CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the review of related literature. This part provides speech act, classification of speech act, types of illocutionary speech act, types of expressive speech act, movie, and Dead Poets Society movie.

2.1 Speech Act

Basically, when people produce utterances, they do not merely produce grammatical structures or words without any intention. They try to perform an action through their language via utterance. It is known as speech act. Speech act theory began when J.L. Austin was giving a lecture at Harvard University in 1955. In 1962, that lecture was published in a book entitled How to Do Things with Words.

Austin in (Fitriah & Fitriani, 2017) defines that speech act is in saying something we also perform something. In line with this, Yule in (Basrah & Thoyyibah, 2017) states that people use language without any purposes or intention. Instead, they have intention and force behind what they say and it may bring effect for the hearer’s behavior.

It means people can do anything via utterance such as commanding, requesting, protesting, apologizing, reporting, ordering, greeting, and so on. In short, people can express their intention via utterance or what they say.

2.2 Classification of Speech Acts

Austin in (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016) divides speech act into three categories based on levels of act, as follow:
2.2.1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the act that is performed in order to communicate, the act of uttering the truth (Tutuarima et al., 2018). It is usually known as the act of saying something. So take for instance “Joko Widodo, also known as Jokowi, is the seventh president of Indonesia”. From the example, it is uttered to only inform or say something without any tendency or purposes.

2.2.2. Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary act is an act performed by uttering something in certain context (Tutuarima et al., 2018). Basically, perlocutionary act presents a certain effect to hearer. For example, “there’s ghost!”, it may cause someone or hearer feeling scared causing that effect that is called perlocutionary act.

2.2.3. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something, making promise, apologizing, welcoming, and so on. Basically, the speaker does not just say something with no purposes. The speaker forms an utterance with some kinds of functions in mind (Cahyaningati, 2012). For instance, “your hair is long”. If that sentence is uttered by mother to her boy, it can be a instruction to cut his hair. For another example, “it is so hot today”. It means that the speaker ask to someone to open the window or swich on the fan. It can be concluded that illucutionary act is a sentence that uttered to do an action.

2.3 Types of Illocutionary Speech act

Searle in (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016) classifies illocutionary act into five
speech acts. Those are declarative, expressive, directive, representive, commisive.

2.3.1. Declarative

Declarative is speech act aims to create a change through the words such as appointing, nominating, resigning, sentencing, and so (Tutuarima et al., 2018). For example:

1. Judge: I sentence you to a year in prison!
2. Chairman: The meeting is adjourned.

2.3.2. Expressive

Expressive speech act is a speech act that occurs when the speaker expresses his or her psychological state to the listener (Riloff et al., 2011). This speech act aims to express the speaker’s feeling state toward something (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016). Including the expressive speech act is such as thanking, congratulating, greeting, wishing, apologizing, etc. For example:

1. Good job!
2. Thank you so much.

2.3.3. Directive

Directive is speech act that the speaker says their desire to get the addressee to do something (Huang, 2007). In line with this, Griffiths (2006) states that directive speech act tries to get the addressee commit making the proposition true. Including the directive speech act is such as requesting, ordering, commanding, etc. For instance:

1. Please call my father now!
2. Don’t touch my phone!
2.3.4. **Representive**

Representative is speech act that the speaker says something related to the truth or speaker’s belief toward something (Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016). Including the representative speech act is such as affirming, reporting, believing, concluding, etc. Taking for instance:
1. It is raining outside.
2. This is an Indonesian car.

2.3.5. **Commisive**

Commisive is a speech act that the speaker commits to do something by saying an intention such as promising, threatening, offering and so on (Tutuarima et al., 2018). For example:
1. I will never buy you another mobile phone.
2. We are not going to do that.

2.4 **Types of Expressive Speech Act**

There are six types of expressive speech act stated by Silalai in (Wahyuni, 2008), it is discussed briefly as follow:

2.4.1. **Expressive for Thanking**

Thanking is to express appreciation or acknowledgement to someone, usually by saying “Thank you” (Sirwan & Yulia, 2017). Basically, it is expressed to someone because they have done something for someone else. For example of expressive for thanking is “Thank you for helping me”.

2.4.2. **Expressive for Apologizing**

Apologizing is a statement of regret to show that someone did
something wrong to other (Sirwan & Yulia, 2017). In other words, that expression aims to say sorry to someone as form of regret doing wrong. For example is “I am sorry, I can’t come to your party tonight”.

2.4.3. **Expressive for Greeting**

Greeting is a word or an act of recognition or welcoming. It is usually expressed to meet or welcome someone in a particular place. For example is “Good Morning, Ms. Anggi”.

2.4.4. **Expressive for Wishing**

Wishing is an expression to show a desire for something become true (Sirwan & Yulia, 2017). In short, wishing is used to want something to happen or come true, although it is possible or impossible happened. For example of expressing for wishing is “I wish you all the success, happiness, and joy in life”.

2.4.5. **Expressive for Congratulating**

Congratulating, where the speaker has observed that the addressee has carried out a positively valued event (Ronan, 2015). Further, congratulation is an expression to praise someone for their certain achievement. Usually, it is declared on happy situation. For instance, “congratulation for your wedding”.

2.4.6. **Expressive for Attitude**

This kind of expressive is about protesting, criticizing, deprecating, and complaining, that is argued by Silalahi in (Wahyuningtyas, 2013). For instance, “Honestly, your performance is not very good” or for another example, “You are doing so bad”.

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2.5 Movie

A movie, also called a film, is known as motion pictures. It is a new tool used to spread entertainment to people by presenting stories, comedy, drama, events, and other technical offerings (Mudjiono, 2011).

Further, Miyarso (2009) explains that the movie has many advantages. It is able to display object which is can not be seen by naked eyes. Then, it is able to visualize too large or very small object. Moreover, it is able to slow down object, and accelerate object too. Moreover, it is able to present a dramatic impression than the reality by giving animation, effect, and sound. In short, with movie something which is impossible becomes possible.

There are many kinds of movie or it is usually called as genre of movie. Dirks (2010) mentions that kinds of movie are such as action, adventure, comedy, crime and gangster, drama, epics, horror, musical, science fiction, war, and western.

This movie is categorized in a genre of drama movie which is a movie presents a story that contains a plot, characters, setting. And it portrays realistic characters and usually have certain theme such as romance, life, social, and others (Dirks, 2010). Further, Dead poets Society movie is categorized in a genre of drama movie which tells John Keating’s life in teaching the students.

2.5.1 Dead Poets Society Movie

Dead Poets Society is an American drama movie directed by Peter Weir, written by Tom Schulman, and starring Robin Williams. The Dead Poets Society in one of the best international movies. This can be proven by the awards which this movie has got. Dead Poets Society won many
categories. They are *Best Writing, Screenplay Written Directly for the Screen, Best Original Film Score, Top Box Office Films, Best Casting for Feature Film, Best Foreign Film, Golden Screen, Best International Actor, Best International Film*, and so on. This movie tells how the education has been out of its idea. The story of this movie seems like satire for those who still apply the old method to teach and study.