CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher presents the related literature about pragmatic, speech acts theory, the types of speech act, the definition of representative illocutionary acts, the functions of representative illocutionary acts and review of related the study.

2.1 Theoritical Framework

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a field of linguistics studying communication. It is the study of the aspects of meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, addresse, the context of utterance and the function of utterance. Yule (1996:3) said that pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. It means that this study try to explains that communication needs a further analysis on what people mean by their utterances of words or phrases in those utterances.

2.1.2 Speech Acts

According to Austin (1962:108), speech act is the action performed in saying something. Austin (in Susanto, 2014:9), work was systematized and further developed by J. R. Searle, an American philosopher, who stated that claims that all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts. Besides that, he stated that speech act is a basic unit of a communication, it means that there are a series of a analytic connection between the notion of speech acts, what the speaker means,

what the sentence uttered means, what the speaker intends, and what the hearer understands. (Searle, 1969 as cited in Schiffrin, 1995:90).

Austin mentioned that speech act theory can be analyzed on three levels.

These are: Locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

2.1.2.1 Locutionary act

Locutionary act is the act of saying, the literal meaning of the utterances. According Paltridge (2006:55), locution is refers to the literal meaning of the actual words. So, locution is what was said. This is the level which is connected with the production of utterance such as grammar, phonetic and phonology. According Austin (in Sakdiyah 2014:3), locutionary act is the act of meaning conventionally. Based on Austin analyzes the locutionary act into three parts. The *phonetic act* is the act of uttering certain noises, the *phatic act* is the act of uttering certain vocables or words, and the *rhetic act* is the act of using those vocables with a more or less definite sense and reference.

2.1.2.2 Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is the act of what speaker is doing uttering the words. According Peccei (in Francisca and Silitonga, 2012:3), there are some uttering words what the speaker doing utterance, such as commanding, offering, promising, threatening, and thangking other. Thus, illocutionary act is what was mean by the speaker.

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), illocutionary acts is the minimal units of human communication. Some examples of there are statements, questions, commands, promises and apologies. Moreover, according to Searle,

Illocutionary acts divided into five categories: representatives, directives, expressives, commisives and declaratives.

2.1.2.2.1 Representatives or assertives

It is the speakers do to the truth of the expressed proposition, such as: suggesting, claiming, and reporting. In this case, assertive or can be called representative acts it commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition (the sun rises in the east). Types of representative acts are informing, denying, stating, asserting, predicting, announcing, conjecturing, and disagreeing.

2.1.2.2.2 Directives

It is intended to produce some effect throug action by the hearer. The acts can be requesting, questioning, commanding, pledging, inviting, and daring.

2.1.2.2.3 Commisives

It is speaker do to some future action, such as promising, offering, refusing. This point is concerned with altering the world to match the words, but this time the point is to commit the speaker her/himself to acting and it necessarily involves intention.

2.1.2.2.4 Expressives

It is the speaker feels. It can be shown in the acts of thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, deploring, condolence, greeting, and complaining.

2.1.2.2.5 Declaratives

It is the kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterances. It means that the acts of this kind of the utterance are used as an approving, betting, blessing, christening, confirming, declaring, dismissing, resigning, naming etc.

2.1.2.3 Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance on the hearer through the uttering of linguistic expression. According to Paltridge (2006:55), perlocutionary is the effect of the utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person. So, perlocution act is what happened as a result. Austin in Levinson (1983: 236) said that perlocutionary act is the bringing about of effects on the audience by means, of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance.

2.1.3 Representative acts

Representative is one of the kinds of illocutionary act. It is an important aspect in daily communication, especially political debate speech, which is their candidates deliver their speech to convey information to the listener, so that they can show their capacity and capability being a leader and the listener can easily choose the leader candidate.

According Searle (in Tarigan, 1979:49), representatives commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. The verb of representatives are informing, suggesting, agreeing, disagreeing, denying, and confirming. The detailed is below:

- a) Inform is used by the speaker to inform something.
 - Example: I'm sick today.

Here, the speaker tells the information that she getting sick to the hearer.

- b) Suggest is used by the speaker to give solution.
 - *Example:* You should go to the hospital.

From this example below, the speaker gives suggest, advise that the hearer must be go to the hospital to check the condition of the hearer.

- c) Agree is used by the speaker that have the same direction.
 - Example: I agree with you.

The speaker tells that she consents with the argument of the hearer.

- d) Disagree is used by the speaker that have not the same direction.
 - Example: I don't agree with your argument.

From this example, the speaker tells that she disagree about the opinion of the hearer.

- e) Deny is used by the speaker to refuse something.
 - Example: No, I never do that.

Here, the speaker's disprove what the hearer's say.

- f) Confirm is used by the speaker to clarify the direction.
 - Example: I never said like that, here what I said.

From this example, the speaker's clarify of her argument that she never says that.

2.1.4 The functions of representative illocutionary acts

According to Leech's (1993: 104) statement, the function of representative illocutionary act is seen based on how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness. The function of representatives illocutionary act is called *collaborative*.

Collaborative illocutionary functions is categories of representatives acts. The aim is to ignore the social purposes, such as asserting, reporting, annoncing, and instructing.

- **2.1.4.1 Announcing** is used by the speaker to give information by announcing statement to the hearer.
- **2.1.4.2 Reporting** is used by the speaker to give information by adding number to approve the data.
- **2.1.4.3 Instructing** is used by the speaker to give information by giving instruction as a solution to what will do.
- 2.1.4.4 Asserting is used by the speaker to state the statement with clear information.

2.2 Review of Previous Studies

There are some review the previous that related in this study. The first previous studied is Andriansyah (2015), he analyzed representative acts that used by main characters in "The Baytown Outlaw's movie. The aim of this study is to find out the representative acts and to find out the purpose of use representative acts that used by main characters. He used qualitative method. The result of his study is the main characters mostly used to state, to claim, to complain, to suggest, to assert, to conclude, and to describe something. Each representative has purpose for informing news, stating curiosity, for making relaxed, thanking, mocking someone, and for discussion. The intended meaning of representative is about announcement, discussion about job, telling strory, curiosity of main character.

The second previous studied has done by Muskananfola (2009), she analyzed illocutionary acts in Victory Speech and Inagural of Barrack Obama. She formed two research question to describe Obama's utterances and his action in Victory Speech and Inagural Speech, are a). What are the classifications of illocutionary acts occuring among the utterances in the "Victory Speech" and "Inagural Speech" of Obama, b) What is the frequency occured of each classification of illocutionary acts found in those speeches. She used descriptive qualitative mothod on Illocutionary Acts of speeches delivered by Barrack Obama. The result of her study is Barrack Obama mostly used representative acts in Inagural Speech than in Victory Speech. Obama transmit his message the audience to assert the fact.

The last previous studied done by Rianto (2006), she analyzed of illocutionary acts in the political speech. Rianto focused on the application of the illocutionary acts in the speech text. He formed two research to research question are: a) What types of illocutionary acts are found in the speech "I Have a Dream" by Martin Luther King, Jr. b). What type of illocutionary acts that the highest number of occurence in the speech "I Have a Dream" by Martin Luther King, Jr. She used descriptive method to described the application of types of illocutionary acts in the speech. Therefore, the resulted of her research is representatives as a type that most dominant type.