CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter, the researcher presents about some theories which are applied to accomplish this study. The researcher also presents some relevant theories that the researcher needs to help the researcher analyzing the data.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

In this study, the researcher uses a number of theories to help the writer analyzing the data. The theories used by the researcher are Pragmatics, Speech Acts (locution, illocution, and perlocution), the calassification of Illocutionary Acts (Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative), IFID (Illocutionary Force Indicating Device).

2.1.1 Pragmatics

According to Crystal (1987) "pragmatics is the study of language from the point of view of the users, especially of the choices they make, constraints they encounter in using language in social interaction and the effects their use of the language has on other participants in the act of communication." It means that pragmatics emphasizes on the participant's personality in the utterances. Moreover, Spencer-Oatey and Zegarac (2002: 74) stated that pragmatics as concerned "with the interrelationship between the language form, (communicated) messages and the language users". Then, Yule (2002) states that "pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker (or writer) and interpreted by the listener (or reader)". These definitions concentrate on the utterances meanings as affected by the users.

2.1.2 Speech Acts

Speech acts is an action that is performed via utterances. Mey (1993:111) stated that "the first thing that one should notice is that speech acts are actions that happened in the world, they bring about a change in the existing state of affairs". By the statement above, we can utter such as requests, questions, orders, promises, give thanks, offers, apologies, and so on. A major task for the theory of speech act is to account for how speakers can succeed in doing something despite the various ways which linguistic meaning under determine use.

Furthermore, Owens (2000:57) gave the statement relates to the speech acts. He stated that "a speech act is a unit of linguistic communication expressed according to linguistic rules that convey a speakers' conceptual representations and intentions." Moreover he defined intention as speakers' attitude toward the proposition. Even though focus of speech act theory has been on the utterances, especially those made in conversational and other face-to-face situations. Then Owens (2000:27) stated that "the phrase "speech act" should be taken as a generic term for any sort of language use, and or otherwise."

Based on some definitions about speech acts above, it is cleary explained that speech acts are the main part of our daily communication. And the simplest unit of human communication is the performance of certain kinds of act, such as creating statement, giving question, making orders, describing something, refusing something from the speakers to the listeners. The actions in those utterances can be classified into three classifications of speech act, they are; locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act.

There are three classifications in uttering the speech act. Austin (1955:109) classified the three different levels of action beyond the act of utterance. Then he

classified the three levels of act began with the effects those words have on an audience. They are locutionary act, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act.

2.1.2.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is an act of uttering something which means producing a series of sounds related to something. Stubbs (1983) stated that "locutionary act is an aspect of language which has been the traditional concern of linguistics." In other word, locutionary act is the act simply uttering a sentence from a language; it is the description of what the speakers say. It is the act of using a referring expressions and a predicating expressions. It is the acts of saying something in which each word in the sentences are uttered exactly the same as its meaning in the ordinary. Austin (1955: 407) stated that "the contents of locutionary act (what is said) is not always determined by what is meant by the sentences being uttered."

2.1.2.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary acts are performed in saying something, and includes acts such as promising, stating, apologizing, threatening, predicting, requesting, congratulating, excusing, and ordering. Some of the verbs which are used to label illocutionary acts can be used by themselves performatively. Vandijk (1977: 195) stated that "what is usually meant by saying that we do something when we make an utterance is that we accomplish some specific social acts, such as making a promise, making a request, giving advice, etc, usually called speech acts, or more specifically, illocutionary acts." Moreover, basically an illocutionary act is a linguistic act performed in uttering a certain words in a given context, Coulthard (1977:18).

Searle (1979) further developed Austin's (1962) theory on speech acts. According to Searle's speech act theory, speakers perform illocutionary acts to convey

communicative intentions, such as requests, apologies, apologizes, advices, commands, orders, promises, and so on. Searle (1975) classified the illocutionary act into five types:

1. **Representative**

   Representative is a speech act that commits the speakers to the truth of the expressed proposition. Yule (1996: 53) states that "representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. It can be statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and description." Assertive act uses language to tell people how things are, such as concluding, giving statement, telling something, asserting, hypothesizing, etc. For example: "Fatimah is very beautiful girl." The sentence is a form of a statement. The speakers can state the sentence based on the fact or just give their own opinion about physical condition of another person. It can be their subjective opinion. In using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief).

2. **Directive**

   Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something (Yule, 1996: 54). It means that directive is a speech act that causes the hearer to take a particular action. Directives express what the speaker wants. Directive speech act attempts the speakers to get the addressee to do something. In other word, directive uses language to try to get someone to do things such as demanding, requesting, ordering, commanding, suggesting, advising, etc. For example when a mother talks to her daughter "turn on the light" means that the mother gives the command to her daughter. In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).

3. Commissives

Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action (Yule, 1996: 54). It means that commissive is a speech act that commits speakers to do something in the future. Commissives express what the speaker intends. In the case, the speakers create the obligation. It can be a promise, an offer, swear, plague, refusal, etc. For example:

- I'll be back.

- I'm going to get it right next time.

- We will not do that.

In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker).

4. Expressives

Expressives is a kind of speech acts that states what the speaker feels. They express psychological state and can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow (Yule, 1996: 53). It means that expressive is a speech act that expresses the speakers' attitudes and emotions towards the proposition. It can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. In other word expressive uses language to express the feeling and attitude such as apologizing, thanking, congratulating, refusing, excusing, welcoming, etc. For the example:

- I'm so sorry!

- Congratulations!

In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

5. Declaratives

Declaratives are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance (Yule, 1996: 53). It means that declarative is a speech act that changes the reality in accord with the proposition of the declaration. This speech acts are made by someone who is especially authorized to do so within some institutional framework such as declaring war, nominating a candidate, etc. For the examples:

- Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.

- Refereee: You're out!

In using a declarative, the speaker changes the world via words.

2.1.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary acts produce some effects on the hearers of what the speakers say. It means that perlocutionary act is hearers' behavioral response to the meaning of utterances. It can be a physical or verbal response, perhaps merely a mental or emotional response of some kind. As with the illocutionary acts the effects associated with a perlocutionary forces of the utterance. Although important to a complete understanding of speech act, perlocutionary acts are fortunately, poorly understood at the present time. Perlocutionary acts would include the effects such as persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, supporting, or inspiring the hearers.

2.1.3 Expressive Acts

Expressive is a speech act that expresses the speakers' attitudes and emotions towards the proposition. It is a kind of illocutionary acts that states what the speaker feels. They express psychologycal state and can be statement of pleasure, pain, like dislike, joy, sorrow and the others (Yule, 1996: 53). The kinds of expressive acts, such as praising, congratulating, thanking, and criticizing. In using expressive acts, the speaker

makes words fit the world (of feeling). It means that expressive act is an expression or statement related to particular psychological and emotional state that the speaker feels.

Clark (1996: 134) states that expressive act refers to thanking, apologizing, congratulating, and greeting. Four different events of speaker-hearer interaction lead to the use of expressive speech acts. The first, it is a hearer being offended by something, which calls for the expressive speech act of apologizing. The second, a hearer achieving something positive, that leads to the speech act of congratulating. The third, a hearer is doing a favour to the speaker, that leads to the act of thanking. And the last, a hearer approaching the speaker, that leads to the expressive act of greeting.

According to Norrick (1978: 279) expressive speech acts espress psychological conditions, and thus not beliefs or intentions, which arise to give states of affairs. While Taavitsainen and Jucker (2010: 159) state that expressive is expressing the state of mind, the attitudes, and the feelings of the speakers. It means that expressive is an expression of the speaker's feeling related to the psychological of the speaker. The following are the explanation of the types of expressive acts:

1. Expressive praising

   Praising is an expression of one's admiration or approval for the achievements or characteristics of a person or thing. Some examples of expressive praising:

   - You have an incredible voice.

   - You are a special man because you are so talented.

2. Expressive congratulating

   Congratulating is a kind of expressive acts where the speaker has observed that the addressee has either benefitted from or carried out a positively valued event. Congratulating is an expression of vicarious pleasure to a person on the

occasion of his/her success or good fortune. Some examples of expressive congratulating:

- Congratulations for your graduation.

- Congratulation for being the winner of singing competition.

3. Expressive thanking

Thanking is a kind of expressive acts where the speaker expresses positive feelings to the addressee, who has done a service to the speaker. Thanking is an expression that we do to someone that we are pleased about or are grateful for something that they have done. Some examples of expressive thanking:

- Thanks for your participation on this meeting.

- Thanks for giving me a chocolate.

4. Expressive criticizing

Criticizing is an expression that we do to give an opinion or judgment about someone or something. Some examples of expressive criticizing:

- Your performance is good, but there is no something special in it.

- Your voice is good, but there was a little less control when you strated singing.

2.1.4 Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)

Illocutionary force is the speakers' intention in delivering the utterances or to the kind of illocutionary act the speakers are performing. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that illocutionary force is the combination of the illocutionary point of the utterance and particular presuppositions and attitudes that must accompany that point." Then Yule (1996) states that illocutionary force indicating device is a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed. It means that

illocutionary force indicating device can help the hearer to classify the illocutionary act being performed by the speaker.

Illocutionary forces distinguish the following types of acts such as asserting, promising, excommunicating, exclaiming, inquiring, ordering, declaring, etc. In English for example, the interrogative mood is supposed to indicate that the utterance is (intended as) a question; the directive mood indicates that the utterance is (intended as) a directive illocutionary act (an order, a request, etc.) ; the words "I promise, I will help you" are supposed to indicate that the utterance is (intended as) a promise. Here are more example of illocutionary force, where a man wants to contact Mary, and Mary's friend:

Him   : Can I talk to Mary?

Her   : No, she's not here.

Him   : I'm asking you, can I talk to her?

Her   : And I'm telling you, SHE'S NOT HERE!

In this scenario, each speaker has described, and drawn attention to the illocutionary force ("ask" and "tell") of their utterances. For addition, possible IFIDs in English include: word order, intonation contout, stress, punctuation,the mood of the verb, and performative verb.

2.2 Relevant Theory

Relevant theory is addition theory that the researcher needs to help the researcher accomplishing this study.

2.2.1 Politeness Strategy

Politeness strategy is a strategy that is used by the speaker to prevent a violation of the hearer's face. The concept of "face" is defined as "the public self-image that every member (of a society) wants to claim for himself" (Brown and

Levinson, 1987: 61). Then Brown and Levinson (1987: 62) categorized two types of face, positive face and nagative face. Positive face is an individual's desire to be appreciated by others, and to have his/her wants to be considered desirable. While negative face refers to an individual's desire to be unhindered in his/her actions, that is the desire for freedom of action and freedom from imposition.

Certain kinds of acts are intrinsically threatening to the face and require softening, and they go on to differentiate the kinds of "face threatening acts. In order to soften "face threatening acts", Brown and Levinson establish four types of strategies to minimize the effect of face threatening acts. Those four strategies are positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, bald on record strategy, and off record strategy.

2.2.1.1 Positive Politeness

Positive politeness is a strategy used by the speaker to minimize the threat to the hearer's positive face. According to Brown and Levinson (1987) there are fifteen strategies can be used to indicate positive politeness. These strategies include the following ones:

1. Noticing and attending to the hearer.

2. Exaggerating by giving different intonation, tone and other prosodic features or exaggerating by using intensifying modifiers.

3. Intensifying interest to hearer.

4. Using in group indentity to hearer.

5. Seeking agreement by the addressee's statement through using specific statements or repetition.

6. Avoiding disagreement by using false agreement.

7. Showing common ground.

8. Joking.

9. Showing the speaker's concern for the hearer's wants.

10. Offering and promising.

11. Being optimistic.

12. Including both the speaker and the hearer in the activity.

13. Telling or asking the reason.

14. Assuming reciprocity.

15. Giving gift to the hearer in the form of sympathy, understanding and cooperation in the conversation.

2.2.1.2 Negative Politeness

Negative politeness is a strategy that is oriented towards the hearer's negative face and emphasize avoidance of imposition on the hearer. It is the avoidance of imposition on the hearer and can be considered as is the desire to remain autonomous using distancing styles like using modal verbs or hesitation, apologizing for imposition, asking questions or asking for permission to ask a question. There are ten strategies can be used to show negative politeness:

1. Being indirect.

2. Using questions.

3. Being pessimistic

4. Minimizing the imposition.

5. Giving deference and being deferent to the hearer.

6. Apologizing.

7. Impersonalizing speaker and hearer by making your addressee unmentioned.

8. Generalizing expression rather than mentioning addressee directly.

9. Nominalizing.

10. Going on record as incurring a debt, or as not indebting the hearer.

2.2.1.3 Bald on Record Strategy

Bald on record strategy is a direct way of saying things without any minimisation to the imposition, in a direct, clear, disambiguous and concise way. The aim of bald record strategy is not to minimize the threat to the hearer's face and they are used to directly address the other person in expressing his/her needs. An example of bald on record strategy using imperative forms "give me the book". And an example of bald on record strategy using mitigating devices such as "please" in the phrase "please give me the book". In addition, the use of bald on record strategy in an emergency situation, for instance, a command such as "don't touch my book", it has no politeness function.

2.2.1.4 Off Record Strategy

Off record strategy is a communicative act which is done in such a way that is not possible to attribute one clear communicative intention to the act. It uses indirect language to remove the speaker from the potential to be imposing. There are fifteen strategies in indicating off record strategy:

1. Giving hints.

2. Giving association clues.

3. Presupposing.

4. Understating or saving less than is required.

5. Overstating or giving information more than what is needed.

6. Using tautologies.

7. Using contradictions.

8. Being ironic.

9. Using metaphor.

10. Using rhetorical questions that do not require any answer.

11. Being ambiguous.

12. Being vague.

13. Overgeneralizing and not naming the hearer or addressing him directly.

14. Displacing.

15. Being incomplete by using ellipsis.

2.3 Previous Studies

There are some studies conducted previously that helpfull for this study. The first study is made by a student of State Islamic Studies Institute Salatiga, Hadi (2012). He makes a study entitled "An Analysis of Buyer's and Seller's Speech Acts in Daily Transactional Market in Banyubiru". This study tries to find the preview of language usage in Kebumen traditional market and the forms of speech acts found in daily communication in Kebumen traditional market. He uses descriptive qualitative method. As the rusults of his study, he finds that languages used among sellers and buyers are various nonstandard Javanese and Bahasa Indonesia which are delivered persuasively to each other to gain the profit.

Moreover, a study of illocutionary act made by a student of Andalas University, Almuslimah (2013). She makes a study entitled "Analysis of Illocutionary Act in *The Prince and The Pauper* Movie". In her study, she tries to find the types of illocutionary act in *The Prince and the Pauper* movie and the most dominant type ofillocutionary act in the movie. As the result of her study, she finds five types of illocutionary act in the utterances in the movie and the dominant type is directive act used in the movie.

A study entitled "Speech Acts and Politeness in Spanish and English Magazine Advertising" made by Wise (2009), a student of University of Georgia. Her study focuses on directive and commissive speech acts. She tries to find how speech acts are carried out in magazine advertising and how politeness strategies are reflected in those speech acts. As the results of her study, she finds that the speech acts within the Spanish and English advertisements in the data set to orient towards positive politeness strategies. She also finds that there are structural linguistic features specific to each language within the speech acts that can support politeness strategies.

However, a study made by Wise (2009) is almost the same as the present researcher focused on the study, that is illocutionary act, but Wise (2009) study focuses on two types of illocutionary acts, directive and commissive in Spanish and English magazine advertising. On the other hand, the present researcher makes a study by using reality TV show named "The Voice USA 2017" as his subject of his study, and the present researcher just focuses on one type of illocutionary act, that is expressive act.