# CHAPTER II REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

### 2.1 Speech Acts

Brown and Yule (1983) assume that the utterance of some sentences in specified circumstance can be treated as the performance of an act. In every utterance, a speaker performs an act such as; stating a fact or opinion, confirming or denying something, making a prediction or request, asking a question, issuing an order, giving a permission, giving an advice, making an offer, making a promise, and thanking.

The speech act firstly founded by Austin in 1962 and further developed by Searle 1969. According to Searle (1976), speaking a language is performing speech acts. acts such as making statement, giving commands, asking questions or making promise. He also stated that al linguistic communication involves linguistic (speech) act. In addition, speech act are fundamental units of linguistic communication (Searle, 1976).

For Searle the basic unit of language is the speech act or illocutionary act, the production of a token in the context of a speech act (not the word, the sentence type, or the theory). A speech act is a minimal functional unit in human communication. Speech act theory attempts to explain how speakers use language to accomplish intended actions and how hearers infer intended meaning form what is said.

As we know, every communication always involves two participants or more. One of them can be called as speaker and the others are called listener. Gillian Brown (1995: 24-27) argued that speaker who is having thought not just arranged it into set of words. The speaker also has to package the message in such a way so that the message can be delivered and understood by the listener. Hopefully, the listener can respond the speaker's expectation well. Listener can choose whether she/ he pays attention to the message which is delivered by speaker or not. She/ he can listen not in details, only in some part, or even not at all. Besides, the listener can choose which part of message she/ she will focus on. The circumstances around will help the speaker and the listener in the process of conversation. Yule (1996:47) also stated these circumstances, including other utterances, are called speech event.

A speech act in linguistic and the philosophy of language is an utterance that has performative function in language and communication. In other words Batch (in http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech\_act)

"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."

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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).

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.

## 2.2 Types of Speech Acts

There are three levels of speech act that introduced by Austin (1975, p.3), those three levels are: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

According to Austin, every time a speaker says, he performs three actions simultaneously, namely (a) locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. According to Austin (1962), if the speaker intends to decipher something definite directly, without the necessity for the speaker to carry out the content of his speech, his intention is called the act of speech of the locution. When the speaker intends to express something directly, using a unique power, which makes the speaker behave in accordance with what he says, his intention is called the act

of speech illocution. In another statement, the act of ilocution is the act of declaring something (performative) in opposition to the act of declaring something (constantive). Meanwhile, if the speaker intends to generate a certain response or effect to his or her partners, his intention is called speech acts perlocution. If the act of locution and illocution puts more emphasis on the role of the speaker's actions, the act of perlocution precisely emphasizes the response of the partner. This latter point, according to Austin, relates to the function of language as an influence of human thoughts and feelings. Nevertheless, these three speech acts constitute a coherent unity within the whole process of language disclosure that should reflect the principle of a single word and action or deed.

## 2.2.1 Locutionary Act

The first level is locution which concern with the meaning of the word themselve. Locutionary act is the actual utterance and its actual meaning. (Austin, 1975).

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.

## 2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

Austin (1975) stated that speaker does something in uttering to the hearer in context, such as; states a fact or an opinion, confirming or denies something, apologizing, promising, requesting, and asking or commanding.

An illocutionary act is the pragmatic illocutionary force of the utterance, thus it intended significance as a socially valid verbal action. Illocutionary act is the act of saying, which is committed with the intends of speaker by uttering a sentence such as asking, stating, questioning, promising, ordering, apologizing, threatening, predicting, and requesting.

## 2.2.3 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.

A perlocutionary act is an act performed by saying something, and not in saying something. Persuading, angering, inciting, comforting and inspiring are often perlocutionary acts; but they would never begin an answer to the question 'What did he say?' Perlocutionary acts, in contrast with locutionary and illocutionary acts, which are governed by conventions, are not conventional but natural acts (Austin [1955], p. 121). Persuading, angering, inciting, etc. cause physiological changes in the audience, either in their states or behavior; conventional acts do not."

## 2.3 Illocutionary act

The illocutionary act is one of sublevels of speech act. Illocutionary act is the central concept in speech act theory framework that has the function for analyzing the use of language in a communication. Illocutionary act employs as a tool for understanding meaning of someone's utterance.

Is a term in linguistics introduced by the philosopher John L. Austin in his investigation of the various aspects of speech acts. We may sum up Austin's terminology with the following example. In uttering the locution "Is there any salt?" at the dinner table, one may there by perform the illocutionary act of requesting salt, as well as the distinct locutionary act of uttering the interrogatory sentence about the presence of salt, and the further perlocutionary act of causing somebody to hand one the salt. The notion of an illocutionary act is closely connected with Austin's doctrine of the so-called 'performative' and 'constative utterances': an utterance is "performative" just in case it is issued in the course of the "doing of an action" (1975, 5), by which, again, Austin means the performance of an illocutionary act (Austin 1975, 6 n2, 133). According to Austin's original exposition in *How to Do Things With 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'), and (2) the performance of which involves the production of what Austin calls 'conventional consequences' as, e.g., rights, commitments, or obligations (Austin 1975, 116f., 121, 139). Thus, for example, in order to make a promise I must make clear to my audience that the act I am performing is the making of a promise, and in the performance of the act I will be undertaking an obligation to do the promised thing: so promising is an illocutionary act in the present sense. Since Austin's death, the term has been defined differently by various authors.

Searle (1976) suggested that a number a dimensions of variation to classify speech act categories referring to a number of basic things we can do with language. According to Searle, the five categories of illocutionary acts are representative / assertive, commissives, directives, declarations, and expressives (Archer, et.al, 2012, p.39).

# 2.4 Classes of illocutionary acts

Searle (1975) set up the following classification of illocutionary speech acts.

## 1. Representative / Assertive

Repesentative are kind of speech act that states or express what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Representatives act involves stating, asserting, suggesting, complaining, claiming, describing, hypothesizing, and predicting.

#### 2. Directives

Yule (1996, p.53) stated that directive are speech act which speaker attempts to get the hearer to do something. Directives are used for funtions such as asking, commanding, requesting, begging, pleading, entreating, inviting, and permitting. In using a directives, the speaker attempt to make the world fit the words.

#### 3. Commissives

Yule (1996, p.54) stated that commissives are those kinds of act that speakers commit themselves to do some in the future. Commissives express what the speaker's intends. It involves vows, promises, threath, and pledges.

## 4. Expressives

Expressive is speech acts that express on the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition, e.g. congratulations, excuses and thanks. 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.

#### 5. Declarations

According to Yule (1996, p.53) to perform a declaration act appropriately, the speaker has to have a special position in a spesific context. Declaration is speech acts that change the reality in accord with the proposition of the declaration, e.g. baptisms, pronouncing someone guilty or pronouncing someone husband and wife except in the irony sentence. If you say again "I will say to your father". <a href="http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illocutionary\_act">http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Illocutionary\_act</a>

## 2.6 Kinds of Illocutionary Act

According to Yule (1996:54), there are two kinds of illocutionary acts:

#### A. Direct Illocutionary Acts

Yule (1996:55) stated that direct act happens when there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function. The speaker uses declarative sentence for giving information to the listener, the speaker uses an interrogative sentence for asking something to the listener, and the speaker uses an imperative sentence for giving an order to the listener. For the example:

1. Close the window! (Mother order her daughter)

Imperative sentence order

# **B. Indirect Illocutionary Acts**

Yule (1996:55) stated that indirect act happens when there is an indirect relationship between a structure and function. Indirect act is the speech act which has function to order someone to do something indirectly. It is usually in the form of declarative or an interrogative sentence in order to make a polite conversation. Look at the example, Yule (1966:55):

2. You're standing in front of the TV.

The utterance [2] shows declarative sentence but it is actually used to make a command or request (move the position).

## 2.7 Discourse Analysis

Rahardjo (2007: 57) has simply compiled some basic definition of meaning from some experts that meaning is an object, thought, idea, concept, or intention given by the writer, reader, or speaker in the form of linguistic unit such as word, sentence, and text. In accordance to the discussion of interpreting meaning in analyzing discourse, the relationship of co-text and context must be

clearly defined. Co-text refers to the elaboration of linguistic units that reconstructs a higher linguistic structure, such as a clause or a sentence whereas context deals with nonlinguistic components that go along with a discourse (oktavianus. 2006: 37). This co-text and context has a very significant role in identifying meaning within a discourse.

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).

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.

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).

# 2.8 Pragmatics

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).

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 peoples intended meanings, their assumptions, their purpose or goals. Yule (1996:4)

In addition, Levinson (1983:9) states that pragmatics is the study of relationship between language and context. Language and context are two different things that cannot be separated each other. Language is used in context and context will affect the meaning of language or utterance used by a speaker. It means that the meaning of an utterance will be different if it is used in different context or situation. As a result, the hearer may have various interpretations about the utterance mentioned under different context.

## 2.9 Previous Study

Many similar researches concerning the field of Discourse Analysis have been conducted because of its familiarity in the area of language and communication. However, most of them have analyzed spoken text or oral language. Evi Handayani (S1 thesis report. 2004) has analyzed Illocutionary Acts Used by Transsexual People in Malang. She found out that the community of transsexual within the organization of Ikatan Waria Malang (IWAMA) often used Assertive, Directive, Commissive, and Expressive utterances. For assertive, the research subject mostly used complaining utterances. For directive, ordering and

requesting are mostly used. For commissive, offering is mostly used. While apologizing and greeting are mostly used in expressive illocutionary act. Nur Azizah's work (S1 thesis report. 2005) is little bit similar to the researcher s study. Azizah discussed Speech acts used by AA Gym in his preach as well as the researcher who also concerns on the individual speech. What makes them different is that the previous researcher only classified AA Gym preaches based on the elements of speech act while the recent researcher broadens those classifications to gain both explicit and implicit messages in certain speech. Though Speech Act Theory mostly pays attention on conversation which employs speaker and hearer directly, speech is also included to Speech Acts object of study. Since the study of conversational talk has been mostly done, the researcher takes an individual speech as her object of study to view whether Illocutionary Act is effectively occurred or not.