

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter researcher review some theories that related to this research. The theories that reviewed in this chapter used as the guidance by the researcher in analyzed data in chapter four.

#### **2.1. Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic study that study about implicit meaning. According to Yule (1996) there are some points of pragmatics. First, Yule describe pragmatics as the study of meaning that do by the speaker and the hearer. Second, pragmatics is the study of meaning where the meaning is related to the context. Third, pragmatics is study how the speaker's utterance be interpreted by the hearer. Fourth, pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. In other hand, we can assume pragmatics is a study of implicit meaning which is when the speaker and the hearer communicated they need to understand about the context.

In addition, Mey in Widowati (2012) see the pragmatics as the study of language based on context in society. And also, Levinson in Widowati (2012) stated that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which study about the use of language in communication. In other hand, pragmatics is study meaning of language which is how speaker produces an utterance and delivered the intention to listener, and how the listener interpret the utterance based on the context.

### **2.1.1. Context**

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in language based on the context. According to Leech in Widowati (2012) stated that context influences the hearer in understanding the meaning of the utterance said by the speaker. Context is used by the speaker and the hearer to interpret the meaning. With context, the hearer easier to understand the speaker needs.

### **2.1.2. Speech Act**

Speech acts are one of pragmatics scope that usually used by people in communication. Speech acts are an utterance spoken in actual communication situation. Austin in Rumaira (2015) stated that speech act is an action that do based on produces an utterance. Meanwhile, Birner in Rumaira (2015) stated that speech act is when the speaker produces an utterance it means the listener must do something refer to the speaker's utterance. In other hand, speech acts are the activity which the speaker produces utterance and the listener performed the utterance based on what speaker said.

The term of speech acts for the first time was pioneered by John Langshaw Austin in 1962. Austin was a British philosopher of language that divided speech acts into three levels. There are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In 1969, another expert Searle divided one of level of speech act that called illocutionary act into five categories. Searle who known as American philosopher divided illocutionary act into commissive, directive, expressive, assertive, and declarative. Directive is one of five categories that people like to use in

communication. In directives there are some acts that called as request, command, advise, invite, and so on.

### 2.1.3. Austin Classification

In 1962 John Austin who known as father of speech act divided speech acts into three levels, such as:

#### 1. Locution act

Locution act is the first level of speech acts. locution act refers to the real meaning of utterance that uttered by the speaker. Austin in Wardani (2011) stated that a locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. In addition Wijaya in Nugroho (2011) states the act of saying something is called locutionary. In other hand, locutionary act is an act that produce language that contains something in it. The example of locution act is” *The room is hot*”. From the utterance above, the utterance refers to the temperature. The utterance above means the temperature in the room is hot.

#### 2. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is the second level of speech acts. Illocutionary act refers to the speaker intention in uttering the words. According to Austin in Nugroho (2011) stated that illocutionary is the act by the speaker uttering the word. In illocutionary act there are some acts that used by people, there are request, command, offer, promise, thanking and so on. The aim of illocutionary act is not about the speaker’s uttering but

illocutionary is about doing something. Because of that, illocutionary acts is known as an act by doing something. The example of illocutionary acts is *“The room is hot”*. That utterance is not mean about the temperature, but through that utterance means the speaker wants the hearer to doing something. For example because of the room is hot the speaker wants the hearer to turn on the AC.

### 3. Perlocutionary acts

The third level of speech act is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is refers to the effect of utterance that uttered by the speaker. Perlocutionary act is used by speaker to influence the hearer through the utterance that speaker said. perlocutionary act is the effect of illocutionary act that make the hearer to do something. in other hand, perlocutionary act is the act that create from the effect from the speaker by uttering something that contain illocutionary act. The example of perlocutionary act is *“The room is hot”*. If the utterance analyze by locutionary the utterance refers to the temperature of the room. And also, if the utterance analyze from illocutionary the utterance has meaning to the hearer for doing something. But, if the utterance analyze from perlocutionary act the effect or the action that the hearer do base on the utterance that uttered by the speaker is called perlocutionary act.

#### 2.1.4 Searle Classification

In 1969, Searle classified one of three levels of speech acts that is illocutionary acts into five categories, as follows:

1. Representative

Representative is the first categories by Searle. Representative is a kind of speech act that states what speaker believes to be case or not.

2. Directive

The second category of illocutionary by Searle is known as directive. Directive act is known as an act which used by the speaker to influence the hearer to do something.

3. Commissive

Commissive is the third category by Searle. In this type, the speaker use commissive acts it means the speaker will do some future action.

4. Expressive

The fourth category is known as expressive. Expressive is an act which is states what speaker's feels.

5. Declaration

The fifth category is declarative. Declaration is a kind of speech acts that change the situation via the speaker's utterance.

### **2.1.5 Request**

In communication, people usually make conversation that contained request and command in they utterance. According to Trosborg in Yulianto (2013) an illocutionary act that the speaker makes a request and the speaker wants the hearer to do something which the action do by the hearer is advantage to the speaker is known as request act.

### 2.1.5.1 Types of Request

#### 1. Indirect Request

In indirect request there are two strategies, the first strategies is mild hints and the second strategies is strong hints. Mild hints strategies the speaker wish is not partially mentioned. Meanwhile the strong hints strategies the speaker wish can be partially mentioned. The example of mild hints is I have to go now (The situation is the speaker wants the hearer give him an umbrella, because the speaker wants to go but there is rainy). Meanwhile the example of strong hints is I have to go now, but I forgot to bring my umbrella (The speaker wants the hearer lend him an umbrella).

#### 2. Conventionally Indirect (Hearer-Oriented Conditions)

In this type, request based on hearer-oriented conditions is describe the hearer in the level to decide whether the speaker's request or wish will be do or not by the hearer. Indirect request based on hearer-oriented conditions consist of two strategies, such as:

- a. The first strategies consist of ability statement, willingness statements, and permission statements.
- b. The second strategies consists of Suggestory Formulae.

#### 3. Conventionally Indirect (Speaker-Based Conditions)

Conventionally indirect based on speaker conditions is make the speaker focus on the speaker's conditions. It means that the speaker conditions

is more important than the hearer conditions. There are two strategies in this types:

- a. The first strategies is wishes or desires strategy.

For example: I would like to invite you to come to my birthday party tonight.

- b. The second strategies is needs or demands strategy.

For example: I need to invite you to come to my birthday party tonight.

#### 4. Direct Request

The last type of request is direct request. Direct request is happens when the speaker make the request in explicit way. Direct request consists of two strategies, such as:

- a. Obligation statements. For example: You must/have to eat with me now.
- b. Performatives category. This strategy is divided into two strategies, there are hedged performatives and hedged performatives.

For example: I would like to ask you to have dinner with me tonight. (Hedged performatives). I ask you to have dinner with me tonight. (Unhedged performatives)

#### 2.1.6 Commands

Commands act is one of directives act used by people in communication. Commands act usually used by people as the way to get someone to do something.

### 2.1.6.1 Forms of Commands

According to Holmes in Wdowati (2012) there are some categories of form of commands, such as :

#### 1. Imperatives

Imperatives is a verb that used to give command, instruction, warning, advice and request. In this categories there are six structural of directive in the form imperative.

##### a. Base form of verb

The first form of verb is known as the base form of verb. The example of base form of verb are “Raise your hand” and “Speak up”. From the example the words Raise and put are verb.

##### b. You + imperatives

Imperatives is a verb that can use to give a command. The example of you + imperatives “You look there” and “You put the guns down”.

##### c. Present participle

The form of verb that ends with –ing is known as Present participle. The example of present participle Present participle is the form of verb that ends in –ing. For example, “Looking at him” and “Running to there”. The words look and run are verb.

##### d. Verb ellipsis

Leaving out of a word or word form of verb is known as verb ellipsis. For example, “Hands up” and “Now this one”.

e. Imperative + modifier

Modifier is a word or phrase, such as “please”, address forms, and modal tags.

f. Let + first person pronoun

A word used in a place of a noun or noun phrase is known as pronoun. The example of Let + first person pronoun are “Let’s do it” and “Let’s get it”.

## 2. Declaratives

In declarative form there are two variants of directive speech acts, such as:

a. Embedded agent

In this category declarative is identified by the fact of activity that expressed explicitly in clause. In this category the main clause was begin by ‘I want’ or ‘I’d like’. The example of this category is “I want you to write a poem”.

b. Hints

In this category, hints needed the hearer to understand about the context and the meaning of speaker utterance. For example, “Nelson, stand up!”.

## 2.2 Previous Research

Researches about speech act have done before. So, in this previous study the researcher took some journal about speech act. The first research is from Manda, Dewi, Beratha, & Netra (2017) journal. The title of the journal was Speech Acts Found in the movie “Fast and Furious 7”. The previous research has different with the previous now, that is about the object and analysis. The previous research took the data from the movie “Fast and Furious 7” meanwhile the researcher now is analyzing the data from Rampage movie. The previous research analyzed illocutionary act in general, as for the researcher now is analyzing the specific one, there are request and command of illocutionary act.

The second journal is from Kang et al. (2013). In their international journal entitled Hierarchical speech-act classification for discourse analysis. The study was about the classification of speech act that used to dialogue understanding system. This research previous research has different with the research now, that is the approach. This research use “pragmatics” approach, meanwhile the previous one used “syntax” approach. And then, the previous research is analyzed about the classification of speech act, meanwhile the researcher now is analyzing about the types and form of request and command.

Another analysis is from Shahidi & Akbari (2013). The title of the journal was “Delving into speech act of request of Iranian Turkish informants”. The researcher has different from the researcher now. The previous research is took the data from Iranian Turkish informants,, meanwhile the researcher now is taking the data from utterance that uttered by character in Rampage movie. The previous

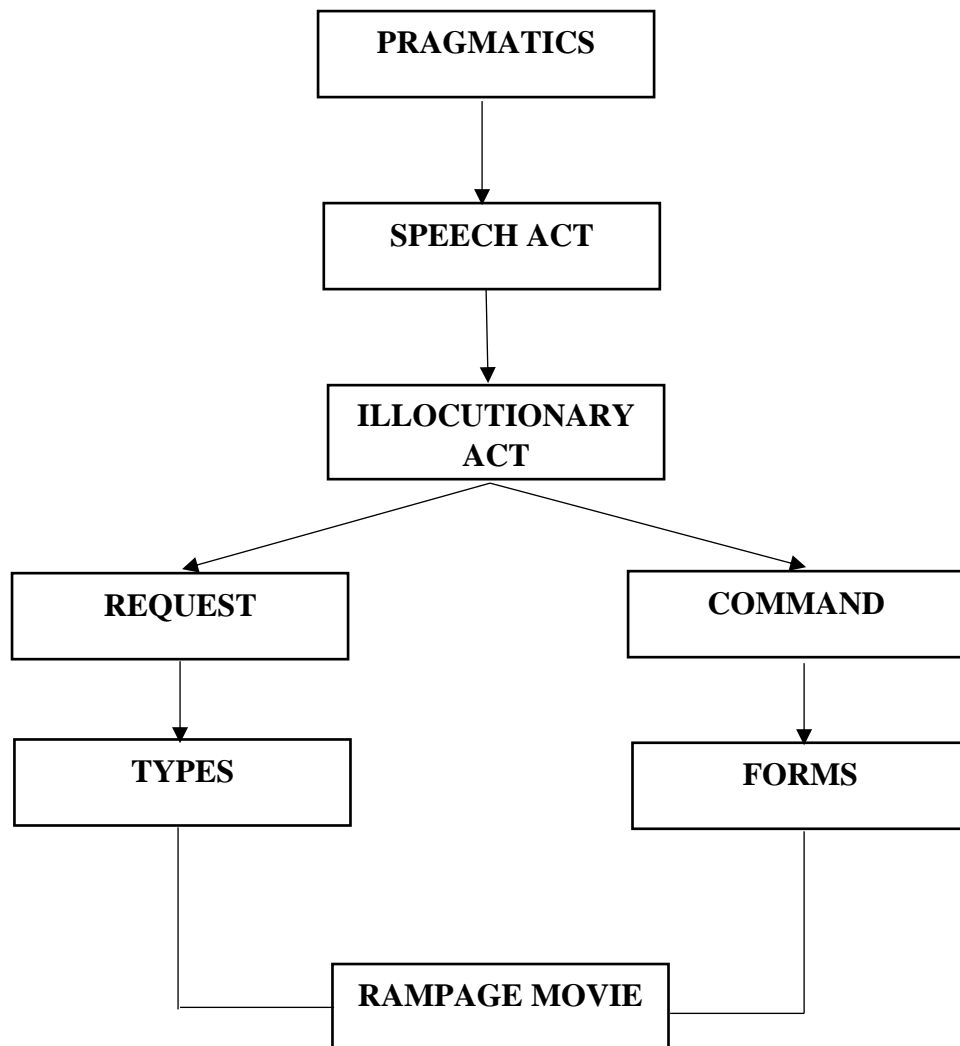
research used the politeness strategies by Brown and Levinson in their research, but the researcher now used the theory from Trosborg and Holmes in doing the analysis.

The fourth research about speech act is from Eddin & Ahmed (2017). The title of the journal was “A Sociolinguistic Study of Speech Act Realization Patterns in Jordanians’ Facebook Status Updates”. The differences of the previous research and the researcher now are from the source data and the approach. The previous research took the data from social media that is Facebook, meanwhile the researcher now took the data from the movie. As for, the previous research used sociolinguistics approach in their analysis, but the researcher now used pragmatics approach in analysis.

The last analyzing about speech act took from Tabatabaei & Samiee (2013) journal. The title of the journal was “Transfer of Requestive Speech Act from L1 to L2 in Iranian EFL Learners. The previous research has different analysis with the researcher now. The previous research analyzed about request strategies in Iranian EFL learners meanwhile the researcher now is analyzing the types of request of illocutionary act.

From the previous researchers above we know that research about speech act already be done by many previous research. But from the five previous research about speech act there are so many differences between the previous research and the previous now. The difference that researcher found between the previous research and the researcher now are about the approach, the source of data and the theory.

### 2.3 Theoretical Framework



**Figure 2.1** Theoretical Framework

From the theories that has been described above, the researcher describe the problems of this research using theoretical framework. From the theoretical framework above, this research is analyze request and command in *Rampage movie*. As for, the researcher analyze the types of request in Rampage movie and the forms of command in Rampage movie.