CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a field of science that not only focuses on the meaning of each word, but also focuses on how context affects the meaning used in communication. Some experts provide several definitions of pragmatics. According to Yule (1996) pragmatics is the study of the meanings communicated by speakers (or writers) and interpreted by listeners (or readers). Pragmatics studies the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In simple terms, it can be said that pragmatics is the study of language. Yule also divides four aspects that are the focus in pragmatics, pragmatics is the study of speakers' meaning, contextual meaning, the meaning of what is said more than what is said, the study of relative distance (Yule, 1996). Based on the existing definitions, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of the intent of the utterance or the interpretation of the meaning spoken by the speaker to the reader or listener. Pragmatics helps in understanding that language is not only used in everyday communication.

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between language and the context in which language is understood. Pragmatics requires an understanding of context to explain the meaning of utterances (Levinson & Syntax, 1983). Based on this definition pragmatics focuses on how language is used in context. Thus, people can interpret and produce meaning in communication.

Pragmatics supports in understanding how language is used in communication but still pays attention to the context and explains how the speaker conveys the intention so that the speech partner can capture the meaning of the speech. A good application of pragmatics helps in improving how to communicate well. Furthermore, there are several categories in understanding language in the field of pragmatics. Levinson (1983) explains the scope of pragmatics includes the study of deixis, honorific induction, the study of presupposition and speech acts. Whereas, Huang (2014) says the main topics in pragmatics include implicature, presupposition, speech acts, deixis, and reference.

2.2 Speech Acts

Speech acts do not only see language as a series of words but see language as an action or action when we use it. In communication, speech acts are considered important so that the intent of the speech delivered can be understood properly by the interlocutor. Speech act is an action performed through an utterance. In expressing an intention, the speaker does not only convey words, the speaker performs actions or deeds from the utterances that have been delivered (Yule, 1996). Speech acts are one of the important fields of Pragmatics to learn because in understanding language it is also necessary to learn the meaning contained in it, using language properly and correctly in an effective communication process. This makes it easier to analyze the meaning of an utterance, not only that, speech acts study what actions should be done from speakers through their utterances. Speech acts make us understand that language is not only used to convey meaning but also to perform many actions such as stating facts, commanding, informing, recommending and many more.

2.3 Types of Speech Acts

Understanding the various categories of speech acts is important to understand the communicative intent of the speaker. In studying it, speech acts are divided into several types based on their purpose and function. Categorizes the types of speech acts into 3: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts.

2.3.1. Locutionary Acts

An act of locution is characterized by meaning and reference. Illocutionary acts are defined as utterances that contain literal meaning (Searle, 1968). Based on this definition, Leech (1983) strengthens the definition of locutionary acts. Locutionary acts is uttering a sentence that has an intended meaning and referent. The act of locution as an utterance is related to the literal meaning that is acceptable according to the rules of language. Locutionary acts does not consider the context and purpose of the speaker. Therefore, locutionary speech acts are closely related to the analysis of meaning and function in a particular context. The following are examples of locutionary acts:

Picture 2. 1 data example: *Locutionary acts*

Minutes   : 38.57- 39.02

Queen   : "You were lucky to have made it to shore before you passed out".

Eric   : "She was real. **She saved my life**".

Queen   : "Sit down, Eric".

Explanation : In this case, the underlined utterance " She saved my life " is a locutionary act. Because the utterance is a grammatical sentence that states what actually happened, besides that the utterance is a grammatical sentence that means without giving influence to the speech partner.

2.3.2. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts are part of speech acts related to the behavior used by speakers in using language. Illocutionary acts always have certain intentions and purposes. Therefore, a good understanding of the context and illocution contained in each utterance is needed.

Illocutionary acts are acts of warning, informing, performing, commanding. It can also be interpreted as an utterance that has a certain power. Speakers perform actions when speaking with certain intentions and purposes (Austin in Zanetti, 2013). This definition is then reinforced by Searle (1979) illocutionary acts are utterances with certain intentions to be achieved. In certain contexts illocutionary acts of speech are influential. Illocutionary acts can be in the form of commanding, thanking, stating, congratulating, requesting.

Picture 2. 2 data example: *Illocutionary acts*

Context   : In the middle of the sea, Ariel and Eric fight against Ursula which makes her angry. Because this fight takes place on the high seas, Eric will have difficulty fighting Ursula. Realizing this, Ariel fears for Eric's life so she tells Eric to return to land.

Minutes   : 01.50.31- 01.50.41

Ariel   : "Eric! **Get to shore**, She'll kill you!"

Eric   : "I'm not leaving you!"

Explanation : In this regard, Ariel performs an action through the utterance delivered. Ariel gave an order to Eric, with the intention that Eric would survive. The bolded sentence "Get to" is a command sentence. Marked with an exclamation mark at the end of the sentence. Moreover, hethe utterance is categorized into illocutionary acts.

2.3.3. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts refer to the influence or effect arising from an utterance. understanding perlocutionary acts makes us realize that utterances are not only a means of communication but can also influence the actions of others. Perlocutionary acts can be in the form of understanding, responses, changes that occur to others arising from an utterance.

Perlocution is the effect produced by an utterance. Perlocutionary act as the meaning of an utterance that gives effect to the listener to perform an action. perlocutionary acts can be convincing, persuading, inspiring (Searle, 1979). This statement is reinforced by Cohen's (2003) definition, perlocutionary acts cause perlocutionary effects. for example, convincing utterances produce belief in

what the speaker conveys and commanding produces actions according to the intent of the utterance. In accordance with the context, sometimes perlocutionary acts can have an impact that is desired or unwanted by the speaker.The following are examples of perlocutionary acts:

Picture 2. 3 data example: *Perlocutionary acts*

Context   : In the middle of the sea Eric and Ariel are fighting against Ursula. Eric intends to help Ariel who was hurt by Ursula. When they started to get a little away from Ursula, Ariel asked Eric to return to land for her safety. Because Eric would get into enough trouble if he fought Ursula in the water.

Minutes   : 01.50.31- 01.50.41

Ariel   : "Eric! Get to shore. She'll kill you!"

Eric   : **"I'm not leaving you!"**

Explanation : In this case, of the bolded utterance "I'm not leaving you!" is a form of response or action from Ariel's utterance. the rejection made by Eric is the effect of the utterance delivered by Ariel. Hence, Eric's utterance delivered by Eric is categorized as a perlocutionary act.

2.4 Types of Ilocutionary Acts

In pragmatic analysis, illocutionary acts have an important role. Illocutionary acts are related to the intent and purpose that the speaker wants to achieve. There are several types of illocutionary acts that are categorized based on the impact and purpose of utterance. The following are the types of illocutionary acts according to (Searle, 1979):

2.4.1. Assertive

Assertive speech acts are utterances stating a fact or description. It can also be interpreted that assertive speech acts are efforts to provide information that can be accounted for or verified. Assertive speech acts can be in the form of complaining, diagnosing, identifying, concluding, predicting, describing, classifying.

Picture 2. 4 data example: *Assertive speech acts*

Context : The queen was worried about Eric's condition after the incident that happened to Eric so she forbade Eric to go on a cruise. But Eric explained to the Queen that what he was doing was not just playing around, Eric explained what he was doing was also for the good of the kingdom.

Minutes : 39.22- 39.38

Eric : "Sheer adventure?"

"I'm trying to reach out to other cultures, so we don't get left behind. Did you know on this last trip we traded our cane for 20 cases of quinine? They use it in Europe to treat malaria".

Queen : "And where are those 20 cases now? At the bottom of the sea".

Explanation : In this case, the sentence in bold utterance "I'm trying to reach out to other cultures, so we don't get left behind. Did you know on this last trip we traded our cane for 20 cases of quinine? They use it in Europe to treat malaria**.**" is an informative Assertive category. Eric gave an explanation to the queen that was informative. He did this in order to provide a good understanding to the queen. In the utterances

delivered by Eric he also provided strong arguments so that he was able to convince the Queen through the utterances delivered.

2.4.2. Directive

Directive speech acts are utterances with the aim of giving influence so as to change the situation on speech partners. Not only conveying information, facts or orders, speakers perform an action through the utterances conveyed. Directive speech acts can be in the form of ordering, advice, commanding, warning, inviting, suggesting, prohibiting.

Picture 2. 5 data example: *Directive speech acts*

Context   : Once upon a time Eric and his bodyguards were on a voyage. After talking with one of his bodyguards Eric looked at the open sea, then he realized there was a change with the sea waves which indicated a storm was coming. For the sake of mutual safety, Eric gave orders to all his bodyguards to gather and tie the hatches and crates.

Minutes   : 24.26- 24.33

Eric   : "Squall coming in! **All hands on deck! Batten down the hatches and crates!"**

Bodyguard   : "Yes, sir!"

Explanation : In this regard, the bolded sentence "All hands on deck! Lower the hatches and crates!" delivered by Eric is a commanding directive category utterance. marked by the use of an exclamation mark at the end of the sentence. Eric's commanding speech is addressed to his bodyguards to prepare for the storm. Eric's form of speech has a

considerable impact on the situation in the movie and also his speech partners.

2.4.3. Commissive

Commissives are utterances that speakers use to commit to a future action. The speaker makes an utterance by showing an intention to do or not to do an action. A commissive speech act can be a commitment to do something, a promise, a statement of intention.

Picture 2. 6 data example: *Commissive speech acts*

Context   : At the seaside When Ariel was going on a cruise with Eric. accidentally Ariel saw her friends, then they talked a little. Ariel's friend asked if the cruise would last long.

Minutes   : 02.02.47-02.02.51

Ariel   : "Of course not. **I'll be back by the next Coral Moon".**

Sebastian   : "Yeah, don't be late this time".

Explanation : In this regard, the bolded word ". I'll be back" indicates a commissive speech act. the utterance indicates something that will be done in the future. Ariel unconsciously promised her friend that she would return from the cruise she took with Eric.

2.4.4. Expresxsive

Expressive speech acts are utterances related to conveying or expressing the speaker's feelings. Expressive speech acts can be in the form of ignoring, begging, congratulating, protesting, recommending, thanking, apologizing.

Picture 2. 7 data example: *Expressive speech acts*

Context   : Because he was too busy playing, Ariel forgot that he had an appointment with his brother. Because of Ariel's negligence, King Triton gave advice to Ariel. Ariel who realized the mistake she had made expressed her apology for her actions.

Minutes   : 14.42- 14.52

Triton   : "It is irresponsible. Your sisters are only here for one phase of the Coral Moon. Can you imagine any one of them missing the gathering?"

Ariel   : "No. You're right. **I'm sorry**".

Explanation : In this case, the bolded utterances "I'm sorry" can be categorized into apologetic speech acts. With his utterance, Ariel intended to apologize for the mistake he made. In this case, the speech delivered by Ariel is related to the definition of the expresive speech itself where Ariel expresses her guilt for the actions she has taken through speech.

2.4.5. Declarative

The speaker's utterances that create changes in the world are called declarative speech acts. These utterances are decisions using strong speech. Declarative speech act is one type of illocutionary act whose delivery is in the form of a decision without any action, such as an order or promise

Picture 2. 8 data example: *Declarative speech acts*

Context   : Triton learned that Ariel broke his rules, which made Triton furious and asked Ariel to promise not to meet humans again. But Ariel refused, making Triton even angrier.

Minutes   : 47.55- 48.05

Triton   : "**I swear, I will get through to you!**"

Ariel   : "No! Please! Father, stop".

Explanation : Declarative speech acts generally use direct and emphatic statements in conveying intentions or determination. Therefore, the utterance "I swear, I will get through to you!" is a declarative speech act because King Triton directly states his seriousness in forbidding Ariel from entering the human world.

2.5 Little Mermaid Movie

The little mermaid movie is a movie produced by Walt Disney Pictures with director Rob Marshall. This film is a live action film adapted from the previous film with the same title but released in 1989, this film was released on May 26, 2023 (Allah, 2023). Disney was able to attract the attention of the audience of this movie because of the selection of characters and storylines that were made different from the original movie. This movie is quite familiar and famous among teenagers because of the romance element. Thus, from teenagers to adults are interested in watching and enjoying this movie. *The little mermaid* tells the story of a mermaid named Ariel who is the daughter of the king of the sea. Ariel is a cheerful teenager, full of enthusiasm, adventurous, and has a beautiful voice. Meanwhile, Eric is a prince. Eric is a man who likes to go on voyages. In

this study, the focus is on illocutionary acts that exist in the characters Ariel and Eric, through communication between characters. Ariel and Eric use illocutionary acts in conveying their intentions both in everyday life and at certain times.

Illocutionary acts can be found in the utterances delivered throughout the plot of the movie. For example, one day Ariel accidentally broke the rules made by her father not to approach the human world, she swam to the surface of the water and there she saw a large ship where she met Erik. Due to an incident Ariel had to save Eric who was drowning because the ship Eric was on was destroyed by a storm. From this incident Ariel began to fall in love with Eric and Ariel also made various efforts to get his love even though she had to break her father's rules. Many obstacles must be passed by Ariel and Eric so that their love is united as well as experienced by Eric. But because of his persistence, Ariel and Eric were able to convince Ariel's father and Erik's mother that they could be together. Illocutionary acts build the storyline in the movie so that each character can achieve their goals through speech.

2.6 Previous Studies

By reviewing the literature from relevant previous studies helps this study understand the scope of the topic so that this study are able to achieve benefits and objectives to be appropriate and useful. There are six previous studies in this study, the first previous study with the title *An Analysis Of llocutionary Acts In The "Sing" Movie* by Sukmawati, Senowarsito, et.al (2022). The focus of this study is to analyze illocutionary acts in the film *Sing* (2016). The purpose of this study is to know the kinds of illocutionary acts, the types of illocutionary acts most often used by Buster Moon in learning activities and the contribution of illocutionary acts in learning English. This study uses descriptive analysis method and the theory proposed by Searle (1979). This study found 418 kinds of illocutionary acts in Sing movie. Among them are 118 assertive, 166 directive, 18 commissive, 108 expressive and 8 declarative. Therefore, directive speech act is the most dominant (Sukmawati, 2022).

The second Preview Study with the title *The Illocutionary Speech Acts in Students' Public Speaking* in a speech delivered by the sixth semester of the english language education study program. This research was written by Pipit

Rahayu and Eripuddin (2023). The focus of this research is the analysis of illocutionary acts in the students' public speaking in the English. Speaking in public is not just sharing information but how the speaker conveys an intention and meaning of the utterance that is addressed to the listener. This research uses qualitative descriptive method. The results of this study found 5 types of illocutionary acts, namely 10 assertiveness, 10 expressives, 8 directives, 8 declarative, 3 commissives. Of the five types of illocutionary acts, the most types of assertiveness and expressive are found (Rahayu & Eripuddin, 2023)

The third preview study is *Analysis of Directive Speech in the Novel The Village Boy by Damien Dimatra* by Elvina (2022). The focus of this study is the analysis of directive speech acts in the novel Village Boy by Damien Dimatra. Directive speech acts are utterances expressed by the speaker to the speaking partner. Hence, the speaking partner can accept and do something intended by the speaker. This study used descriptive qualitative method. The results of this study found 7 types of directive speech acts namely prohibiting, begging, demanding, commanding, allowing, asking, suggesting. Of the seven types of directive speech acts that have been found, the type of allowing is the most dominant which is marked by the marker apologize, let it be, please, ask (A. Saibi, 2022).

The fourth previous research entitled *An Analysis Of Expressive Illocutionary Acts On Miguel's Utterances In Coco Movie* (Pragmatics Approach) by Ainun Ni'mah (2019). This research focuses on the types of expressive illocutionary acts used by the main character in the movie Coco and how the types of expressive illocutionary acts used are related to the context. This research uses a qualitative descriptive method that explores and describes the data and the theory proposed by Yule (1996) is used to analyze the types of expressive acts and how these types are applied. The research found 5 types of expressive speech acts, expressive acts of pain as many as 18 utterances, expressive acts of dislike as many as 15 utterances, expressive acts of joy or sadness as many as 14 utterances, expressive acts of pleasure as much as 9 utterances, expressive acts of like as much as 4 utterances. With the total data of 60 utterances (Ainun, 2019).

Furthermore, research with the title *Comparison in Animated Films The Little Mermaid (1989) and Versions Adaptation Live -Action The Little Mermaid*

(2023) which was successfully written by Zalfa in 2023. With the research objective to analyze the comparison in an animated film and works adaptation in a manner qualitatively and qualitatively comparative in exposure to the entire film *The Little Mermaid (1989)* and the live-action *The Little Mermaid (2023)* produced by Disney with the musical-fantasy genre. based on the analysis that has been done Zalfa succeeded in breaking the stereotypes of the community against the work of film adaptations that are made to be as accurate as possible, especially in terms of selecting the cast and the shape of the characters. From the results of her research on *The Little Mermaid (1989)* and *The Little Mermaid (2023)* Zalfa can conclude that the live action film version is made in accordance with modern times. For example, in the visual selection of each character, the quality and singing ability of the actors and actresses. It can also be seen in *The Little Mermaid (2023)* some changes in song lyrics to adjust to their marketing targets, namely children and adolescents (Putri, 2023).

The last previous research with the title *An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Acts Found in The Little Mermaid 1989 Movie* by Dian (2022). It says that illocutionary speech acts are speech acts performed by speakers through their utterances to make other people or listeners do something. This research uses the theory of Searle (1979) about the classification of illocutionary acts and the theory of Halliday and Hasan (1985) about the context of the situation. The focus of this research is related to the types of expressive illocutionary acts and the context of the situation in which the expressive illocutionary acts occur in the movie *The Little Mermaid 1989*. Based on the results of her analysis, Dian found 22 utterances in both direct and indirect speech acts. Furthermore, this study divides them into six types of expressive illocutionary acts, namely apologizing (5), thanking (3), congratulating (3), hoping (3), attitude (6), and greeting (2) (Trisnawati, 2022).

By studying previous studies, it can provide a gap for this research so that it can identify gaps in previous research. In the first previous study, there were differences in the selection of titles on the objects used. That is the movie "Sing" 2016 while this analysis uses the movie "Little Mermaid" 2023. In the second previous research, the difference lies in the object of study used. using speech as

the object of study while this research uses film. this previous research uses Austin's theory while this research uses Searle's theory (1979). The third previous research focuses on directive speech acts in novel writings while this research focuses on illocutionary acts in films. in the last previous research, the difference is in the focus of the study and the theory used, the research focuses on expressive speech acts using Yule's theory while this research focuses on analyzing illocutionary speech acts using Searle's theory (1979). Based on the differences with the four previous studies, there are striking differences in the selection of objects, the focus of the study and the theory used. This research has a gap from the first to the fourth previous research. while in the fifth and last previous research shows that both the animated and live action versions of the little mermaid movie have been done before. It can be seen that the research focus of the two is different. This research focuses on analyzing illocutionary acts on the characters Ariel and Eric in the film "The Little Mermaid" (2023) with the title "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Applied by Ariel and Eric in Little Mermaid 2023 Movie*".