CHAPETR II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses Pragmatic, Discourse Analysis, Speech Acts, Speech Acts Function, Kinds of Speech Acts, Illocution Acts, The Way of Performing Speech Acts, and Previous Study.

2.1 Pragmatics

Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but also what speakers mean by their utterances. The study of what speakers mean, or speakers meaning is called pragmatic. According to Yule (2006:112) pragmatics is the study of "invisible" meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written. In order to make it happen, speakers or writers must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations provides us with some insights into how more is always being communicated than is said.

Watts in Sell (1991: 26) explains that pragmatics deals with the study of meaning beyond that which is encoded in the linguistic structures themselves. It thus involves the relationship between utterances (rather than sentences) and their users and contexts of use. Pragmatics is a systematic way of explaining language use in context. It seeks to explain aspects of meaning which cannot be found in the pain sense of words or structures, as explained by semantics. It is a way of investigating how sense can be made of certain texts even when, from a semantic viewpoint, the text seems to be incomplete or to have a different meaning to what is really intended.

As it has been explained before about the definition of pragmatics given by Yule, Watts, it can be seen that pragmatics is related to intended meaning of speaker's utterances based on the context that occur in the time of speaking. The theory of pragmatics is really important to analyze the data of this study to the context or the background knowledge of the source of the data.

2.2 Discourse Analysis

According to Brown and Yule (1983: 1) in their book discourse analysis, the analysis of discourse is, necessarily, the analysis of the language in use. While same linguistics may concentrate on determining the formal properties of a language, the discourse analysis is committed to an investigation of what that language is used for. As they state:

Our interest does not lie simply in describing the form of the expression, which is obviously of prime interest to the sentence grammarian. Our interest lies in observing the forms in the context in which they are used. We want to know how speakers, having a given quantum of information to impart, identify, and package that information.

In their investigation, Brown and Yule differ two functions of language, transactional, the function which language serves in the expression of "content" and interactional, the function involved in expressing social relations and personal attitudes. The most important aspects in transactional function are the content of the sentence to transmit information. So the speaker or writer must give complete and clear information so that the recipient can get informative detail correct. This function only serves as a one way communication because it only gives information without having the recipient's reply.

Different with transactional, interactional function serves as a two-way communication. There is as exchange idea between the speaker and the hearer.

Mills state that discourse is used to describe a structure which extends beyond the boundaries of the sentence (1997: 116). Discourse analysis concerns the interaction of text with knowledge of context to create discourse. The definition of the context itself is a form of knowledge of the world and can be used in both a broad and narrow sense. In the narrow sense, it refers to factors outside the text, while in the board one it refers to these factors and to other parts of the text (Cook, G. 1994: 23-24). Discourse is a study of language in use, taking on meaning in the context for its users, and perceived by theme as purposeful, meaningful, and connected. This quality is known as "coherence". Thus discourse analysis is the study and the explanation of this quality of coherence. A discourse is a coherent stretch of language (ibid: 25).

2.3 Speech Act

Speech act is the central theory of linguistic communication. This theory is a part of how speakers use language to communicate; likewise knowledge of how to identify that act is critical or another to listener understanding Deborah (2002: 57). In accordance this point, Yule (1994: 100) argued that this theory appeared from the basic insight that language is not merely used to explain the word, but also to perform an action. It means that in understanding speaking, interpreting meanings of certain sentences is not enough because identifying an act also must be done. So, by this component, we will find out what utterances do, how they can be used, and how we used them in a conversation.

Speech act was brought and developed by Austin in the year 1962. Many perceptions appeared that this theory was found before 1962, but it was spread at that moment. That is why Austin often called as the founding father of Speech Act theory. Then this theory was further developed and more systematized by another philosopher, Searle (1969, 1975) and was followed by another thinkers such as; Stubbs (1983), Yule (1985), Cook (1989), Renkema (1993), and so on.

Speech Act as one of the components above is a base theory of Illocutionary which include" an action" to identify the type of 'act' performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. This aspect focuses on the performance of certain kinds of act, such as; making statement, asking question, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, and etcetera. (Rohmah, 2002: 4) for example:

a. I promise to play with you tomorrow (promising)

b. I bequeath you my music instrument that I have (bequeathing)

c. I believe that she will get success in his life (believing)

2.3.1. Speech Act Functions

Hymes, as quoted by Sumarsono (325: 2002) stated that Speech Act Functions divided by several aspects:

1. Message form

The form of this component related to the way something is said or informed. So, we are necessary to have a basic skill of interpreting messages.

2. Message content

This aspect deals with the content of the speaker's utterance.

3. Setting

This aspect is related to the place and time of someone's utterance.

4. Scene

It emphasizes on psychological setting, such as a formal situation become an informal one, serious become less serious.

5. Speaker- listener

6. Addressor- addressee

In linguistic communication, some linguists are use the numerous terms that is closes in meaning to speaker- listener, addressor –addressee, etc (in point 5 and 6) to identify a person who communicate with another people. All of those terms are similar but there are some different aspects, such as; the situation, contexts, or another thing. For example; in wayang kulit show, Dalang becomes a narrator and is called as the speaker, while wayang- wayang which is played is addressor and addressee, and people who watch it is called as audience; in specific ethnic such as Wishram Chinook (Indian), formal situation is decided on the relation between the source (Leader" ketua suku"), and an audience.

7. Purpose- Goal

To get a success in communication, speaker should know the content and purpose of what he or she means. The people of Waiwai ethnic (Venezuela), have many kinds of

language that is used in getting a specific purpose, such as; in trade, partnership, or give a peace after killing someone.

8. Key

   It is focused on the way, intonation, rhyme in speech item.

9. Channel

   It is focused on the media that is used in speech and written; such as speaking, telegram, telephone, and interview.

10. Form of speech

   It is focused on instruments of language, such as; language, dialect, and varieties that used spread. A combination between channel and form of speech is called as instrumentality.

11. Norm of interaction and interpretation

12. Genre

   Richards, as quoted by Sumarsono (333: 2002) said that the term of genre identical refers to a group of speech that is called as similar type such as: preach, pray, sing, conversation, dialog, poem, letter.

Those components above are specified by Hymes into the acronym of SPEAKING:

Table 1.1 Component of Speech Acts by Hymes

Hymes's Component	Explanation	Component
S	Situation	Setting Scene
P	Participant	Speaker - Listener Address - Addressee Audience
E	End or Goal	Purpose – Goal
A	Act Sequence	Message Form Message Content
K	Key	Intonation, Rhyme
I	Instrumentality	Chanel Form of Speech
N	Norms	Norm of Interaction Norm of Interpretation
G	Genre	Preach, Pray Dialogue, Conversation Poem, Letter

2.3.2 Kinds of Speech Act

The development of constantive and performative theory was systematized by Searle as the follower of Austin. He called as speech acts which is classified into three kinds of acts, they are:

a. Locutionary Act

This theory contains the act of saying something which is only a production of sound and word with meaning. To be successful, this theory must contain the grammar and is determined reference, such as morphological, syntactical, semantically, and also phonological aspects.

Locutionary is divided by three types: The phonetic act which is focused on the act of uttering certain noises. The phatic act is the act of uttering certain word which is belongs to a certain word vocabulary and conforms to a certain grammar. Basically, both of them are mimicable and reproducible. The rhetic act is the performance of an act of using those words with certain more and without any knowing the meaning of the words.

Locutionary act refers to an utterance of certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. This is the literal meaning or what is linguistically stated. For example: "I want to post this letter to Iwan in Malaysia. Here, I refers the word 'letter' to a letter on the table, the word 'Iwan' to my brother named Iwan, and the word' Malaysia' to a country near with Indonesia.

b. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is the act performed in saying the locution. In this case, a person is not just saying something but also doing something if the conditions are met in the future. Moreover, it does something and not something that regarded as true or false, such utterances perform act: *It's hot in here* could be:

- An indirect request for someone to open the window

 - An indirect <u>refusal</u> to close the window because someone is cold

- A <u>complaint</u> implying that someone should know better than to keep the windows closed (expressed emphatically)

c. Perlocutionary Act

This theory deals with the effect of illocutionary act which is focused on the listener. The speaker's utterance the sentence *'It's hot in here'* could result in someone opening the windows

In shortly, if the listener to do something, automatically the speaker will say something (locutionary), then the speaker will act something to get what she or he wants (illocutionary). Consequently, the listener will do something as a response to the speaker utterance (perlocutionary).

2.4. Illocutionary Act

As explained above that illocutionary act combines the performance of saying and doing something. Austin, in Wardhaugh (1986: 276) divides illocutionary into five categories, they are:

1. Verdictives: giving a verdict, estimate, grade, and appraisal.

2. Exercitives: in exercising power, right, or influences as in an expression of appointing, ordering, warning, and advising. For example: I pronounce your husband and wife.

3. Commisives: promising or undertaking and committing one to do something by. For example: I hereby bequeath.

4. Behabitives: having to do with such matters as apologizing, congratulating, blessing, cursing, or challenging. For example "I apologize".

5. Expositives, related with how one makes utterances fit into an argument or exposition. For example: "I argue"," I assume".

The classification of Austin's theory above is similar with Leech's opinion (1983:176). He states that illocutionary act is classified into verdictives, exertives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives. Then, those aspects were systematized by Searle's theory. He divided into five aspects:

1. Representatives or assertives; the speaker committed to the truth of proposition. The expresses psychological state is one of belief. Ma'arif (2006: 24) states that the direction of fit is word to word (see in table 2.1).

2. Directives; the speaker tries to get the hearer to do something. Note that the action must be future and voluntary because it is impossible to ask someone to perform an action in the past or to do something which is not a matter of human will (see in the table2.1)

3. Commissives; the speaker is commits himself or herself to the performance of an action. This action must be future and voluntary.

4. Expressives; the speaker expresses an attitude about some state of affairs

5. Declarative, the speaker declares about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality.

Searle, as quoted by Leech (1991: 104), systematizes several aspects of illocutionary act based on illocutionary functions above. This table below is a content of illocutionary verb and its literal function (Oxford, 2000):

Table 2.1 Illocutionary Verb

Representatives or assertive			
Explanation	Kinds	Meaning	Example
1. The speaker is committed to the truth of the preposition. 2. Politeness (except boasting) 3. Collaborative category	Affirming	To state firmly or publicity that something is true or that you support something strongly	I can affirm that no one is lose their job
	Believing	To feel certain that something is true or somebody is telling you the truth	I believe that I will success in examination
	Boasting	To talk with too much pride about something that you have can to do	I don't want to boast, but I really can speak four languages.
	Claiming	To say something is true although it	I don't claim to be expert.

		has been proved and other people may not believe it.	
	Complaining	To say that you are annoyed, unhappy, or not satisfied about somebody or something.	She never complains about everything to his brother.
	Concluding	To decide or believe something as a result of what you have hear or seen	He concludes from their remarks that they not favor of the plan.
	Denying	To say that something is not true	I can't be denied that they want to discuss their problem
	Forecasting	To say that you think will happen in the future based on information that you have now.	The forecaster of the weather said that tomorrow will rain
	Informing	To tell somebody about something, especially in an official way	The information academicals can be seen in the office

	Reporting	To give people information about something that you have heard, seen, done	The committee will report on it research.
	Stating	To formally write or say something, especially in careful and clear way	Austin stated that speech act divide into three aspects
	Suggesting	To tell somebody about a suitable person, thing, method for particular job or purpose. To put an idea in somebody's mind.	He suggests that her brother must be patient.
Directives			
Explanation	Kinds	Meaning	Example
1. The speaker who tries to get the hearer to do something 2. Negative politeness some	Advising	To tell somebody what you think you should do in particular situation.	He advises Mrs. Tina about the shipment.

directives (such as invitation) are intrinsically polite 3. It is belong to be competitive	Asking	To tell somebody that you would like them to do something	My father says "Open the window!"
	Begging	To ask somebody for something especially in an anxious way because you want or need it very much	Don't leave me. I beg of you!
	Challenging	To question whether a statement or an action is right. To refuse, to accept.	They didn't like many people challenging their problem.
	Commanding	To tell somebody to do something.	A government commanded to avoid a corruption.
	Ordering	Something that somebody is to tell to do by somebody in authority.	I offered some beneficial good.
	Recommending	To tell somebody that something is	A teacher recommends some books to

		good or useful, or that somebody would be suitable for a particular job.	all students.
	Requesting	The action of asking for something formally and politely	"Can you speak a little lauder, please?"
Commissive			
Explanation	Kinds	Meaning	Example
1. The speaker is committed to some future action. 2. It requires listener to take a note of new information. 3. Convivial category.	Guaranteeing	To promise to do something, to promise something will happen.	He guarantees that he will never sad again.
	Offering	To say that you are willing to do something for somebody.	I decide to offer a job for my sister.
	Promising	To tell somebody that you will definitely happened.	I will come to you
	Swearing	To make a serious promise to do	I swear that I never leave you.

			something.	
	Threatening	To say that you will cause a trouble, hurt, etc if you don't get you want.	The attacker threatened them
	Vowing	To make a formal and a serious promise to do something or a formal statement that is true.	My brother vowed never to meet again.

Expressive			
Explanation	Kinds	Meaning	Example
1. The speakers express an attitude about state of affairs. 2. Convivial category. 3. More polite.	Apologizing	To say that you are sorry for doing something wrong or causing of problem.	Go and apologize to her.
	Blaming	To say that somebody or something is responsible for something bad	I don't blame you
	Congratulating	To tell somebody that	I congratulate them all of their

		you are pleased about their success or achievements.	success
	Pardoning	Used to ask somebody to repeat something because you didn't hear it.	You are very beautiful? Pardon? "I said that you are very beautiful?"
	Praising	To express you thanks to God are grateful for something.	May God bless you?
	Thanking	To tell somebody that you are grateful for something.	I must write and thank Marry for the present.
	Welcoming	To grate somebody in friendly way when they arrived somewhere.	Welcome to my Hotel.
Declaration			
Explanation	Kinds	Meaning	Example
1. The speaker declares about the correspondent	Appointing	To choose somebody for a job or position for	She has appointed a new partner.

		responsibility.	
between the propositional content and reality. 2. Related with someone institutional (religious, social, legal) formwork. 3. Politeness.	Arresting	To stop a process or development To make somebody notice something and to pay attention to it.	They success to arrest the business decline.
	Dismissing	To decide that somebody or something is not important or not worth thinking or talking about.	They dismiss them in their mind.
	Naming	To give somebody or something. To say the name of somebody or something.	Do you know the name of this program?
	Resigning	To accept something unpleasant that can't be change and avoid, to officially telling somebody that you are leaving	We resign ourselves to change a price.

		your job.	
	Sentencing	To punishment given by a court of law	A lawyer sentences him because of his result.

2.5 The Way of Performing Speech Acts

The numerous ways can be found to utter or express meaning of Illocutionary aspect in delivering information or messages from the speaker to the listener. This aspect depends on the recognition of the intended perlocutionary effect of an utterance on particular occasion. To be successful in communication, the listener must identify the speaker's illocutionary intent. It means that, the listener must identify what is that the speaker is attempting to do (see section 2.3 table1).

a. Direct Speech Act.

This aspect as Yule in Ma'arif (2006: 27) happened when there is direct relationship between a structure and function. A declarative is used to make a statement to be a direct speech act, but a declarative which is used to make a request is an indirect speech act. Moreover, this aspect must be appropriate or matches or deal with the Syntactical form of the utterances.

b. Indirect Speech Acts

It is based on observation that by uttering or says what appears to be a statement. For example "This room is very cool", the speaker often indirectly performs another type of illocutionary act, for instance: the speaker requests to close the window.

Table 2.2 The way of Performing Act

Utterance	Form	Function
a. This picture is very beautiful	Declarative	Informing
b. Where is your village?	Interrogative	Questioning
c. Sit down, please?	Imperative	Asking

a. This picture is very beautiful (declarative used in information)

b. Where is your village? (interrogative used to ask question)

c. Sit down, please? (imperative used to make a request)

Direct also be called as explicit meaning. This aspect signifies that the word which is used in utterances have understandable meaning. So, the listen must not give any interpretation to its perception, for example:" I advise you to open the window". This utterance has similar meaning as the utterances below:

1. Open the window!

2. The window!

3. The window is open

Three examples above are simple utterances but they require a deep understanding to avoid misunderstanding. Then, indirect also can be called an implicit meaning. It is signifies that the words used in utterances are connected some way that

happenings. So, the listener must give any interpretation to its perception by experiencing or imagining and also can be said to be either true false, for example:

"A big boy never cries", means that the speaker wants to say "Don't cry".

Table 2.3 Explicit and Implicit meaning

Explicit	Implicit

" I advise you to open the window"
 Meaning:
    1. Open the window!
    2. The window!
    3. The window is open!
	"I have busy day"
	 Meaning:
	 "don't come to me"

2.6 Previous Studies

In this case, the researcher finds only several researchers who focused on Speech acts theory. Firstly, Azizah (2005) analyzed illocutionary acts used by Aa Gym in his preaching. She found that the broad knowledge of the speaker (AA Gym) in delivering messages to the listener became an obligatory to avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation in communication. As the result, Directive speech with the content of advice is mostly used by the speaker to the listener.

Secondly, Hakim (2003) who focused on the method of speech act by the Presenter in dialog Program television. He pointed out that conversation between interviewer (presenter) and interviewee can be performed literally, directly, and indirectly.

Thirdly, Handayani (2004) focuses the research on the kinds and function of illocutionary used in their real conversation by Transsexual People. She gives details about Transsexual people's own stressing, intonation, and gesture and include on functions of illocutionary, such as competitive, convivial, collaborative and also conflictive function. While those previous studies above focused on speech act in general, researcher more specifies the discussion on the study of illocutionary act. The reason is a specification in certain research will reach a better and deep understanding.