CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter deals with review of literature. It includes theoritical framework and also provides some important theories which are related with this study such as pragmatics, speech acts, classification of speech acts, diretive speech acts, and preference structure.

2.1 Theoritical Framework

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of the branch of linguistics studies that describe the meaning of the words by the speaker in communication. A successful communication can happen when the people understand each other correctly, that is in accordance with what the speaker means and the hearer understands the speaker to mean. Pragmatics is about how the listener interpret utterances and the speaker produce interpretable utterances (Griffiths 2006 p.21).

Moreover, according to Yule (1996 p.3-4) pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener. In brief explanation, pragmatics is the study of the speaker meaning by the utterances and the interpretation by the listener. Finally, pragmatics is thought of as the relation of signs to those who interpret the signs, the users of language (Morris, 1938: 6). The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purpose or goals, and the kinds of action (for example, request) that they are

performing when they speak (Yule 1996 p.4). So, pragmatics is the branch of linguistics field which concern with the listener perform or interpretation and the speaker's ability to produce the interpretable utterances.

2.1.2 Speech Acts

Austin is the first founder of speech act theory in 1962 then develop by Searle in 1969. Both J.L. Austin and Searle are the philospohers which give the great sources of inspiration with how language works especially in speech acts theory. Speech acts theory explains the use of language between the speaker and the listener which can influence the listener to do. According to Yule (1996 p.47) speech acts is an actions performed via utterances. An utterance has a purpose, in order to achieve the purpose or to appropriate the purpose the speaker must be sincere to know what actually he says with the result that the listener accepted the utterance as the purpose.

Furthemore, Austin in (Mey 2009 p.1002) explain that there are three fold distinction of speech acts which introduced by Austin as follows:

- 1. Locutionary act: the production of a meaningful linguistic expression.
- 2. Illocutionary act: the action intended to be performed by a speaker in uttering a linguistic expression, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it, either explicitly or implicitly.
- 3. Perlocutionary act: the bringing about of consequences or effects on the audience through the uttering of a linguistic expression, such

consequences or effects being special to the circumstances of utterance.

2.1.3 Classification of speech acts

Under Searle's taxonomy, speech acts are universally grouped into five types. The five types of speech acts are further explained next:

1. Representatives (or assertives; the constatives of the original Austinian performative/constative dichotomy) are those kinds of speech acts that commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition and thus carry a truth-value. They express the speaker's belief. Paradigmatic cases include asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, and stating. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker represents the world as he or she believes it is, thus making the words fit the world of belief.

Example: The Berlin Wall came down in 1989.

2. Directives are those kinds of speech acts that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. They express the speaker's desire/ wish for the addressee to do something. Paradigmatic cases include advice, commands, orders, questions, and requests. In using a directive, the speaker intends to elicit some future course of action on the part of the addressee, thus making the world match the words via the addressee.

Example: Put the cake in the oven.

Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express the speaker's intention to do

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something. Paradigmatic cases include offers, pledges, promises, refusals,

and threats. In the case of a commissive, the world is adapted to the words

via the speaker himherself.

Example: I'll never buy you another computer game.

4. Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that express a psychological

attitude or state of the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and likes/dislikes.

Paradigmatic cases include apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising,

and thanking. There is no direction of fit for this type of speech act.

Example: Well done, Elizabeth!

5. Declarations (or declaratives) are those kinds of speech acts that effect

immediate changes in some current state of affairs. Because they tend to

rely on elaborate extralinguistic institutions for their successful

performance, they may be called institutionalized performatives. In

performing this type of speech act, the speaker brings about changes in the

world; that is, he or she effects a correspondence between the

propositional content and the world. Paradigmatic cases include

(officially) opening a bridge, declaring war, excommunicating, firing from

employment, and nominating a candidate. As to the direction of fit, it is

both words-to-world and world-to-words.

Example: I object, Your Honor.

Austin (in Mey 2009 p.1010) claimed there are five general classes of speech

acts as follow:

- 1. Verdictives, which give a finding or verdict by a jury, arbitrator, or umpire (sentencing, pleading, pronouncing, etc.).
- 2. Exercitives, which are the exercising of a power, right, or influence (appointing, voting, ordering, urging, advising, warning, etc.).
- Commissives, which commit you to an action, including declarations or announcements of intention (promising, announcing, opening, declaring, etc.).
- 4. Behabitives, expressing attitudes about social behavior (apologizing, congratulating, commending, condoling, cursing, challenging, etc.).
- 5. Expositives, which make plain how utterances fit into conversations or arguments (I reply, I argue, I concede, I illustrate, I assume, etc.).

Kreidler (1998 p.183-189) also define the classification of speech acts into seven types as follows:

- 1. Assertive utterances: In the assertive function speakers and writers use language to tell what they know or believe; assertive language is concerned with facts. The purpose is to inform.
- 2. Performative utterances: Speech acts that bring about the state of affairs they: bids, blessings, firings, baptisms, arrests, marrying, declaring a mistrial. Performative utterances are valid if spoken by someone whose right to make them is accepted and in circumstances which are accepted as appropriate. The verbs include *bet*, *declare*, *baptize*, *name*, *nominate*, *pronounce*.

- Verdictive utterances: are speech acts which the speaker makes an
 assessment or judgement about the acts of another, usually the addressee.
 These include ranking, assessing, appraising, condoning.
- 4. Expressive utterances: an expressive utterance springs from the previous actions or failure to act of the speaker, or perhaps the present result of those actions or failures. Expressive utterances are thus retrospective and speaker-involved. The most common expressive verbs (in this sense of 'expressive') are: acknowledge, admit, confess deny apologize.
- 5. Directive utterances: Directive utterances are those in which the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act or refrain from performing an act. Thus a directive utterance has the pronoun *you* as actor, whether that word is actually present in the utterance or not:
- 6. Commissive utterances: Speech acts that commit a speaker to a course of. These include promises, pledges, threats and vows. Commissive verbs are illustrated by *agree*, *ask*, *offer*, *refuse*, *swear*, all with following infinitives. They are prospective and concerned with the speaker's commitment to future action.
- 7. Phatic utterances: is to establish rapport between members of the same society. Phatic language has a less obvious function than the six types discussed above but it is no less important. Phatic utterances include greetings, farewells, polite formulas such as "Thank you," "You're welcome," "Excuse me".

Searle, Austin, and Kreidler are defined and grouped their own clasification of speech acts. Searle and Austin classified speech acts into five types, but Kreidler classified the speech acts into seven types. Searle, classified speech acts to representatives, directives, commisives, expressives, and declarations utterances. Then, Austin, grouped speech acts to verdictives, excercitivies, commisives, behabitives, and expositives utterances. Furthermore, Kreidler divided speech acts to assertives, performatives, verdictives, expressives, directives, commisives, and phatics utterances.

2.1.4 Directive Speech Acts

Directive is kind of speech acts which uttered by the speaker in everyday aspects. This speech is uttered by the speaker in order to make the listener to do some action by the speaker utterances. In using directives, speaker must be sure while conducting the conversation to avoiding misinterpretation. Knowing of the directive speech acts will be useful to make a good communication.

Based on Kreidler (1998 p.190-191) there are three kinds of directive utterances can be recognized: commands, requests and suggestions.

- A command is effective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee.
- A request is an expression of what the speaker wants the addressee to do or refrain from doing. A request does not assume the speaker's
- c. Suggestions are the utterances we make to other persons to give our opinions as to what they should or should not do.

In short, directive speech acts is concern with the relationship between the speaker's expectation and the listener interpretation. Searle in (Mey 2009 p.1004) divided directive speech acts into five types include advice, commands, orders, questions, and requests. In addition, directive acts are those kind of speech acts that speaker uses to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. They can be positive or negative (Yule 1996 p.54).

Example:

- a. Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black.
- b. Could you lend me a pen, please?
- c. Don't touch that.

2.1.5 Preference Structure

In everyday interaction actually in communication, people may use directive speech acts in some aspects. If the speaker is presenting directive speech acts, so the listener is presenting the response of the directive speech acts. The listener response toward directive speech acts can be accepted or rejected. This term is called preference structure. Basically, a first part that contains a request or an offer is typically made in the expectation that second part will be an acceptance. An acceptance is structurally more likely than refusal. This structural likelihood is called preference Yule (1996 p.78). There are two kinds of preference structure. Those are preffered and dispreferred social acts. The preferred is structurally expexted next, and the dispreffered is unexpected next act.

In this aspect, when somenone speak a directive speech acts, the preferred will be acceptance and the refusal will be the dispreferred next act.

The general pattern of preference structure:

First part	Second Part	
	Preferred	Dispreferred
Assesment	Agree	Disagree
Invitation	Accept	Refuse
Offer	Accept	Decline
Proposal	Agree	Disagree
Request	Accept	Refuse

In this example is represents the second part of preferred. Thus, acceptance or agreement is the preffered second part response to a request, an offer, an assessment or a proposal.

First Part Second Part

a. Can you help me Sure.

b. Want some coffee? Yes, please.

c. Isn't that really great? Yes, it is.

d. Maybe we could go for a walk That'd be great.

From the example above, can be concluded that, acceptance or agreement are the preffered response. Then, refusal is the dispreffered second part response

to a request, an offer, an assessment or a proposal. Paltridge (2006 p.117) also describes that a compliment that can be followed 'accept' or a 'reject'. Thus some second pair parts may be preffered and others maybe dispreffered. In many cases, the expression of a refusal (a dispreferred second) can be accomplished without actually saying 'no'. hesitation and prefaces are also found in dispreferred second part in invitation, as show:

Becky: come over for some coffee later.

Wally: oh, eh, I'd love to, but you see. I'm supposed to get this finished, you know.

The patterns associated with a dispreferred second in English are presented as a series of optional element (Yule 1996 p.81)

How to do a dispreferred and example

	How to do a dispreferred	Example
a.	Delay/hesitate	Pause; er; em; ah
b	Preface	Well; oh
С	Express doubt	I;m not sure; I don't know
d	Token yes	That's great; I'd love to
e	Apology	I'm sorry; what a pity
f	Mention obligation	I must do X; I' expected in Y
g	Appeal for understanding	You see; you know
h	Make it non-personal	Everybody else; out there
i	Give an account	Too much work; no time left
j	Use mitigators	Really; mostly; sort of; kinda

k	Hedge negative	I guess not; not possible

2.2 Previous Studies

The writer found some previous studies on pragmatics dealing with directive speech acts which are taken as references before doing a thesis. The first study of directives case which was done by Muhartoyo and keilly Kristanti (2013) entitled *Directive speech acts in the movie "Sleeping Beauty"*. They examined how often the directive acts appear and what are the most frequently used in the movie. This research also exposed the important of using directive acts custody the flow of storyline in the movie. The result of this research showed that 20 tables is contain of 139 directive speech acts which performed in the movie. The percentage shows that directive speech acts of ordering is the most frequently used in the movie (21,6%). The least frequently used directive speech act is inviting directive speech act (0,7%).

The second study comes from Winarti et al. (2015) entitled Variations of Directive Speech Acts in *Tembang Dolanan*. They examined the directive speech act in the various songs Tembang Dolanan songs as the object. Besides, they analyzed the types of directive speech acts, the context which embodied, and the level decency. Besides, they concluded that Tembang Dolanan is a form of communication media used by children or parents to deliver a message to their interlocutor. They also concluded that the speaker are indeed in superior position and have more authority than interlocutors.

From the previous studies above, it is clearly that this research is different from them. While the previous studies above are examining the directive speech acts with the politeness strategies, purposes and the context of directive speech acts in the short story, movie, and traditional song. Furthermore, this study used movie entitled The Maze Runner (2014) as the object in this research, and focuses on directive speech acts by main character Thomas and the preference structure by the character toward Thomas's directive speech acts.