

CHAPTER II

LITERARY REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher explains the literary review that supports this research. It consists of previous study, pragmatics, speech acts, direct and indirect speech acts, and directive acts.

A. Previous Study

In this research, the researcher found some studies that discuss about the same theme of the research, especially DSA. The first previous study was conducted by Ocktarani (2013: 245) entitled *Performa Pragmatik Anak Usia Tiga Tahun Dari Beragam Latar Belakang Sosial*. This research was about DSA in directly of the social environment. She explained about the children who are able to use language especially to response and produce Directive Acts. The children also understand the utterance in direct and indirect form.

The second previous study was analyzed by Lailiyah (2015: 59) entitled *Directive Speech Act of the Main Characters of Divergent Movie*. The researcher classified and described the types and the meaning of DSA in the main characters of *Divergent Movie*. She found that there were three types of DSA direct speech act, indirect speech act, and literal speech act. Then she also found the meaning of DSA in the main characters of the movie. It is included command, prohibition, requesting, invitation, suggestion and warning. Isnawati, Anam and Diana (2015: 60-64) entitled

Speech Acts Analysis of the Main Character in Shreek Movie Script, found that there are four types of speech acts that used by Shreek as the main character. The DSA is the most dominant types found. The reason the main character used DSA because he wants the hearer do something and also wants to be admitted by the people that he is actually a kind of ogre.

The differences between them, in this research, the researcher analyze the speech acts which found in *The Night of the Burning* novel by Linda Press Wulf where the world war becomes the background of this novel. This research only focuses in DSA based on Searle, Bach and Harnish theory that appears on it therefore the differences between the other previous studies, is on the object and the theory.

B. Pragmatics

In learning pragmatics, at the same time the learners also learn about context because to understand the meaning of the speaker utterance, it does not be apart from the context. Birner (2013: 2-3) says that pragmatics is the study of language that used in context as compared with semantics where the study of pragmatics views in such interpretative regularities, therefore pragmatics tries to show the implicit knowledge to be explicit that guides us in selecting interpretations.

Cutting (2002: 1-7) states that pragmatics is the study that learn about the language's relation to the contextual background features. Based on his theory, there are three types of context that influences in the language using. It is such as; situational context is what speakers know about what they see around them. Background knowledge context, it is what they know about each other and the world.

It is included cultural and interpersonal knowledge where most people carry with them in their minds like areas of life and the private knowledge about the history of the speakers themselves. Co-textual context is what they have been saying before therefore they have the same shared knowledge in their minds.

According to Levinson (1983: 1-27), pragmatics is a study that learns about the relationship between language and context that becomes the basis of a note or report of language comprehension. It means that to understand the language use, the user of language relates the sentences and context with the exact manner, therefore the user of language interprets the meaning of utterance exactly.

Yule (1996: 3-4) also states that pragmatics is a study about meaning that is said by the speaker then interpreted by the listener. It means that pragmatics is the study about how languages are used by the users of 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.

C. Speech Acts

Based on the Austin theory (1962: 108) he states that when people say something, they also do something. He divides speech acts into three parts. There are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. To make it easy, the researcher gives one example to present the relation of each part. For example:

“Let's go to the bus!”

If the utterance above is used by the tour guide, there are three acts that represents from this utterance. It included locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts that explain below.

1. Locutionary acts are an act to say something. From the example above, the speaker says something that presents speaker's act. That is "Let's go to the bus!".
2. Illocutionary acts are the message behind the speaker utterance when they say something. It becomes the hearer reason to do something. From utterance above, the speaker is not only saying something to the hearer but also the speaker invites the hearer to go together to the bus.
3. Perlocutionary acts are the utterance that have influenced to the hearer to do something. After the hearer hears the speaker utterance, they interpret what the speaker's want therefore the hearer comes together with the tour guide.

In the other book, Searle (1969: 16) states that there are many performances that are expressed when the language is used. It means that the study of speech acts is simply. All linguistic communication involves linguistic acts, acts such as giving commands, asking questions, and making promises. Speech acts is an act that rise because of the utterance. When the speaker says something, the meaning of their utterance is interpreted by the hearer to do an act. This is an illocutionary acts. According to Searle (1979: 12-27) illocutionary acts divides into five kinds, there are Declarative, Representative, Expressive, Directive and Commissives. It is explained below.

1. Declarative: it is one kind of speech acts that changes the world by the speaker's utterance. For example: "I now pronounce you man and wife".
2. Representative: it is one kind of speech acts that states to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. It can be describe, predict, call, classify and identify. For example: "I predict he will come".
3. Expressive: it is one kind of speech acts that expresses what the speaker feels. For example: "I apologize to step on your toe".
4. Directive: it is one kind of speech acts where the speaker wants the hearer to do something based on the speaker's want. It can be invite, advise, order, command, and suggest. For example: "I order you to leave". This research focuses in DSA therefore the researcher only explains more detail about the forms and kinds of DSA. It is explained in the different subchapter, D and E.
5. Commissives: it is one kind of speech acts whose point commits the speaker to some future course of action. For example: "I promise to pay you the money".

D. Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

In this part, the researcher explains more detail about the form of DSA. The DSA that found in this novel expresses in various way. It is explained by Searle and Birner. According to Searle (1979: 30-31), when the speaker says something, the speaker intends to produce illocutionary effect to the hearer. The meaning of the speaker's

utterance comes apart in various ways. One of them is indirect speech acts. It means that when the speaker says something there is another meaning attached to it.

Birner (2013: 192) states that in general, speech acts has a form that canonically (that is, in the default case) maps onto some general illocutionary force. The form of the speech act divides into two types. They are direct speech acts and indirect speech acts. Direct speech acts is one kind of the form of speech acts where its illocutionary force is the canonically illocutionary force for that form. The indirect speech acts is the form of utterance where the meaning of the speaker utterance is something other than the force canonically associated with that form, therefore based on the form, direct and indirect speech acts expresses in three forms, there are:

1. Declarative form: it usually has the illocutionary force of a statement that they state something. For example: Sam Vimes sighed when he heard the scream, but he finished shaving before he did anything about it.
2. Imperative form: it usually has the illocutionary force of a command (or relatedly a request, invitation, suggestion, etc.). For example: “Bloody say there!”.
3. Interrogatives form: The interrogatives form have the illocutionary force to ask the question that means asking questions to the addressee. For example: “Why are you picking on me? What am I supposed to have done?”.

Notice that when the utterance of the speaker says in direct or indirect form, it makes miscommunication or interpersonal tension.

E. Directive Speech Acts

As explained before, DSA is one kind of speech acts that makes the hearer do something based on the speaker's utterance. In the study of speech acts, there is illocutionary act that has meant to intend the hearer to do an act. Bach and Harnish (1979: 47) state that DSA is one kind of speech acts that expresses the speaker's attitude to some prospective act that done by the hearer. The speaker's utterance also expresses the speaker's attention (wish and desire) where the reason that said by the speaker become the reason for the hearer to do an act. There are six kinds of DSA that explains in below.

1. Requestives: it consists of request, beg, pray, implore, insist, ask, beseech, plead, petition, solicit, tell, urge and invite.

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

- a. Desires that the hearer does A, and
- b. Means that the hearer does A because of (at least partly) of the speaker's wants.

2. Questions: it consists of ask, inquire, interrogate, question and quiz.

In saying X, the speaker asks to the hearer what is proposition or disposition if the speaker expresses:

- a. Desire that the hearer explains to the speaker what is proposition or not, and

- b. Means that the hearer explains to the speaker what is proposition or not because of the speaker wants.

3. Requirements: the verb consists of command, charge, dictate, direct, instruct order, offer, bid, enjoin, prescribe, require, and demand.

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

- a. Wants that the utterance of the speaker is, the related of the speaker's position is on up of the hearer to do A, and
- b. Means of the hearer does A because of the speaker's wants.

4. Prohibitive: the verb consists of prohibit, restrict, forbid, enjoin, and proscribe.

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

- a. Belief that the speaker's utterance is, the related of the speaker's authority is to the hearer, shows the enough reasons to the hearer to do A, and
- b. Means because of the speaker's utterance, the hearer does not do A.

5. Permissives: the verb consists of allow, agree to, authorize, bless, excuse, forgive, grant, pardon, license, sanction, release and exempt.

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

- a. Beliefs that the speaker utterance is, the related of the speaker's position is higher than the hearer, allow the hearer is to do A, and

b. Means that the hearer believes that the speaker utterance allows to the hearer to do A.

6. Advisories: it consists of advice, admonish, caution, warn, propose, recommend, urge, counsel, and suggest.

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

- a. Trusts that there is a reason that enough to the hearer to do A, and
- b. Means that the hearer takes the speaker's trust as the reason (enough reason) to the hearer to do A.

F. Synopsis of Linda Press Wulf's Novel *The Night of the Burning*

The Night of the Burning novel tells about Devorah Lehrman and her sister (Nechama) who has to struggle to survive in the middle of the First World War that written by Linda Press Wulf. This novel first published in 2007 in Great Britain. The setting of this novel is in Poland, 1915. After the burning sweeps Domachevo village, they are saved by Panya Tudra and she moves them to the orphanage in Pinsk. Devorah and her sister live in the orphanage and Mr. Bobrow as the director of the orphanage. One day Mr. Isaac comes to the orphanage in Pinsk to safe the victim children of the world war to Africa (Cape Town). He wants Devorah and her sister comes with him too then their journey is begun. After they arrived in Africa, they live in the orphanage. In the new land, Devorah and her sister become part because Mr. Stein wants to adopt only her sister. It makes her sad until she also is adopted by Mr. Kagan. Even though they live in different home, Devorah is allowed to visit

Nechama. Devorah says to her sister to live together with her because they can live together with Mr. Kagan but Nechama refuses it. Nechama likes her new life because her adopted family is richer than Mr. Kagan.

There are many characters in this novel. Devorah Lehrman is the main character of this novel. She is a kind girl, tricky and loves with her family also a good sister for Nechama. Nechama has different character from Devorah. She is a stubborn and egoist with her sister. They live together with their parents, Mr and Mrs. Lehrman. They are good people and have responsibility with their daughters. Devorah has a kind aunt and uncle they are Aunt Friedka and Uncle Pinchas. Aunt Friedka is a good and brave wife also tricky and her husband is a responsibility people. After they are passed away because the burning sweeps their village, they are saved by Panya Tudra. She is a good Christian neighbour and always washes for Lehrman family every week. The other Lehrman's neighbour, there is Mrs. Leib who also kinds people. In the orphanage, Devorah and her sister live in with the other children. Mr. Bobrow as the orphanage director is a good man who has responsibility and takes care for the children until Mr. Isaac comes to safe the victim children of the world war. It shows that Mr. Isaac is a kind people. In the journey, Devorah meets the other children and people such as Yankel who coward boy and his friend who very friendly but they like mock at him. In Warsaw, they meet Madame Engel. She is the owner of the restaurant and good woman. She has the Cook that becomes the master of her restaurant who always obeys and helps her. In the new land, Devorah has a new adopted family, Mr and Mrs. Kagan who very care and love to her.