CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

A review of related literature is a detailed review of existing literature related to the topic of the research. This chapter particularly discussed about the objective of the study from expert's theories and earlier studies that were pertinent to the research topic. As for theoretical framework acts as a road map for creating the arguments that was used in this research, which is a foundational assessment of existing theories. Furthermore, the researcher used the theory in order to conduct a good research. The researcher describes all of the existing theories that support this research in the theoretical framework, to demonstrate that the research is based on well-established principles.

2.1   Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics study that concerned with meaning conveyed by the speaker that context of utterance and the intent of speech through the interpretation of the situation of its speech. Yule (1996) emphasized that the study of the relationship between language forms and the people who use them is known as pragmatics. Yule (1996) said this form of research entails the interpretation of what people mean in a given situation and how the situation effects what they say. It entails thinking about how speakers organize what they wish to say in relation to who they are speaking to, where they are speaking, when they are speaking, and under what circumstances they are speaking.

Pragmatics is the study of the speaker's implied meaning in accordance to its context. This study is concerned with the way people use language in different contexts and why they do so. Meanwhile, pragmatics approach is an approach that focuses on implied meaning. Therefore, a pragmatic approach was performed in this research. The aim of this research is to find the types and forms of directive speech acts. Whereas, it can be found by using a pragmatic approach.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

A speech act is a fundamental unit in pragmatics. Austin (1962) declared that speech acts are actions performed by utterances, where saying something is equivalent to doing something. Someone was perform an act in addition to speaking something. Speech acts are classified into three levels or components. The first is locutionary act is an act which refers to the acts of saying a meaningful statement. The second is illocutionary act is an act which refers to performing utterance that subdivided into several types such as directive acts, representative acts, expressive acts, commissive acts, and declarative acts. The last is perlocutionary act is an act which refers to the utterances that influence the hearer to do something that has the impact on the hearer. According to Searle (1968), speech is communication expressed by the speaker to the hearer through utterances. The context of utterances may differ from the illocutionary act or the speaker's intended audience.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the act that performed through utterances in terms to satisfy the speaker's intention (Searle, 1979). Utterances are delivered by the speaker in order to make the hearer understand regarding to the context that is

carried out. Searle (1979) classified the illocutionary act into five types, namely directive, expressive, commisive, assertive, and declarative.

Directive act is the performance of act by speaker in saying something that has intention to make the hearer do something regarding the intention. Ask, request, permit, beg, plead, entreat, advise, order, command, invite, and pray are the types of directive act.

Expressive act refers to utterances that performed by speaker to express his feelings. Types of expressive acts stated by such as thank, congratulate, condole, compliment and so on.

Commissive is one of the types of speech acts that is carried out by the speaker to commit to a certain course of action in the future. This type of acts indicates the speaker's intention to accomplish something in the future. Types of commissive are commit, promise, threaten, swear, accept, consent, offer, bid, assure, warrant, guarantee, vow, contract, refuse, covenant, bet, and pledge.

Assertive is utterance performed by speaker that involves committing themselves to future action. An assertive may be accurate or untrue. Types of assertive are asserting, claiming, predicting, affirming, retelling, informing, concluding, and stating.

Declarative is the utterance that bring about the state of affairs. Types of declaratives are including excommunicating and declaring war.

2.1.3 Directive Illocutionary Acts

Directive acts is one of the illocutionary acts that most frequently used by human in communication. Searle (1979) stated that speaker performs some types of directive acts to persuade the hearer to do something. The use of directive acts

is different regarding on the situation where and to whom the speaker talks. The directive acts are also performed by the characters in the movie as the representation of the real conversation including moving pictures and sounds. In the movie, the role of language is very necessary for the characters to convey their argument. Characters performed utterances based on context and can perform directive acts.

2.1.3.1 Types of Directive Illocutionary Acts

There are several types of directive illocutionary act. According to Searle (1979), those types are ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, and advise. The classifications are as follows.

A. Ask

Asking is one of the types of directive illocutionary act that appeared in the form of question. Basically, this action presented by the speaker to the hearer to get an answer. The reason is that when a speaker gives a question, the speaker wanted to get feedback from the hearer. As stated by (Searle, 1979), directive acts of asking is used to ask a question. Hence, the question is always in directive way. Consequently, the type of asking is uttered to ask a question.

B. Order

Refers to the theory by (Searle, 1979), the speaker does not need the power to influence the hearer to do something. It indicates that everyone has the potential to perform the utterance of order. Furthermore, Martinez (2013) stated that ordering is the act of giving an order by someone gives to influence the hearer to do a certain type of action. An order is performed by the speaker through utterance because the speaker wants the hearer to do the intended action.

C. Permit

Permitting is a directive act used by speaker conveyed through of utterance by asking for a permission. As stated by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), to get a permission to do a certain action, permitting act is used by a speaker. In addition, a speaker who asks permission wants to be permitted to take the action. The utterance is performed by a speaker as the one who needs the permission.

D. Advise

This directive act type refers to the act of giving direction and advice by the speaker. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), advising has a function to make the hearer does the action that a speaker assumes a hearer is interested in. Moreover, the speaker performed the type of advising act to ask the hearer to do the intended action.

E. Request

The type of directive act that has a function to ask for a help referred to as request. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that a request might be granted or declined. In addition, Yule (1996) claimed that requesting involves action that can be rejected by a hearer. In accordance with the definition, when a speaker asks for help, the type of requesting is used.

F. Invite

One of the types of directive act conveyed by a speaker to give an invitation to the hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Inviting is the type of act conveyed through utterance used to formally and respectfully invites the hearer. The performance contains requests for a hearer to do an intended action or visit some locations.

G. Beg

The act of showing polite demand, which demonstrates a strong wasingness, is known as begging. Begging is act performed through utterance by speaker in a nice and respectful way, hoping to get something (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The utterance of begging is usually uttered when a speaker wants the request to be granted.

H. Pray

Praying is one of a type of directive acts that speaker does to ask for something from God (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). In other way, this type is basically used in contexts when a speaker prays. This type is performed to ask for help and give thanks to God.

I. Command

A command has a purpose to make sure that the hearer does as instruct. As stated by (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985), commanding is speaker gives a command with knowing that they have the ability to dominate the hearer.

J. Entreat

The performance of speaker in asking for something to the hearer with sincere request to make the hearer do something really important is known as entreating (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

2.1.3.2 Directive Illocutionary Acts Forms

Aside from the types, directive illocutionary acts also appear in forms. Basically, directive acts also has forms. The forms of directive acts are determined regarding to the way how a speaker presents the directive acts in some situations. Kreidler (1998) stated that there are three forms which are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The more explanation is as follows.

A. Declarative

The form of utterance that is used to declare a statement is called a declarative form. Declarative form used when the speaker declares something in the sentence.

B. Interrogative

Interrogative is a form carried out by a speaker by asking a question to get an answer. This form can appear by the use of auxiliary verb or modal verb and wh-question at the beginning of the sentence. In addition, wh-question is used in an interrogative and contain information as the answer. The appearance of question mark (?) also marks the occurrence of interrogative form.

C. Imperative

The utterance that is used by speaker that has a function to make the hearer do an action is called imperative. A speaker uses imperative sentence if there is an action that needs to be executed by the hearer.

2.2 Previous Research

Sembiring and Ambalegin (2022) investigated the directive act from James Corden's Utterance. Theory by (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) was applied to support this research. This research showed eight command type, six request type, two data of prohibition and question types. There was no result of permission type in the speaker's utterances. The type command was dominant because the speaker owned higher degree compared to the hearer.

Alpin and Elfiondri (2022) examined the type of directive act in the You, Me and Dupree movie. This research used Searle theory in identifying the types of directive act that performed in the movie. To find the types and the forms of directive acts is the goal of this research. The result showed that there are four directive acts found in this research: requesting, asking, suggesting, and commanding. In addition, three forms of utterance also occurred in data which are imperative, interrogative, and declarative. Theory proposed by Searle (1976) was implemented in this research.

Dewi et al. (2021) investigated the types and functions of directive illocutionary act by the characters in the novel of Fifty Shades Freed. This research applied the theory by (Searle, 1979). There are 27 data of directive illocutionary act found in this research result. Ordering type became the type that appeared the most in the novel based on the result of this study.

Muhsen and Smeer (2022) explored the types of speech acts in Reagan's inaugural speech. The theory by Searle (1969) was applied by the researchers to this research in analyzing the speech acts. From total five types of speech act;

directive, assertive, expressive, commisive, and declarative, the result showed that the assertive act occurred as the most frequently used type.

Wisley and Mulatsih (2022) investigated speech acts classification performed by the main character in the Luca movie. This research aimed at determining the pragmatics speech act classification performed by the main character in the Luca movie. This research used a qualitative descriptive method to analyze the data. The researchers analyzed the data based on the theory by Searle (1983). As a result, expressive act holds the top among all the speech acts types with the 26 data found, representative act with 20 data found, the commissive act with 7 data found, while the directive came at 6 data found, and lastly the declaration speech act had no data.

Rein and Junaedi (2022) discussed the types and function of illocutionary act in movie script of Frozen II. The approach in this research is pragmatic, specifically focused on illocutionary act based on Searle theory. In this research, the researchers found that there are five types of illocutionary acts appeared in the movie script of Frozen II: 10 data of representative illocutionary act, 8 data of commissive illocutionary act, 9 data of directive illocutionary act, 7 data of expressive illocutionary act, and 2 data of declaration illocutionary act. Finally, in the conclusion, each type of the illocutionary act in the movie has a different function.

Ndraha et al. (2022) aim to explored the types of "Speech Acts" based on the commentary in Anies Baswedan's Twitter (AB) and the speech acts found specifically in the "Hate Speech" category in Mr. Anies Baswedan's Twitter. This research was using the descriptive qualitative research. The findings of the

research showed that the types of illocutionary acts found on Anies Baswedan's twitter including of assertives, directives, commissives, expressive and declarative. Finally, the research conclude that assertives is the highest frequency that occured in this study that is of 50 percent. Then, it is followed by expressive, directives, declarative, and commissives which occur 28 percent, 15 percent, 5 percent and 2 percent respectively.

Rolandi et al. (2022) aimed at discovering the types of illocutionary acts in "Lean On Me" movie. This research used a descriptive qualitative method. The theory proposed by (Searle, 1979) is conducted in his research. The findings showed that there were five types of illocutionary act in this movie, including assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. This research result indicates that there are total 9 data of the illocutionary act discovered in the Lean On Me movie where 2 data of assertive, 3 data of directive, 2 data of commissive, 1 data of expressive, and 1 data for declarative.

Pratama and Juniartha (2021) investigated a research to discovered the types and functions of directive illocutionary act in the "Maleficent" movie. This research used the theory from (Searle, 1979) perspectives. This research results and findings of showed that there are four of directive illocutionary act types which expressed by the main characters in the Maleficent movie. There are fifty percent of total data of asking act, thirty percent of total data of commanding act, ten percent of total data of requiring act and ten percent of total data of telling act.

Sari and Utomo (2020) discussed the types, forms, and meanings of directive acts which was taken from the speech about corona virus. The data was taken from a YouTube video about the utterances produced by Mr. Joko Widodo.

The researchers applied the theory proposed by Searle (1979). In connection with the findings of types, this research also founds several directive acts types from Mr. Joko Widodo utterances. Plead, ask order, prohibit, and invite are the types that were found in the utterances. The directive acts were essentially produced to persuade someone to take responsibility and beware of the pandemic.

The similarity of the previous and present research is that both implemented theory proposed by Searle (1979). The difference between both researches is based on the data source. The data source of the present research is different from the data source of the previous research. A Netflix Series "Insatiable" was taken to be investigated as the data source of this present research. Additionally, this tv series was chosen considering the series has never been used before in any other previous research as the data source.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

This study used a pragmatic method to analyze the issues. Due to time constraints and limited knowledge of the three dimensions of speech acts, the researcher only focused on illocutionary acts, especially directive acts. The data from this research was also be analyzed and classified into several types of directive illocutionary acts and the forms of directive illocutionary acts using theory proposed by Searle. The researchers selected speech acts as the branch of pragmatics that was discussed in this research.

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│          Pragmatics         │
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│   Yule (1996), Yule (2014)  │
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│          Speech Act         │
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│  Austin (1962), Searle (1979)│
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┌─────────────────────────────┐
│       Illocutionary Act     │
│                             │
│         Searle (1979)       │
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│  Searle and Vanderveken (1985)│
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│              Directive Acts               │
│  Searle (1979), Searle and Vanderveken (1985)│
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The Types of Directive Acts	The Forms of Directive Acts
Searle (1979), Searle and Vanderveken (1985)	

Ask	Permit	Order	Command		Declarative
Advise	Request	Beg	Invite		Interrogative
Plead	Entreat	Pray			Imperative

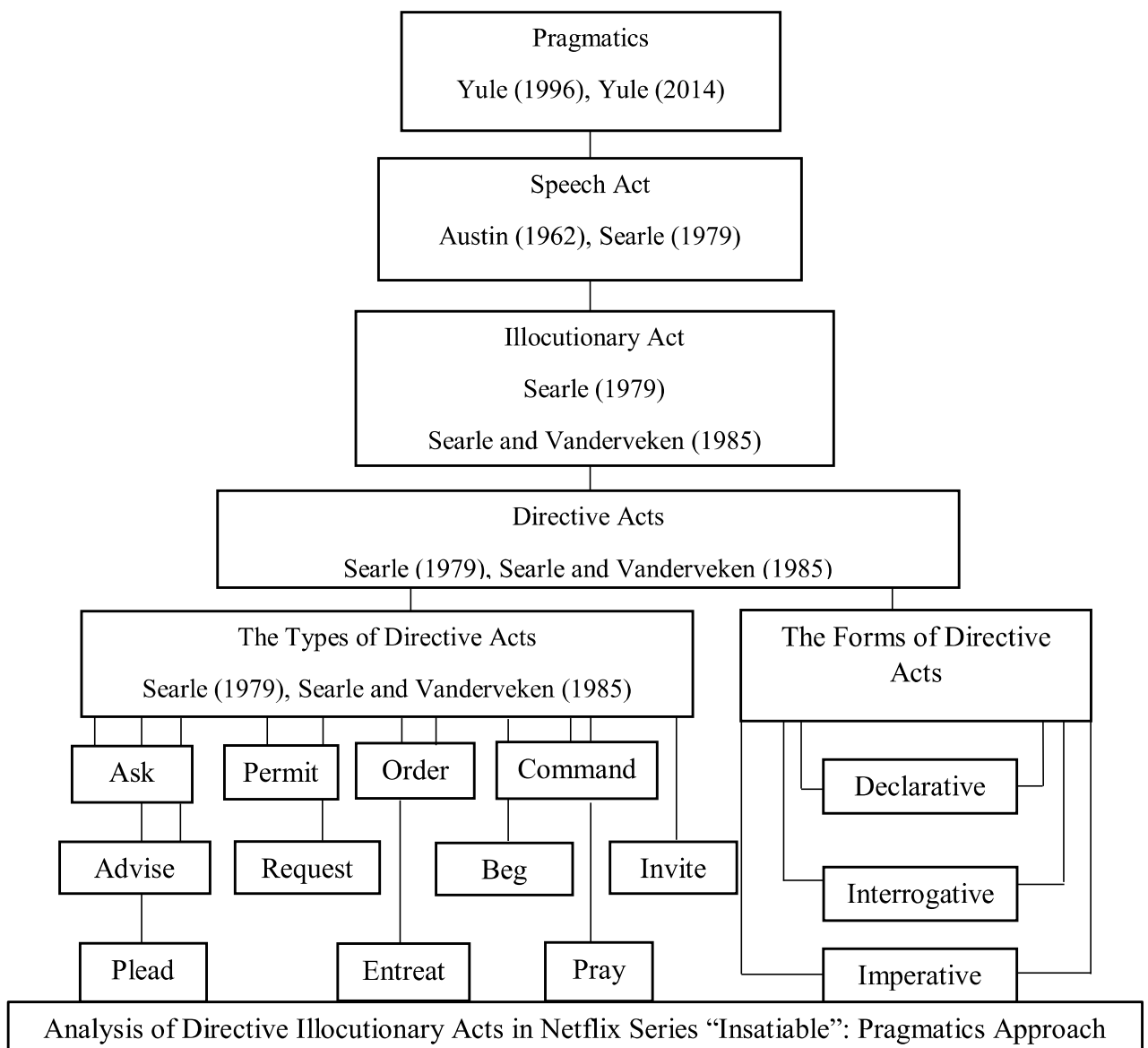Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Netflix Series "Insatiable": Pragmatics Approach

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework