



## CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

### 2.1 Pragmatics

“Pragmatics is the study of aspects of meaning that depends on the context that is systematically abstracted away from within the construction of content or logical form.” (Puppier P, 2006). Yule (2020) states that pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. Pragmatics is the one can talk about people’s intended meanings, thesis assumptions, their purpose or goals, and the kinds of actions (for example; request) that they are performing when they speak. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how context influences what is said.

Pragmatics is appealing because it is how about how people make sense of each other linguistically. But it can be frustrating area of study because it requires us to make sense of people and what they have in mind (Yule 2005:4). It focuses in the relationship between utterance and speaker. Pragmatics is not just spotlights on sentence which has expressed by the speaker or the composed of author.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics or the purpose of utterance. The context of the utterance can be seen from the way the delivery, hearer, place, and time of speech.

### 2.2 Speech Act

Action performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and in English are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (Yule, 2005:47).

Many linguistics theories take their premises in some rather simple-minded assumptions about human language: that is nothing but a combination of ‘sound and meaning’ (thus in most descriptive grammars), or that language can be defined as of correct sentences (thus most in generative-transformational thinking). The basic flaw in these theoreticians’ conceptualizations is their disregard of language as action, an action which produces ‘speech act’, as they have come to be called with a somewhat infelicitous but by now well-entrenched terminology (infelicitous, because ‘speech’ connotates the oral medium of language production – by no means the only medium in which ‘speech act’ may occur). (Mey, 1993:110-111).

### 2.3 Types of Illocutionary act

According to Yule (2005:57), “The Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force an utterance”. One general classification system lists five types of general function performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressive, directives, and commissives.

**2.3.1 Declarations** are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. The speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately.

**Example: We find the real culprit** (Yule (2005:57))

**2.3.2 Representatives** are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.

**Example: The vest is bulletproof** (Yule (2005:57))

**2.3.3 Expressives** are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow.

**Example: Thank you so much!** (Yule (2005:57))

**2.3.4 Directives** are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions.

**Example of commands from the data of this study:**

**Doctor Strange: “Jump!”** (My research)

**2.3.5 Commissives** are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges.

**Example: I’ll propose you** (Yule (2005:57))

### 2.4 Directive Speech Act

Directive is one of types illocutionary act. Directives are those kinds of illocutionary speech act that speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what speaker wants. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions (Yule, 2005:57). According to Griffiths, (2006:152) Directive a convey proposition



about a future act of the addressee that the speaker desires, and the point is to try get the addressee to commit to making the proposition true. Based on some definition above directive speech act are speech act that have intention to be carried out by the hearer as told by speaker. This speech act states what the speaker wants. In directive speech act in can be use on stranger or someone already know, and it can be using positive or negative speech. Directive speech act marked by commands that say by speaker like “Hey look!”. Orders marked by speaker utterances like “Come on”. Request marked by the speaker utterances like “Allow me, please”. Suggestion marked by speaker utterances like “You should do it”

## 2.5 Types of Directive Speech Act

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### 2.5.1 Commanding

Command is a speech act to gives order or asks from the speaker to hearer to do something. Here the example of command:

Context: Dr. Strange and America Chavez runs from Octopus monster. He commands to her to jump from one cliff to another. In this condition, it is not known for sure the relationship between Dr. Strange and America Chavez. They just run from a monster. Turn out that was a Doctor Strange’s dream.

Defender Strange: “***Jump!***”

Dr. Strange used directive utterances commanding to ask America Chavez to jump from one cliff to another.

### 2.5.2 Ordering

Order is a speech act which the speaker asks to hearer to do something to be done. Here the example of order:

Context: In the scene of interrogating Amerika after they met and survive together from a monster, Doctor Strange ordering America to explain what happened, why she has been chased by monster and why she appeared in Doctor Strange’s dream.



Dr. Strange : “*Yes, I do. No, I didn't. Yes. You need to explain to me what's going on. Why was that octopus trying to eat you?*”

Dr. strange used directive utterances orders to ask her to explain what's going on.

### 2.5.3 Requesting

Request is a speech act which the speaker asks to hearer to do something in formal and polite situation. Here the example of request:

Context: At a wedding ceremony, Doctor Strange is seen enjoying some of liquor at the bar provided at the party. Christine as the bride of the wedding came and ask for the red wine to the bartender. But, Doctor Strange Request to Christine to allow him to serve her red wine, and Christine allow him.

Doctor Strange: “*Oh, allow me, miss.*”

Doctor Strange used directive utterances request to get the permission from Christine.

### 2.5.4 Suggesting

Suggestion is a speech act which the speaker gives suggestion for consideration or recommend to the hearer to follow the suggest given. Here the example of suggestion:

Context: Wong asks Amerika to come with them to Kamar-Taj for her safety. But Amerika is unsure about going along because another Doctor Strange is trying to kill her. She wasn't sure wether this Doctor Strange would also betray her or not. But, Doctor Strange suggested Amerika to just trust him. And they were going to Kamar-Taj.

Doctor Strange: “*I guess you're just gonna have to trust me.*”

Doctor Stephen Strange used directive utterances suggestions to suggest America chavez to trust him.

## 2.6 Doctor Stephen Strange

*Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness* is an adventure movie. This movie tells the story of Stephen Strange's or Dr. Strange struggle to deal with various strange events caused by a cross-universe door that opens after the events in *Spider-Man No Way Home*. He helps America Chavez to find a way to save the



woman from the pursuit of Wanda (Scarlett Witch). Wanda wants the power that America has: she can travel multiverse. As a result, the two of them travel across other universes. So, this movie is full of action and war.

From there, Dr. Strange indirectly became the leader of their adventure to help Chavez. Dr. Stephen Vincent Strange (Dr. Strange) is a practicing magician who draws his powers from mystical entities. Dr. Strange has been described as “the strongest magician in the cosmos” From the first sequel until the last sequel of Doctor Strange movie, which is the last entitled *Doctor Strange in the Multivers of Madness*. He ever holds the title of sorcerer supreme. Having an arrogant character, Dr. Strange is superior, dominant, and full of authority person. That’s why order and command are very used by Dr. Strange, the utterances that make his listeners do something which is refers to directive speech act.

## 2.7 Previous Studies

There are three previous studies in this study. The first study is written by Fara Della and Barnabas Sembiring in 2018, entitled “An Analysis of Directive Speech act by Searle Theory in Sleeping Beauty movie script”. This study used descriptive quantitative research. In their study they use documentation as the instrument. The study is to find out the types of directive speech act by the character in Sleeping Beauty movie script based on the theory that proposed by Searle theory and analyze the types of directive speech act that most frequently use in the movie script and the possible reason for it. The result of the study shows that, first the types of directive speech acts were command, request, permission, prohibition, and question. Second, the types of directive speech act that most frequently use were command types.

The second previous study is written by Furqon Edi Wibowo, IAIN Surakarta in 2018, entitled “A Pragmatic Analysis of The Directive Utterances in The Percy Jackson and The Olympians Novel Its translation”. This study used descriptive qualitative method. this study was to describe the varieties of the language form of directive utterances and to examine the equivalences of the speaker’s intention of directive utterances in the novel of Percy Jackson and the Olympians and its translation. The result of the study shows that first, the language



form of directive utterances used in the original novel and its translation are not always appropriate. The language form includes the variation from declarative in the source language turn into imperative in its translation, interrogative in the source language turn into imperative in its translation and imperative in the source language turn into declarative in its translation.

The third is research by Agus Jatmiko at all, in 2022, entitled “An Analysis of Speech Act in Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness Movie”. This study used descriptive qualitative method and media to learn. This study uses to find out what forms and functions of illocutionary speech act that perform by the character in Doctor Strange in The Multiverse of Madness Movie and dialogue and proposed by Searle’s theory. The result of this research is found all the form of illocutionary speech act which is directive, interrogative, expressive, and there are three types of illocutionary; Representatives, directives, Exprisives, Commisives, and Declaratives and. This study concludes that indirect speech act has forms but different meaning by context of situation and social status.

Based on these previous studies, it can be viewed that this study conducted by uses pragmatics scope. For the first, directive speech acts are described with different theorist and objects from the first previous study. Secondly, directive speech act described its translation with different objects. Thirdly, the previous study described the different type of speech act in the same object. Avenger infinity War film is the 21st serial of Marvel and Doctor Strange in the Multiverse of Madness is the latest or 27th serial of Marvel.

In other words, the discussion is oriented on illocutionary act. Thus, it will be derived a similarities and differences result and conclusion. It shows that the movie is quite interesting to be analyzed in term of pragmatics.

