

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Review of Related Theories**

Considering the statement of the problem as explained above, the researcher wants to analyze this film using Pragmatics theory, Speech Acts theory, the conflict and topic of Man of Steel movie and review of related studies. The researcher tries to describe the theory in sentences.

##### **2.1.1. Pragmatics**

Most of utterances are expressed in some of indirect ways, creating difficulties for its hearers or readers. The readers or hearers might not pick up the hidden or intended meaning produced by speaker or they might willfully ignore it, because of the difficulties, whereas the intended meaning in the utterance is the main matter in understanding it.

The study of the speakers intended meaning generally called pragmatics. Yule (1993:3) states “ pragmatics is the study of the meaning”. It means that pragmatics is concerned in the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and the way in which the reader or listeners will give interpretation to the utterances.

The interpretation of an utterance can be reached appropriately by seeing the use of the language or utterance in context, that is when and where it is said. So, the utterances or sentences can convey information

truly. That is why, pragmatics is called as the general study of how context influences the way sentences or utterances conveying information. (Blair, 1988:222)

The meaning of language in context also show that people can do something with their sentences more than what it is uttered. McGraw (1972:223) states that with sentences or utterances it can be done things, as action, generally it is called speech acts. He adds that the context of utterance is an important thing in speech act, because the force of speech acts depends on it.

Yule (1996:223) explains, "because the force of speech acts depends on the context of the utterance, speech acts is a part of pragmatics". Thus, one of pragmatics element when studying the contextual meaning of utterance is a speech acts.

### **2.1.2. Speech Acts**

When people say things, they do not just say things. They also perform acts by saying what they do. Yule (1996:47) says, "in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they also perform actions via those utterances". Furthermore, he adds that actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts.

In very general terms, it usually can be recognized the kinds of acts performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. The kind of acts can

be studied deeper in speech acts theory, because the study of how the working of sentences or utterances in performing acts is the study of speech acts". (McGraw, 1972:223)

The interpretation of the speakers intended meaning in their utterances usually affected by its context that is when and where it is said. The aspect (context) is the most important element in studying speech acts. Besides, recognizing the intended meaning or acts performed, the speaker normally expects that his or his utterances will give certain effect to the hearers and finally responded it. Short (1997:197) says, "Speech acts like other acts, change the world we inhabit. They have effects on people, and in turn make them do things".

Thus, when the speaker says an utterance, besides containing particular meaning, it also can be supposed that there is intended meaning and intended effect within. Kempson (1983:51) states, " a speaker utters sentences with a particular meaning (locutionary acts) and with particular force (illocutionary acts) in order to achieve a certain effect on the hearer (perlocutionary acts)".

To make it simpler and easier, the writer takes the theory of speech acts introduced by Clark (1977:171) and Kempson (1983:51) as follows:

### 2.1.2.1. Locutionary Acts

McConnell Ginet (1996:171) states, “Locutionary Acts is an act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression”. This is the most basic and the simplest act that is performed in saying something, because this act formed by sounds and words to create a meaningful utterance in a language.

The kind of acts in locutionary acts generally can be identified based on the syntactic structure of the sentences. Based on the explanation above, Clark (1977:6) and Kempson (1983:40) divided sentences according to their syntactic structure into four types. They are:

- a. Declarative : kind of sentences or utterances that have function to give information.

Example : It is hot in here.

The sentence above may have function according to the syntactic structure to give information that speaker thinks it is hot.

- b. Interrogative : kind of sentences or utterances which have function to ask question.

Example : Did you saw my new book yesterday?

The sentence above according to the syntactic structure function as asking question from the speaker to the hearer.

- c. Imperative : kind of sentences or utterances which have function to give an instruction.

Example : Show me your new book please.

The sentence above function to instruct the hearer in order to show his or her new book to the speaker.

- d. Exclamative : kind of sentences or utterances which have function to express or give responses something especially exclaiming it.

Example : what an interesting book it is!

The sentence above function to express or give response about a book that felt interesting by the speaker.

#### **2.1.2.2. Illocutionary Acts**

In uttering sentences, the speaker may have intended his or her utterance to constitute an act for some other communicative purposes. This is generally called illocutionary acts. McCornell Ginet (1983:171) states, “illocutionary acts is an act performed by speaking”. Further, Yule (1996:48) says, “illocutionary acts is performed via the communicative force of utterance”. From both statements, it means that

illocutionary acts is an act intended by speakers in their utterances where that becoming the purposes in their communication.

Illocutionary act is the main subject in the study of speech acts. Blair (1988:223) says, “ in studying speech acts, we are acutely aware of the importance of the context of the utterance”. He also states that the force of illocutionary acts depend on the context of the utterance.

Based on the explanation above, Clark (1977:8) and Kempson (1983:51) distinguished illocutionary acts into five types. They are:

- a. Representatives : kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not.

In using a representative the speaker makes words based on his or her believe to match the world in order to be true, such as statements of facts, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.

Example : 1. The earth is flat.

2. It was a warm day.

Both examples above were said based on the speakers believe where they make word to fit the world (their believes).

- b. Directives : kind of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something.

They express what the speaker wants, such as commands, requests, and suggestions. They can be positive or negative.

Example : 1. Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black.

2. Don't touch that.

Both examples express the speaker's desire to hearer for doing something.

- c. Comissives : kind of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action.

They express what the speaker intends, such as promises, threats, refusals, and pledges. In using commissives, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).

Example : 1. I'll be back.

2. We will not do that.

The example above show the speakers acts which will be done in the future.

- d. Expressives : kind of speech acts that state what the speaker feels.

They express psychological states, such as pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow, and statements of pleasure. They can

be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experiences. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

Example : 1. I'm really sorry!

2. Congratulations!

Both example above express about the speaker feeling when they say the word, where the speaker feeling caused by the speaker does (1) or the hearer does (2).

e. Declarations : kind of speech acts that change the world via their utterances.

In declarations type, the speaker has to have a special institutional role in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. In using a declaration, the speaker change the world via words.

Example : 1. Priest : I now pronounce you husband and wife.

2. Referee : You're out!

Both of the speakers in the example above have authority to say the words and through their words, they can change the situation or condition.



### **2.1.2.3. Perlocutionary Acts**

Perlocutionary acts is the consequent effect on the hearer, which the speaker intends should follow from his utterance. It means that when a speaker utters a sentence, he does it to achieve a certain consequent response from his hearer.

Short (1997:197) distinguished perlocutionary effects into two kinds. Those are intended perlocutionary effect and actual perlocutionary effect. Intended perlocutionary effect is intended effect as a consequence of performing a speech acts and actual perlocutionary effect is actual effect caused by the act. Intended perlocutionary is more addressed to the act to the acts or effects intended by speakers to their hearers when they utter their utterances. Actual perlocutionary effect is actual effects or responses of the hearers after hearing the speaker utterances.

Example : Don't touch that!

The utterance above expresses the speaker instruction to the hearer in order to not touch something which assumed by the speaker. This utterance automatically has certain intended effect to the hearer. This effect can be different from the speaker intended or similar depended on the actual response of the hearer.

## 2.2. Review of Related Studies

As a comparison and an insight in previous studies, the researcher took three previous studies. First from Nurina Syaifana (2006). A student of English Department of Airlangga University Surabaya. Second from Pamela Cicilia (2005). A student of English Department of Petra Christian University Surabaya. Third from Flora Kusumowati (2006). A student of English Department of Petra Christian University Surabaya.

### 2.2.1. Nurina Syaifana's study (2006)

For the review of related study, the researcher chooses the study by Nurina Syaifana (2006). A student of English Department of Airlangga University entitled "*Speech Acts in Military Conversations Performed by the Indonesia Navy's Personnel at KRI Lambung Mangkurat*". The data of this study uses written forms. The data are taken from military conversations done by the personnel of Indonesia Navy and reprinted by the ship crews of KRI Lambung Mangkurat in duty hour. The speech acts theory is used to examine military conversation between the personnel of Indonesia Navy by identifying the locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

There is one research question raised in this study. "What kinds of speech acts are performed in military conversation done by the personnel of the Indonesian Navy?". The answer to the question is the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts are found in

each data. Concerning the perlocutionary acts, the speaker will get the effect of what has been said and the operation will be done successfully.

### **2.2.2. Pamela Cicilia's study (2005)**

The other study is from Pamela Cicilia (2005). A student of English Department of Petra Christian University entitled "*The Study of Speech Acts for Humorous purposes in Tante Tutik Drama Comedy TV Series*". In her study, Pamela Cicilia intends to analyze the speech acts on one of Indonesia drama comedy TV series (Tante Tutik), because she sees there are so many humorous utterances happen caused by the misunderstanding between the characters. Hence, Pamela Cicilia decides to use Austin's theory of speech acts to explain the locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts and Coulthard's theory to explain the language function. The data was divided into scenes based on context of situation that was limited by the sound of the audiences's laugh. After classified the data, Pamela Cicilia analyzed the conversations that contain the sound of the audiences's laugh to describe the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

The next step was identified the type of illocutionary acts to explain the way of the occurrence of the humor. From her analysis, Pamela Cicilia found out that the type of illocutionary acts occurred

were representative, expressive, and directive. More over, there was a new finding in the cause of the humor itself. The cause was not only because the listener successfully catches what the intended meaning of the speaker was.

### **2.2.3. Flora Kusumowati's study (2006)**

The other study is from Flora Kusumowati (2006). A student of English Department of Petra Christian University entitled "*Speech Acts in The Conflict between Husband and Wife in The Wild Duck*". In her study, Flora intends to analyze the speech acts in the conflict of the main characters in *The Wild Duck*. Flora chooses *The Wild Duck* as her source of data because *The Wild Duck* is interesting drama and she has seen the drama herself. And the problem or conflict in *The Wild Duck* are a kind of conflict of problem which might happen in our life. In her study, Flora limit her study to two acts from five acts presented. However, not every utterance in the act that contains conflicts. Flora only analyzes the utterances that contains conflicts or there are opposition or verbal disputes between the two speakers. Flora takes two acts only because only these acts are relevant to the conflict between husband and wife, while the other acts are not. In her study, she focuses on the layers of meaning which can cause conflicts. To answer the problems, she uses the speech acts theory focusing on the locution, illocution, and perlocution in *The Wild Duck*. Having analyzed the data, she finds and concludes that conflict can happen

because the locution of someone's utterance is different from the illocution and the response is also different from the expected response. The next finding is in uttering something, someone's illocution can be the same as the locution. Besides, one locution may have more than one illocution, expected responses and responses.