

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Discourse Analysis**

Discourse is formal treatment of a subject in speech writing and also a unit of text used by linguistics for the analysis of linguistic phenomena that range over more than one sentence.

Brown and Yule (1983:27) state that discourse analyst's approach to linguistic data differs from that of the formal linguist and lead to specialized use of certain terms because the analyst is investigating the use of language in context by a speaker or writer.

Discourse analysis is, necessarily, the analysis of language in use. As such, it cannot be restricted to the description of linguistic forms are designed to serve in human affairs. While some linguists may concentrate on determining the formal properties of a language, the discourse analyst is committed to an investigation of what that language use for. Brown and Yule (1983:1).

Meanwhile, Renkama (1993:1) explained that discourse study is the discipline devoted to the investigation. in addition, discourse analysis covers an extremely wide range of activities from the narrowly focused investigation of how words such as 'oh' or 'well' are used in casual talk, to the study of dominant ideology in a culture as presented, for example, in its educational or political practices. When it is restricted to linguistics issues, discourse analysis focuses on the record (spoken or written) of the process by which a language is used in some

context to express intention. In addition, discourse analysis is a general term for a number of approaches to analyzing written, spoke or signed language use.

The discourse analysis is describing what speakers and hearers are doing and not relationship with axis between one sentences or proposition and another. So, that discourse analysis is speakers and listeners are crucial of the utterance and the central of the object in speech and writing. The data studied in discourse analysis is always a fragment of discourse and the discourse analyst always has to decide where the fragment begins and ends. Brown and Yule(1983:69).

## **2.2 Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (pr reader). It, has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterance than what the words or phrases in those utterance might mean by themselves. So the Pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning. Pragmatics involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It means how speakers organize what they want to say. Yule (1996:3)

In addition Pragmatic is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. And the purpose of pragmatic is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purpose or goals. Yule (1996:4)

Moreover pragmatics studied the use of language in human communication as determined by the condition of society. Thus a pragmatic will

focus on the societal factors that make a certain language use more or less acceptable. Mey (1993:6-8)

### **2.3 Speech Act Theories**

Austin and Searle argued that language is use to do things other than just refer to the truth or falseness or particular statement. Their work appeared at a time when logical positivism was the prevailing view in the philosophy of language. The logical positivism view argued that language is always used to describe some fact or state of affairs and, unless statement can be tested for truth or falsity. Austin and Searle observed that there are many things that we say which cannot meet these kinds of truth conditions but which are, nevertheless, valid and which do things that go beyond their literal meaning. They argued that in the same way can performed physical acts, and also can perform by using language. In other words, Language used to give orders, to make request, to give warnings or to give advice. Brian Paltridge (2006:55).

An utterance has a purpose. In order to achieve that purpose to be appropriate to that purpose, the lexical content of the utterance must be appropriate, the social situation in which it occurs must be appropriate the speaker or writer must be sincere in what the speaker's or writer's means, and the hearer's or reader's accept the utterance as having that purpose. Charles W. Kreidler (1997:183).

Speech act is really the performance of several acts at once, distinguished by different aspect of the speaker's intention: there is the act of

saying something, what one does in saying it, such as requesting or promising, and how one is trying affect one's audience.

According to speech act theory, the primary units of meaning in the use and comprehension of language are not isolated propositions but rather speech acts of the type illocutionary acts. Speakers who make meaningful utterances of elementary sentences always relate propositional contents to the world with a certain illocutionary force. They mean to performing the context of their utterances elementary illocutionary acts such as assertions, questions, orders, declarations, and thanks. Daniel and Susumu (2001:25).

In addition, Charles W. Kreidler (1997:183) speech acts differ in their purpose, whether they deal with real or potential facts, prospective, in the role of speaker or addressee in these facts, and of course in felicity conditions.

Austin pointed out, however, that much of our ordinary use of language is just as much asking question and giving commands as making statements, and even utterance that have the form of declarative sentences. Whenever one person speaks to another, the speaker has some intention in producing the utterance, and the addressee interprets the utterance. In spite of occasional misunderstandings the hearer's interpretation often does match the speaker's intention, even when the speaker is joking or being sarcastic.

## **2.4 Types of Speech Acts**

Every action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts (Yule, 1996:48). These three acts are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act, it discussed as follow:

### **2.4.1 Locutionary Act**

.A locutionary act is the performance of an utterance: the actual utterance and its ostensible meaning, comprising phonetic, phatic and rhetic acts corresponding to the verbal, syntactic and semantic aspect of any meaningful utterance. It is description of what speaker says. It is the act of using a referring expression and predicting expression.

### **2.4.2 Illocutionary Act**

Locution act: The utterance of the sentence with determinate sense and reference (as called utterance act). It is description of what speaker says. It is the act of using a referring expressing and predicting expression. For instance “Mom, I am hungry”. The referring expression is ‘I’.

### **2.4.3 Perlocutionary Act**

Perlocutionary its actual effect on the hearer, it means of uttering the sentence that through locutionary acts illocutionary acts. such as persuading, convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring, or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something, whether intended or not .

## **2.5 Definition of Illocutionary Act**

As discussion before illocutionary according to Renkama (1993:3) states that illocutionary acts has close relationship between utterance and act. It

means, when people say something to others, they also accomplish certain kind of act and concerned expression to them, for instance, when someone wants to drink, he thinks how to say it to other about a glass of water which includes asking for a glass water and ordering someone to drink a glass of water. In this case the speaker does not only do something to himself, but he also requires something to others.

Illocutionary act is what the speaker intends to do by uttering a sentence. It means illocutionary act refers to the speaker's intention in uttering the words. The performing of a communicative function, such as stating, questioning, commanding, promising. The illocutionary act is what the speaker does in uttering a linguistic expression. For example, if a teacher says 'open your books to page 20', the illocutionary act performed the utterance. The intend associated with an illocutionary act is something called the illocutionary force an utterance. Thus the illocutionary force of the teacher's utterance is an order. The intend associated with an illocutionary act is something called the illocutionary force an utterance.

Austin in investigations concerning that illocutionary act is a technical term and introduced by what he calls 'performative' and 'constative utterance'. According to Austin's original exposition in *How do Things Words*, an illocutionary act is an act (1)for the performance of which I must make it clear to some other person that the act is performed (Austin speaks of the 'securing of uptake'), (2) the performance of which involves the production of what Austin calls 'conventional consequences' as, e.g., right, commitments, or obligations. For example, in order to successfully perform a promise I must make clear to my

audience that the promise occurs, and undertake an obligation to do the promised thing; hence promising is an illocutionary act in the present sense. However, for certain reasons, among them insufficient knowledge of Austin's original exposition, the term 'illocutionary act' is nowadays understood in a number of other ways.

## **2.6 Types of illocutionary Act.**

The illocutionary act is the performing of a communicative function, such as stating, questioning, commanding, promising, etc. the illocutionary act is what the speaker does in uttering a linguistic expression. Van Dijk (1998:42).

As the discussion before, According to Austin in Semantic Book (1997:181) in every speech act we can distinguish three things, what is said, the utterance, can be called locution. What the speaker intends to communicate to the addressee is the illocution. The message that the addressee gets, his interpretation of what the speaker says, is the perlocution.

Searle in Van Dijk (1998:43) went several steps further in classifying types of speech act and systematizing the nature of the felicity conditions needed for the performance of different speech acts.

Yule (1996: 53-54) states that one general classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts, those are:

### **2.6.1 Assertive**

The first is illocutionary act is assertive act, assertive acts it commits the speaker/writer to the truth of expresses proposition or the

speaker/writer or speaker use language to tell what they know or believe.

Types of assertive act used by speaker they are informing, denying, stating, asserting, predicting, announcing, conjecturing, and disagreeing.

### **2.6.2 Directive**

The point of this illocutionary act is an utterance used to get the hearer/reader to do something, the speaker/writer intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer/reader by act ordering (asking for somebody to do something), commanding (commanding somebody to do thing), requesting (asking something politely), advising (giving advice or opinion to somebody about what she or he do) and recommending (suggesting or advising).

### **2.6.3 Commissive**

This illocutionary act is an act which the speaker/writer commits to some future action. This point is concerned with altering the world to match the words, but this time the point is to commit the speaker/writer to acting and it necessarily involves intention. The example of this point are promising, (stating something to do next, e.g. “I will come to your part this night”), threatening, (stating an intention to punish or harm somebody, e.g. “ I will kill you”), and offering (presenting something to be accepted or refused, e.g. “ would you mind coming to my party to night?”).



#### **2.6.4 Expressive**

Expressive are kinds of speech act that state what the speaker/ writer feels. They express psychological states and can statements of pleasure, they can be caused by something the speaker/writer does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's/writers expression. Such as thanking, (expressing gratitude to somebody, e.g. "thank you very much"), apologizing,(saying sorry to somebody, e.g."I am sorry") ,welcoming,( greeting to somebody, e.g. "welcome to Surabaya"),congratulating, (expressing success to somebody, e.g. "happy graduation brother"), pardoning,(acting of forgiveness, e.g."excuse me Sir"), and praising (expressing a praise).

#### **2.6.5 Declarative**

A declaration is an utterance which effect a change in some, often a change in some, often institutionalized, state of affair. Paradigm examples are christening a baby, declaring peace, firing an employee, and excommunicating.

### **2.7 The Function of illocutionary Acts**

Leech's (1991:104) purposes the illocutionary acts based on its functions. It is according to how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness. The form types of illocutionary acts functions are as follows:

### **2.7.1 Competitive**

This illocutionary act aims to competing with the social purposes, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. In this function, the negative politeness is used to reduce the unpleasant way between what the speakers/writer want to the politeness should say. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer/reader.

### **2.7.2 Convivial**

This illocutionary act aims in compliance with the social purposes, for instance offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating. , in this context, the politeness is utilized positively to make a pleasure relationship to the society Such as, “Do you want these cookies?”

### **2.7.3 Collaborative**

This illocutionary act aims at ignoring the social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. It is commit the speaker/writer to the truth of expressed proposition. For instance, “I like this book”.

### **2.7.4 Conflictive**

This illocutionary act aims at conflicting against the social purposes. Such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. It against politeness that is not all since it is purposed the anger except in the irony sentence. If you say again “I will say to your father”.

## 2.8 Previous Studies

The previous research conducted by HabibMustofah (2009) from Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang studied on illocutionary act on Barac Obama inaugural speech, in his study, he describe about the types of illocutionary and the function of illocutionary in Barac Obama inaugural speech, he explain there are five kinds of illocutionary act used in Barac Obama inaugural speech, they are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Assertive act performed by Obama is informing, the most frequent directive act performed by Obama is recommending, the most frequent commissive act performed by Obama is promising, the most frequent expressive act performed by Obama is thanking, and the most frequent expressive is declaring.

The second research that has been conducted by the thesis of Ucik Nuril Hidayati 2007 from UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, she studied about illocutionary acts used by president George W. Bush and prime Minister Sharon in Economic Discussion, she found the most utterance used in George W. Bush is constantive act, directive act, commissive act, and expressive act. But declarative acts are not used in this field analysis.

The next research that has been conducted by Mukti Peni Indrawati 2008 she studied about illocutionary acts used by Indonesia This Morning Presenters on Metro TV, this study involves the types and functions of illocutionary act used by the presenters. She found that Indonesia this morning presenter use four types illocutionary acts. They are assertive, directive, commisive and expressive. The illocutionary act mostly use in this study is

assertive or representative acts. Furthermore, the presenters also use four functions of illocutionary acts based on the social purposes: competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive. The function of illocutionary acts were mostly used by Indonesia This Morning presenters is collaborative acts.

Based on the previous study above I want to analyze what the function of illocutionary act and what kinds of illocutionary act in readers forum of the Jakarta post newspaper. This research focuses about what illocutionary act are found in reader's forum and what the utterances of the sentence.