CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2. 1. 1 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. This includes social, situational, and textual context. It also includes background knowledge context; that is, what people know about each other and the world. Pragmatics assumes that when people communicate with each other they normally follow some kind of co-operative principle; that is, they have a shared understanding of how they should co-operate in their communications. (Paltridge 2006: 53).

Pragmatics is another branch of linguistics which is concerned with meaning. Pragmatic and semantic can be viewed as different parts, or different aspects, of the same general study. Both are concerned with people ability to use language meaningfully. While semantics is mainly concerned with a speaker's competence to use the language system in producing meaningful utterances and processing utterances produced by others. The chief focus of pragmatics is a person's ability to recognize what the speaker is referring to, to relate new information has gone before, to interpret the background knowledge about the speaker and the topic of discourse, and to infer or fill in information that the speaker takes for granted and does not bother to say (Kreidler: 1998: 18).

2. 1. 2 Speech Act

The modern study of speech acts begins with Austin's (1962) engaging mono-graph *How to Do Things with Words*, the published version of his William James Lectures delivered at Harvard in 1955. This widely cited work starts with the observation that certain sorts of sentences, e.g., *I christen this ship the Joseph Stalin; I now pronounce you man and wife*, and the like, seem designed to do something, here to christen and wed, respectively, rather than merely to say something (Horn and Ward 2006: 54). Then speech acts which is first introduced by John Austin (1962) observation that while sentences can often be used to report states of affair, the utterance of some sentences in specified circumstances, be treated as the performance of an act (Brown and Yule: 1983: 231).

Austin began by distinguishing between what he called 'constatives' and 'performatives'. A constative is simply saying something true or false. A performative is doing something by speaking; paradigmatically, one can get married by saying "I do". Constatives are true or false, depending on their correspondence (or not) with the facts; performatives are actions and, as such, are not true or false, but 'felicitous' or 'infelicitous', depending on whether or not they successfully perform the action in question (Rahmah 2009: 9).

In place of the initial distinction between constatives and performatives, Austin substituted a three-way contrast among the kinds of acts that are performed when language is put to use, namely the distinction between locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts, all of which are character-istic of most utterances, including standard examples of both performatives and constatives.

Locutionary acts, according to Austin, are acts of speaking, acts involved in the construction of speech, such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using them in conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain senses and certain references as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn.

Illocutionary acts, Austin's central innovation, are acts done in speaking including and especially that sort of act that is the apparent purpose for using a performative sentence: christening, marrying, and so forth. Austin called attention to the fact that acts of stating or asserting, which are presumably illocutionary acts, are characteristic of the use of canonical constatives, and such sentences are, by assumption, not performatives. Furthermore, acts of ordering or requesting are typically accomplished by using imperative sentences, and acts of asking whether something is the case are properly accomplished by using interrogative sentences, though such forms are at best very dubious examples of performative sentences. In Lecture XXI of Austin (1962), the conclusion was drawn that the locutionary aspect of speaking is what most in the case of constatives, while in the case of the standard examples of performative sentences; attended as much as possible to the illocution.

The third of Austin's categories of acts is the perlocutionary act, which is a consequence or by-product of speaking, whether intended or not. As the name is designed to suggest, perlocutions are acts performed by speaking. According to Austin, perlocutionary acts consist in the production of effects upon the thoughts, feelings, or actions of the addressee(s), speaker, or other parties, such as causing

people to refer to a certain ship as the Joseph Stalin, producing the belief that Sam and Mary should be considered man and wife, convincing an addressee of the truth of a statement, causing an addressee to feel a requirement to do something, and so on (Horn and Ward 2006: 54-55).

2. 1. 3 Illocutionary Act

2. 1. 3. 1 Definition

Illocutionary act refers to the speaker's intention in uttering sentences (Paltridge 2006: 55). The illocutionary act has an illocutionary point or purpose. Corresponding to the speaker's intention that the utterance is to count as a certain kind of act, i.e., a representation of some thins, an attempt to get the hearer to do something, and so on (Otsman and Verschueren 2009: 234).

2. 1. 3. 2 The Types of Illocutionary Acts

Austin tentatively proposed grouping his illocutionary acts into five major classes:

Verdictives, these consist in the delivering of a finding, Official or unofficial, upon evidence or reasons as to value or fact so far as these are distinguishable". Examples of verbs in this class are: acquit, hold, calculate, describe, analyze, estimate, date, rank, assess, and characterize

Exercitives, the exercising of powers rights or influenced. Some examples are: order, command, direct, plead, beg, recommend, entreat and advise.

Commissives, these are to commit the speaker to a certain course of action. Some of the obvious examples are: promise, vow, pledge, covenant, contract, guarantee, embrace, and swear.

Expositives are used in acts of exposition involving the Expounding of views. Austin gives many examples of these, among which are: affirm, deny, emphasize, illustrate, answer, report, accept, object to, concede, describe, class, identify and call

Bebabitives. This class includes the notion of reaction to other people's behavior and fortunes. Among the examples Austin lists are: apologize, thank, deplore, commiserate, congratulate, felicitate, welcome, applaud, criticize, bless, curse, toast and drink (Searle 1979: 8-9).

Here Searle's category in illocutionary acts:

Assertives, the point or purpose of the members of the Assertive class is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. All of the members of the assertive class are assessable on the dimension of assessment which includes true and false. It can be uttered in a form of claim, report, statement, conveys and description

Directives, the illocutionary point of these consists in the fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. By ordering, advising, requesting, commanding, begging, challenging, or pleading, the speaker is trying to get the listener to carry out some action.

Commissives then are those Illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. Commisive can be uttered in the form of promise, guarantees, contracts, threat, and other types of commitments

Expressives, 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 paradigms of expressive verbs are thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, and welcome

Declarations, Speech acts that change the reality in accord with the preposition of the declaration. E.g. Baptism, pronouncing someone guilty or pronouncing someone husband and wife (Searle 1979: 12-17)

Here, Searle's theory is chosen because it is more critical and practical than Austin's theory. In Austin's theory, there is no clear consistent principle or set of principle on the basis of which the taxonomies constructed. And therefore, a very large number of verbs find themselves smack in the middle of two categories. For example, describe as both verdictives and expositives. So, here Searle developed Austin's theory and improved it.

2. 1. 3. 3 The Function of Illocutionary Acts

At the most general level, illocutionary functions may be classified into the following four types, according to how they relate to the social goal of establishing and maintaining comity.

Competitive: The illocutionary goal competes with the social goal; e.g. ordering, asking, demanding, begging, etc.

Convivial: The illocutionary goal coincides with the social goal; e.g. offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating.

Collaborative: The illocutionary goal is indifferent to the social goal; e.g. asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing.

Conflictive: The illocutionary goal conflicts with the social goal; e.g. threatening, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding. (Leech 1983: 104)

We can conclude that assertives belong to collaborative category, directives belong to the competitive category, commissives tend to be convivial or competitive, and expressives also tend to be convivial. All of them depend on the context.

2. 1. 3. 4 Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)

Illocutionary acts have to be understood by hearers. Therefore, there must be ways in which speakers make explicit or at least indicate, the illocutionary force of their speech acts. Austin noticed that there are several kinds of illocutionary indicators which are including mood and modal verbs, intonation, adverbs, connectives, and extra-linguistic gestures or contextual features are accompanying the utterance. Searle emphasized the role of linguistic illocutionary indicators and the possibility to substitute explicit forms for implicit ones.

The development of empirical linguistic research about the ways in which the various illocutionary acts are performed in different languages have begun to throw some light on a wider range of illocutionary indicators. While it is usually assumed that in each sentence there is one and only one illocutionary indicator and that such indicators do not have a semantic content of their own, it has been argued that also expressions having semantic content can act as illocutionary indicators and that indication of force may draw on combinations of features. (Otsman and Verschueren 2009: 236).

Milal states in his dissertation (2010) that in some cases, syntactic and semantic factors can also be taken into consideration in identifying speech acts.

The structural forms of declarative, interrogative, and imperative can sometimes be taken to convey some communicative functions. Declarative are used to make statements, interrogative to deliver questions, and imperative to express commands. But, that is not always the case in natural language use. He also states that in actual use of language, there can be no linear relationship between syntactic forms and communicative functions. Constrained by contexts, one form can be used to convey various functions. Concerning semantic, moreover, the use of some lexical items can be used as an indicator of speech acts. The use of the word "please" for example, implies request, regardless of the syntactic forms. Thanking can sometimes be expressed using another word of its equivalence, such as "I am very grateful", and so forth.

To simplify the description of Searle's illocutionary act above, here is the detail explanation about illocutionary verb classification and its literal meaning based on Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English Fifth Edition.

1. Assertive

These following verbs are including into assertive:

- a. Convey: to make ideas, feeling, etc. known to another person. P. 255.
- b. Description: saying in words what somebody or something is like. P. 314.
- c. Claim: statement that something is true or a fact, especially one which others may not accept or agree with. P. 202.
- d. State: to express something in spoken or written words, especially carefully, fully, and clearly. P. 1165.
- e. Assert: to state something clearly and forcefully as the truth. P. 61.

2. Directive

These following verbs are including into directive:

- a. Ordering: to give an order to somebody; to command somebody to do something. P. 816.
- b. Request: an act of politely asking for something. P. 996.
- c. Advising: to recommended something to somebody. P.18.
- d. Inviting: to ask somebody in a friendly way to go somewhere or do something, especially as a social event. P. 630.
- e. Recommend: to praise somebody or something and say that they are suitable for a purpose. P. 974.

3. Commissive

These following verbs are including into commissive:

- a. Commitment: to promise to do something in a way that makes it impossible to change one's plans. P. 228.
- b. Promise: an indication of future success or good results. P.927.
- c. Guarantee: to promise something with certainty. P. 528.

4. Expressive

These following verbs are including into expressive:

- a. Thank: to express gratitude to somebody. P. 1235.
- b. Welcome: to greet somebody arriving in a place. P. 1352.
- c. Apologize: a word or statement to say one is sorry for have done something wrong or for upsetting somebody. P. 46.
- d. Condolence: an expression of sympathy. P. 239.

2. 2 Related Studies

2. 2. 1 Illocutionary Acts Expressed Through Sign Language In "Silence Movie" by Ana Laili Rahmah

Several studies on illocutionary acts have been done previously. For example, Rahmah (2009), a students from English Letters and Language Department Faculty Of Humanities And Culture The State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Of Malang, who made an analysis about illocutionary acts entitles Illocutionary Acts Expressed through Sign Language in "Silence Movie". In her study she investigated types and the functions of illocutionary act used in first and second episode of "Silence Movie" which is expressed through sign language. In her study also, she showed that there are five types of illocutionary acts found in her study: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The type of illocutionary acts found most in this movie is directive. The study also found four functions of illocutionary acts such as competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The function of illocutionary acts found most in this category is competitive.

The difference between the study which is written by Rahmah and the study of illocutionary act which is produced by Erin Gruwell by the writer in this study are Rahmah's data is about illocutionary acts which is expressed in sign language. While, in the study of illocutionary acts of Erin Gruwell, there is no sign language in it, so the writer uses the data from utterances which is spoken by Erin Gruwell.

2. 2. 2 An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts In The Novel "A Thousand Splendid Suns" by Ismi Adinda

The other study of illocutionary acts was Adinda (2011) a student from English Letters Department Faculty of Adab and Humanities Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, in her analysis of illocutionary acts entitles *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Novel "A Thousand Splendid Suns*". Different with Rahmah (2009), in this study she combined the analysis of the types of illocutionary acts and analyzed indirect speech act which is to understand how the listener translates the speaker's idea and to know what the speaker's purpose or mean.

The difference between the study which is made by Adinda and this study are Adinda used a novel to be analyzed and se combine the types of illocutionary acts with indirect speech act. However, this study is more concerns to the type of illocutionary acts and the functions of the illocutionary acts. Moreover, the writer's research is a movie entitled The Freedom Writers, while Adinda's research is a novel entitled A Thousand Splendid Suns.

2. 2. 3 An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time Movie by Nur Azni Wardani.

The other study of illocutionary act was Wardani (2011) a student from English Letters Department Faculty of Adab and Humanities Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta, who analyzed the utterances of the main character in the movie *Prince of Persia The Sand of Time*. In the study, she analyzed the context and the classification of illocutionary act which also found

five types of illocutionary act in the main character's utterances. The difference between the study of Wardani and this study is, Wardani also used movie to be analyzed but it is a purely science fiction movie, not from a true story. The other difference is in this study just found four types of illocutionary acts and in Wardani's study was found the whole type of illocutionary acts.

2. 3 Movie

Movie or motion pictures are made by various people who specialize in each of the crafts that go into moviemaking, but always work collaboratively. Among the major motion picture crafts are producing, screenwriting, directing, production management, cinematography, lighting, acting, production design, sound recording, sound mixing, and editing (Monaco, 2010: 7).

From the first projection in 1895, movies existed for more than thirty years as silent cinema. That is, the movies were produced without synchronous sound, not that audiences watched them in silence. Live musical accompaniment, ranging from a single piano player to a full orchestra, was the norm for movie exhibition throughout the "silent" era of cinema. It was continued in transition year around 1949-1974 which the movie was not "the silent movie" anymore, the period was in the period or Cold War between United State and Soviet which influenced the background of the movie as the background for many a spy movie, a thriller, or even a comedy.

The next development was in 1975-2009 which the production side of Hollywood's business was dominated by agents and the agencies where they

worked, independent producers with connections to the traditional studio system, and a range of entrepreneurs from various backgrounds. Movies were being financed and made on a one-by-one basis, as if starting a new business over again each time. The other feature of this era was the movie was based on novel published. Surely, the composition of audiences for movies has changed, and where movies are seen varies greatly from the movie theaters of the 1920s, when live musical accompaniment was the rule to today when someone may watch a movie on a laptop computer.