

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter will include explanations related to pragmatics and speech act theory as well as some related studies on speech act.

B.1 Theoretical Framework

B.1.1 Definition of Pragmatic

According to Yule (1996: 3) pragmatic is the study that focuses on meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader. In other words, it is more concerned with analyzing what the speaker means by themselves in their utterances. In short, pragmatic can be explained as the study of what the speaker means. This type of the study requires the interpretation of what people mean in specific context and influences on what is said (Yule 1996: 3).

B.1.2 The Scope of Pragmatics

a. Deixis

According to Yule (1996: 9) deixis that is derived from ancient Greek meaning to “pointing” is a technical term for one of the most basic things people do with utterance which is tied to the speaker’s context, there are three kinds of deixis, the first deixis is person deixis it is used to point or indicate people, basic three-part division by the pronouns such as first

person (I), second person (you) and third person (he, she, it). The second deixis is spatial deixis which is used to indicate location such as 'here' and 'there' and the demonstrative 'this', 'that', 'these', 'those'. The third deixis is Temporal deixis used to point the location time such as time adverb like 'now', 'then', 'soon' and so on.

b. Presupposition

Yule (1996: 25) states that presupposition is something that the speaker assumes to be the case prior to making an utterance and treated as a relationship between two propositions that provides precondition for true statements to be true. Then (Yule, 1996: 27-30) classifies presuppositions into six types such as existential presupposition, factive presupposition, lexical presupposition, structural presupposition, non-factive presuppositions, and counter-factual presupposition.

c. Cooperative Principle

Grice in Yule (1997: 37) states that in cooperative principles in communications require a conversation and contribution of communicants such as is required, at the stage which it occurs, by the accepted purpose or direction of the talk exchange in which communicants are engaged, there are four kinds of cooperative maxims : Maxim of quality, Maxim of quantity, Maxim of relation, Maxim of manner.

d. Reference and Inference

Reference are acts in which a speaker or writer, use linguistic forms, to enable a listener or reader to identify something (Yule 1996: 17). References is clearly tied to the speaker's goal, such as identifying something and the speaker's beliefs because there is no direct relationship between entities and words, in interference the speaker is needed to correctly infer which entity the speaker wants to identify by using a particular reference expression.

e. Politeness

Politeness is used in interaction to show understanding of another person's face, in social interactions as in the idea of "polite social behavior", people use two types of faces and their public self-image, to ensure that their expectations will be respected. The first is negative face or to have freedom of action, which is used when a person wants to be independent and not be imposed by others. Positive face is need to be accepted or liked by others and treated as a member of the same group.

f. Context

According to Mey (1993: 83), context refers to the surroundings that allow participants in the communication process to interact and make the linguistic expression of their interaction understandable. The concept of context is very important and must be considered in order to gain a clear understanding of what people have said or written.

g. Pragmatic Force

According to Edi Tri Sulisty (2013:38) states that pragmatic force is the implied meaning behind the utterance, which is able to move the interlocutor or hearer to do something of what is meant by the speaker behind the utterance. The difference between meaning (sense) is determined semantically, while the power of meaning (force) is determined semantically and pragmatically. The bond between meaning and force also needs to be realized, force includes meaning and semantically, and also it can be derived from meaning.

Meanwhile according to Leech (1993: 23) stating that pragmatic force is formed by illocutionary acts and rhetorical power. Rhetoric power is the meaning of speech seen from the speaker's adherence to rhetorical principles (e.g. the extent to which the speaker is telling the truth, speaking politely, or in an ironic tone). From the explanation above we can conclude that pragmatic force is related to the interpretation of speech.

h. Motives

According to S Karger AG (1995) stated that pragmatic motives are based on or respond to an individual's primary need (such as nourishment, self-preservation, and social communication), these needs are inherited. Even though they are subject to some degree of modification and control, their origins are independent of cultural or social values.

B.1.3 Speech Act

Speech act has been an important issue in the field of linguistics, with several linguists providing various definitions of speech act. The term speech act was initiated by Austin and developed by Searle (1969).

B.1.3.1 Speech act theory by Austin

According to J.L Austin (1962) a philosopher of language and the developer of the speech act theory there are three types of act in every utterance, given the right circumstances or context, these are :

1) Locutionary acts

Austin (1962: 108) states that locutionary acts are roughly equivalent to uttering a specific sentence and reference, which is again roughly equivalent to 'meaning' in the traditional sense. Using specific words and using them in accordance with the grammatical rules of a specific language as well as with certain senses and references as determined by the rules of the language from which they are drawn.

2) Illocutionary acts

According to Austin (1962: 108) illocutionary act is an utterance that has certain (conventional) force such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking, etc. When a speaker says something, the speaker not only producing an

utterance with no purpose, but an utterance with some kind of function.

Austin classifies illocutionary acts into five major classes: verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives.

3) Perlocutionary acts : Perlocutionary act is the resulting act of what is said or what the speaker achieve by saying something, and this effect is based on the specific context in which the speech act was mentioned, which generates certain influence in the mind or behaviour of the listener as a result of producing locutions and illocutions whether intentional or not.

B.1.3.2 Speech act theory by Searle

According to Searle (1969: 29) the meaning of a sentence does not always uniquely determine which speech act is conducted in a given utterance of that sentence, for a speaker may mean more than what he actually says, but it is always possible for him to say exactly what he means.

Furthermore, Searle asserts that when an illocutionary act is successfully and unsuccessfully performed there is always an effect produced in the hearer as well as the effect of understanding the utterance (Searle, 1985:118-119). These effects are known as perlocutionary effects, and the acts that produce them are known as perlocutionary acts. According to Searle (1979:13), there are five

general ways of using language or can be called five general categories of illocutionary acts. We tell people how things are (Assertives), we try to get them to do things (Directives), we commit ourselves to doing things (Commissives), we express our feelings and attitudes (Expressives), and we bearing about changes in the world through our utterances (Declarations).

In Searle's book Speech acts "*An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*" stating that in the practice of the use of language there are at least three kinds of speech acts. These three kinds of speech acts that can be described as follows :

1. Locutionary acts are a speech acts that use words, phrases and sentence to convey the meaning contained in those words, phrases and sentences. This speech act can also be referred to as the act of saying something.
2. Illocutionary acts is an act of doing something with a specific purpose and functions, this speech acts can be referred to as the act of doing something.
3. Perlocutionary acts is the following effects or follow-growing influence to the hearer or listener, this speech act also known as the act of affecting someone.

According to Searle (1979:13) the five general of using language or five general categories of illocutionary acts that shows the functions, that can be explained as follows :

1) Assertive

This is illocutionary acts that describe a state of affairs, in the world may be true or false, they commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed propositions. Such as stating, informing, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, concluding, describing. Moreover assertive can be accomplished by questioning whether it is true or false, the speaker makes the words fit the world (belief). For example :

- a. The name of British queen is Elizabeth
- b. The sun is the biggest star in the universe.

The two examples represent the world's events as what the speaker believes. Example (a) implies the speaker's assertion that the British queen's name is Elizabeth. In example (b) the speaker asserts that s/he believes the sun is the biggest star in the universe.

2) Directives

According to Searle (2005), directive acts deal with the speaker's attempts to persuade the listener to do something through language. When the speaker utters the directive acts it means the speaker attempts to persuade the listener to do a good action or to avoid doing bad actions. Some of them are : commanding,

ordering, request, advise, prohibit, warn, instruct, urge and recommending. For examples :

- a. You can come in
- b. Would you turn on the air conditioner?
- c. Ask me first before you read my book

Example (a) is suggestion that has the function to get the hearer to do something as what the speaker suggests, in the example the speaker suggest the hearer to come in. In example (b), in saying interrogative sentence, the speaker has an intention to perform a request that has a function to hearer to do something that the speaker want, in the example the speaker request someone to turn on the air conditioner and the speaker doesn't expect the hearer to answer the question with 'yes' or 'no' but the action to turn on the air conditioner meanwhile in example (c) is the speaker giving command to someone to ask first before read the book.

3) Expressives

This illocutionary acts deals with the acts of expressing the speaker's psychological state, they state what the speaker feels it can be statement of joy, pain, sorrow and etc. It can also expressing of thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and

congratulating, pardoning, blaming, praising, and condoling. For examples :

- a. I'm sorry to hear your loss
- b. Congratulations on your graduate
- c. Well done!

Example (a) is an expression to show sympathy. Example (b) is used to congratulate someone on s/he graduate. Example (c) can be used to thank or to appreciate someone.

4) Commissive

This illocutionary act deals with the acts of directing the speaker's attention to some future actions. They express what the speaker intends such as promising, threatening, refusing, pledging, offering, vowing, and volunteering and planning . For examples :

- a. I promise to finish this proposal
- b. I won't attend the party

Example (a) can be promise that has a function to commit the speaker to some future action, in the example promise to someone that the speaker will finish the proposal after speaking the utterance. Meanwhile in example (b) the speaker have an intention to perform a refusal. The speakers refuse to do something that the hearer asks.

5) Declaration

Searle (1979: 16) states that declarations cause immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs, thereby changing the world through the utterance. To perform declarative act perfectly or properly, a number of conditions must be met, including the speaker's specific institutional roles and the involvement of a specific context. The declarations acts include resigning, dismissing, naming, appointing, declare, define, and nominate. For examples :

a. Boss : "You're fired"

b. "Time is out"

Utterance (a) and (b) bring about the changes in reality and they are more than just a statement, the utterance (a) perform the act of ending the employment and (b) can be used to perform the ending of the game or in the situation when in the test or examination.

Table. B.1.3.2 : The Five General of Speech Act (Searle 1979)

Speech Act Type	Direction of Fit	S=Speaker X=Situation
Representative	Make words fit the World	S believes X
Directive	Make the world fit the world	S wants X
Commissive	Make the World fits Words	S intends X
Expressive	Make Words fit the World	S feels X
Declaration	Word change the World	S cause X

B.1.4 Direct Speech Act

According to Yule direct speech act occurs when the structure and the function of the utterance are in direct relationship (Yule 1996:55). On the other hand, according to Wijana (1996: 4) direct speech acts are the speech whose the meaning is in accordance with the formal functions of the mode of the sentence conveyed. Based on the formal mode, sentences are divided into news sentence (declarative), interrogative sentences (interrogative), and imperative sentences. Conventionally, news sentences are used to tell something (information),

interrogative sentences used to ask something, command or to express orders, invitations, and request, if news sentences are used conventionally direct speech acts will form.

There are two kinds of direct speech acts it is direct literal speech act and direct non literal speech acts, direct literal speech act is speech acts that are uttered with the same speech mode and meaning with the intent of strengthening. The meaning of commanding is conveyed by command sentence, conveyed the information or news using news sentence, and asking something with an interrogative sentence. Meanwhile direct non literal speech acts is speech acts that are expressed in the form of sentence that is in accordance with the intent and speech, but the words that compose them do not have the same meaning as the speaker's intent.

B.1.5 Indirect Speech Act

Searle stated that "an indirect speech is one that is performed by means of another" (Searle 60). Furthermore according to Wijana (1996: 4) indirect speech acts are speech acts which the meaning is not in line with their formal or conventional functions. For example, to order someone to do something is done by using news sentence (directive) or interrogative sentence. It is done in that way so that the person who was being ordered does not feel he is being ordered.

There are two kinds of indirect speech acts it is indirect literal speech acts and indirect non literal speech acts, indirect literal speech act is speech acts that are expressed in the form of a sentence that is not in accordance with the intent of the expression, but the meaning of the words that compose is in accordance with what the speaker intended. Meanwhile indirect non literal speech act is speech acts that are uttered in a form of sentence that is not in accordance with the intent to be expressed.

B.1.6 Speech

Speech is a form of communication deliver in a formal situation in the form of spoken language made by the speaker and talked in the front of public or audience for a specific purposes such as to specific their opinion, idea, or a concept about something important, people do a speech because they need to convey facts or concept that they have. Usually a leader or speaker use speech to convey their idea, opinion, or an overview about important event.

B.2 Relevant Research

There are many related research in language use especially on speech act, one of them was conducted by Try Fahmi Umar (2016) in this thesis entitled “The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum” in this research the findings show that the kind of communication in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act they were 9 assertive (stating), 0 directives (declarative was not found in this research), while for the perlocutionary act the findings are

5 sectors effects and response from the audience among other sectors; subsidy 24 seaports and deep seaports, railway track, maritime agenda, and electricity. Assertive of stating and commissive offering usually used by president, while for the perlocutionary act it affected and got response from the audience after listening to the speech of President Joko Widodo in APEC, Beijing.

The second research is from Fenty Rahmayanti Usman (2017) entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Donald Trump’s Presidential Candidacy Speech” in this research the findings are, they were 358 utterances of Illocutionary Acts of Donal Trump’s speech announcement of presidential candidate, in this speech the commonly used is assertives followed by commissives, directives, and expressives, and the declarative have the lowest frequency, and the dominant illocutionary acts founds in Donal Trump’s speech is assertives.

The third research is from Eko Prasetyo Nugroho (2015) entitled “The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi’s Speech” in this research the findings are the types of illocutionary acts in Jokowi’s speech that consisting of directives, assertives, commissives, and expressives. Assertive has the highest frequency, the types of assertives include informing, convincing, questioning, describing and stating. The dominant illocutionary acts in Jokowi’s Speech were assertives and commissions, informing showed the highest frequency of assertive while the possible perlocutionary effect of the dominant act of informing was that the

audience might jointly work with Jokowi especially in the business sectors. Another dominant act of assertives is describing, by performing this act, the hearers or audience might perform the change. The performance of this act had possible perlocutionary effects that the audience might put expectations to Jokowi's government.

The last research is from Nurhayati Dalimunthe (2020) entitled "Speech Acts Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speech about Covid-19". This research analyze the illocutionary acts of Joko Widodo's Speech and the most dominant type of illocutionary acts using Searle theory, and the findings are, there were 31 illocutionary data taken from Joko Widodo's Speech about Covid-19, consisted of 7 assertive, 15 directives, 3 commissive, 5 declarative, and 1 expressive. For the most dominant type of illocutionary acts found was directives with total amount 15.

Similar to the previous research above, the researcher analyzes the types of illocutionary acts which are found in the Joe Biden speech entitled "Biden Addresses the Nation after Afghanistan Falls to Taliban", the researcher finds out the illocutionary categorization based on Searle's theory and also analyze how the illocutionary acts conveyed in the speech, directly or indirectly and why the illocutionary acts are conveyed directly or indirectly. The different object in this research will give new findings that lead to different results.