CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher explains in the literature review that supports this research. In this section consists of previous studies, pragmatics, context and speech act.

A. Previous Studies

There are some previous studies that discuss the same theme of the research, especially Commissive speech act. The first previous study was conducted by Nur Wahyu Pambudi (2017) from the State Islamic Institute of Surakarta. The title is *An Analysis of Commissives Speech Act Used in the Vow (Pragmatics Study)* (Pambudi, 2017). The subject of this research is a movie. This research describes the forms of *Commissve Speech Act Used in the Vow*. This research used descriptive qualitative research. The researcher founds several results (1) the whole data of Commissive speech acts in *the Vow* are 19 data that consist of 4 forms of Commissive speech acts used in *the Vow* namely threat, promise, refusal, and warning. The threat act consists of 1 data, the refusal act consists of 2 data, the warning act consists of 8 data and the promise acts consists of 8 data. Then, the locutionary, illocutionary speech act is found in the forms of Commissive speech acts as persuade, suggestion, warning, promise, advice, and urging between the speaker and the hearer.

The second previous study was performed by Khalimatul Maulidiyah (2017) from Syarif Hidayatullah State Islam University Jakarta. The title is *An Anlysis of Donald Trump's Commissive Speech Acts in USSS Yorktown on December 7, 2015* (Maulidiyah, 2017). This research focuses on the analysis of the Commissive speech acts in Youtube by Donald Trump's campaign speech in the state of USS, Yorktown. This research used qualitative research methods. The results of the analysis of sentence delivered Donald Trump in his speech. It can be concluded that in a speech found speech used Commissive illocutionary acts, which is classified into commit, promise, threat, refuse, assure, guarantee, and bet and uttered indirectly.

The third previous study was done by Inten Liestyorini (2017) from Diponegoro University. The title is *Commissive Speech Act in the First Debate of Jakarta Governor Election 2017* (Liestyorini, 2017). This research focuses on analyzing Commissive speech acts using Vandervekens theory (1990). This study aims to classify the types of Commissive acts conducted in the Jakarta Governor Debate and to explain the power of illocution. This is done to find out how candidates use the Commissive speech acts when giving their speeches. This research used descriptive qualitative. This study shows that there are five types of Commissive out of seven, namely promises, guarantees, threats, volunteers, and rejections. Each candidate shows a different style in explaining their vision and

mission. There are 16 data, but only some data are explained because of the similarity of several types that already exists.

The researcher analyzes the speech acts that found in Jack Thorne *Harry Potter and Cursed Child* playscript, because in this movie scripts there are many utterances that contain Commissive acts. This research only focuses on the Commissive speech acts based on Austin (1962) and Searle (1979) theory that appears on it therefore the differences between the other previous studies, is on the project and the theory.

B. Theoretical Review

1. Pragmatics

Learning about pragmatics is interesting because it studies not only about the meaning but also about the "context". Pragmatics is the study of beliefs about something that has been said. More specifically, it has more to do with analyzing what people mean. In other words, pragmatics is the study of the meaning of the context of the speaker and listener. According to Dardjowidjojo in Ocktarani (2013, p. 246) Pragmatics as a part of language behaviour.

Most people assume that they are in their minds who only like a particular area of life and personal knowledge about history or the speaker himself who is included in cultural and interpersonal knowledge. Co-textual context is kowledge similar in their mids. According to Abdurrahman, Pragmatics is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language

understanding. Before the language user interprets the meaning of speech, the language user must understand language; know how the relationship between sentences and context is good. Yule (1996, p. 3-4) the study of the meaning said by the speaker then interpreted by the listener is an understanding of pragmatics. It signifies that pragmatics is the study about how languages are used by the users of the language.

Based on both of the linguist's argument above, the context should be taken into account to understand the meaning and exact interpretation of language.

2. **Context**

As explained earlier, context is an important part of speech act studies, especially those related to pragmatics studies. Cutting (2002, p. 2) explains that speech acts depend on the context because context is very influential on the function of illocution. Nunan (1993, p. 7) states that the situation that gives rise to discourse and where the discourse is embedded is an understanding of the context. Context is interpreted as a state or situation that affects the conversation. Therefore, in the interpretation of words and expressions it is necessary to be accompanied by context. Context is divided into two namely linguistic contexts and non-linguistic context. The first relates to surrounding languages, and the second relates to non linguistics contexts or direct discourse. Non-linguistics context include:

a. Kinds of communicative events (example: joke, story, lecture, sermon, conversation, and greeting).

b. The topic

c. The aim (function, e.g. stating, describing, thanking and praising).

d. The arrangement (physical aspects, such as location and time and psychological aspects : emotional situation).

e. The entrants and the contact within them.

f. The background science and the opinion of the entrants.

3. **Speech Acts**

According to Searle (1979), language is an action to make requests, statements and make comments. Searle also states that to communicate thoughts and feelings, words also require clear language. Language can be interpreted if there are people who apply language and end to the appropriate context.

The study of speech acts is very important because in learning speech acts will make reader understand what message is contained in the utterance. Speech acts are also determined by the ability of the speaker's language to convey messages in communication.

To understand speech act clearly, the speaker does not only speak the source (speech does not have a purpose and purpose), but the speaker must also interpret the meaning of the speaker to the listener, and the speaker can make the listener understand the meaning

of the words in the speaker. The act of speaking only appears in conversations or dialogues conducted by the speaker and listener (Violeta, 2015, p. 10). Based on the type, Austin distinguishes speech acts into three types, namely locutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and illocutionary acts.

a.   **Locutionary Acts**

A locutionary act is the act of saying something a word and sentence based on literal meaning. Locution acts is an act of speech or the result of linguistic expression. From the above opinion it can be concluded that the illocutionary act is the original meaning of the sentence without context influences, it means context hasn't got connection between the meanings and where/when the utterance is stated. For example *I buy a mango*, the meaning of that utterance is *I buy a mango* of the literal meaning (Violeta, 2015, p. 12).

b.   **Perlocutionary acts**

Perlocutionary acts are the result of a speaker's expression that is closely related to the effect of a speech on the listener. In his book Levinson (1983, p. 236) perlocutionary action is the effect on the audience by way of saying a sentence. This means that the audience feels good / sad after saying a sentence. Effects on listener or heare'r reaction are the words spoken by the speaker. Besides that, Yule (1996, p. 48) also wrote in his book explaining

the assumption that what the speaker wants will be recognized by the listener. It means assuming that the listener will recognize the effect through the speaker's speech. So it can be concluded that perlocution action is the result or reaction of speech through the feelings of the recipient after the speaker utters or illocutionary style. For example : *this is a gift for you* that utterance of the speech would give feeling happy to hearer, or vice versa (Violeta, 2015, p. 13).

c. **Illocutionary Acts**

Illocutionary act is when a speaker utters words such as: threatening, thanking, promising, offering, and ordering. It means that when stating something will be an interpretation of what actions are contained in it. According to Yule (1996, p. 48) that forms speech with some kind of function in mind. This means that there is an action that comes from what the speaker says. Another definition is promise, offer and statement. The definition of illocutionary acts is something that is spoken by the speaker based on context. For example, *I want to get it,* to interpret the meaning of the above speech, hearer must know the context.

According to Searle (1979, p. 162) Illocutionary speech acts are grouped into general categories based on the relationship between words and the world. There are five type basic type of action that people can take when speaking or

uttering, using the following types: representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

1.   Representatives

Representatives describe a real situation or event. In other words, say steam or words according to the world they believe in. In this case, Searle uses the term "Assertive" in this category. Representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. Examples in this action such as, states, explain, conclude, confirm and reports. Example: *"The Final Semester Exams begin at exactly seven".*

2.   Directive

The form of speech is intended by speakers to have an impact so that the interlocutor takes action in the future. Such as advices, requests, suggestions, invites and orders. So, it can be said that the speaker will the received perform an action. Example: *"Please sit down!"* then the speech partner will take an action according to what is said by the speaker, namely to sit down.

3.   Expressive

Expressive is a speech act category whose main focus represents the speaker's feelings. The use in this type of speaker makes words according to feelings (world) or

expression in a psychological state. Expressive is a type of speech act that expresses feelings. Include thanking, apologizing, welcome, condolences, please, like, dislike, and joy. For example *"I'm really sorry!"* is the example of apologizing in expressive types. It reflect that the speaker require some apologizing to hearer.

4.   Commissive

Commissive is one kind of speech act since the form of speech that serves to express something in the future, such as promises or threats. They express what speaker intends commissives is the utterance is produces to give action in the future. Example: *"I promise to take care of this book"* is the example of promise. This research focuses in Commissive speech acts therefore the researcher only explains more detail about the form and kinds of Commissive speech acts. It is explained in the different sub capter 4.

5.   Declarative

Speech acts in this type are quite special because it expresses words or statements that in themselves can change things. This type greatly influences immediate changes in institutional circumstances and tends to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions. The expressions

used include excommunication, war of declarations, dismissal and baptism. Example: *"you're out from this space"* is the example of dismissing in declarative types.

4. **Commissive Acts**

Commissive act is kinds of speech acts that use by the speakers to commit themselves to some future course action with the words fit their words. They express what speaker intends by the utterances, therefore, the utterance is produces to give action in the future. In many ways, such as promising, warning, threatening, offering, and vowing.

They can be performed by the speaker alone, or by speaker as a member of a group. The researcher will give the following examples, *"I promise to take care of this book"* it is the example of promising. There are five of Commissives, they are threat, promise, warning , and offering (Violeta, 2015, p.14). The following are the types of Commissive acts based on Bach & Harnish (1983) theory.

1. Promises: it consist promise, swear, vow.

In uttering X, the speaker promises the hearer to A if the speaker expresses:

a. The belief that his utterance obligates him to A,

b. The intention to A, and

c.   The intention that the hearer believe that the speaker's utterance obligates the speaker to A and the speaker intends to A.

1)   Contract : The speaker and the hearer make mutually conditional promises; fulfilment of each is conditional on the fulfillment of the other.

2)   Bet   : The speaker promises to do something (for instance, pay a certain amount) if a certain event occurs, on condition that the hearer promises to do a certain thing if a certain other event occurs.

3)   Swear   : The speaker asserts (constative) that A and promises that he is telling the truth.

4)   Guarantee   : The speaker affirms (constative) the quality of something, X, and promises to make repairs or restitution if X is relevantly defective.

5)   Guarantee   : The speaker promises to make repairs or restitution if X is defective in some relevant respect.

6) Surrender : The speaker admits (constative) defeat and promises not to continue fighting.

7) Invite : The speaker requests (directive) the hearer presence and promises acceptance of his presence.

2. Offers: it consist offer, propose

In saying X, the speaker offers A to the hearer if the speaker expresses:

a. The belief that the speaker utterance obligates him to A on condition that the hearer indicates what the speaker wants to A,

b. The intention to A on condition that the hearer indicates the speaker wants to A, and

c. The intention that the hearer believe that the speaker utterance obligates the speaker to A and the speaker intends to A, on condition that the hearer indicates what speaker wants to A.

1) Volunteer: The speaker offers his services.

2) Bid : The speaker offers to give something (in a certain amount) in exchange for something

C. Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

To find out the theory that explains the form of Commissive acts, the researcher will explain used Austin theory (1962, p.152). In Austin theory (1962, p. 152 explains that direct speech acts have a direct relationship between the structure and function of speech. Direct speech acts are the meaning of a speech based on its literal meaning. Formal direct speech acts based on the mode, this sentence is divided into 3 parts, namely news sentences (declarative), interrogative sentences (interrogative) and command sentences (imperative). Conventionally, the news sentence (declarative) is used to say something (information); an interrogative sentence to ask for something, and a command sentence to state an order, invitation, request or petition, a direct speech act will be formed. The act of speaking directly like a declarative sentence is informing something. For example, the words *"come out like that!"* this greeting is uttered by a speaker to his listeners to move from his place, cited by Oktadistio (2018, p. 6).

Indirect speech act is a speech act to instruct someone to do something indirectly. Indirect speech acts are a conversational strategy for many people. This action is carried out by utilizing news sentences or interrogative sentences so that the person being ordered does not feel himself being ordered. Many people use indirect speech acts that involve politeness, as it reduces the unpleasant message that the request or command contains. According to Yule (1996, p.48), indirect speech acts are

generally seen as a policy rather than a direct speech act. According to Searle (1979, p. 31) has introduced the idea of indirect speech acts. In indirect speech acts, the speaker communicates with the listener more than he says by relying on shared background information, along with the general power of rationality and conclusions on the part of the listener. For example "*where is the broom?"* from the sentence above not only to ask but also to order his child to sweep the place.

D. **Synopsis of of Jack Thorne's Playscript** *Harry Potter and the Cursed Child*

Harry Potter and the Cursed Child is a 2016 British two-part drama written by Jack Thorne based on the original story by JK Rowling, John Tiffany, and Thorne. The movie script began ath the Palace Theatre, London, on June 7, 2016, and premiered on July 30, 2016. The movie scripts begin at King's Cross Station, Hermione, Albus Potter and Rose Granger, and Weasley head to Hogwarts for the first time. On the Hogwarts Express, Albus befriends Scorpius Malfoy, son of Draco Malfoy.

Harry argues with Albus about Albus's predicament at school, and then Albus returns to Hogwarts. Albus and Scorpius offer to help Amos and Delphi Diggory by using the Time-Turner to travel back in time to stop Cedric's death. Albus and Scorpius are outside Hogwarts when brought back to the present, they are found by Hary and Draco. Scorpius was unable to find Albus and was told by Principal Umbridge that Harry Potter was killed. Then Scorpius went to Severus Snape. Hermione and Ron were killed by the

Dementors, when they return. Albus was still alive so Scorpius can found Albus. Timer Turner was destroyed by Scorpius.

Delphi wants to humiliate Cedric or else he will kill Scorpius. Delphi, Albus, and Scorpius took the time-reverser and Delphi destroyed it. Albus and Scorpius discover that they have been transferred to the day Harry's parents died. Delphi aims to stop Voldemort from trying to kill Harry in the first place. Delphi explains to him that he is the child of the affair between Voldemort and Bellatrix Lestrange. They dueled, and Albus helped his father defeat Delphi. They then hear the real Voldemort coming to kill Harry's parents and realize that they cannot interfere or risk changing the future. Harry saw his parents killed.