#### **CHAPTER II**

#### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

In this chapter, the research explains the related literature about pragmatic, speech acts theory, the types of speech acts, the definition of representative illocutionary acts and the functions of representative illocutionary acts.

#### 2.1 Theoritical Framework

#### 2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which concerns on the meaning of speaker's utterance. In other word, pragmatics focusses on the intention of utterance. There are some definitions of pragmatics that are presented by many experts. Such as, Yule (1996: 3) stated that definition of pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). The speaker's utterance can be interpreted in various ways related to some aspects. Those aspects are context, situation, culture, situation, and so on. It means that pragmatics has relation to the background.

Griffiths (2006: 1) said that the definition of pragmatic concerns with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. Pragmatics is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account contexts of use. So, pragmatics is the study of speaker's intension to the hearer which relates to the context how the language is used. The focus of pragmatics is on the meaning of utterances.

### 2.1.2 Speech Acts

The speech act theory was firstly found by Austin in 1962 and further developed by Searle in 1969. The actions performed via utterances are generally called speech act. Austin (1962: 108) stated that speech act is the action performed in saying something. It means that acts of communication. The utterance can be used to perform the act. Speech act is an entity that is characteristic of central in pragmatics. Griffiths (2006: 148) claimed these basic units of linguistic interaction such as give a warning, greet, apply for, tell what, confirm an appointment (the acts, not the labels) are called speech acts. Thus, speech acts is an act that performed by the speaker when making an utterance.

Based on Austin (1962), there are three things in speech act; locution, illocution and perlocution.

### 2.1.2.1 Locutionary Act

What is said, the utterance, can be called the locution. Locutionary act is the basic act of speaking. It means that the production of a meaningful linguistic expression. Thomas (1995: 49) stated that locution is the actual words uttered. In other hand, locutionary act is performance of an utterance by the speaker. The simple definition locutionary act is what the speaker's said. Leech (1983: 199) said locutionary act is performing the act of saying something. For instance: "This room is too dark".

The utterance of ('This room is too dark'') is called locution. From the sentence above, we know that the situation room is dark, so the speaker said "This room is too dark".

### 2.1.2.2 Illocutionary Act

(Yule: 1996: 48) Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. In other words, illocutionary is an utterance with some kinds of function in the mind. The illocutionary act refers to the fact when we say something, we usually say it with some purpose in the mind. On the other hand, an illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker's intend. It means that the action of the speaker's intend to accomplish producing an utterance. In short, it is an act accomplished in speaking. Searle (1969) set up the following classification of illocutionary speech acts:

- 2.1.2.2.1 Yule (1996) said Representatives or assertives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions. The speaker is representing the world as he or she believes. It means that express the speaker's belief. The types of representative are asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, and stating. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker makes the words fit the world (of belief).
- 2.1.2.2.2 Directives are those kinds of speech acts that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. They express the speaker's

desire or wish for the addressee to do something. The kinds of directives are advice, commands, orders, questions, and requests.

- 2.1.2.2.3 Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express the speaker's intention to do something. The types of commissives are offers, pledges, promises, refusals, and threats.
- 2.1.2.2.4 Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that express a psychological attitude or state of the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and likes or dislikes. The types of expressive are apologizing, blaming, congratulating, praising, and thanking.
- 2.1.2.2.5 Declarations or declaratives are those kinds of speech acts that effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker brings about changes in the world. The kinds of declarations are (officially) opening a bridge, declaring war, excommunicating, firing from employment, and nominating a candidate.

### 2.1.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is performing an act by saying something. (Paltridge: 2006: 55) perlocutionary act refers to the effect this utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person (such as someone getting up and turning on the air conditioning). Perlocutionary act concerns the effect of the illocution on the hearer. Thus, perlocution is the act that happened as a result.

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2.1.3 Representative Acts

Representative acts is one of the types of illocutionary acts. The point or

purpose of representative acts is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to

something's being the case, to tell the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle:

1976). On other hand, representatives are verbs used to denote an act of telling

somebody that something is the case. These speech acts are assertions about a

state of affairs in the world (hence they are also called "assertives": Leech: 1983).

Assertives or representatives represent a subjective state of the mind: the speaker

who asserts a proposition as true does so in force of his or her belief.

Representative is commonly used in daily communication, especially

political debate speech. The candidates present their speech to transmit

information to the hearer, so that they can show their ability and skill being a

leader. They will convince to the audiences in order to choose them through the

utterances. According to Searle (in Tarigan, 1979: 49), representatives commits

the speaker to tell the truth of expressed proposition. The verb of representatives

are informing, suggesting, agreeing, disagreeing, denying, and confirming. The

explanation as following:

a. Inform is used by the speaker to inform something or information.

For example: I am a student

In the sentence above, the speaker explains the information that he/she is

a student.

b. Suggest is used by the speaker to give advice.

For example: You should go to the library.

From the example above, the speaker give the solution that the hearer must go to library to read the books and some references.

c. Confirm is used by the speaker to clarify something.

Example: I never said like that, here what I said.

Here, the speaker wants to clarify of his/her opinion that the speaker never said like that.

d. Deny is used by the speaker to reject something.

For example: No, I do not said like that.

From the example above, the speaker show that disprove what the listener's said.

e. Agree is used by the speaker that have the same thought.

For example: Yes, you are right.

In this case, the speaker shows that she/he consents with the argument of the listener.

f. Disagree is used by the speaker that have not the same thought.

For example: I am not agree with your explanation.

From this example, the speaker tells that he/she disagree about the explanation of the listener.

# 2.1.4 Function of Representative Illocutionary Acts

Based on Leech's (1983: 104) said the functions of illocutionary can be classified into the following four kinds, according to how they relate to the social

goal of establishing and maintaining comity. The function of representative illocutionary acts is called collaborative.

Collaborative is category illocutionary function of representative acts. The purpose is to indifferent to the social aims such as asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing.

# 2.1.4.1 Announcing

Announcing is used by the speaker to presents an information by announcing statement to the hearer.

## 2.1.4.2 Asserting

Asserting is used by the speaker to state the statement with stressed an information.

## 2.1.4.3 Instructing

Instructing is used by the speaker to give an information by giving instruction as a solution to what will do.

## **2.1.4.3 Reporting**

Reporting is used by the speaker to presents an information by adding account, percentage, fact, to prove the statement.