

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, the researcher presents some related theories that will be used in analyzing the data.

Pragmatics

Pragmatics is study about meaning related to context. Yule (2010) stated that Pragmatic is the branch of study that concerned with the study of meaning as communication by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) as cited in. It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. It means that pragmatic is study about context that what the speaker says and listener listens. The context must be understood by speaker and listener.

Here, the speaker and listener have a background knowledge is same. For the example : Context: In the campus, there are students and lecturer in the class. Suddenly the door was knocked by the student.

Lecturer : what time is it?

The student : sorry sir, my motorcycle was broken and I brought to bikeshop.

From the conversation above that conclude the speaker and listener have a background knowledge was same and understand about context. Pragmatic is also the linguistic part related to contextual meaning and speaker. Yule (2010) also explained about areas that pragmatics is concerned with, firstly pragmatics is the

study of speaker meaning. In this case, Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. In this context, pragmatics focus on the ability to use language related to communication. Pragmatics is an important study in communication, because pragmatics learn about language and contextual meaning. When people communicate with others, they not only consider how to use language, but also consider the context in which the language used. It means that the use of language can affect the implicit or true meaning depends of context.

Speech Act

Speech acts is one part of pragmatics. Speech acts is utterances to state that the intentions of the speaker are known to the listener. Speech acts also is utterances made as part of social interaction. Searle stated that the study of meaning should not be concentrated on the bald statement taken out of context because language in speech is used for many functions such as promises, invitations, and requests and so on. In some cases we use speech to perform an action as cited in Hasan (2015). It means that the speaker does not only speaking but the speaker does action to build speech act.

For example: context: this is Lida's birthday.

Lida : Can you join to my party birthday?.
Feky : Yes I can

Based on example it can be classified to speech act as requesting. The speaker request to listener to come in her birthday party. Related to speech act is act of communication that express those intentions.

Types Of Speech Act

Based on Searle (1969) speech act included to three types, the types are locutionary act (the act of saying), illocutionary act (the act of doing something), and perlocutionary act (the act of affecting saying).

Locutionary act

Locutionary act is the act of saying something. Locutionary act has a literal meaning, for example: "It is hot here". Based on the example meaning its location relates to the temperature of the air in that place. Another example "I am hungry", based on the example someone interprets "I" as the first single person (the speaker), and "hungry" refers to "empty stomach and needs to be filled in", without intending to ask for food. In other words, locutionary acts is acts that state something in the sense of "saying" or speech acts in the form of meaningful and understandable utterances.

Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is the act doing of something. It means that the speaker expresses something using utterance, which makes the speaker act in accordance with what is spoken. For the example "it is hot here", the meaning of the utterance may be a request to open the window, or if the utterance is repeated, it may signal a complaint. Another example in the house "it is almost seven o'clock". The utterance above when spoken by a mother to her son in the morning. In addition to providing information about time, also contains action that remind the her son must go to school, therefore her son will answer maybe like "yess mom I almost done".

Types of Illocutionary act

SearleR (1968) classified five types of illocutionary act. It is consist of declarative, assertive, expressive, commissive, and directive.

1. Declarative

Declarative is the utterance used to change the situation based on the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed. Here are the examples of declarative acts: resign, dismiss, declare, name, open, and consecrate. For the example: in the context: at restaurant, Dave waited his girlfriend. Suddenly, he met his old friend. Dorfman (2013) the title is Anger managementmovie.

Dr. B : who's that? She making fun of me?
Dave : No, that's mygirlfriend.

Based on the example dave declared to his friend that she is a girlfriend, so his friend did not to disturb her.

2. Assertive

Assertive is the utterance used to bind the speaker believe in the truth conveyed. Here are the examples of assertive acts: suggesting, stating, complaining, claiming, and informing.

Dr B : I am his anger management therapist. You're in anger
management?
Dave : Temporarily, yeah.

Dorfman (2013) the title is Anger management movie.

Based on the example, Dave recommended by his friend Frank to go to a good doctor therapist according Frank. So, He went to the doctor's office. The doctor said that he was his therapist. The doctor statement was fact, so it includes to Assertive act.

3. Expressive

Expressive is a form of speech that serves to express or show the psychological attitudes of the speaker of a situation. It means that in which speaker produced the utterance to express his/her feeling. Here are the example of expressive acts: thanking, congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, praising, condoling. For the example:

“congratulation”.

Based on the example the utterance that produced by the speaker express feeling congratulate for successfull in her/his life.

4. Commisive

Commisive is form of speech that serves to declare promises or offers. It means that the utterance shows the commitment of speaker about some future. Here, the example of commisive acts: promising, swearing, and offering something.

Dave : I don't want to be that angry guy anymore. I wanna change. If you give me a chance I can show you that I got the guts to stand up for what I believe in. And I believe in us, Linda
Linda : (speechless)

Dorfman (2013) the title is Anger management movie

The dialogue between Dave and Linda above illustrated commisive illocutionary act that is promising. The conversation between Dave and Linda happened when Dave promised to Linda to become a good people.

5. Directive

Directive is form of speech in which the speech is intended to make an impact so that the hearer takes action. It means that the utterance also had a

function to make the listener doing something as the speaker said is called as directive. Here the types of directive act: request, command, advice, forbidding and suggestion.

Dave : Can I talk to you alone, please?
Linda: Sure you can.

Dorfman (2013) the title is Anger management movie.

The dialogue between Dave and Linda happened when Dave requested to Linda to talk about something. The conversation above indicated to directive illocutionary acts which were requested.

a. Types of Directive act

Searle (2018) classified types of Directive act, there are:

1) Request

Searle stated that defined request as a directive illocution that allows for the possibility of refusal. Requesting performatives include: ask, beg, implore, insist, invite, petition, plead, pray, solicit, summon, tell, and urge as cited in Suci (2003). Another meaning of request is the act where the speaker to do something in normal situation. By making a request, the speaker believes that hearer can take action.

Context: In the office Dave went to Linda, he wanted asked a something.

Dave : **Can I talk to you alone, please?**
Linda: Sure you can.

Dorfman (2013) the title is Anger management movie.

The dialogue between Dave and Linda happened when Dave requested to Linda to talk about something. The conversation above indicated to directive illocutionary acts which were requested.

2) **Command**

Searle stated that command is to direct someone with invoking a position of authority or power commits the speaker to not giving the speaker option of refusal. This type of directive act includes: big, charge, demand, dictate, instruct, order, prescribe, and require as cited in Aziz et al (2017). Command also means that the speaker makes the hearer to do or not something. Usually command in directive act is a sentence type in communicating that is used primarily to express such illocutionary acts and is described as having imperative form.

Context: At home, his friends went to his house, he saw his sister and he said.

Friend :Pena! **Look! Your sister's back.** I got Casper in my clothes!

Pretty good.

Dave : Thanks, baby. I'll killyou!

The conversation happened when his friend came to Dave house. His friend saw his sister and his friend said Look! Your sister back. Dave said I'll kill you!.

The dialogue illustrated of directive act which were command.

3) **Advice**

Searle stated that advice is a weak directive whose illocutionary force is to suggest a future action to the hearer that the adviser believes will benefit the hearer as cited in Suci (2003). Similar with request, advice is the act of the speaker intends for the hearer to make action in future. Eventhough the speaker gives advice to tell about what action is best to them, not the act to tell about what should they do.

Context: At home, the parents went a house and meet their children

Mother : (see the rapot) why the rapot is so bad?

Rita : I'm sorry mom. I will studyhard

Mother : Rita, **you should study hard. Many people wants like you, can study, can go to school so you must be preapare your future.**

The conversation above often occur between parents and children where parents advise their children to be active and respect about future. The utterance included to directive speech act which is advising.

4) Offer

When speaker offers something to the listener, in this case there is directive action against the speaker and the listener. The offer has 4 parts, namely: gift offers, assistance offers, food / beverage offers and opportunity offers. Something that is offered primarily as a gift or donation. For the example:

Context: The bell is ringing, the student went to canteen

Lida : I want to buy the cake, but the cake has done

Feky : **(listen to Lida) Do you want my cake? I have two cakes**

Here the speaker said that she wanted the cake, and the listener listened that the speaker wanted, so that the listener offered her cake and gave to the speaker.

The dialogue used directive act included to offered.

5) Question

When speaker act the action to make the listener give an order to get reply, answer or information. It can be seen the example in the below:

Anna : How are you, how are you doing?

Jimmy : I am great baby, are you honey you had baby since the last,
what did you name him?

Anna : Jack.

The conversation above happened the first Anna asked about the condition of Jimmy. Jimmy replied the question with saying I am great baby, and the second Jimmy back to ask Anna about her condition and her baby name. Anna answered

the question with saying Jack. The dialogue above indicated to directive act which were questioned.

6) **Inviting**

When the speaker act the action to invite the listener for important thing or not. Ussually, inviting has two meaning in directive act: the first invite someone that give non detail about the invitation, the second invite someone to keep the relationship in the future. It can be seen the example in the below:

Jimmy : please **say hello to Anna Hathaway**, Hi Anna.
Anna : thank you hiJimmy.

The conversation above happened when Jimmy invitated Anna to join the talkshow. Eventhough they did via video call. The dialogue above indicated to directive act which wererequested.

7) **Ordering**

When the speaker or listener make a someone to do something to order. It means that they has authority to ask them to make it. It can be seen for example below:

Context: Demo in the pabric to sue a increase of salary. Because the new rule that pabric had.

The employee : (stop working)
Theboss : **if you don't work, all of youfired.**

Here the dialogue between the employee and the boss mentioned directive act as ordering. The boss order to all of the employee if they don't work, all of them fired. it means that the boss ask to all of the employee to be done.

8) Prohibiting

Prohibiting is the act of ordering to forbid hearer to do something. The speaker prohibits the hearer from doing an act. It can be seen for example below:

Context: In the playground, there are two children.

Children : (swinging)
Parent : **hey.. hey. Don't move and stand here.**

Here the dialogue of conversation happened when the speaker asks to children to stop playing, because it is dangerous. The speaker mentioned directive act as prohibiting to keep a listener from taking action to cause something.

9) Challenging

Challenging is a statement about the truth about something, often with implied meaning depending on the proof. This situation is faced with something that requires a strong mentality to solve. It can be seen in the dialogue for the example below:

Context: The narrator and participant in the talk show.

Narrator : what is the goal in your life?
Participant : **I want to make myself become a superstar singer.**

The utterance of the participant identified the directive act as challenging.

The participant challenged himself to strive hard to become a superstar.

10) Permitting

It means that the speaker asks the listener to do something like: agree, agree to, allow, authorize, bless, consent to, dismiss, excuse, exempt, forgive, grant leave or permission, license, pardon, permit, release, sanction. It can be seen in the dialogue for example below:

Context: The children talk to the parents about daily of the school .

Children : I am sorry to bother my classmate, but I had forgive to him, and don't make it. I had made I became a children that do not proud ofyou.

Parent : **It's okay dear, you know your fault, and I forgive you.**

Here the dialogue between the children and parent indentified directive act as permitting. Because the speaker admits his mistake and get the listener to forgivehim.

Directive can be done directly and indirectly. When a speaker expresses an utterance in an imperative form, it means the speaker using the directive directly and when the speaker also expresses in the interrogative and declarative form, the speaker is using the indirect directive. Orders and commands are usually expressed in an imperative form. To be more polite in asking someone, the speaker can use the interrogative and declarative form. Thus, directive act can be expressed in variousforms.

Perlocutionaryact

Perlocutionary act is the act of affecting saying. It means that the utterances spoken by a speaker often have an effect or influence (perlocutionary force) for those who listen to it. Effect or influence can happen intentionally or not intentionally by the speaker. That effect produced by saying something called perlocutionary acts. For the example: in the house "I don't have money dad", based on the example the speaker says that the kid does not tell about he does not money to his dad, but he ask money. The effect that occurs the father will feel sorry and give money to his child.

Function of Directive Act

While Searle classified the types of directive speech act, Leech (1983) classified there are four roles or functions of illocutionary act: competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive functions. The form function of directive act described below:

1. Competitive

Competitive is function of directive act intends as competition to the social purpose. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. It means that the function is not accordance with social goal. For example: commanding, requesting, asking, begging and demanding. Following dialogue is the example of the competitive reason.

At the home the phone is ringing.

Manna : *Jul, the phone is ringing*
Jul : *I am in the toilet*

The dialogue included to competitive function because the utterance of Jul "I am in the toilet" has meaning she do not pick up the phone. Competitive is a function that the listener do act which not accordance with social goal. So that, the utterance of Jul say do not appropriate with the purpose of speaker.

2. Convivial

Convivial is function to intend in accordance with the social purposes. Another explanation about convivial function is illocutionary speech act. The purpose of illocution is in line with social goals. In this function, manners are more positive in form and aim at finding opportunities for kindness. For example: offering, inviting, greeting, saying thank you, and congratulating.

Following dialogue is the example of the convival reason.

In the tournament baseball.

Rian : *Congratulation to your team. Your team is the best!*

Robert : *Thank you for your support ri,, your team is the best too.*

The dialogue included to convival function because the utterance of the dialogue appropriate with social goals. Convival means that the function of directive act included to purpose of social goals between speaker and listener.

3. Collaborative

Collaborative is function to intend at disregarding the social purposes. The function of collaborative is not polite because it is irrelevant in this function. The purpose of the focus does not involve social goals. For example: announcing, reporting, instructing and discussing.

Following dialogue is the example of the collaborative reason.

In the house.

Esra: *Lidd, did you invite Manna and Jul?*

Lida: *just invite Manna*

The dialogue included to colaborative function because the listener answered the speaker asked did not polite and irrelevant in this function. The purpose of the focus does not involve social goals. The utterance of lida “just invite Manna” means she just wants invite Manna, but the speaker did not understand of the answer of Lida.

4. Conflictive

Conflictive is function of illocutionary act intends at opposing to the social purposes. It is against politeness since it is often aimed to express the anger. It

means that the purpose of illocution is opposed to social goals. For example opposing, accusing, cussing, and scolding.

Following dialogue is the example of the conflictive reason.

In the home.

Robert: How the food taste?

Rian : *the food is salt but still good*

The dialogue above included to conflictive reason because the utterance “the food is salt but still good” means he warning the food but he still give a praise to respect of heprepare.

Previous Study

The reseracher wants to prove the originality of this study, in collecting the data and writing the data. The researcher wants to present the some other researchers works which are compared to support the thesis. The first research was taken from Putri, Ramendra (2019) journal. The title of journal is “An Analysis Of Speech Act Used In Harry Potter And The Goblet Of Fire Movie” . The purpose of this research was to find out types of speech act in utterance of Harry Potter and the Goblet Movies. The script movies are the second source. The methodology of this study used qualitative research, the researcher also collected the data with observation, and documentation techniques and analyzed through the stages of data reduction, data display, verification, and conclusion. The research result showed that the utterances have locutionary act or took the form of declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamation and those were used to express the direct/indirect illocutionary act of declarative, representative, expressive,directiveandcommissive.The differentwastheresearchalsoabout

the object of the research, the previous research discussed about film, and the now research discusses about talkshow.

The second research was taken from kristanti stephani widhi (2013) journal. The title of journal is “Identifying Illocutionary Force Of The Host’s Speech Act Inmata Najwa Talk Show”. The purpose of this research was to find out types of illocutionary act in utterance of Mata Najwa Talkshow. Therefore, this thesis aimed to describe and analyze directive, expressive and assertive in talkshow The researcher used qualitative research, the technique of collecting data with sampling of utterances that Mata Najwa Talkshow has. The different was the previous research discussed about identifying illocutionary act and research now discusses about specific from illocutionary act like directiveact.

The third journal from Kristani (2018) the entitled “Directive Speech Act In The Movie “Sleeping Beauty”. The researcher found the directive speech act in the movie. The aimed of study to identify the directive speech act performed in “Sleeping Beauty” movie. Likewise, it find out how often the directive speech act performed and which type of directive speech act that are most frequently used in the movie. The data used qualitative method with watching the movie, reading the script and analyzing the data. The same was the previous research and research now discusse about directive act, and the difference of the both is the object of the research.

The fourth journal, the research was entitled Expressive Speech Acts in Ellen Show “An Interview with Ed Shareen” by Riana, Tambunan, & Sitinjak (2018). The reseracher found the data with related to expressive act in Ellenshow

talkshow. The transcript of Ellen and Ed Sheeren interview taken from Youtube channel as the first source. The researcher analyzed the data used descriptive qualitative with taking a data used listening and reading the transcript of the interview. The aims of the study is describe and identify expressive act in interview. The different was previous research discussed about expressive act, and research now discuss about directive act. But the research same discuss about part of illocutionary act.

The fifth journal is about “The Politeness Of Directive Speech Acts In Satu Jam Lebih Dekat On Tv One (Pragmatic Approach)” by Syah, Linguistik, Maret, & Maret (2017). The study aimed to find out the types of directive speech act and politeness strategies. The method of collecting data use descriptive method which describe the data systematically, factually and accurately. The purposed of the research also to find the politeness of directive speech acts supports the effectiveness of talk show because of some factors such as types of directive speech act and politeness strategy. The different of the research was about the previous research discussed about directive act and connected to politeness, whereas research now just discusses about type and function of directive act.

The sixth journal from Sembiring (2019), the entitled “Illocutionary Acts On Aladdin Movie 2019”. The research focused to find out types and function of illocutionary act in the Aladin movie. The data used descriptive qualitative research with collecting the data the research applied observational method. The theory of the research used Searle theory. The common data in the research used directivespeechactbecause the main characters mostly expressed their

utterances in direct way such as by ordering, requesting, asking and commanding. The different of the research was about previous research discussed about Illocutionary act and the object analyzed from movie ,whereas research now discusses about one of specific for Illocutionary act namely directive act and the object analyzed from talkshow.

The seventh journal from Kristina (2019), the entitled “Illocutionary Acts In President Obama’s Election Night Speech”. The data used descriptive qualitative reserach, the sources of data is speech of Obama which was taken from the internet. This research merely focused in analyzing the types and the function of illocutionary acts that found on President Obama’s Election Night Speech. The method of collecting the data of the research was observation. The data analyzed used the perspective of Searle’s theory. The different of the research was about the previous research discussed about illocutionary act and the object of the data was taken from speech, whereas the research now discusse about one part of illocutionary act namenly directive act and the data is taken fromtalkshow.

Theoretical Framework

This research used pragmatic approach in analyzing the data. From the branch of pragmatics, the researcher used speech act. The researcher just discussed of illocutionary act. In illocutionary speech act, the researcher classified illocutionary act namely directive act.

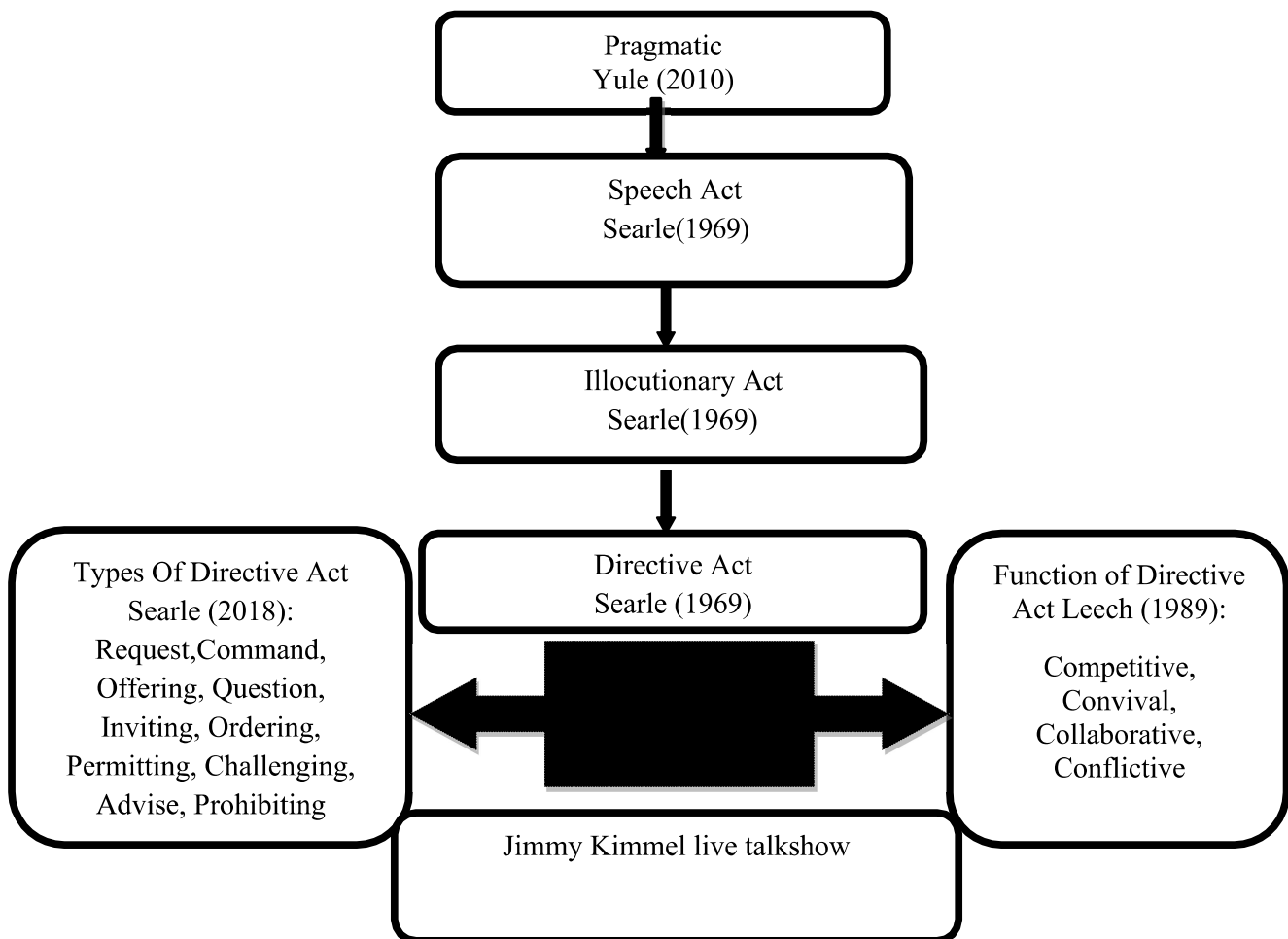


Figure 2.6 Conceptual Framework of Directive Act.