CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents two important points, theoretical framework and related studies. Theoretical framework consists of all the theories which are relevant with this research. Then, related study shows previous study about suggestion acts.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Sociolinguistics

Language has a social function. It can be established and maintain social relationships. People communicate using language in everyday life. They use language differently in many different ways in a social situation. Language usually is useful to express someone feeling, someone thought or someone opinion. So, language has important role in a society and useful for communication. So if we talk about language in relationship with society, it is included a study which is called sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics is from the word '*socio*' and '*linguistics*'. '*Socio*' is same with the word '*social*' that means related to society. Whereas, '*linguistics*' means the study about language or the study that focuses on language as its object either the elements of language and the relation between the elements (Dimyathi, 4:2014).

Sociolinguistics is a study that explain the relationship between language and society. It also explains social aspects like the differences in language that

7

related to social factors as well as why people speak differently in different social situation and focus with identifying the social function of language and how the way to express social meaning (Holmes, 1992:1; Dimyathi, 2014:4). This means that language cannot be separated by the society and has important role in society.

When people was doing interaction with other people, social factor will appear. Social factor is factors that appear when we are doing communication with other people. This factors may be will important prove in describing and analyzing all kinds of interaction. There are four social factors that were described by Holmes included participants, setting, topic, and function. The factors were discussed, as bellow: (Holmes, 1992:12)

- The participants are the people who contribute into the conversation. This factor is related to *"who is speaking and who are they speaking to"*.
- The setting is where they as the participant doing the conversation. The setting means the place. For example: school, home, work, etc.
- The topic is related to what the participants speak. It can be, for example; they talk about education, politics, etc.
- The function is related to the reason or the goal of the conversation. It can be to inform something, to produce something, and so on (Holmes, 1992:12)

Using sociolinguistics, people can know how language is used by someone when they do interact with other people and pays attention to social factors (the

participants, setting, topic, and function). Besides, they also should pay attention to some variables that may appear, for example: age, economic, education, gender, and so on, which will make someone's speech and the way to express their speech is different and people will also understand about their conversation. For example: someone does interaction with other people who have same education, they will understand each other what they are talking about.

2.1.2 Language and Gender

Language is a tool to communicate with other people. Language usually is influenced by social aspects of the user, such as ages, domain, and so on. Gender also can influence language of its user.

Language has two variations in gender that usually is called man's language and woman's language. Gender is something that people cannot avoid. It also separates around us and have differences in some aspects. Biologically, man and woman is different. Woman have more fat and less muscle than man. Then, they also mature more rapidly and live longer than man. This biological aspect generally has already known because people can look their selves.

In sociolinguistics, there are relationship between language and gender. Gender has some differences in language use (Holmes, 7:1995; Wardaugh, 316: 2006; Dimyathi, 155:2014). There is an expression "*why do woman and man different ways in talking?* ". Woman and man do not speak in exactly the same way as each other. They use language differently. Holmes (7:1995) describes man and woman factors interact differently. She said that woman is more focus on

making connecting. Woman wants to establish a close connection and focuses on interdependence between people. While man is more focus on independence and objectivity. This means that man is more independence and focus on hierarchy relationship. This explanation describes that there are psychological differences in language use by man and woman.

Differences in language use by man and woman are also influenced by their socialization. In many societies, boys and girls have different socialization's pattern. This causes they have different way in using and interpreting language. Boys and girls operate in single-sex peer group. This condition makes them have different interaction. Boy tends to be more competitive and control-oriented, while girl tends to more cooperative and focus on relative closeness.

Holmes also said that as the powerless member of subordinate group, woman possible polite in their language use than man. Woman as subordinate group tends to emphasize in the values and attitudes in their language use to distinguish them with man. This explanation shows gender-based differences in linguistic behavior to differential power in society.

According to Wardaugh (324:2006), some researchers agree that man more talkative than woman. Man usually talk focusing on competition and teasing, sport, aggression, and doing things. While, woman more interested talk about the self, feelings, affiliation with others, home, and family. It can be concluded that man and woman have different way to express something about what they feel or what they think when they are talking.

2.1.3 Speech Act

Speech act is the fundamental idea which was designed by an American philosopher, Austin, in the last 1930s (Huang, 2006:1004). In 1960, he was death and his ideas were developed, structured, and progressive by John R. Searle or more known as Searle. Searle is also an American philosopher and one of Austin's students in Oxford (Huang, 2006:1001). Both of them, Austin and Searle described about the action in someone speech but they have different focus. Austin focused on how speakers understand their purposes in speaking. Whereas, Searle focused on how the hearer respond to utterance (Wardhaugh, 2006:289).

Speech acts are 'verbal action happening in the world' (Mey, 2001:95). It means that when the speaker utters a speech, they will send meaning, message and information to make the hearer do what the speaker wants. All people do not construct speech including grammatical structure and words, but they also will show actions in their speech, called speech act. So speech act is verbal action that people will do an action or activity to realization the speech.

Yule also adds that speech act can be used to describe some action such as, requesting, commanding, questioning, or informing. Speech act theory tries to explain how speaker use language to achieve future actions and how hearers understand intended meaning form what is said (Altikriti, 2011). To understand someone utterance, there are three steps which have constructed by Austin (1962) (Kreidler, 1998:181)

- Locutionary act is what the speaker said (it refers to the production of meaningful utterance).

- Illocutionary act is what the speaker means to communicate with the hearer, for example: command, promise, complaint, and so on.

- Perlocutionary act is the effect of locutionary act for the hearer.

Sumarsono (324:2014), gives an example about locution, illocution, and perlocution. For instance, someone comes to her friend's house. She says to her friend, "*your house is very clean*". The locution of that utterance is the condition of house that is clean. Based on locution, the illocution is compliments whether the house is really clean. Otherwise, the utterance will be mocks weather the house actually is dirty. The illocution is complements, it will make the hearer happy and will be saying *thank you*. Whereas, the illocution is mocks, it will make the hearer being shy or angry. Then, they will say *sorry*. This expression is perlocution that show the hearer act toward the speaker utterance.

2.1.4   The Kinds of Speech Act

Searle (1969) was divided speech act into five classifications (Huang, 2006:1004). Those are:

- **Declarations (or declaratives)** is the act that shows the effect of words to the world. It is including on (officially) opening bridge, declaring war, excommunicating, firing from employment, and nominating a candidate. For example: *I object, your honor*

- **Representatives (or assertive)** is the speech act which express the speaker's belief. It is including statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions. For example: *The earth is flat.*

- **Expressives** is the expression which shows the speaker "a psychological attitude" or feeling such as joy, sorrows, and like/dislike. It is including apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, and thanking. For example: *Well done, Elizabeth!*

- **Directives** is the speech act that represent an attempt by the speaker to make the hearer to do something. It expresses the speaker's desire or wish for the hearer to fulfill it. It occurs on advices, commands, orders, questions, and requests. For example: *put the cake in the oven.*

- **Commisssives** is the speech act that the speaker will be doing something in the future of action. It usually occurs on offers, pledges, promises, refusals, and threats. This type usually uses words such as 'agree', 'ask', 'offer', 'refuse', and 'swear' (Kreidler, 1998:192) For example: *I'll never buy you another computer game.*

2.1.4.1 Directive Acts

Searle (1969) was proposed types of illocutionary act. There are five types of illocutionary act and one of it is directive act. Directive act is a speech act that the speaker (S) uses to make the hearer (H) doing something (X). The hearer will show what the speaker's desire. Here, the speaker tries to make 'the world fit the

word' (by the hearer). Commands, orders, requests, and suggestions are directives.

For example:

- Could you lend me a pen, please?

- Don't touch that (Yule, 1996: 54)

2.1.5   Suggestion Act

People usually use suggestion in their daily interaction. People sometimes encounter situation where they give or receive suggestions. For example: people suggest their friend to try a new shop in town, teachers suggest their students on how to study, and so on.

Suggestion is a speech act which is the group of directive act in which the speaker' purpose is to make the hearer to do some future of actions (Martinez-Flor, 2005). Martinez-Flor also said that the objective of suggestion is benefit to the hearer. It means that the hearer will get advantage from the speaker's suggestion; the hearer will do what they think it is the better choice for them.

There are three components when the speaker making a suggestion to the hearer (Jiang, 2006):

- The speaker will mention an idea, potential plan or action for the hearer to consider.

- The speaker offers an opinion about what the hearer should do or how they should behave in a particular situation.

- The speaker believes that the action is the better choice or is needed by the hearer and they will do it (Jiang, 2006).

According to Kreidler (1998:90), A suggests is the expression of the speaker opinion to give the hearer choices (the hearer should or should not). The hearer has full decision to choose whether they agree or do not agree with the speaker. If they agree with the speaker suggestion they will do what the speaker said, but if they do not agree with the speaker they will not do what the speaker said. Through speech act, people can understand about the advantage of action. The objective of suggestion act is the benefit to the hearer (Martinez-Flor, 2005). For example:

- I advise you to be prompt; I warn you not to be late
- We suggest you (should) pay more attention to what you are doing (Kreidler, 1998:190).

2.1.6 Suggestion Strategies

The linguistic structure was used for making suggestion acts provided by Martinez-Flor (2005). In this study, the researcher uses Martinez-Flor strategy. She believes that there are three ways to express suggestion, direct, conventionalized and indirect. The explanation will be described as bellow:

The first type of suggestion is direct strategy. In this strategy, the speaker obviously utters what she/he means (Martinez-Flor, 2005). There are four types of

direct suggestion. Those are *Performative Verbs, Noun of Suggestion*, *Imperative* and *Negative Imperative*.

Performative verbs are clearly associated with direct speech act. Martinez-Flor said that some researchers (Wardhaugh 1985; Koike 1994; Koester 2002) performative verbs do not use in each communication in everyday life because this strategy is regarded as very direct. This formula is usually used in formal situation. Then, Jiang (2006) also give an opinion in his journal, as he said:

> "The performance of direct speech act through the use of performative verbs and their corresponding nouns (e.g suggestion, advice, proposal, and recommendation) in the corpus did not happen in study group, but it did appear 11 times in office hours. Performative verbs are used in suggestions more frequently from the higher-status to the lower-status interlocutor on more serious topics, or things the speaker strongly believes the hearer should do."

Based on those explanation, performative verbs strategy is only used in certain situation and discussed about crucial topic. Here, it will give authorities to the speaker that she/he believes toward what she/he (the speaker) said will be done by the hearer. The result of suggestion sound using this strategy is more formal and forceful. This formula usually emphasizes to some verb that they possible will do something, as using *suggest, recommend*, *advice* and so on. For instance, People said, *I suggest that you….*or *I advise you to….*

The usage of noun to show a suggestion will be direct. In this case, the hearer directly express her/his suggestions with saying "*My suggestion to you is…..*". This is noun of suggestions strategy (Martinez-Flor, 2005).

Imperative and negative imperative are also direct speech act. This is most direct ad impolite forms of making suggestion because this strategy uses the most

literal pragmatic force, as in *try using this computer* (imperative) or *don't try to use this computer* (negative imperative) (Martinez-Flor, 2005).

The second type is conventionalized forms. This strategy is not as direct as the first type and makes the hearer to understand the speaker's purposes behind the suggestion. There are five types in this strategy. Those are *specific formulae (interrogative form), possibility/probability, should, need, and conditional* (Martinez-Flor, 2005).

Specific formulae or interrogative form is one of strategy to make a suggestion. This strategy utilizes interrogative forms to perform suggestions. For instance, "*Why don't you phone this person?*" or "*What about making this choice?*" (Martinez-Flor, 2005).

The expressions of possibility or probability is a part of conventionalized forms. This implies the use of modal verbs to express suggestions. such as, *you can…, you could…, you may…, you might….* (Martinez-Flor, 2005).

Need and should strategy is also conventionalized form to perform suggestions. it is also in form of verb. The verbs also can indicate suggestions. for example, *you should…, you need to….* (Martinez-Flor, 2005).

Another construction associated with suggestions is conditionals. Martinez-Flor as cited in Koike (1996:264) said that conditional is as "an irrealis clause in declarative form". Jiang (2006) said:

> "Conditionals are often considered an indirect way of making suggestions, showing the politeness of the speaker. Brown and Levinson (1987) named the subordinator *if* in conditionals a possibility marker. By including a notion of possibility, suggestion may sound more polite."

The last, indirect is the speaker is not clearly uttering what she/he means. This strategy indirectly pointed to the indicator. It makes the hearer infer what exactly the speaker intention in her/his suggestion. There are two kind of indirect strategy. Those are impersonal and hint (Martinez-Flor, 2005).

Impersonal strategy is a way of expressing indirect suggestions, for instance in a sentence "*it would be helpful if you could find his telephone number*" (Martinez-Flor, 2005). Then, the last strategy is the use of hints. It is a strategy of expressing suggestions using most indirect type of comment. For example: "*I've heard that the course is really difficult*". This example means that the hearer should infer the sentence as a suggestion in which the hearer does not take the course for his/her own benefit (Martinez-Flor, 2005). The strategy is presented as bellow:

Type	Strategy	Example
Direct	Performative verb	I suggest that you….. I advices you to…. I recommend that you….
	Noun of Suggestion	My Suggestion would be….
	Imperative	Try using…..
	Negative Imperative	Don't try to….
Conventionalized Forms	Specific Formulae (Interrogative form)	Why don't you….? How about…..? What about…? Have you thought about….?

	Possibility/probability	You can… You could… You may… You might…
	Should	You should…
	Need	You need to…
	Conditional	If I were you, I would …
Indirect	Impersonal	One thing (that you can do) would be… Here's one possibility… There are a number of options that you… It would be helpful if you… It might be better to… A good idea would be… It would be nice if…
	Hint	I've heard that…

2.1.7 *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* **movie**

 The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe is a series movie produced by Walt Disney Picture and Walden Media and was released on December 9, 2005. The director of this movie is Andrew Adamson. This movie is adapted from a novel written by C.S Lewis and has the same name with the movie. This movie is the first series of three series. The three series are *The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe, The Prince of Caspian, and The Voyages of the down Trader.*

(https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Chronicles_of_Narnia:_The_Lion,_the_Witch_and_the_Wardrobe).

This movie tells about four siblings from Pevensie family. They are Peter, Susan, Edmund, and Lucy. They must be evacuated to Professor Koike's house while the war is happening. Professor Koike has a big and huge house. There is a wardrobe in one of spare room in the house. The wardrobe becomes the only way to connect between the real world and a magical world named Narnia. Narnia always snowy but never Christmas. There is a white witch there, named Jadis. She says that she is Narnia's Queen but actually she is not. They meet some problems there. They must rescue their brother, Edmund from Jadis or the white witch. Besides, they also must protect Narnia from Jadis and her army.

This movie was successful in 2005 and was sold more than $745 million worldwide. This movie also got positive response. It can be proven from a reward from Critics' choice movie awards for this movie in family movie category. Besides, this movie has got many appreciations in 2005 such as, best anthropomorphic motion picture from Ursa Major Award., Best Motion Picture from Satellite Award and so on (https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Chronicles_of_Narnia:_The_Lion,_the_Witch_and_the_Wardrobe).

2.1.8 Previous Study

The researcher has some relevant studies in the same field which investigated in Suggestion act. There is a research conducted a thesis by Hardianti

(Student of State Islamic University Surabaya) (2015). Next, some journals were written by Pishgadham and Sharafadini (2011) and Hedari-Syahreza (2013). The following is explanation of the references.

Firstly, a thesis was written by Hardianti (2015) entitled Suggestion act used by the main character in 'Confession of Shopaholic' Movie. She explored about kinds of suggestion act and the way of main characters in expressing their suggestion act. Three main characters have chosen, Rebecca Bloomwood, Luke Brandon and Suze. Her thesis used descriptive qualitative method and also used a theory by Martinez-Flor (2005). The findings indicated that the main characters used three main strategies, direct (imperative and negative imperative), conventionalized (specific formulae, possibility/probability, need and should, and conditional), and indirect (impersonal and hints).

Secondly, a journal analyzed about suggestion act used by Iranian university student by Pishghadam & Sharfadini (2011). In this journal, they are attempt to compare and contrast English and Persian suggestion to identify the cross cultural values. 75 males and 75 females student of University of Mashhad in Iran are chosen as the participants. They collected the data through a DCT (Discourse Completion Task) in which consist of six natural situations and the participants should give their respond. Then, suggestion utterances were categorized into nine suggestion strategies by Jiang theory (2006). They used quantitative method. The result showed that gender is a crucial factor to express suggestion, and language and different culture is interrelated.

Thirdly, another journal, entitled A Sociolinguistic and Cross-cultural investigation into the speech act of Suggestion, was written by Heidari-Syahreza (2013). This journal investigated the production of suggestion acts by Iranian EFL Learner in their L2 (English) in comparison with American's group and Iranian's group making suggestions in their L1. He collected the data through written DCT and role-play cards. The participants are ninety students who were grouped into three groups (two groups of Iranian and one group of America). He distributed written DCT and coded the responses into Li's theory (2010). He found that American group is more use speaker and hearer perspective, direct, and redresive action. While, Iranian group is more use speaker and hearer perspective, non-conventional, and without redresive action. This is differences because there is the influence of topic and solidarity/power relationship between interlocutors.

By the explanation above, this research is different with the previous study above. Firstly, this research not only analyzes kinds of suggestion strategy but also suggestion strategy that is used by man and woman to express suggestion acts. Secondly, this research shows similarities and differences suggestion strategies used by man and woman to know how man and woman performing their suggestion acts. Thirdly, this research sees social influence toward man and woman in expressing suggestion acts. Furthermore, this is so important to be analyzed and to improve our understanding about man and woman production of suggestion acts.