance and what the hearer should understand. Briefly, pragmatics can be delineated as the study of meaning and the context that influences each other.

Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics. This study is very important to learn. Through pragmatics, speaker and hearer can achieve the communication they expect. Pragmatics is also useful for avoiding miscommunication between speaker and hearer. Yule (1996) stated that pragmatics allows people to learn about the intended meaning, assumptions, goals, and types of actions in a spoken utterance. It means that pragmatics is one of the fields in linguistics that helps people to achieve good communication. Therefore, it is suitable to be used in this research to analyze the intended meaning of an utterance.

An utterance has intended meaning based on the context. Context is one of the important points besides speaker and hearer. As explained above, pragmatics is a field of science that studies the context in an utterance. There are various ways to apply pragmatics as an approach. In this research, pragmatics is used to understand the implied meaning based on the context of an utterance. The researcher use pragmatics by interpreting an utterance based on the context in a conversation that has a speaker and a hearer. One of the discussions of pragmatics that relates to the action perform in an utterance is speech acts.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Communication does not only consist of a group of words that have meaning. Beyond that, there is an action follows it. Yule (2010) stated that the term to describe actions such as requesting, questioning, and commanding called as speech acts. All those actions can be seen when the utterance is produced by speaker. Sintamutiani et al. (2019) said that speech acts do not only contain information, but it also takes an action. In short, utterance and actions are interrelated in speech acts. Speech acts consist of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

Locutionary act is the basic type of speech acts that produce textual meaning. Utterance delivered by speaker will be easy for hearer to understand. The hearer does not require to think further about the other meanings that follow the utterance. Illocutionary acts is the type of speech acts that has intended meaning or purpose. The last is perlocutionary acts. Perlocutionary acts is the

hearer's response on the speaker's utterance. In this research, the researcher put the main concern in illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

An utterance spoken by the speaker has a function or purpose. Besides the real meaning of an utterance, in this case the hearer must understand the purpose or what the speaker wants to convey when the utterance is delivered. As Birner (2013) said that the type of illocutionary act can represent several forms of action. It means that the type of illocutionary act is a speech acts that has another function or purpose in which the hearer does what the speaker expects.

Hearer is expected not only to understand the literal meaning, but also the intended meaning. "**I'm cold.**" (Birner, 2013, p. 24). By saying the utterance, the speaker is not just conveying it. The utterance can represent several actions in several situations such as an act of request to the hearer. The speaker asked to the hearer to give a blanket, inviting to come closer and giving the speaker a warm hug, or it can be a question about what temperature level of the air conditioner is set by the hearer. On the whole, the hearer is expected to understand more deeply about the utterance conveyed by the speaker in this type. It is necessary to achieve good communication.

2.1.2.1 Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

The main goal in a communication is understanding by the speaker and hearer. In conveying the meaning of an utterance, the speaker can use a direct speech act. There are many factors that make someone use direct speech act. One of the uses of direct speech acts is to obtain previously unknown information

(Yule, 1996). In short, someone can be said to use direct speech acts when asking about something they want to know directly. The resulting utterance has no other meaning. The utterance has a form related to its function. Below are some examples of utterances that contain the direct speech act function of (Yule, 1996). **“Do you wear a seat belt?”** (Yule, 1996, p. 54). It is an utterance contains function of question. That utterance intends to obtain information. **“Wear a seat belt!”** (Yule, 1996, p. 54). It is an utterance has a function of command/request. It is an utterance usually used to inform someone what to do. **“You wear a seat belt.”** (Yule, 1996, p. 54) It is an utterance contains function of statement. It is utterance used to deliver information.

The form of this speech act can be analyzed based on the situation when the utterance is produced. The use of indirect speech act is more polite than direct speech act (Yule, 1996). This means that actions such as asking can be said to be more polite so as not to offend the hearer. The form of this speech act is related to politeness. To produce an indirect speech act, the speaker must intend for the hearer to know that the request has been made to him. By intending to produce knowledge, speaker make hearer recognize their intention to produce it. Below are some examples of utterances that contain the indirect speech act function. **“Do you have to stand in front of the TV?”** (Yule, 1996, p. 55). This utterance has a form of interrogative. However, the speaker in this utterance would like to request the hearer to move in front of the TV because the speaker cannot see the screen. **“You’re standing in front of the TV.”** (Yule, 1996, p. 55). This utterance has form of declarative with the function of request.

Speech acts can also be analyzed based on utterance that has action in it. This type is analyzed based on the context. It relates to illocutionary acts. Based on the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985), there are five types of speech acts, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

2.1.2.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

A. Assertives

A type of illocutionary act with the values true or false. As agreed by Yule (1996), kind of illocutionary that state what the speaker believes case or not case. These types of illocutionary acts represent a subjective state of mind; the speaker who asserts a proposition as true thing based on his or her belief. It means this action aims to make other people believe in it spoken statement. One of the utterances of stating is displayed below.

“Barack H. Obama is the forty-fourth president of the United States” (Senft, 2014)

By stating those utterance, the speaker asserts to hearer an utterance which contains the fact that Barack Obama is truly the forty-fourth president of the United States. This is a real fact that is believed by everyone. The assertive consists of stating, suggesting, predicting, claiming, informing, boasting, assuring and the like. Stating is an act to state something to the hearer, suggesting is suggest something to the hearer, complaining is affirm dissatisfaction with something, claiming is affirm something related to rights, and informing is an act to tell something that the hearer does not know (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

B. Directives

This type of illocutionary act has a purpose or function to make the hearer do something. As Searle (1979) said that the directive illocutionary acts is an effort made by the hearer to do something after hearing the utterance delivered by the speaker. This is a situation where the hearer is expected to understand what the speaker wants. The hearer takes action by what the speaker expects. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“Sweep the floor!” (Suryanti & Afriana, 2017)

This utterance contains a type of directive speech acts, namely a command. By saying this utterance, the speaker expects the hearer to take an action according to what is said. The directive acts consist of asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, begging, praying, entreating, and also permitting, and advising. Asking is to expect an answer from the other person to a question, ordering is to ask someone to do something, commanding is an act to command where the speaker has more power than the hearer, requesting is to request something to the other person and it has two possibilities, namely given or rejected by the other person, begging is to express a strong desire with humility, praying is an act to reveal something to God, entreating is an application made in earnest, permitting is to ask permission for something, and advising is an act of suggesting something to the hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

C. Commissive

This is accomplished by establishing an obligation. As opposed to the directive, this obligation is imposed on the speaker rather than the hearer. When

we compare a request to a promise, the concern of the obligation created differs; the promise produces an obligation in the person who is promising, whereas the request creates an obligation to the person who is required. Future action that bind the speaker to do so (Searle as cited in Senft, 2014). The point is that the speaker has obligation to do something. One of the utterances is displayed below.

“I will give you three candies.” (Azhari et al., 2018)

The commissive act of the utterance above is promising. The utterance gives the speaker an obligation to fulfill an action in the future. Based on the context in the example, the utterance is spoken by a teacher to the students if they can answer the question correctly. The commissive acts include of promising, offering, contracting, and so on. Promising is stating an action that will be taken in the future, offering is to offer something that is determined from the acceptance of the hearer, and contracting is making a commitment by both parties (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

D. Expressive

As the name implies, this speech act focuses the inner state of the speaker. As defined by Yule (1996), an act that state what speaker feels is called as expressive. Through this type, the speaker conveys the feeling and expect the hearer to give a reaction. For example, when we say 'Thank you' when someone is helping. The example as below.

“Happy Christmas, Ron.” (Sina & Bram, 2020)

The expressive act of the utterance above is categorized as congratulating. The speaker expresses it to the hearer. According to Searle and Vanderveken

(1985), this is an expression of pleasure that has benefits for hearer as well. It means that when the speaker utters an utterance, the hearer also feels the same way as the speaker. The expressive acts consist of welcoming, thanking, apologizing, congratulating, compliment and the like. Welcoming is an act of welcoming someone with pleasure, thanking is expressing gratitude to someone, apologizing is an act of admitting mistakes or regrets by the speaker, congratulating is the speaker's expression of pleasure relating to something good for the hearer and compliment is to praise something good from the hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

E. Declarative

In Searle (1979) the word declarative refers to bringing about some change in the state or condition of an object based on the fact that the declarative was successful. In other words, declarative is a type of illocutionary act that has a direct impact on changing circumstances. This kind of illocutionary change of the world by uttering an illocutionary act. In general, speakers must occupy a position in an institution so that speech acts can be effective. The declarative acts consist of resign, declare, consecrate and so on. Resign is the act of ending someone's position in the office, declaring is making things clearer, and consecrate is to declare holy status. It relates to religious purposes (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

2.1.3 Perlocutionary Acts

This is the last type of speech act. This type is about the hearer's response for an utterance. According to Austin (1962) a certain effect achieved by saying something is called as perlocutionary acts. In addition, Levinson (1983) said that

the perlocutionary act is the effect of the speaker's utterance on the hearer. In brief, some actions that follow illocutionary acts, it can be said as perlocutionary acts. For instance is **“I now pronounce you husband and wife.”** (Birner, 2013, p. 187) That utterance has an effect after spoken by the speaker. The utterance has an effect. When the speaker says it, the resulting effect is a long-term effect. These utterances make a man and a woman become one in a marriage relationship. Below are two types of perlocutionary acts explained by (Leech, 1983). The two types consist of intended and unintended.

2.1.3.1 Intended Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts can be categorized into two types, namely intended and unintended. According to Leech (1983), intended effect is the appropriate effect of the hearer's interpretation on the speaker's intent. This perlocutionary act can be achieved if the hearer understands well about the purpose of the utterance conveyed by the speaker. For instance, **“Joe asked Bill to rob the bank”** (Leech, 1983, p. 203). Through this utterance, Joe as the speaker asked Bill as the hearer to follow what he said. Then the purpose of the speaker will be successful if the hearer follows the action that is in accordance with the request in the utterance. The resulting effect is referred to as the intended perlocutionary act.

2.1.3.2 Unintended Perlocutionary Acts

The next type is unintended effect. Unintended effect is the effect that does not result the same as speaker's goals. As stated by Leech (1983), unintended is an unexpected effect that is beyond the speaker's intention. This perlocutionary act describes the hearer's misunderstanding of the utterance spoken by the speaker.

For instance, “**She tried to ask me to accompany her.**” (Leech, 1983, p. 204). Through this utterance, the speaker asked the hearer to do what is said. However, if the hearer does not follow the purpose of the speaker. The effect shown by the hearer is not in accordance with what is expected by the speaker, this is called the unintended perlocutionary act. In short, not all perlocutionary effects correspond to what is intended in the utterance that speaker utters.

2.2 Previous Research

The first research was done by (Widya, 2017). The research had a purpose to delineate types of speech acts performed by English lecturers in learning process at STKIP YDB Lubuk Alung. The qualitative was the method in this research. English utterances performed by English lecturers was the data in this research. The result showed that directives types (53%) were the most frequently used while commissive (5%) were a least frequent type. Then the declaration was not found at all.

Next, the previous research was completed by (Rahayu et al., 2018) in finding the types of illocutionary acts and the context behind them in the movie "Mirror Mirror." As a result, five types of illocutionary acts were found using Searle's theory. The type not found was the declaration type. The directives types were the most common, while the commissive types were the least common.

The third was (Rais & Triyono, 2019). The researchers analyzed the illocutionary speech acts based on pragmatics analysis. The data source was one of the video on YouTube. Qualitative descriptive was the type of method chosen in the data analysis process. Then, the finding showed some types of illocutionary

speech acts. There were eighty-three illocutionary acts in which assertive (49%) were the most frequent types and commissive (1%) were the least.

Dewi (2019) also explored about illocutionary speech acts in U.S. online newspaper. Finding the types of illocutionary acts and persuasive strategies that succeed in persuading the reader was the aim of this research. It was found that the type of assertive was used by most of the authors. Then the types of directives follow in the next position.

The fifth research conducted by (Kristina & Ambalegin, 2019). The researchers analyzed the types and the function of illocutionary acts that found on President Obama's Election Night Speech. Observation was the method chosen to collect data. There were 24 illocutionary speech acts that the researchers found in the selected data source. Requesting, promising, asserting, thanking, and apologizing were some of the functions found in this study.

Susri, Ansar, and Muhassin (2020) investigated kinds of speech acts in English translation of the Holy Qur'an. It was a descriptive qualitative research. The purpose of this study was to recognize the types and functions of speech acts in selected data source based on Searle's theory. There were assertive and directives in nine verses consisting of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

The last research was (Annahlia et al., 2020). The objectives of the research was illocutionary speech acts in Zakir Naik's speech. The purpose of this research was to determine the dominant type and function of illocutionary speech acts. The

result of this study was the researchers found the most dominant types of illocutionary speech acts was representative illocutionary acts.

The Searle's theory was used in previous and present research. However, based on the seven previous research, the researcher of this present research found the difference. The researcher chose "Cruella" movie as they had never been analyzed by the previous researchers.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The research was developed through an explanation of Pragmatics as a foundation in the analysis process. It helped the process of data analysis based on the three theories selected in this research. Illocutionary acts are divided into five, namely assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Then the functions of direct and indirect speech acts proposed by (Yule, 1996). The last is the theory of perlocutionary acts by (Leech, 1983). It divided into two, namely intended and unintended perlocutionary acts. The theory was used to analyze the types of illocutionary acts related to the direct and indirect speech acts and perlocutionary acts in the "Cruella" movie 2021.

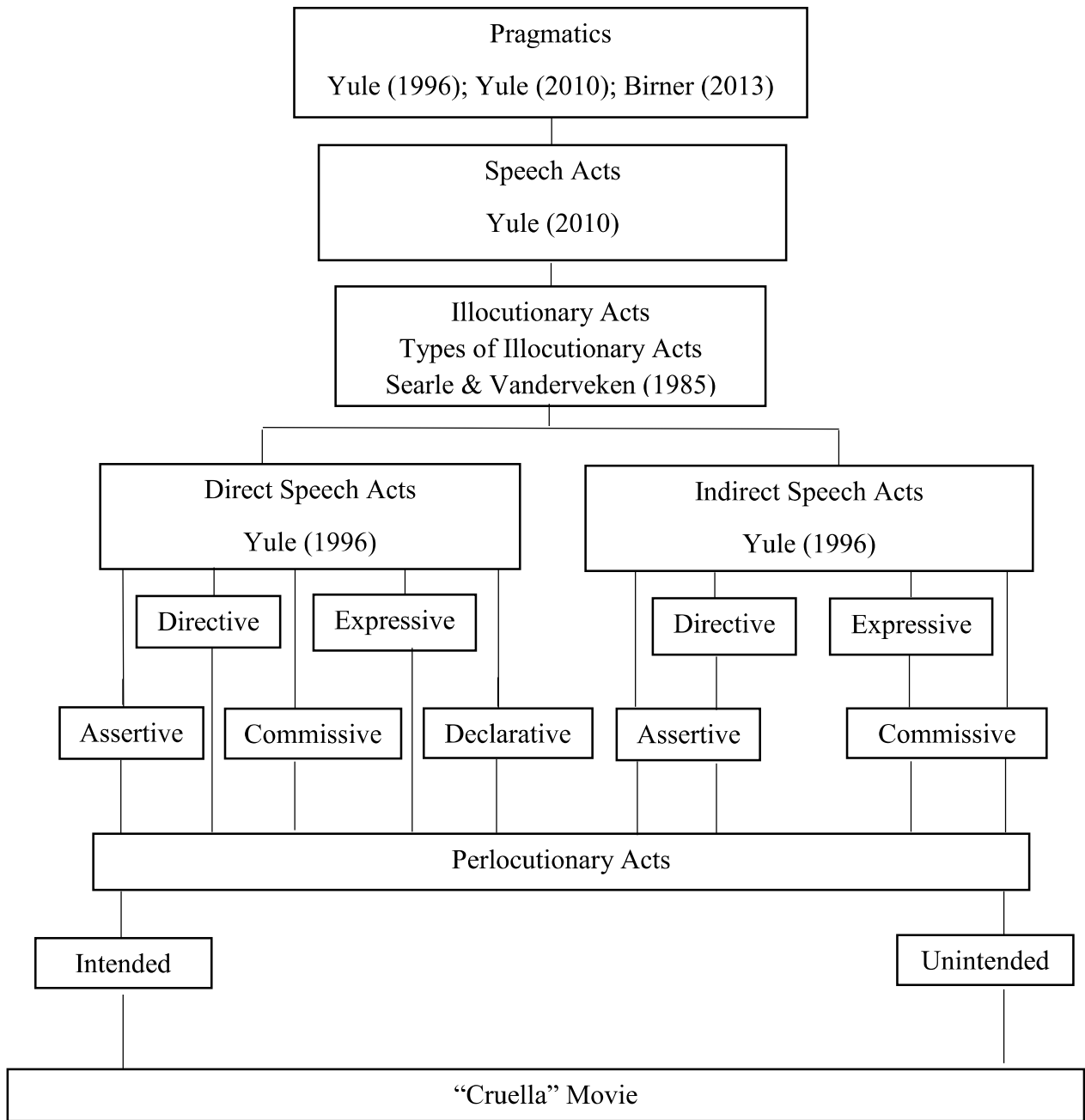


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework