

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL
FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is part of linguistics that studies people's behavior to understand and produce communication behavior in speech situations. According to Griffiths (2006), pragmatics is the research of how speakers produce utterances that can be interpreted and hearers can interpret utterances given by speakers. Pragmatics which is defined by Griffiths explained about hearer who can know the meaning and interpret the utterances given by the speaker. Meanwhile, Birner (2013) introduced pragmatics as the research of language used in a particular context rather than semantics and as the research of meaning based on context rather than literal.

Language is a means of communication in society which can be in the form of spoken or written. Its purpose is to provide information and meaning to be conveyed. In addition to humans also take action from what has been said. In accordance with the research of the experts above, pragmatics consists of an analytical approach to analyzing how humans interpret their language-based actions. Pragmatics also has a goal to learn the meaning of the words that have been spoken according to the context. Meanwhile, speech act is an action that is performed through speaker's utterances. Therefore, pragmatic approach is the approach that will be used to analyze the speech act through the action that is implied in the utterances.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Speech acts are actions that are employed by speakers and hearer with utterances. According to Birner (2013), "speech act is an action where the recipient can determine what kind of action the speaker intended to do an action taken to convey something. Birner's theory explains that speech acts can occur when the listener is able to determine and perform the actions intended by the speaker. After that the resulting utterance can be analyzed at different levels. Yule (1996) stated that the speech acts are used when producing an utterance can be analyzed at three stages. The three stages consist of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

Speaking a certain way, the way words are expressed, and the act of expressing something with a specific meaning is illustrative of locutionary acts. Illocutionary acts are what speakers do with their words that have the power to invite, advice, promise, command, ask sorry and forgive. Perlocutionary acts are the result of words or effects on hearers or hearer reactions such as convincing, persuading, obstructing and misleading. These three utterances are used in analyzing speech made by humans in communicating. Of the three speech acts that contain the most implied meaning from the speech, it is known as the illocutionary act. In accordance with the previous explanation and related to the research topic, this research discusses illocutionary acts related to utterances that have been spoken. There are many theories that examine the illocutionary classification and this research used Searle's theory

2.1.2 Illocutionary Speech Acts

Illocutionary acts are speech act that the speaker performs when he intends to say something in the correct context. It could be said that illocutionary is how people act through language. According to Searle (1979) stated that the illocutionary acts are speech acts that aimed to stated, promise, command, threaten, and conclude, etc., with the meaning contained therein. In addition, Yule (1996) asserted five types of illocutionary acts.

2.1.3 Directive Illocutionary Acts

Essentially, Yule (1996) describes direct dialogue as a direct relationship between structure and function. For example, when the speaker said to someone **“Close the door!”**, The structure he used has a practical use of the statement, and his function is to tell someone to close the door. The relationship between structure and function can be seen from this sentence: direct discourse has a direct connection with structure. So, direct statements are statements that are uttered according to the function of the sentence, such as informative sentences that convey something. The directives here are commonly known as directives that are executed to change what is expected of the speaker.

Meanwhile, Leech (1983) considered that referential speech arises from the construction of S, verbs and Y in O. Here S and O are known as subject and object or speaker and hearer. The verb is then represented as a verb that acts as a command or a request. Y is used here in infinitive sentences, such as demand, demand, supply, order, demand, prohibition, supply. Levinson (1983) stated that added instructions in trying to do something with an address from the speaker. Basically, a directive is a speech that uttered to force the conversation partner to

do something. Actions include consultation, request, invitation, online, request, ban, coercion, invitation, order, permission, offer, request, offer. Commands can be executed in three ways: imperative, declarative and interrogative. Consistent with the discussion above, it is clear that using directive action helps the speaker move the hearer into action. As agreed by Alston (2000) conducted that the directives are usually made to direct or influence the interlocutor to take action. In addition, directed action is correlated with the intention that the speaker wants to make to the hearer. The intention of the speaker here can determine the type and form of directive action.

2.1.3.1 Types of Directive Illocutionary Acts

Yule (1996) stated that a directive is a type of speech act that the speaker said while expecting the hearer to act to it. They expressed what the speaker wants through words consisting of command, order, request, suggestion and advice.

a. Command

According to Kreidler (1998) a Command is effective when the speaker has the higher power or position against the other person.

Example:

“What are you doing put your rifle in your back down and we're gonna be dead in a minute anyway” (Silaen, et al, 2022)

The bold part of the utterance by Maleficent above was identified as a command. It is called command, because the speaker which in this case Maleficent, asked the hearer to return something that he stole, which means Maleficent expect the hearer to do that for her.

b. Order

Order is a state to ask someone to do something. This statement is made by a well-organized person who has the authority to process the situation. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), an order is performed without the speaker having power to do so.

Example:

“Come on help me get all the girls together”(Andari, Candra, & Putri, 2021).

The speech uttered by the speaker above is an act of ordering, in which the speaker asks the hearer to help him gather all the girls. Hearing what the speaker said, the hearer agreed and followed what the speaker ordered.

c. Request

Request is a condition to ask someone to do something politely and formally. According to Kreidler (1998) request is self-realization according to what the speaker wants the hearer to do or not do.

Example:

Arthur : “You know, I do stand-up comedy. **You should maybe come see** a show sometime”
Shopie : “I could do that” (Sitanggang & Afriana, 2022)

Arthur tried inviting Shopie to one of his gig in a cafe. Arthur’s utterance is a type of invitation. Arthur said “come”, which are typical verb of invitation. The utterance is included in the request of directive action.

d. Suggestion

According to Kreidler (1998) suggestion is an utterance that spontaneously spoken by the speaker. This allows the hearer to choose whether to accept or reject what is suggested to them. Suggestions can be a part of advice, the

difference is that suggestions can be accepted or rejected by hearer but suggestions are sayings which can be best for hearer to do.

Example:

“That’s extremely rude. **Don’t listen to him**, Balthazar. You’re classically handsome.”(Biatrik, Natsir, & Kuncara, 2020)

It was identified that the bold part of Maleficent's utterance above was a suggestion in directive speech to get Balthazar, the hearer, to ignore the human statement about its appearance by complimenting him.

e. Advice

Advice is the best thing one can do to given someone an idea. According to Kreidler (1998) advice is an utterance we make to others to give our opinion about what they should or should not do.

Example:

“**I think we should have them just in case. But be careful.**”(Virginia & Ambalegin, 2021)

The utterance is spoken during a phone call between the speaker and the hearer. The speaker starts the conversation by asking about the passport. The speaker then tells the hearer to bring their passport, in case the hearer needs to come later. The above quote gives advice to the hearer. Therefore, words are is considered as advice of directive speech action.

2.1.3.2 Sentence Form

Every directive speech act has a form as well. One factor that distinguishes directive acts from each other is the manner in which they are performed. Directive speech acts can be classified as imperative, interrogative, and declarative, according to Kreidler (1998)

A. Declarative

Declarative sentences are employed when the speaker tells anything in the sentence (Kreidler, 1998). It denotes that a speaker will make a statement to an interlocutor using this style. The sentence should begin with a subject in order to demonstrate that it involves a statement. According to Kreidler (1998), a statement typically consists of a subject, verb, and object and may be followed by a complement or an adverbial phrase. It means that the topic should come first in a declarative phrase.

Meanwhile, the form used to make a statement is known as declarative (Yule, 1996). This highlights the fact that a declarative sentence includes a point the speaker wants to get across. To put it another way, a speaker used a declarative sentence when they include a declaration. Following utterance shows the forms declarative is “**You can do whatever you want guys**” (Putri & Skolastika, 2022). This utterance is included in the declarative form. The reason is the utterance is a statement that functions to convey that the hearer can do whatever he wants. In addition, the speech uttered by the speaker also serves to state a point of view or fact.

B. Interrogative

A speaker typically used an interrogative statement to pose a query. According to Kreidler (1998), an interrogative statement is one that looks to be a question. To elicit a response, it begins with a WH-question and a modal verb. The phrase can be used to pose a query that contains a demand. A request can be made in a courteous manner by beginning it with a modal verb. Furthermore, if the word "or" or a question word—in particular, what, where, why, when and how—is included in the speech, it is considered a question. (Kreidler, 1998).

According to this definition, an expression is classified as a question if it contains the word "or," which the speaker employs to provide the hearer with a choice.

According Yule (1996), the question text is used when the speaker wants to ask a question. Therefore, when the speaker utterance needs an answer from the speaker, the speaker used an interrogative sentence. Commonly, the interrogative sentence ends with a question mark (?). With reference to the above explanation, it is described that the inquiry is made using an interrogative sentence. One of the utterances from interrogative is as follows. **“Can we please do it outside?”** (Baeha & Elfiondri, 2021). This utterance includes interrogative speech because it is a speech that resembles a question and ends with a question mark (?). Therefore, the utterance includes form of interrogative.

C. Imperative

The imperative form is a sentence intended to cause others to take action. Kreidler (1998) said that the decree clause commonly used to request an action. It shows that that the speaker used a dictation phrase when there is an action that the interlocutor needs to perform. Also, the imperative phrase that expresses the request should not start with a modal verb. It makes it clear that the terms of the order are used for warnings, invitations, petitions, and judgments.

By using the implied phrase, the speaker can have someone do something or have someone do something. A command phrase indicates a request or request to someone else to do something about the speaker's intentions. When the speaker wants to take a particular action, the speaker emits a compelling sentence. The utterance from imperative is **“You ought to be the first hand to rise in the class next time”**(Fitria 2019). The utterance is included in the form of imperative. The

reason is, in this conversation the speaker wants the hearer to be the first to raise their hand in class the next time.

2.2 Previous Research

In conducting this research, research requires other studies that have been executed by other researcher. Wijaya & Helmie (2019) examined the directive speech acts in the script of a movie. The research method used is the qualitative method. This research used the theory of Searle (1979) and Yule (1996) as an expert opinion. And the research results showed that as many as 40 speech acts were identified. The most common speech act was the phrase without suggestive and directive speech (3.50%). The rarely occurring phrases are directing speech acts of the order (0.0%).

Biatrik et al., (2020) analyzed the types of speech acts in Maleficent. In this research, the researcher used the theory of Searle (1979) and Jakobson (1960). The method used is a qualitative method, because words are used as data. The research results contain five types of directive speech acts and three language functions. The five types of directive speech acts are command, invite, forbid, ask, and suggest. Of these five types, the command is the most commonly spoken type. Meanwhile, the three linguistic functions in the Malfeasant directive are expressive, conative, and referential.

An analysis of directive speech acts was conducted by R. T. Sari & Mubarak (2020) in a Netflix series. The purpose of this research was to determine what kind of directive speech act I used in the movie based on Ibrahim's theory. Based on the expressions in the film, the researcher collected data using qualitative methods. Upon completion of the survey, 35 records were found,

including 7 records for requests, 11 records for questions, 9 records for requirements, and 2 records for prohibitions, 1 record for permissives, and five records for recommendations. As a result of this research, it was found that questions were commonly used in executive speech acts.

Virginia & Ambalegin (2021) examined the types of directive speech acts in the protagonist of the movie *I Care a Lot*. The research methods used were observational and nonparticipative techniques. Then, this research also used pragmatic identity and pragmatic competence in equalization to analyze the data. This research used Searle's theory (1979) and results showed that there are 15 directive speech acts in the movie. There are 5 data with questions, 4 data with orders, 3 data with authorization, 1 data with advice, 1 data with questions and 1 data with invitation. The type of question is the type that often appears in the movie *I Care a Lot*, which is 5 data.

It was Fitrie et al., (2021) who analyzed the directive speech acts in the movie *Among Us*. To analyze and discuss directive speech acts, this research utilized Searle's theory. The research was conducted using a descriptive qualitative method. Throughout movies, directive speech acts appear in five different forms: requests (26%), questions (53%), orders (7%), permits (4%) and prohibitions (10%). The directive language act question is the one that appears most often in the movie

Oktaviani et al. (2021) investigated the dominant directive illocutions used in the movie *me before you*. The results of the research showed that there are six directives in this movie. Some were advised (36%), ordered (24.5%), pleaded

(22%), admonished (10%), urged (5%) and ordered (2.5%). The guideline advising the speech act is the most dominant that we find in this movie.

A research of directive speech acts was conducted by Sembiring & Ambalegin (2022) in "The late Late Show with James Corden" talk show. This research was conducted using pragmatic identity method and competence in equalizing technique. The researcher concluded from the results of the research that the characters in the talk show produced 18 directive speech acts. The command has 8 data, 6 data of request, 2 data of prohibition, and 2 data of question. Command has the most occurrences because the host needs to command the show, which means that he has more power over the guests.

Efforts have been made to apply the theory developed by Searle (1979) and Yule (1996) in previous and current research. It is the source of the data that differs. Research data in this research was collected from a movie entitled "Luca," which was used for research purposes. Using this movie as a data source was chosen because there has not been previous research on it.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

As part of this research, a pragmatic approach was taken to analyze the data. Specifically, this research examines directive acts. This research examined the types and forms of directive documents in the movie "Luca". Types of directive acts were determined based on the Yule (1998) theory of directive acts. Among the types are command, requesting, advising, suggesting, and ordering. In the meantime, Kreidler's (1998) theory is used as a method for finding out the forms of directive acts. Imperatives, interrogatives, and declaratives are the three

forms. In order to analyze the film "Luca", both theories are applied. Following is a framework that relates the approach to the discussion.

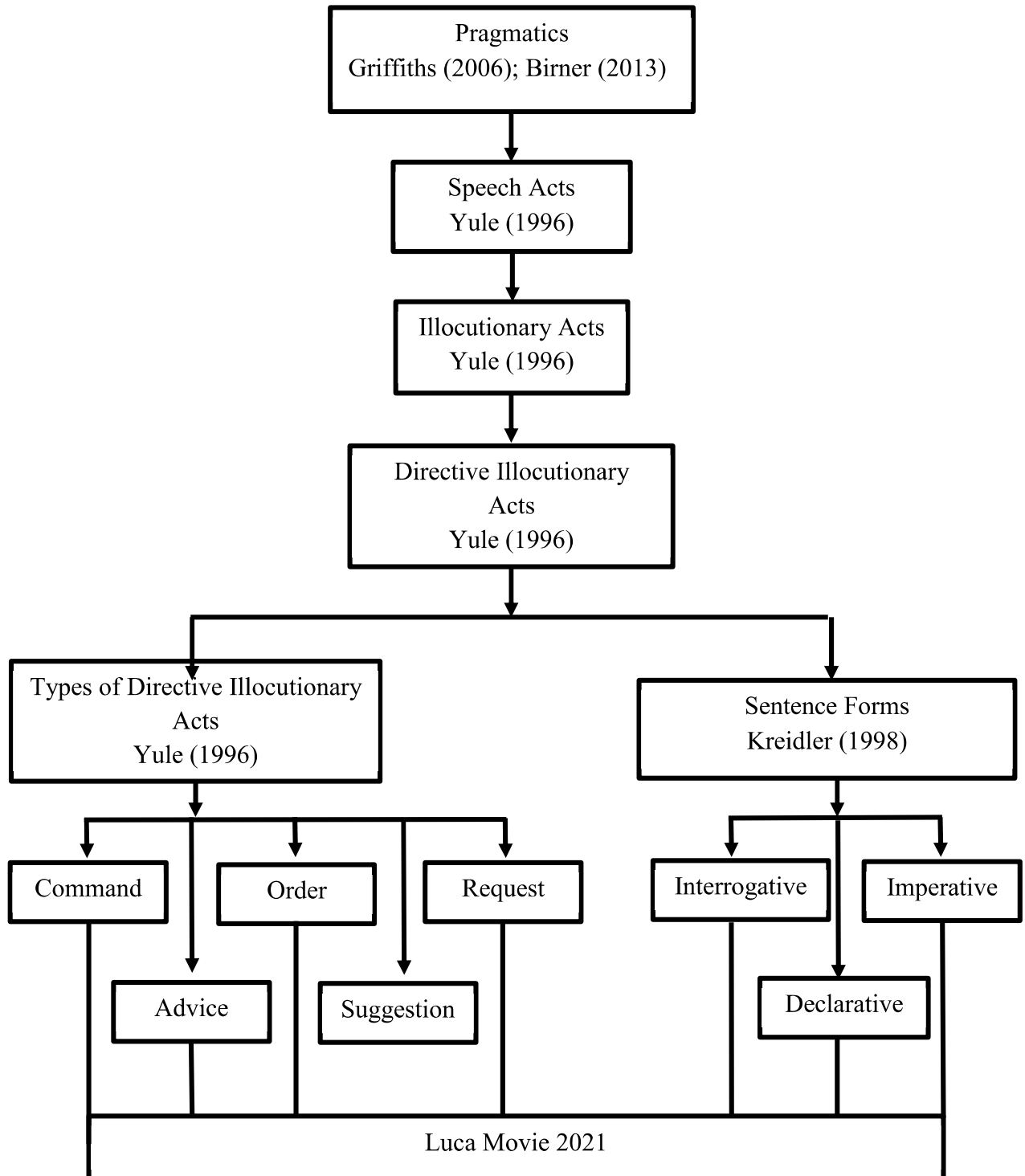


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework