

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Speech Act

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Moreover, one relevant feature affecting directives in opposition to other speech acts, such as representatives or commissives Searle (1976:11-12), refers to the necessary interaction between the speaker and the hearer in order to get the speech act performed. As Trosborg (1995:20) points out, "only in the case of directives is the hearer's subsequent act (getting things done) part of the speaker's intention".

From the explanation above, it can be conclude that when people speaking language, it means they are performing speech acts. The acts can be word, phrase, sent, or making statement such as giving comments, giving suggestion, giving advice, asking request, ordering etc.

For the theory of speech acts, the writer used theory by Austin. There are three kinds of speech acts, perlocutionary, illocutionary, and locutionary.

Illocutionary act is a central basic of speech act, because in this level is about doing something. There are some kinds of act that accepted as illocutionary, as for example promising, ordering someone, and suggesting someone. According to Austin (1962:32) preliminary informal description, the idea of an "illocutionary act" can be captured by emphasizing that "by saying something, we do something", as when someone orders someone else to go by saying "Go!"

Classifying illocutionary acts:

- Assertives is an utterance to represent a state of affairs and the intention is to make the words fit the world. The point is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition e.g statements, conclude.
- Directives is an attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something by acts like ordering, commanding, asking, requesting. The acts will be done by the hearer.
- Commissives is an utterance stated by the speaker to commits himself to doing something. Example include acts like promising, vowing.
- Expressives is the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The acts used to express the psychological state of the hearer such as congratulating, condoling, and thanking.

Perlocutionary act is about the effect of the speaker's utterance to the hearer. Especially the effect is psychological consequence such as persuading, convincing, scaring, inspiring or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something. Perlocutionary acts, in contrast with locutionary and illocutionary acts, which are governed by conventions, are not conventional but natural acts.

2.1.3 Suggesting Act

[illegible]

Focusing specifically on the different speech acts include within the group of directives, Schmidt and Richards (1980) claim that it contains speech acts such as requests, commands and suggestions, the main goal of which is to get the hearer to do something, although the force of the attempt can differ from one speech act to another. There are different kinds of directive, Haverkate (1984) provide a specific definition for speech act which also implies that the speaker wants the hearer to do something. The author distinguish impositive and non-impositive. Impositive belong to request because its like threatening act the benefit is only for the speaker. Non-impositive belong to suggestion because the objective is a benefit for the hearer. That is a clear distinction between request and suggestion.

There are three kinds of suggesting acts based on several authors (Wardhaugh 1985, Koike 1994, Banerjee and Carrell 1988, Tsui 1994, Koestar 2002), they are direct, conventionalized and indirect suggesting acts.

Direct suggestion is speaker who used performative verb, a noun of suggestion, imperative and negative imperative. In this type, the speaker clearly states what he/she means. Performative verb usually use the words or clause.

For example:

The use of imperatives are also regarded as the most direct and impolite forms of making a suggestion (Edmonson and House 1981; Koike 1994; Hinkel 1997) since they have the most literal pragmatic force, as in "Try using this computer" or "Don't try to use this program".

The type of conventionalised forms used to make suggestions (Banerjee and Carrell, 1988) still allow the hearers to understand the speaker's intentions behind the suggestion, since the illocutionary forc  indicator appears in the utterance, although this second type of suggestion realisations is not as direct as the first type. Within this group, we find a greater variety of linguistic realisations to be employed, such as the use of specific formulae, expressions of possibility or probability, suggestions performed by means of the verbs should and need, and the use of the conditional. According to most of the authors (Wardhaugh 1985; Wierzbicka 1987; Koike 1994), the interrogative forms used by using specific formulae such as "Why don't you phone this person?" or "What about making this choice?" are typical of suggestions.

should be inferred by the hearer as a suggestion not to take the course for his/her own benefit.

2.1.5 The Strategy of Suggesting Acts

Based on Martinez Flor (2005) there are ten strategies of suggesting acts which is used toward the main characters. Direct Strategy Acts (performative verbs, imperative and negative imperative), Conventionalized Strategy Acts (specific strategy, possibility/ probability, the word of should, the word of need, and conditional), and Indirect Strategy Acts (impersonal and hints).

2.1.5.1 The Strategy of Direct Suggesting Act

This strategy there are three strategies such as performative, imperative and negative imperative.

- **Performative Verb**

Performative verbs are historically the first speech acts to be examined within the theory of speech acts. Austin defines a performative as an utterance which contains a special type of verb (a performative verb) by force of which it performs an action. In performative, a speaker not just saying something but also doing something. A performative cannot be true or false and that is does not describe, report or constate anything. In performative, a first person indicative active sentence in the simple present tense. This criterion is ambiguous though and that is why in order to distinguish the performative use from other possible uses of first person indicative active pattern. Performative verb uses the word such as: I suggest that you, I advise you to, I recommend that you.

- **Imperative and Negative Imperative**

Imperative and Negative Imperative Strategies imply that the hearer is being advised to do something immediately. The example of this strategy is "Go!" The other direct suggestion using imperative strategy is "Try using computer to do your homework"!

While the examples of negative imperative strategies are “Do not come home late at night!” and the other direct suggestion using negative imperative strategy is “don’t try to use this machine because of out of order!”

2.1.5.2 The Strategy of Conventionalized Suggesting Acts

This strategy has two strategies of conventionalized suggesting. There are specific strategy (interrogative forms) and possibility.

- **Specific Strategy**

Specific Strategy is the strategy used in the interrogative forms of sentences. It was taken from Hinkle's assumption about hedged suggest. Hence, the expression in "*why don't you study hard*"? It is an advice in a condition where the hearer has a difficulty to pass an examination. Other examples of this strategy are: How about...? What about...? Have you thought about...?

- **Possibility**

Expressions of possibility or probability which imply the use of modal verbs have been considered as expressing suggestions (e.g. "You might want to leave this for tomorrow"), ("You need a motorbike").

Verbs such as should and need are also employed when making indirect suggestions. For example, “You need someone who always support you”. Other words that have the same meaning as should are ought to and had better. The other strategy, that is to say using the conditional, and also serves to express an indirect suggestion as in "If I were you, I would buy a new computer"

2.1.5.3 The Strategy of Indirect Suggesting Acts

This strategy has four strategies of indirect suggesting act. They are the word of need, the word of should, impersonal and hints. In indirect suggestion, the speaker gives true intention to the hearer with not clearly stated. Indirect suggestion has no indicator of suggestive force in the utterance. So the hearer has to infer that the speaker actually give a suggestion. The use of impersonal forms has been regarded as a way of making indirect suggestion, example: “It helpful if you could find his telephone number”. The last strategy is the use of hints, it is the most indirect type of comments that can be used in order to make suggestion. For example, “I have heard that the course is really difficult”. That means as a suggestion for the hearer do not take the course for his/her benefit.

To make easy understanding, the writer will give taxonomy of suggestion strategies based on Martinez Flor. The summary in the following table:

1. Table of Taxonomy of Suggestion Strategies

Type	Strategy	Example
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Direct	Performative Verb	I Suggest that you... I advise 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 Formula (interrogative Form)	Why don't you... How about... What about... Have you thought about...
	Possibility	You can... You could... You might...
	Should	You should...
	Need	You need...
	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...

Jiang (2006) to analyze the problem. For methodology is quantitative and they use Discourse Completion Task (DCT). DCT is questionnaire form.

Last is journal from Marisa Ulfa. She was student of State University of Surabaya. Her journal is Suggesting Act about Inner Peace in Eat, Pray, Love Movie. The objective of this study is to find out the types of suggesting acts used by the characters and to find out the acceptance toward the suggesting act is performed. Descriptive qualitative method and kinds of suggesting act applied to analyze the data. The distinctions my thesis from three previous studies are the writer uses movie of "Confession of a Shopaholic" as object. The writer only analyzes three main characters. The objectives of this study are to find out kinds of suggesting act and to know how the characters used suggesting act. The writer collected the data by downloading, watching the movie and segmenting the dialogue into fragment. The writer uses the same method descriptive qualitative and theory based on Martinez Flor to analyze all the problem.