

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

1.1 Related Theories

In this chapter, the writer presents the related literature about, discourse analysis, pragmatic, speech acts theory and the types of speech act. Those are locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, the definition of illocutionary act, and the types of illocutionary act, and the functions of illocutionary act.

2.1.1 Discourse Analysis

Communication is the one important to understand both the speaker and hearer. They use language to communicate each other. We can get some information when we interact with others. The information will produce with contextual and spoken. If we want to say or write some sentences, the structure will apply. In the discourse analysis, the structure of language will appear in every sentence. It has the function to understand between the hearer and speaker or the reader and writer. There are two function of language; those are transactional is expression of content and interactional is expressing social relations and personal attitude (Brown and Yule, 1983: 1).

It means that, language has functioned to response the content such as; the speaker (or writer) say “open the door”, the hearer (or

reader) response that he orders to open the door. In primarily transactional language we assume that what the speaker (or writer) has primarily in mind is the efficient transference of information (Brown and Yule, 1983: 2). Interactional occur when the speaker and hearer make conversation each other. The speaker gives information to the hearer and also the hearer gets the information. The hearer can catch what the speaker says because both of them have connection. Psycholinguist and sociolinguist have been particularly concerned with the use of language to establish and maintain social relationship (Brown and Yule, 1983: 3).

Discourse analysis focuses on the record (spoken or written) of the process by which language is used in some context to express intention. However, within the study of discourse, the pragmatic prespective is more specialized. It tends to focus specifically on aspects of what is unside or unwritten (yet communicated) within the discourse being analyzed. In the pragmatics of discourse, we inevitably explore what the speaker or writer has in mind (Yule, 1996: 84).

2.1.2 Pragmatic

Pragmatic is the use of language in daily life. According to brown and Yule (1983: 26) in pragmatic, we are concerned with what people using language are doing, and accounting for the language

futures in the discourse as the means employed in what they are doing. We communicate with others using language. The communication can be succeeded if both speaker (or writer) and hearer (or reader) who know to interpret the language that is used by them. Pragmatic concerns with what people mean in the particular context.

In the other opinion, pragmatics is the study of “invisible” meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn’t actually said or written (Yule, 2010: 128). It means that the speaker (or writer) and hearer (or reader) try to communicate each other, they will produce assumption and expectation. The assumption and expectation occur when the speaker (or writer) and hearer (or reader) more always communicate than they said. For example: “parking area”, it is the sign of the place to parking some motorcycle and cars. We can interpret the sign because we always hear the meaning of the sign so that, if there is the sign above, we say that is the place to parking.

2.1.3 Speech Act

Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and in English, commonly given more specific labels such as, apology, complaint, compliment, promise and request. These

descriptive terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance (Yule, 1996: 47).

A. I will go to kitchen.

B. Yes, I will wait you later.

The sentences that used in communication among the speaker and hearer are designed to serve a specific function. It means to inform listener, warn them, and order to do something, question them about fact, or thank to them. It means that each sentence conveys particular function.

Austin began by distinguishing between what he called 'constatives' and 'performatives'. A constative is simply saying something true or false. A performative is doing something by speaking; paradigmatically, one can get married by saying "I do". Constatives are true or false, depending on their correspondence (or not) with the facts; performatives are actions and are not true or false, but 'felicitous' or 'infelicitous', depending on whether or not they successfully perform the action in question (Searle, J. R, 1968: 405-406).

Types of Speech Acts

It considered urgent to determine type of certain speech acts performed by a speaker. Generally, every speech or utterance

constitutes speech acts and automatically, speech acts of a certain utterance contain a certain type of speech act. Every action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts (Yule, 1996: 48). Three of that are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act, they discussed clearly as follow:

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary Act is 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 expression and predicting expression. For instance “Mom, I am hungry”. The referring expression is ‘I’ (Vandijk, 1998: 42). Based on Austin analyzes the locutionary act into three parts. The *phonetic act* is the act of uttering certain noises, the *phatic act* is the act of uttering certain vocables or words, and the *rhetic act* is the act of using those vocables with a more or less definite sense and reference, for example: He said to me "Shoot her!" meaning by "shoot" shoot and referring by "her" to *her* (<http://www.jstor.org>).

2. Illocutionary Act

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 (Vandijk, 1998: 42).

According to Austin's preliminary informal description, the idea of an "illocutionary act" can be captured by emphasizing that "by saying something, we do something", as when a minister joins two people in marriage saying, "I now pronounce you husband and wife." (Austin would eventually define the "illocutionary act" in a more exact manner).

3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the production of effect on the hearer, it means of uttering the sentence that through locutionary acts illocutionary acts. Such as promising, inspiring, intimidating, impressing, persuading, embarrassing, misleading, and irritating (Yule, 1996: 48). For instance, the execution of an order by the addressee, Adam 'I ask nuts' then students B said 'I do not have' but he still eat some nuts. This action makes students B or listener angry also can make listener cry.

2.1.4 Illocutionary Act

Definition:

Illocutionary act is what the speaker intends to do by uttering a sentence. Illocutionary acts include stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicating, ordering, and questing (Mustofa, 2009:23). For example, if the mother says to her child "*take your fit off the*

table” the illocutionary act is one of ordering. The intended of associated with an illocutionary act is something called the illocutionary force an utterance. Thus, we might say that illocutionary force of the mother’s utterance is an order.

According to Vandijk (1998: 42) 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. For example, mother: help me to cook in the kitchen, the illocutionary act performed the utterances is that of directive.

Types of Illocutionary Acts:

As the discussion before, speech act is distinguished among the utterance of the speaker (locutionary act); the interpretations of that utterance by the hearer (illocutionary act); and the effect of that utterance on the hearer (perlocutionary act). Consequently, the main focus is on the illocutionary act one.

Basically, there are five types of illocutionary act based on Searle’s classification and it developed by the ideas of Austin’s theory (Searle, 1976:10). The theory is mostly taken from Austin and Searle’s theory of speech act. Though, Austin and Searle have rarely different types of illocutionary acts. But essentially both of them give recognition that people use language to achieve a variety of

objectives. Moreover, Austin focused on how speaker realize their attention in speaking, and Searle focused on how listeners respond to utterance (Musthofa, 2009:26). Thus beyond the actual linguistic form of any particulars utterance, a speaker's intent or perceived intent is also important for determining the social circumstances.

1. Representatives

The first is illocutionary acts found in representatives act. In this case, representative or assertive acts it commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition (the sun rises in the east). Types of representative acts are informing, denying, stating, asserting, predicting, announcing, conjecturing, and disagreeing.

Example: I'll go now to my kitchen —————> informing.

2. Directives

This illocutionary act attempts the addresses to do something, the speaker intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer, such us ordering (asking for somebody to do something, e.g. "take a sit"), commanding (commanding somebody to do thing, e.g. "go away"), requesting (asking something politely, e.g. "would you like to give me a cup of coffee, please"), advising (giving advice or opinion to somebody about what s(he) should do, e.g. "you should learn hard"), recommending (suggesting or

advising, e.g. “you may see after this meeting”), and asking (questions constituting a sub-class of directives).

3. Commissives

This illocutionary act is an act which the speaker 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 her/himself 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 house this afternoon”), 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?”).

4. Expressives

This illocutionary act is an act which speaker expresses a psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state affairs specified in the propositional content. This point includes thanking (expressing one’s gratitude to somebody, e.g. “thank you very much”), apologizing (saying sorry to somebody, e.g. “I am sorry”) welcoming (greeting somebody in a friendly way when s/he arrives, e.g. “welcome to Lumajang”), congratulating (expressing pleasure at the success or good fortunes, e.g. “happy

birthday, mom”), pardoning (acting of forgiveness, e.g. “excuse me, Sir”), and praising (expressing a praise).

5. Declaratives

Illocutionary act that change the reality in accord with the preposition of the declaration. Including in this group are defining, naming, calling, abbreviating, and christening. E.g. Baptism, pronouncing someone guilty or pronouncing someone husband and wife.

The function of illocutionary acts

In speech acts investigation, illocutionary act is the main focused discussion in this research because it is the intended meaning of utterance. So that, illocutionary act always has function of speech acts. Based on Leech’s (1993: 104) the function according to how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness. It has four types of illocutionary acts functions:

1. Competitive

It aims at competing with the social purpose, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. It is intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer. For instance, “I ask your food”.

2. Convival

It aims in compliance with the social purposes, for instance offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. Such as, “do you want these cakes?”

3. Collaborative

It aims at ignoring the social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. It is committed to the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition.

4. Conflictive

It aims at conflicting against the social purposes. Such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding.

Based on the explanation above, the writer concludes that the types of illocutionary acts have functions such as representatives include collaborative, directives include commissives include competitive, expressives include convival, and declaratives include conflictive.

2.2 Previous Study

This study discusses about the previous research done. The writer will show it in a similar focus in the study. There is some research that studied about this topic. Those are *A Study of Illocutionary Acts Among Prisoners in*

Prison Break TV Series as the title that was written by Adiranne Ratna Kripsianti, Faculty of Language and Art, Institute State University of Surabaya 2009. In the analysis, she analyzed the conversation that consists of the interaction among prisoner. She chooses *Prison Break TV Series* because the utterances, they produce while communicate each other have unique meaning. She conducts their conversation with using illocutionary act theory to analyze it. In answering her question, she uses mix approach in her research method.

The Study of Illocutionary Acts in Pirates of The Caribbean: "The Curse Of The Black Pearl", it was written by Ari Astutik (2008) at Stated University of Surabaya. In her thesis, she analyzed the film *Pirates of the Caribbean* entitle *The Curse of the Black Pearl*; she takes the data from the conversation in the film. It tells about the adventure story. She conducts her analysis using illocutionary act theory. In answering her question, she uses mix approach in her research method.

The last thesis is *Types of Illocutionary Act Found in Sex and the City Film*, it was written by Alvia Rosdiana (2005) at Stated University of Surabaya. In the analysis, she analyzed the conversation in different cultures. *Sex and the City* film becomes her object in her thesis. She thinks, it is suitable and interesting for her investigation. She conducts her analysis using illocutionary act theory. In answering her question, she uses mix approach in her research method.

Base on three previous studies above, this research has similar study. Illocutionary act is the same theory that used in this research but has different topic of object. The writer analyzes the conversation among Hamm and Clove in *Endgame* drama with use illocutionary act theory. In this research, the writer uses Qualitative method to analyze her research. The writer chooses the three previous studies to her references because it has some things that relevant with her research. The writer thinks that it can help her in finishing her research.