CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher highlighted some topics related to the literature review of this research. It consisted of speech acts, definitions of directive speech acts and its type of directive speech acts, some previous studies, and also gave a brief explanation of the Hunger Games movie.

2.1 Speech Acts

Speech acts were essential components of language and were important in linguistic pragmatics. Speech acts were expressions used to perform actions. They were more noticeable in speech acts when considering the significance of the actions. Austin (1962, as cited in Wayan et al., 2022) stated there were three types of speech acts: perlocutionary, illocutionary, and locutionary.

According to Yule (2006), perlocutionary speech acts involved speakers assuming that the listener would understand the consequences. Therefore, speech acts spoken by the speaker that had an impact on the listener were known as perlocutionary speech acts. There are four categories into which speech can be classified: (1) literal direct speech; (2) literal indirect speech; (3) non-literal direct speech; and (4) non-literal indirect speech (Meibauer et al., 2007, as cited in Santoso, 2023). When performing an illocutionary act, the speaker aimed to convey intended meanings to the hearer based on the circumstances and the actual state of affairs. Searle (1979, as cited in Wayan, 2022) identified five categories of illocutionary acts: expressive, declarative, directive, commissive, and representative. Examples of locutionary acts included speaking in a particular way,

expressing words in a particular way, and expressing something with a specific meaning (Anggraini, 2023). These three typesof acts were used to analyze speech produced by individuals during communication. Of the three speech acts with the most implied meaning from the speech, it is known as the illocutionary act. In keeping with the previous justification and relevant to the research topic, this study focused on directive speech acts associated with spoken utterances.

2.1.1 Directive Speech Acts

Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something (Searle, 1979). For example, when the speaker said to someone **"Open the book!"** the structure he used has a pratical use of the statement, and and his function is to tell someone to open the book. The speaker aimed to align actions with words when using directives, indicating an attempt to persuade the listener to comply with the instruction. Directive speech acts are speech acts in which the speaker or hearer does something such as inviting, permitting, prohibiting, and recommending (Santoso, 2023; Khair, 2021).

A few previous studies have discussed directive speech act. Santoso O and Santoso I (2023) examined the directive speech acts in Piratengold, A German Translated Donald Duck Comics, used qualitative method. As a result, the researcher identified a total of 141 directive speech acts. There are 12 data requests, the question comprises 17 data, command is 89, prohibition is 7, permission is 7, and 9 pieces of advice.

Suryandani (2021) examined of directive speech acts produced by teachers in EFL classrooms. The researcher used qualitative method and data

collection techniques used observation and recording. The findings demonstrated that, with 185 utterances, the question directive speech act was the most common kind of directive speech act employed by the teachers. It contained 11 data requestive, question is 185 data, the requiement is 144 data, 14 data prohibitive, permissive is 27 data, and advisory is 13 data. The total number of directive speech acts from the results of this research is 394 speech data.

It was Anggraini and Afriana (2023) investigated the types of directive speech acts in the movie "Fall". This study uses a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used theory from Yule (1996) to identify the types of directive speech acts. The findings revealed that the film "Fall" contained 21 directive speech act data from five categories of directive speech acts. 3 command data, 7 command data, 5 request data, 4 suggestion data, and 2 suggestion data were those. The most common form of directed speech act in the 2022 film "Fall" is the request type.

2.1.2 Types of Directive Speech Acts

Searle (1979, as cited in Della and Sembiring, 2018) stated that they were attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They expressed that the speaker wanted, through words, consisted of commands, questions, requests, permissions, and prohibitions.

A. Command

Commanding was a directive speech act that ordered the listener to do something an instructed. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985)

speakers who possess the ability to dominate their audience are considered to be commanding. The following is an example of a directive speech act command type from Syaufa and Ambalegin (2022):

> Horace : "There's a car!"
>
> Jasper : **"All right, stop the car!"**
>
> Cruella : (Panting)

The words "All right, stop the car!" were an example of a commanding directive speech act. According to the statement above, the incident took place on the road when Cruella and the guys were attempting to flee from the police pursuit following an unexpected performance in front of the Baroness's gathering. One of the guys, speaker Jasper, advised the movie's protagonist, Cruella, who was driving the car, to stop before things got worse.

B. Questions

A question was a directive speech act in which the speaker asked the listener a question that revealed the content of the proportion (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985). There were several questions that begin with 5W 1H (what, where, when, why, who, and how) or could be yes-no questions. The following is an example of a directive speech act questions type from Sitanggang and Afriana (2022):

> Murray Franklin : "There's something special about you Arthur, I
>
> can tell. **Where you from?"**
>
> Arthur : "I live right here in the city. With my mother."

The speech uttered by Murray above was an act of questioning, in which Murray asked Arthur the question "Where are you from?".The speech act directive questions that indicated "where" to look up information about Arthur himself were referenced in the utterance.

C. **Request**

Requests in speech acts occurred when the speaker asked the listener for something, but how he or she conveyed it depended on the situation, interpersonal relationship, and level of urgency. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985) requesting was an instruction that could be granted or rejected by the listener. The following is an example of a directive speech act request type from Trihanto (2022):

Ruby Roundhouse   : "Which way is north?"

Professor Sheldon   : "I have no idea."

Ruby Roundhouse   : **"Well, you wanna check the map?"**

Professor Sheldon   : "Right. I'm the map guy now."

The directive speech act was mentioned by the bold utterance of the character Ruby Roundhouse saying "Well, you wanna check the map?" In that case, Ruby Roundhouse wanted Professor Sheldon to read the map immediately when they happened in the dunes of Jumanji. The utterance of requesting above belongs to the interrogative form because it provides a question mark at the end of the utterance.

D. Prohibition

Prohibition was an action when a speaker forbids something to the person he is talking to, especially if it is done based on law. Prohibition is typically used by one or more parties to convince others to abstain from or cease doing something (Searle and Vanderveken, 1979). The following is an example of a directive speech act prohibition type from Fitriyah (2022):

"Don't work so hard, my boy, you will tire yourself out, and there is time enough"

The speech was uttered when Nat went to school on Monday morning, feeling apprehensive, as he feared displaying his ignorance in front of everyone. Mr. Bhaer watched Nat's flushed face and inky fingers, advising him not to work so hard.

E. Permission

Permission was also a type of directive speech act. As stated by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) permission was used by speakers to obtain authorization to carry out a specific action. A speaker requests permission and anticipates being granted permission to carry out their intended action. The speaker makes the statement in their capacity as the one requesting authorization. One of the statements that is shown below from Virgiana and Ambalegin (2021):

Marla   : "Miss Peterson? My name is Marla Grayson. I
                work with Dr. Karen Amos, your physician. **May I**

speak with you for a minute? Good morning. Miss

Peterson. I'm sorry to disturb you so early."

Ms. Peterson   : "You're a doctor?"

The above speech was spoken by Marla who came to meet Miss Peterson by first introducing herself and asking permission to speak with the sentence "May I speak with you for a minute?". This constituted a directive speech act of seeking permission.

2.2 Movie Analysis

A methodical examination of the structures, production and reception environments, and social contexts of motion picture texts was known as movie analysis. It involved breaking down the movie into its component elements and analyzing how these elements interacted to form a cohesive whole. Movie were a more complex branch of literature than novels and poetry, which were only written down. According to Hornby (2005, cited in Nasir et al., 2019) explained that film was a series of moving images recorded with sound that told a story shown on television, in cinema or on stage. A movie's concepts, poured into the shape of live visuals resulted in a unique and interesting artwork in addition to telling a tale and entertaining viewers. The majority of people throughout the world adore movies, which were the most well-known audio-visual medium.

An analysis of theme was conducted by Mizan et al., (2023) in the Film Interstellar. This researcher analyzed the main themes and which themes were the most dominant in the film. The researcher used qualitative method with a descriptive approach. Based on the results of this research, researchers found

several themes, including exploration theme, love theme, friendship theme, and betrayal theme. The most dominant theme is exploration, while other themes also play an important role in adding tension and supporting the narrative of the film.

Arista et al., (2023) examined slang terms from the "Ramona and Beezus" movie. The goal of the research was to categorize different types of slang words, determine their contextual meaning, and identify how slang is used in the Ramona and Beezus films. In this study, a descriptive qualitative method was employed. As a result, 47 different types of slang words were identified among the total slang words used by the characters in the film. These categories include 14 terms that are fresh and creative, 5 flippant terms, 20 imitative terms, 1 term that is an acronym, and 6 terms that are clipping. The participant, the conversation's setting, and the topic all influence the contextual meaning that is determined based on those colloquial terms and social factors. Additionally, 7 slang terms can be found in the functions of slang. These are 2 colloquial terms to address, 1 colloquial term to degrade, 1 colloquial term to start a casual conversation, 2 colloquial terms to convey impression, and 1 colloquial term to convey rage.

Wayan et al., (2023) analyzed the conflict faced by main character and how the conflicts shape the plot in the movie Fast & Furious: Hobbs & Shaw. The descriptive qualitative method would be utilized for the analysis of the data source. After analysis, each type of conflict in the film Fast & Forius was found with a total of 22 conflicts. There are 17 conflicts that are classified as external conflicts and 5 conflicts that are classified as internal conflicts. It was also established that the plot of the film Fast & Furious: Hobbs & Shaw was built based on all the conflicts

experienced by the main characters. Each role a conflict plays is determined by the specific plot point at which it occurs. The relationship between conflict and storyline that produces the film's climax and resolution.

It was Maharani and Sari (2023) researched the illocutionary act in Disney Pixar Movie "Soul". The qualitative method of research is applied and this research utilized Searle's theory. The result showed that there are 86 utterance all of 5 illocutionary acts found. It can be concluded that the directive speech act accounted for the majority of speech acts in the film with 30 utterances. Additionally, with 23 utterances, the representative speech act came in second. Subsequently, the data revealed that, with 12 and 19 utterances, respectively, the expressive and commissive speech acts came in third and fourth. The declarative speech act then evolved into the smallest speech act in the film, consisting of just 2 utterances.

2.2.1 The Hunger Games Movie

According to details listed on the IMDb website, the film The Hunger Games: Mockingjay Part 1 was a 2014 dystopian science fiction film from America, directed by Francis Lawrence and based on Suzanne Collins's novel "Mockingjay" had preceded this first installment in the "The Hunger Games" film series. The film picked up where Catching Fire left off, following Katniss Everdeen (Jennifer Lawrence) as she emerged from the Hunger Games arena and became a revolutionary icon for District 13.

After a massive rebellion that toppled the Capitol's control, Katniss was urged to take on the role of the "Mockingjay," symbolizing the resistance, despite her reluctance to lead the revolution. The film depicted Katniss's

struggle to navigate the intense pressure placed on her by District 13's leadership, particularly President Coin (Julianne Moore), who sought to use her as a political tool. At the same time, Katniss grappled with personal turmoil, especially regarding her relationship with Peeta Mellark (Josh Hutcherson), who was captured by the Capitol and brainwashed into opposing her.

Throughout the story, Katniss worked to inspire the people of Panem, often using media to broadcast acts of defiance against the Capitol. However, the greatest obstacle came from the Capitol's use of propaganda and violence to suppress the rebellion's spirit. Mockingjay Part 1 focused heavily on character development, political intrigue, and Katniss's conflicted emotions about war and sacrifice.