CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical Framework

The writer presents about the theory that applied for the research in this chapter to analyze the aimed of Brick Oodie's, McQueen Oodie's and Lincoln Oodie's conversation in their movie with the entitled "The Baytown Outlaws". The theory that proposed by Searle (1976), he explained that there are some acts in every utterances; it is the main theory of this study. Speech acts is the sub studies of pragmatics. The writer also gives the definition of it to make this study more clearly for the reader and to strengthen the analysis.

2.1.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms (Yule, 1996, p.4). Yule (1996) also stated that Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpret by a listener (or reader). Thomas (in Farchan, 2013) stated that the common definition of pragmatics are *meaning in use* and *meaning in context*. The last definition about pragmatics before is emphasizing that Pragmatics agree with the use of language in relation to the speakers and interpreters.

Yule (1996: p.3) explained more complex in his book that definition of pragmatics are divided into four definition. First, pragmatics is the study of

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speaker meaning. It means that communication needs a further analysis on what people mean by their utterances than its literal meaning of words or phrases in those utterances. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how speaker organize what they want to say depends on with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Third, pragmatics is the investigation of invisible meaning. Fourth, pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. Therefore, how close or far the listener is, speakers can determine how much is needed to said

The advantages of studying language via pragmatics are that one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action. Since there is an advantage, it will always have disadvantages. The big disadvantage one is that these entire human concepts are extremely difficult to analyze in a consistent and objective way.

2.1.2. Context

Brian (2006) stated that understanding of how language in context is central to an understanding of the relationship between "what is said" and "what is understood" in spoken and written discourse. The meaning of grammatical utterance from the speaker could not be understood easily without knowing the context of the situation. The context of situation of what someone says is, therefore, crucial to understanding and interpreting the meaning of what is being

said (Brian, 2006:53). Brian also stated about what the impact of situational context.

> situational context included the physical context, the social context and the mental worlds and roles of the people involved in the interaction. Each of these impacs on what we say and how other people interpret what we say in spoken and written discourse (Brian, 2006:54).

It is not enough when someone who wants to reveal the intended meaning only based on the speaker and the hearer. The situation when the utterance produced is also important to be known. The writer will explain the importance of it through the example below:

A. "Give me a fire!"

1. When the speaker who delivers the utterance in [A] is a smoker, it can be understood that he wants anyone to help him to turn on his cigarette. In other words, by saying that utterance, he wants to borrow matches from someone else.

2. When the utterance in [A] is delivered by a student who failed in the daily exam to his or her friend, it can be understood to ask for help. The helping which is meant by the writer is not to cheat, but the helping here is to motivate the student who failed in the exam. He asks his friend to give him motivation for studying harder. It is done to avoid the same failed in the future.

Gee in Cahyadi (2014) states that context in writing is obviously somewhat different from context in speech because writer and reader are not face-to-face physically encountering each other. It means that understanding the intended meaning of a speaker will be different understanding with a writer when they are in writing, the reader will not see the gesture of the writer that can help the reader to explore the intended meaning.

2.1.3. Speech Act

Speech act theory originates in Austin's (1962) observation that while sentence can often be used to report states of affairs, the utterance of some sentence, Yule in Farchan (2014) stated that action performed via utterances are generally called speech act, and in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. The theory of Speech Act would serve as a tool for analysis and evaluation of the selected speeches in this study. The choice of Speech Act theory as the tool for analyzing Brick Oodie's and McQueen Oodie's conversation is because of the fact that they are performing some action through the use of words. Speech Act will make the writer able to uncover the truthfulness of signs of what the Brick Oodie's and McQueen Oodie's expression means when it is uttered.

There are three levels of Speech Act that introduce by Austin (1975 p.3), those three levels are: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The first level is locutionary act which concerns with the meaning of the word

themselves. Locutionary act is the actual utterance and its actual meaning (Austin, 1975).

Illocutionary act is the speaker signals an associated speech act and intended meaning. Austin (1975) stated that speaker does something in uttering to the hearer in context, such as; states a fact or an opinion, confirms or denies something, apologizing, promising, requesting, and asking or commanding. For further explanation about illocutionary act, it will be discussed in the next subchapter.

Perlocutionary act is the actual effect of speakers' utterance to the hearer. A perlocution is the act that caused by the illocution to produce a certain effect or a certain influence to the addressee. The example of perlocutionary act are: persuading, convincing, scaring, enlighting, inspiring, or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something, wheter intended or not (Austin, 1975, p.3).

Since this study primarily focused on the meaning and act performed of Brick Oodie's and McQueen Oodie's conversation and has no purpose to find the speech effect to the audience, this study will not use locutionary and perlocutionary act as a other tool for analyzing the data to makes the study more focus and detail.

2.1.4. Illocutionary Act

The illocutionary act is the speaker signal an associated speech act and intende meaning (Austin, 1975). Further Austin added that illocutionary act concept *"by saying something, we do something"*. From that concept, we can conclude that someone has the illocutionary force while speaking something. The illocutionary act is one of sublevels of speech act. Illocutionary act is the central concept in speech act theory framework that has the function for analyzing the use of language in a communication. Illocutionary act is the utterance of sentence by speaker which is sent to have performed some acts Yule (1996: 232). In other words it can be said that the speaker wants the hearer do something after hear their utterances. The illocutionary force is "What is done in uttering the words", the function of the words, the specific purpose of the speaker in his utterances (Cutting, 2002, p.16). According to Searle, the five categories of illocutionary acts are representatives, commissives, directives, declarations and expressive (Archer, etal, 2012, p.39). The following are the explanation of two illocutionary act categories as the writer focused.

2.1.4.1. Representatives

Representatives are kinds of speech acts that state or express what speaker believes to be the case or not (Yule, 1996, p.54). Searle in Levinson (2000) stated that Representatives commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. The speakers' utterance describes

some circumstances of them. Representatives' act involves stating, claiming, asserting, suggesting, complaining, concluding, describing, hypothesizing, and predicting. There is also complex definition written by Jacob ():

> "Assertions often, maybe even always, represent a subjuctive state of mind: the speaker who asserts a proposition as true does so in force of his or her belief. The belief may have different degrees of 'force': it makes a difference whether I postulate something or merely hypothesiz; however, the point of the speech act remains the same."

For example: "The earth is flat"

2.1.4.2. Directives

Yule (1996, p.53) stated that directives are speech act which speaker attempts to get the hearer to do something. The hearer will express what the speakers' wants. Searle in Levinson (2000) also stated that directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. Directive is use for function such as asking, ordering, requesting, begging, commanding, pleading, praying, entreating, permitting, and inviting. Jacob (2009, p.1015) stated clearly about directive:

> 'Directives' express the speaker's wish that the hearer do such-and-such a thing and are uttered with the presumption that the hearer is under some obligation to carry out the action in question (status and roles within an office or an institution determine the right to utter the directive in question).

For example: "Do not touch that" or "Could you lend me a pen, please?"

2.1.5. Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

An utterance is possible have more than one illocution. To differentiate it, the writer decided to take direct and indirect speech-act as the sub theory. Yule (1996, p. 54) stated that direct speech act is when there is direct relationship between the structure and function. On the other hand, when there is indirect relationship between the structure and the function it can be called indirect speech act (Yule, p.55, 1996).

Thomas (in Jacob, p.113, 2004) observed, "In English, it is not usual to use the words *I invite you* to perform the act of inviting". The opinion from Levinson is supporting what Thomas said before. Levinson (p.263, 2008) stated that most usages (of request) are indirect. On indirect speech act, we are not observing the structural or the functional form of the utterance; we have to take the context when the utterance is utters. These sentences below are the example of direct and indirect speech act.

(A) 1. Move out of the way!

2. Do you have to stand in front of the TV?

3. You are standing in front of the TV.

4. You would make a better door than a window.

The basic function of all the sentences above is a command or request, but the only sentence that use imperative structure in (A1) is represents direct speech acts. The interrogative structure in (A2) is not being for a question, but it is also for reminds someone to move from in front of the TV that is why the sentence (A2) is an indirect speech acts. The declarative structure in (A3) and (A4) is also representing as indirect speech act. We can conclude that indirect speech act is a theory to find out the second meaning of illocution sentence.

2.1.6. Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)

Searle (1969: 30) states that illocutionary force is what illocutionary act the speaker is performing in the utterance of the sentence. In other words, it can be say that the illocutionary act produced by the speaker can be know from the illocutionary force. While Yule (1996: 49) defines that illocutionary, force is a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed. A verb can be called a **performative verb** (Vp). Therefore, the device of indicating device is performative verb. For example in the dialogue:

> Him: Can I talk to Marry?
> Her: No, she's not here.
> Him: I'm asking you, can I talk to her?
> Her: And I'm telling you, She's not here!

In the dialogue above, each speaker has describe, and drawn attention to, the illocutionary force ('ask' and 'tell') of their utterances.It also can be understood

that illocutionary force will help the listener to classify the illocutionary act being performed by the speaker.

Furthermore, Searle (1969: 30) states that illocutionary force indicating devices in English include word order, stress, intonation contour, punctuation, the mood of the verb, and the so-called performative verbs. From that statement, it can be seen that there are several things in illocutionary force that have to be known before classifying the type of illocutionary acts in an utterance.

2.2. Previous studies

There are some studies conducted previously that quite helpful for this study. The first is a study that made by Winarti with the title "A Study of Speech Acts in Instant Messenger chat spoke by English Department studies in Airlangga University. This study tried to find performative verb in performative utterance based on illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, and locutionary act features. The study applied both theory of Austin's and Searle's speech act. The result is performative utterance contained request, promise, assert, device and order. The second studies that also supported this study is made by Amelia (2008) with the title "Analysis of the Function of Speech Act used by Male and Female Preachers". The study aimed to find out what the differences speech act production by male and female preachers in delivering the sermons. The result of this study shows that gender is the important aspect to affect speech act production. Those two studies are same used speech act as the theory to analyzing the data, even though those are in different object.

There is study that focused on analyzing illocutionary act. The study made by Farhan (2013) with the title A Study of Illocutionary Act: JOKOWI's Campaign Speech on "Mewujudkan Jakarta Baru". The study aimed to find out the kinds of illocutionary features in the campaign speech of Jokowi. The result of this study is find the features of illocutionary act that used by Jokowi's campaign such as Representatives, Declaratives, Commissives, Directives, and Expressives act.

The last study is almost same as the writer focused in the analyzing on the study, that is illocutionary act, but Farhan's (2013) study was take all of the speech acts classification and used political campaign speech video from you-tube as the object. On the other hand, this study used movie as the object of the study and only focus on two kinds of speech act classification, those are representatives and directives.