CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter is the explanation about the theoretical description which is used in the research. There are four major points of this chapter; theoretical description, previous studies, conceptual framework and movie review.

2.1 Theoretical Description

In this part, the researcher presents two important parts of this research, pragmatics and speech act. Pragmatics is scope of linguistics which concern about sentence meaning. It has 6 branches, and one of them is speech act. Speech act is the utterances which are performed by the speaker in the conversation.

2.1.1 Pragmatics

2.1.1.1 Definition of Pragmatics

Semantics and pragmatics are scope of linguistics which study about meaning, but those two fields are different. Semantics focuses on meaning as a diadic relation whereas pragmatics relate with meaning as a triadic relation. In pragmatics, the study of meaning is related to the speaker or the user of language in that present time (Leech, 1983:5-6).

In line with Leech, Yule (1996:3) explains that pragmatics has four definitions or scopes. The first, pragmatics deals with speakers’ meaning of communication. The second, pragmatics is the study about contextual meaning or the interpretation of what people mean in the context. Then, the third is the study of how the language more communicated that it’s said. The last definition of pragmatics is the study about the expression whether it is said or not of relative distance of communication.

Griffiths (2006:1) adds “Pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication”. The word tools in his sentence refer to tool in of meaning which is known by people as a language. Based on the definition of some experts above, the researcher gets the meaning of pragmatics by summarizing the definitions from them. For the researcher, pragmatics is the study of meaning of speakers’ utterances which is related to the other participant of language itself. It does not only focus on the sentence meaning but also the context of situation.
2.1.1.2 The Concept of Pragmatics

We know that pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics which is discussed by many experts. Hence, there are many theories about pragmatics which people know nowadays. The concept of pragmatics by Cutting (2002:1-44) are context, co-text, speech act, conversation, the cooperative principle, and politeness.

A. Context

Cutting (2002: 1-7) states that Pragmatics studies about meaning in communication context which means the meaning of sentence in particular time and place. The meaning is based on the assumption of the speaker and hearer. Actually there are three kinds of context: situational, background knowledge, and co-textual.

1) Situational context is what the speaker knows about where the interaction between the speaker and the hearer takes place.
2) Background knowledge context is what the speaker and the hearer know about each other and the world which known as cultural and interpersonal.
3) Co-textual context or known as co-text is the context of text itself which deal with the reference of the text.

B. Co-text

According to Cutting (2002: 8-15) co-text is the context of the text which deals with the reference of the text based on the context. There are grammatical cohesion and lexical cohesion in the co-text.

Grammatical cohesion of co-text:

1) Reference

When referring expression such as “they”, “them”, “we”, “us” and the other refer to items in the same text, it is called as endophoric reference. The example is “My friends and I go to the collage together because we do not have any motorcycle” the word “we” here is refer to “my friends and I” which in the same text, so it is called as endophoric reference. Endophora has purpose to avoid repetition in the same text so it does not over-explicit. Endhopora has two types of it, which are anaphora and cataphora.

Anaphora is the reference which refers to items in the previous text, while cataphora is the opposite of anaphora. It is the reference of items which is refers to the following text.
2) Substitution

Another grammatical form of co-text is substitution; it is the words which are used to explain words that have been mentioned before. Here is the example of substitution: “I have a blue umbrella and my brother hope he will has one.” The word “one” here is the substitution for “a blue umbrella”.

3) Ellipsis

The last grammatical form of co-text is ellipsis which is used when there is no ambiguity in the sentences.

Lexical cohesion of co-text is in the following:

1) Repetition

Substitution and ellipsis avoid repetition, but in lexical cohesion there is repetition to make the sentences more style.

2) Synonyms

To avoid repetition again, there is a rule called synonyms which explain the word in the other way. In synonyms, the use another words which has the same meaning with the first word

3) Superordinates

Superordinates are the general term of something which is explained in the previous to avoid repetition in the text. It is used when we want to explain again the term using another word which is related.

4) General Words

General words is a higher level of superordinates, it is one word which can represent some words. It is more general than the word which is explain, this also used for avoiding repetition.

C. Speech Acts

Speech act (based on Yule, 1996:47) is the utterances which are performed in actions by the speaker or even the hearer. Austin (1955:52) says that speech act consist both proposition statement and total situation of utterances. There are many classifications of speech act that will be discussed in the next sub chapter.

D. Conversation

According to Yule (1996:71) conversation is the structure of people talk which consists of speaker talk, hearer talk, speaker talk and hearer talk. In a conversation, there are two approaches which discuss about conversation structure.
The first one is Exchange structure; this is approach which analyzes the people’s
talking of conversational pattern while the second is Conversation Analysis which
study about the speaker in certain of the way, the answer and the interaction when
they take turn.

E. The Cooperative Principle
Cutting (2002: 34-35) based on Grice (1975) states that cooperative principle
is the way speaker expresses the utterance which is needed in the context, honest,
without any ambiguity and based on the topic of the conversation. Cooperative
principle also called as maxim which is divided becomes four parts: quantity, quality, relation, and manner.

F. Politeness
Yule (1996:60) stated that politeness is a showing awareness to other people’s
face in an interaction both in the short and long distance. This showing describes
how we respect to other people in the action which we deal.

2.1.2 Speech Act
2.1.2.1 Definition of Speech Act
As mentioned previously, we know that speech act is the utterances which are
performed in action by two people or more as a speaker and hearer (Yule, 1996:47). All
sentences which appear in conversation are include in speech act as describe by Austin
(1955:52) that speech act consists of both proposition statement and total situation of
utterances. Speech act does not only focus on the sentence of conversation but also the
situation of it because a sentence has meaning when it is related to the situation or the
context. Hence, when people analyze speech act, they cannot separate among activities,
situation, and conversation.

2.1.2.2 Classification of Speech Act
Speech act is one of linguistics scope which many experts discuss about and they
have their own classification. The first classification of speech act which will be
discussed is classification by Austin. According to Huang as quoted by Mey (2009: 1002-
1003), Austin classifies there are three kinds of speech act:
1) Locutionary Act
Locutionary act is the basic act of speaking which concerned with physical act of producing sound, constructing a good string of sign, and responsible for task.

2) Illocutionary Act
Illocutionary act is the act done in speaking which has purpose of something or can be called as function of the spoken language. Sadock based on Austin’s (in Horn and Ward 2006:55-64) states that the characters of illocutionary act is the use of canonical by assumption. He explains acts of ordering and requesting are typically using imperative sentences, and acts of asking using interrogative sentences. One illocutionary act can make different illocutionary force because every single illocutionary act is ambiguous, it can be interpreted based on the circumstance. Sadock adds Austin classified illocutionary act become five and the example are in the following.

a. Verdictives: acts that consist of delivering a finding, e.g., acquit, hold (as a matter of law), read something as, etc.
b. Exercitives: acts of giving a decision for or against a course of action. E.g., appoint, dismiss, order, sentence, etc.
c. Commisives: acts whose point is to commit the speaker to a course of action, e.g., contract, give one’s word, declare one’s intention, etc.
d. Behabitives: expressions of attitudes toward the conduct, fortunes, or attitudes of others, e.g., apologize, thank, congratulate, welcome, etc.
e. Expositives: acts of expounding of views, conducting of arguments, and clarifying, e.g., deny, inform, concede, refer, etc. (Harn and Ward, 2006:64)

3) Perlocutionary Act
Perlocutionary is the act performed by illocutionary act. It is the effect of the speaking utterances of illocutionary said. It can be an action, feeling, or thought of the speaker, listener, or other parties of communication.

Cutting (2002:16-17) has different classification of illocutionary act based on Searle’s (1976) solution grouping it as follow:

1) Declaration
Declaration is the expression of some words that makes the real situation around the speaker change by their utterances. Huang (in Mey 2009:1004) adds “Declarations (or declaratives) are those kinds of speech acts that effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs.” It is clear that declaration
makes the world change both in small or big occasions. The example of declaration when the speaker “I” state “I resign from this job”, so it means that the speaker do not work again in that job.

2) Representative
   Representative is the utterances which consist of word that show the speaker’s believe to be the case. Huang (in Mey 2009:1004) also stated that it is kind of speech act which lead the speaker to the truth-value of something. Describing things, reporting some event, concluding an issue is the example of representative.

3) Commissive
   Commissive is the words which commit the speaker about future action can be after the utterances done or the next time. After the speaker express the words, she or he has to do some action related to the word. This example maybe make you understand this definition; Smith say “I promise to get two tickets of the concert” after that sentence, Smith will buy the tickets.

4) Directive
   Directive is the words which have relation to other people; the people who do some actions here is the hearer. When the speaker says something, the hearer then will do some actions related to the sentence. Some utterances in restaurant are the example of this kind of speech act. It happens when the customer requesting some menu to the waiters, then they will do something to serve the customer’s request.

5) Expressive
   Expressive, the last classification of speech act by Searle is the group of words which express what the speaker feels in some occasions. According to Huang (in Mey 2009:1004) it shows a psychological attitude of the people who say it. These can be the expression of like, dislike, joy, and sad or in a real situation can be act of apologizing, blaming, praising, thanking, regretting, and other expression of feeling.
2.1.2.3 Types of Speech Act

Speech act not only has some classification but also has some types. Huang (in Mey, 2009:1000) written that Searle has different type of speech act which has relation with illocutionary force. Meanwhile, speech act can be stand-alone but it also has relation with other part of sentence, so Searle related it with illocutionary force. According to Searle as quoted by Cutting (2002:19) there are two types of speech act: direct speech act and indirect speech act which will be explain in the following.

1) Direct Speech Act

Direct speech act is the expression of speaker’s utterances which there is direct relationship between the form or structure of the utterance and the function of illocutionary act. This type of speech act has correlation with the classification of speech act itself which has mentioned before. Here are the examples of direct speech act according to Austin’s lists in Griffiths (2006:148-149).

- a. Statement : “I lived in Indonesia for six years.”
- b. Order : “Pay this bill as soon as possible.”
- c. Question : “Where is my bag?”
- d. Prohibition : “Do not turn right here!”
- e. Greeting : “Hello.”
- g. Felicitation : “Happy New Year!”
- h. (Grudging) apology : “I hereby apologize as required by the magistrate.”

All utterances above are the example of direct speech act based on single sentence. There is no sentence before-after it and we do not know the context of that utterance. We know that an utterance (a) is the example of representatives and it is to show statement, so it is called as direct speech act. See also in utterance (c), the form of utterance is question or interrogative and it has function to express directive. Yule (1996:54) also adds that there are three structural forms of sentence: declarative, interrogative, and imperative and there are three general communicative functions: statement, question, and command/request. It is can be called as direct speech act when there is direct relationship between a structure and a function.

2) Indirect Speech Act

On the other hand, indirect speech act is the speaker’s utterances of expression which the function of the illocutionary act and the form or structure of expression not directly related. Indirect speech act happen when declarative is not used as statement, interrogative is not used for question and imperative is not used for command or request. According to Griffiths (2006:149) interrogative form can be called as indirect
speech act when context indicates that it is reminders or request. One utterance can be called as direct speech act and indirect speech act based on the context of the utterance. Based on Brown and Levinson (1987), indirect speech act has correlation with politeness because polite action can be done well using indirect speech act to avoid direct imposition. In requesting something, it more polite when using interrogative form rather than imperative form, which is in speech act it called as indirect speech act (Horn and Warn 2006: 71).

Interrogative form of sentence can be called as indirect speech act, for instance “Can you open the door?” in the situation of someone knocks the door from outside. This sentence is in the form of interrogative or question, but the function of this sentence is asking so it is called as indirect speech act. Another example from Yule (1996:55) “It’s cold outside” is in the form of statement, but when it is functioning as “I hereby request of you that you close the door” becomes request and called as indirect speech act. “It’s cold outside” directly can be called as indirect speech act when we know the context: we have meeting in the room without AC and the door is open, then someone says “It’s cold outside” afterwards someone who near the door close it. So it is clear that utterance in the form of declarative has function to request.

2.2 Previous Studies

This study is not the only study which is conducted in English linguistics field especially in Indonesia. There are many other studies about linguistics; some of them are relevant with this study but not exactly same. In this sub chapter the researcher will discuss a little about previous thesis which the research has relation with.

The first research is conducted by Asih Widhi Astuti entitled A Psycholinguistic Analysis of Schizophrenic Conversation of the Main Character in The Ununited Movie. She conducts the research on 2014 or last two year under guidance Yogyakarta State University. The researcher focuses on examining symptoms of schizophrenia which are observable through the sufferer’s speech. Then, the finding of the research: there are five types of hallucination and it appears 65 times in the movie. From that hallucination, it is only three types of hallucination which express by the main character in The Ununited movie: auditory, visual, and tactic hallucination.

The next researcher who conducts research related to this research is Annisa Dewi Widowati with her thesis A Pragmatic Analysis of Speech Act of Commands by the Main Character in the Film Elizabeth: the Golden Age. She was a student of Yogyakarta State University who did her research on 2012. She focuses on the command expression
by the main character in that movie. In the end of her research, she found that there are two types of command express in the movie: direct and indirect. She also found there are seven forms of commands: base form of verb, imperatives + modifier, let + first person pronoun, you + imperatives, embedded agent, verb ellipsis, and hints. Besides that, she also found there are four politeness strategies employed in expressing commands: bald on record strategy, positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, and off-record strategy.

The next research is A Speech Act Analysis of Direct Utterances on Short Story Mr. Know All by Ahmad Mudzakir in 2013. He conducts the research at University of Muhammadiyah Surakarta. The focus of the research is direct utterances on short story. Then, the findings of the research are: 1. the form of the sentences is divided into three: declarative, imperative, and interrogative; 2. the purpose of utterances depends on locution, illocution, perlocution, and situational context; 3. the seven kinds of speech act can be determined from the purpose.

The last researcher whom I write here is Yayuk Subekti, she conduct A Study on Politeness Strategies by the Main Character in “The Interview” Movie Script. She is student of University of Mercu Buana Yogyakarta who did research in 2016. Her focuses on the use of politeness strategies of the main characters of “The Interview”. Then, she found that the characters of The Interview movie applied four politeness strategies: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness, and Off Record in their utterances. In the end, she also found the factors affecting the characters’ politeness in speaking.

Reading some researches above, it is clear that this study is different with other studies. Previously, there are three studies on movie script: psycholinguistic, analysis of command, and politeness strategy. There is no research on movie script which focuses on speech act. Besides, there is one speech act analysis but focusing on the short story. In this study, the researcher tries to analyze the speech act on Thor movie script using Searle’s theory about it because speech act is important and needs to be discussed.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

This study concern on Searle’s classifications of speech act: declaration, representative, commissive, directive, and expressive. Besides that, this research also concerns on the types of speech act: direct and indirect speech act. These theories used to analyze the speech act in Thor Movie Script released in 2011. The concept of this research can be seen in figure 2.1 below.
The figure 2.1 above shows that the research is a Pragmatics study, there are 4 concepts of pragmatics which are used in this research, context, co-text, speech act, and conversation. The concern of the research is speech act from Thor movie using Searle’s theory. The theory divided into two parts, classification of speech act, and types of speech act. There are 5 classifications of speech act, declaration, representative, commissive, directives, and expressives. Whereas, there are two types of speech act, direct speech act, and indirect speech act.

2.4 Movie Review
2.4.1 Summary of Movie

Thor movie begins with celebration of Thor’s coronation to become a new king in Asgard, but it fails. That celebration ruined by an attack by a small group of frost giants, who will take s Mystic Glowy Box in the vaults. Some of Asgard’s guards bloodied and Thor wants to avenge that, but his father Odin forbids him. He and his brother Loki followed by five warriors, Hogun, Frigga, Sif, Volstagg, and Fandral come to Jotunheim to avenge the frost giants without Odin’s permission. Because of that act, Odin gets angry and punishes Thor to make him realize his mistakes and be aware of his arrogant characteristic. Thor is banished from Asgard to Earth, his powers gone and his hammer Mjolnir lost from him.
In the earth, he meets a gorgeous astrophysicist Jane Foster and her friends Darcy Lewis and Erik Selvig in New Mexico (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008). Jane helps Thor in the earth because she knows that Thor is different from other people there. Thor searches his hammer, without his powers he cannot take it because he becomes an ordinary person. Day after day Thor with Jane, they are falling in love and Selvig asks Thor do not hurt her.

All warriors come to the earth to take Thor because they wanted to divest him and bring him back to Asgard. Knowing that action, Loki gets angry and sends a destroyer to attack Thor and all warriors in the earth. Thor cannot battle the destroyer because he does not have his powers, but he protect the people in New Mexico by giving them advise to leave there place. In the end of battle, he gets his Mjolnir again and easily defeats the destroyer and back to Asgard with all warriors.

In Asgard, Loki makes the Bifrost Portal become ice planet to Jotunheim and Thor tries to stop him by combat. Thor uses his Mjolnir to destroy the portal to stop the process, Loki contra him and they fall into space but Odin is there to help them. Loki lost Thor’s hand and falling down and disappear. All seems back to normal on Asgard, Thor pines for Jane but Heimdall assures him that she is looking for him by doing her research with new equipment from Shield (IMDb, 2011)

2.4.2 Character of Movie

Here are some characters of the movie which is used in this research. They are stated here because those characters have relationship with Thor’s utterances which is analyzed in chapter four. The explanation of the character here is used to make the reader understand the context of the utterances which is expressed by the main character, Thor. The characters which appear are in the following.

a. Thor Odinson

Thor is the main character in the movie, son of Odin, the king of Asgard. He has arrogant and egoist characteristic, but after banished in earth and meet Jane he becomes kind person. He has great powers and mighty hammer, Mjolnir (all about marvel, 2016).

b. Jane Foster

Jane Foster (late20’s) is scientist who does research about astrology, has brave characteristic. She is the one who helps Thor in Earth; she loves him and becomes his sweetheart (IMDb, 2011).
c. Erig Selvig

Erig Selvig (60) is an astrophysicist and the teacher of Jane Foster and Darcy Lewis and they are doing research together till find Thor in their research (Marvel Cinematic Universe Wiki, 2015).

d. Darcy Lewis

Darcy Lewis (20) is Jane’s and Erik’s assistant, the one who to take notes, carry heavy equipment and do all of the other things academic types require. She helps them doing the research (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008).

e. Odin

Odin is the king of Asgard, Thor’s father, who has kind characteristic.

f. Loki

Loki is Thor’s brother who has power to duplicate himself and has bad characteristic because he is trickster. Although he is trickster but he can read people’s mind by seeing their face. He knows how to make people do exactly what he wants them to do (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008).

g. Heimdall

Heimdall is Gatekeeper of Asgard who has sword to open Bifrost, the rainbow bridge which connects to other place, in the control panel of Observatory. He has loyal, duty-bound, soft-spoken and steadfast characteristic. He also has power to see the whole universe in an instant (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008).

h. The Warriors Three (Volstagg, Hogun, and Fandral)

They are Thor’s best friends and become his team who always support him in any situation. They always help Thor every he needs them; they have good friendship and always going somewhere together (Shmoop Editorial Team, 2008).

i. Lady Sif

Lady Sif is younger sister of Heimdall and Thor’s friend who becomes the best female warrior in Asgard because she goods at using swords. She can use it from her chilhood. She always help Thor with Warriors Three because she together with them (Marvelogy, 2015).