CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

In conducting the research, some theories which relate to the topic research is needed for supporting the analysis of data. Therefore, this chapter presents about the concepts of speech acts, kinds of speech acts, classification of illocutionary acts, classification of expressive illocutionary acts, synopsis of Barbie and the Three Musketeers and about director of Barbie and the Three Musketeers.

1.1 The concept of speech act

Concept of speech act is begun by J.L. Austin’s book entitled *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). Speech act is uttering some words or utterance while doing action (Yule, 1996). The aim of this statement is utterance does not only contain literal meaning, but also contains implied meaning like action indirectly. Usually it gives specific acts, such as thanking, requesting, congratulation, order, promise, report, suggest, ask, offer, regret, command or praise.

Furthermore, according to Korta & Perry, speech act is saying utterance that has intention either express other information or getting the listener to perform actions such as the speaker said (Tsohatzidis, 2007). It means that speech act is expressing the utterances that contain some information, order, ask, or demand.

Moreover, when people do communication, they do not only express a sentence or other expression but also perform some kinds of acts such as inform, ask or order (Yeo, 2010). It describes that communication is not only produce the utterance but also do some actions such as, informing, asking, or ordering.
Other theorist, Altikrity thinks that speech act is clarifying how language is used to complete intended action by the speaker and how to the listener interpret the speaker’s intended meaning (Altikrity, 2007). The substance of Altiktiri’s paper is that speech act is an utterance that part of functional in communication because if someone utters something, there is meaning that he/she will convey to the hearer. Moreover, the speaker performs the act while s/he is saying something. Austin (1962) said that “By saying something we do something”. Developing Austin’s argument to its logical conclusion shows that speech act performs the action through words (utterances).

1.2 Kinds of Speech Act

Austin (1962) states that some acts are performed while people are speaking or writing such as, Locutionary act, Illocutionary act and perlocutionary act (Meyer, 2009). It describes that speech act divided into three kinds namely, Locutionary act, Illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

Locutionary act is expressing the speaker’s real meaning based on actual meaning of words uttered (Riemer, 2010). The view presented in this statement is that locutionary act is the utterance that contains the literal meaning based on words chosen or grammatical structure. In this case, for understanding the meaning of utterance, the hearer has to decode to words with knowledge of grammatical. Successfulness of locutionary act is influenced by the speaker’s ability of speaking. The example of locutionary act is “Asmy is reading a newspaper”. This utterance is
informing that asmy is reading a newspaper, without any tendencies and it easy to identify.

Illocutionary act is how the speaker explicitly or implicitly uttering the expression of linguistics, while performing the action intended (Mey, 2009). The point of this statement is people can give information, warning, and tell something to listener through utterance because the utterance has strength and meaning. In this case, the utterance does not focus on the literal meaning of words in utterance but there is intention’s speaker that conveyed indirectly. It called as implicit performative. In addition, explicit performative uses performative verb. For example is “Thanks, Alexander”. Thank is performative verb and it makes clear just what elements are involved in the production and interpretation of utterance.

Perlocutionary act relates to the speaker’s action to affect the listener through utterance (Cruse, 2006; Cowart, 2004). The conclusion that presented that perlocutionary acts is the act performed by something or utterance to affecting someone. In this case, the speaker try to affect the hearer such as encourage, inspiring, persuading or deterring. It presents that perlocutionary act is cause of change what the speaker said. The example of perlocutionary act is “My father was sick”. This utterance was uttering when the speaker could not attend to her friend’s party. The perlocutionary act of this utterance is to understand the speaker because she did not come to her friend’s party because her father was sick.

Furthermore, Guild gives conclusion that Locutionary act is uttering the real meaning and based on the reference of words chosen, Illocutionary act is using words
to perform intended the meaning, and Perlocutionary act is affecting the addressee through utterance that has performed by the speaker (Guild, 2002).

Besides, the researcher also gives conclusion that Locutionary act is saying the utterance that contain actual meaning based on meaning of word, Illocutionary act is saying the utterance while perform intended meaning and perlocutionary act is affecting indirectly the interlocutor to do something as what the speaker said.

1.3 Classification of illocutionary Acts

Searle (1979, Holtgraves, 2002) states that illocutionary act has five basic namely, assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

The first is assertive. Assertive is described or give statement that relevant with the real and can be proven. The example of assertive is “Mr. Maman is lecturer of linguistics in UNG. This utterance is asserting that Mr. Maman is lecturer of linguistics in UNG. The second is directive. According to Searle (1979, in Holtgraves, 2002), directive is trying to make the speaker to accomplish some actions in the future. In addition, Yule states that directive is kind of illocutionary act that the speaker attempts to the addressee to perform the action. Other theorist, Griffiths explains that directives is how to express a suggestion to interlocutor for doing future act based on the speaker’s wish (Griffiths, 2006). The aim of these statements is direction attempts to turn out effect the act to listener or reader. In this case, the speaker tries to influence the listener to do something. Moreover, the listener performs what the speaker wants. It includes request, ask, urge, permit advice, beg,
command, and order. The example of directive is “Open the door!” This utterance is ordering the listener to open the door.

The third is commissive. Searle (1979, Holtgraves, 2002) writes that commissive is trying to get the speaker to perform the action in future. Besides, commissive is how to express the utterance that containing committing for doing future action (Meyer, 2009). All definition above means that commissive is kind of speech act which denotes that speaker will do something in future. It refers to promise and offering. Moreover, it is intend from ourselves to some future course of action. The example of commissive is “I am going to get it next time”. This utterance is promising to get something next time and will not fail.

The next is declarative. Searle (1979) thinks that declarative is kind of illocutionary act that conveys and performs the alteration in some state of affair that suitable with the context (Holtgraves, 2002). It describes that declaration is kind of illocutionary act which appropriate between content of proposition and reality. Moreover, it gives a change based on what people declare. The examples of declarations are announcement and declaration. The example of declarative is “I now pronounce you husband and wife”.

The last is expressive. Searle (1979, in Holtgraves, 2002) states that expressive is expressing a mental state. The highlight of those arguments is expression expresses the speaker’s feeling through utterance. Furthermore, it describes what the speaker feels and how to express it. Each person has their own way to express her/his
feeling. The example of expressive is “I had mine from Italy”. This utterance is boasting about her. Therefore it categorized into expressive illocutionary act.

1.4 Classification of expressive illocutionary

Searle and Vanderveken (1985) explain the lists of expressive in her book entitled Foundation of Illocutionary Logic. There are apologizing, thanking, condoling, congratulating, complaining, lamenting, protesting, deploring, boasting, complimenting, praising, welcoming and greeting.

1. Apologizing

Apologizing is expressing sadness or remorse for state affair and the speaker has responsibility for expressing it (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985). The view presented is that how to expresses the speaker’s grief. In this case, the speaker has responsible to do it. In addition, the proposition of the utterance is true but bad for the hearer. Moreover, the characteristics of apologizing are expressing of sorrow or regret, the speaker must be responsible for the thing, and the proposition content is bad for the hearer. The example of apologizing is “Well, Miette, this day sure isn’t turning out as I’d hoped”. This utterance is expression of apologizing. In this case, the speaker expressed regret because she had disappointed Miette.

2. Thanking

Thanking is how to express the speaker’s thankfulness or appreciation and the proposition is good for the speaker (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985). It means that thanking is expressing the speaker of pleasure to show that the
speaker is grateful for something. Moreover, the characteristics of thanking are expressing of gratitude and good for the speaker. The example is “Since you just saved my life, why don’t you call me Louis?”. This utterance is expression of thanking because the speaker expressed gratitude to the listener.

3. Condoling

Condoling expresses the sympathy to hearer. Usually, the hearer gets misfortune as a result, the speaker give condolence. The example is “I am sorry to hear that”.

4. Congratulating

Congratulation is antonym of condoling. It is used to express the pleasure for the hearer. It is used for the hearer who gets good fortune (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985). It describes that congratulation is expressing the speaker’s pleased about the addressee’s success or achievement. The difference between congratulation and condole is expressing the sympathy for hearer’s misfortune whereas congratulation is express the pleasure of good fortune’s hearer. For example is “Congratulation, you have a highest score!”.

5. Complaining

Complaining expresses the speaker’s feeling because what the speaker wants is not appropriate with her/his hope. The preparatory condition of this utterance is bad because express discontent. The hearer has responsibility for the speaker’s complaining about. Complain can be either assertive or expressive but it has different. If complain refers to assertive, the example is “This fried rice is
over cooked”. The situation is placed in restaurant. The speaker order fried rice and when waitress gives her/his fried rice, the fried rice was over cooked. Consequently, the speaker complains and says “this fried rice is over cooked”. In additional, the example of complain that refers to expressive is “How awful”.

6. Lamenting

Lamenting is used to express fell sadness (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985). In this case, the speaker feels dissatisfaction about something that make the speaker to bewail. It also relates to mourning and grieving over. Moreover, the characteristics of lamenting are overt expression of sorrow and dissatisfaction. The example of lamenting is “We smell like garbage. Oh!”

7. Protesting

Protesting expresses the speaker’s disapproval. It likes lamenting and complain because propositional context that speaker denote is bad. However, protest has several characteristics. The first is the speaker not only expresses sorrow and discontent but also disapproval. In additional, protesting is the formal expression of disapproval. The second is nevertheless the hearer get action badly from the speaker but he have to change it and he has responsibility for doing it. The last is protest contain demanding to alter the state of affairs (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985). The example of protesting is “Uff…..it is very bad”

8. Deploring

Actually, deplore has similarity with lamenting. It simply bewails, bemoan or fell outrages about something. However deplore is speech act clearly and has
strong expression of sorrow and it different with lament. The point of distinguish between lament and deplore is if we lament of the someone’s death, we only express sorrow or sympathy but if we deplore the death, we demand someone the responsibility for it though someone who we hope to give responsibility might not be person who has obligation for give responsibility (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985).

9. Boasting

Boasting expresses the conceit or pride of the speaker and it is good for the speaker. It also express the speaker’s admired or envy to the hearer. Moreover, the characteristics of boasting are expressing of pride and good for the speaker. The example of boasting is “Mine was made in China from the Emperor’s silk”. This utterance is expressing pride about the speaker’s gown.

10. Complimenting

Compliment expresses approval to the hearer because the hearer doing something that is good. In this case the speaker presupposes that her express is good for the hearer but it is not necessary be good for the hearer. It means that this express is not very important to the hearer because may be it not good for future. Moreover, the characteristics of complimenting are expressing approval of the hearer and the thing the hearer is complimented for is good. The example is “He is most handsome”. This utterance is expression of complimenting because the speaker expressed admiration to the Prince Louis.
11. Praising

Praising expresses approval to the hearer. In this case, this expression is good for the hearer because the hearer is doing something good truly. Moreover, the characteristics of praising are expressing of approbation and the thing praised is good. The example is “You have done well”. This utterance is expression of praising because the speaker expressed her/his praise to the hearer who have done something well”

12. Welcoming

Welcoming expresses approbation and receives the hearer politely. It is expression of the pleasure of good feeling from the speaker directly.

13. Greeting

Greeting is kind of expressive to speak to someone when they meet. This expressive is very courteous. For example of greeting is saying “Hello”.

1.5 Motion Picture

a. Synopsis of Barbie and the Three Musketeers

Corrine was the girl from Gascony who dreamed to be a Musketeer. She wanted to protect the French royal family like her father, D’ Artagnan. When she was seventeen years old, she asked her mother to go to Paris to become a Musketeer. Though her mother was very worried about her sweet child, she support Corrine’s willing. Her mother gave a letter to Monsieur Traville, the captain of the musketeer and her father’s friend. The next day, she went to Paris with Miette and Alexander,
her father’s old horse. Arriving in Paris, before Corrine met Monsieur Traville, she lost the letter because Brutus stole it. Brutus was Philippe’s dog. Fortunately, Corinne got permission to enter the Monsieur Traville’s room. She was disappointed because Treville did not accept her as a musketeer. He also advised her to keep practicing again.

When Corrine and Miette were leaving, Brutus came to take Corrine’s letter. Consequently, they chased Brutus. While in pursuit, Corinne literally bumped into three other girls: Viveca, a fashionista, Aramina, a dancer and Renee, a violinist. She chased Miette and Brutus to the royal kitchen, where the cruel overseer, Madame de Bossa had fired her as a new maid. Fortunately she met with Viveca, a fashionista, Aramina, a dancer and Renee.

Actually, Viveca, a fashionista, Aramina, a dancer and Renee had the same dream with Corrine as being musketeer. Fortunately, Helene helped them to practice to be musketeer. The next day, Corrine helped Louise when he almost fell from the ballon and then Corrine told Helene and her friends what happened. She told her friends and Helene. The girls though that they should told to Treville, but Helene forbade them that until they had proof of a plot against the prince, they trust no one and for the girls to stay on their guard. Going home late one night, they saw Philippe's captain and several of his men bring a real sword for welcome the masquerade ball. They went for looking for Treville because they wanted to tell about the real sword. Unfortunately Phillipe was in on the assassination plot, they told the men what they saw and heard. But Treville did not believe what they spoke about. When
masquearde starts, Corrine and friends came and used the tunnels to enter the ballroom. When the fireworks began, Corrine saw Philipe took a sword to stab Louis and she tried to help him. Corrine’s friend and Helene also helped Corrine to kill the bad guy, especially Philipe.

Finally, Corrine and friends did it well. Louis expressed thankfulness to them and let them to be musketeer because of their bravely. Treville also apologized for not believing them. Corrine’s mother came to congrats of her successfulness. They were happy because their dream came true.

b. About Director of motion picture of “Barbie and the three Musketeers”

William Lau or familiar called as Will Lau is an award winning CGI animation and live action director. He is currently a director at Rainmaker Entertainment Inc. In addition, he directs many of the Barbie motion pictures, include Barbie and the three musketeers. During 16 years, Lau does experience in the CG animation industry. He is the lead director and animation director for television and feature length projects, and a motion capture director. He directed live action shorts and features. He is a non-linear digital editor in animation and live action and is a writer, producer and director for independent motion pictures.