CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This chapter is reviews the related literature which contains description on the theories and studies which have been done before. In this part the researcher explained the theory that is used to accomplish this study. The main data in this analysis is the conversations on Facebook group under named ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS. The theory of pragmatics by George Yule, in pragmatics book by George Yule will help the writer to analyze this study and the theory of illocutionary acts by Searle will also support this analysis.

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning which involved contextual analysis (Paltridge, 2006). It concern with how the participants organize what they want to say, with who they are talking to, when, where, and under what circumstances (Yule, 1996). Thus it can be justify that pragmatic is used to understand the meaning of an utterance in communication. Communication is produced by a simultaneous conversation among speaker and hearer. Speaker could say some utterance which then interpreted by the hearer. The interpretation involves the particular context which also effected the last action of hearer. As Yule stated that Pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. (Yule, 1996).

Kreidler(1989) stated that pragmatics has various focus, such on: person's ability to derive meanings from the specific speech situation, to recognize what the speaker is referring to, to relate new information to what has gone before, to interpret what is said from background knowledge about the speaker and the topic of discourse, and to infer or 'fill in' information that the speaker takes for granted and doesn't bother to say. In simple way pragmatics explore the meaning based on the situations involving the participants' social and educational background, the topic of the conversation, the intended information which backgrounds the speech.

2.1.2 Context

Context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contribution to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by hearer.(Leech,1983) It is important to comperhend the context of an utterance, because it helps the listener reveal the literal or the intended meaning of speaker's utterance. Therefore, the meaning itself can not be direcity appear and easily understood without knowing the context or situation. The situation or the context where the utterance produce must be well understood by the speaker and hearer. It include where, when, why the utterance produce and who was produce the utterance, because it possible has more then one meaning inside.

Here is the example of the relation among context of the situation and the utterance spoken by the speaker:

Sealt your sealt belt!

The above utterance might be has two meaning, if it is delivered by the driver, it might be an advice. It is because wearing sealt bealt is very important to

save ourself from accident. However, It will be different if the speaker is policeman, it might be a comman. It is because wearing sealt bealt is one of high road regulation. If we collide it concious or unconcious we will get punishment of our deed.

Context also known as speech event. Speech event is an activity in which the participants interact via language in some conventional way to arrive at some outcome. (Yule, 1996) In other definition speech event is a situation that creates speech. There is no communication without speech event inside because it is important; by knowing speech event we will also know the purpose of an utterance. Here is the example of speech event:

 Him: oh, Mary, I'm glad you're here. Her: what's up?
Him: I can't get my computer to work,
Her: is it broken?
Him: I don't think so.
Her: what's it doing?
Him: I don't know. I'm useless with computers.
Her: what kind is it?
Him: it's a Mac. Do you use them?
Her: Yeah.
Him: do you have a minute?
Her: sure.
Him: oh, great. The example above is called requesting speech event without a central speech act of request. There is no actual request among "Him and Her" to do something but we might characterize it by the question, "do you have a minute?" as a pre-request from "Him". By allowing "Her" to say that she's busy or she has to do the others but the responds of "Her" is 'sure'. In this context the speaker gets acknowledgement that "Her" not only of having time available, but also a willingness to help Him. (Yule, 1996)

There are eight components of speech event which proposed by Hymes (cited in Yule, 1996): participants, topic, setting, channel, code, message-form, event, key, and purpose.

- A participant is people who direct or indirectly include in the speech. The background of the participants include age, education, position, and etc. Leech (1983) has another designation besides participants. He shall refer to addressers and addressees, as a matter of convenience, as speaker and hearer.
- Topic of the conversation. The subject or object that becomes the main component of the discussion, conversation, and speech.
- 3. Setting and scene: setting include place and time of the speech occur. Whereas scene is background psychologies that include in speech. Leech also has the same idea. He prefer to named setting and scene as context. Context has been understood in various ways, for example to include relevant aspect of the physical or social setting of an utterance. Leech shall consider context to be any background knowledge assumed to be shared

by speaker and hearer which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by a given utterance. (Leech, 1983)

- 4. Channel: how is contact between the participants in the event being maintained? Example: by speech, writing, signing, smoke signal.
- 5. Code: what language, dialect, and style that being used includes manner, intonation, enthusiasm, and attitude of delivering message.
- Message-form: the kind of utterance. Example poem, magazine, phone, prose, and etc.
- 7. Event: the nature of communicative event within which a genre may be embedded. Example: a sermon or prayer may be part of the larger event, a church service.
- 8. Key: involve evaluation. It is good utterance or not, appropriate or inappropriate to say, a sore explanation.
- 9. Purposes: what did the participants intend should come about as a result of the communicative event. Leech also gives the same argument in divining goals. Leech shall often find the communication useful to talk of a goal or function of an utterance, in preference to talking about its intended meaning, or speaker's intention uttering it.

Based on above explanation the researcher consciously chooses Hymes' theory of identifying the aspect of speech situation. The researcher uses participant, topic, and purpose from nine component delivered by Hymes. By those component of speech situation will be used to identify the context underlie illocutionary acts on

a Facebook group of English Department students, ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS.

2.1.3 Speech act

When people communicate to others, they utter languages that are not only for saying something such for making statement, describing some event or processes, or stating of affair, but also for doing something such as for making question, ordering, and requesting is called speech acts. To reach their want, the speakers do not only produce utterances in correct grammatical structure and words, but also they perform actions via those utterances. (Yule,1996).

According to Austin and Searle (cited in Paltridge2006) there are three kinds of act which occur with everything we say. These are the locutionary act, the illocutionary act and the perlocutionary act. The following are the explanations:

Locutionary act is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistics expression. When the speaker uses their organ of speech to produce utterance, then, indirectly there is the locutionary act in their utterance. In the other words, locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using their organ of speech to produce utterances. **For example**:

"I promise to give you some money"

The moment when the utterance is being said by the speaker by using the organ of speech is called locutionary act. (Yule, 1996)

In every utterance, there must be a function in it. The function which is found in the utterances is called the illocutionary act. For instance, *"I promise to give you some money"*, that utterance is not only a statement but it also binds the speaker to what s/he has just said. This is because that utterance intention is the fact that the speaker will do something in the future or we can say, the speaker promising something. Therefore, the illocutionary act of an utterance above is the act of promising. (Yule,1996). In other hand, Yule (1996) also stated that illocutionary act is the utterance of sentence by speaker which is sent to have performed some acts. By this definition it can be said that the speaker wants hearer to do something by utter their utterance.

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which the speaker said to the hearer. Yule (1996) also explained perlocutionary acts are the utterances which bring effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence. It is called the act of affect someone.

2.1.4 Illocutionary Acts Classification

There are two philosophers who became the founding fathers of the theory of speech acts. They are Austin and Searle. They have a little difference opinion in classifying this theory. Austin divides speech acts in three different levels they are locution, illocution, and perlocution. Then he classify the illocutionary acts in fives kinds such as verdictives, exercitives, commisives, behabitives, and expositives. Different with Searle which divides speech acts into commissives, directives, assertive, expressives and declaratives. (Searle, 1979) In addition, Leech (1983) stated that they are six kinds of illocutionary acts. They are assertive, directives, expressive, commisives, declarative and rogative. Based on those explanations above it can clearly describe that almost all of philosophers

has the same argument of defining illocutionary acts. However the researcher uses the theory based on Searle which explain in below explanations.

1. Declaration

Declaration is a kind of speech act that change status of something or someone. The speaker changes status via its words or utterance (Yule, 1996). It also refers to a speech act of which effects immediately change an institutional state of affairs. The examples of the act are excommunicating, declaring war, christening, marrying, firing from employment, name, appoint, and sentence.

For example:

- a. Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife.
- b. Referee: you're out!

In using declaration, the speaker changes the world via words

In the"a" utterance the priest changes the world via his word. It is because he declares that those people became couple whom before they were not a couple. However, by the priest's utterance they become couple. The same case also happens in the "b" utterance. The referee changes the world via his word. He sent out the player in a game. It means the player can't play in the game again. By the two example above it can be justified that they have authority to do that. However, if they do not have authority to do that their utterance will be unfelicitious and can not be justified.

2. Assertive

Assertive is a kind of speech act that reveals what the speaker believes (Yule, 1996). The speaker's intention is to make the words fit the world. The

examples of the speaker believed are statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions.

For example:

- a. Chomsky didn't write about peanut.
- b. It was a warm sunny day.

In using assertive, the speaker makes words fit the world.

In the "a" utterance the speaker makes word fit the world. It can be seen as the general fact that Chomsky is an American linguist, philosopher, cognitive scientist, logician, and political commentator. He takes a deep influence in linguistic theory. Therefore, it is totally true that Chomsky didn't write about peanut. It is the same as in "b" utterance that the speaker makes words fit the world. The speaker in "b" utterance says that it was a warm sunny day. It is true that when summer the weather is warm and sunny.

3. Expressive

Expressive is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels or reveals the psychological attitude to a condition. This kind of speech act expresses statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislikes, joy, or sorrow (Yule, 1996).

For example:

- a. I'm really sorry.
- b. Oh, yes, great!

In using expressive, the speaker uses word by expressing their feeling. In "a" utterance the speaker express his/her feeling by the word. He/she express their

apology in the word *sorry*. In "*b*" utterance the speaker expresses his/her feeling by the word. He/she express their pleasure by the word *great*.

4. Directive

Directive is a kind of speech acts that is used by the speaker to get the listener performs what speaker wants. Directives also define as asking the hearer to do something. With the use of directive, the addresser attempts to get the addressee to do some actions as the speaker wants. This kind of speech act expresses commands, orders, requests, and suggestions (Yule, 1996). Those expressing can be positive or negative. Another expression such as advising, admonishing, asking, begging, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, instructing, ordering, permitting, requesting, requiring, suggesting, arguing, warning.

For example:

- a. Could you lend me a pen please!
- b. Don't touch that!

In using declarative, the speaker uses the word that will make the hearer do some acts. In "a" utterance the speaker uses the word that make the hearer do something. The speaker in the "a" utterance ask the hearer to lend his/her something. In "b" utterance the speaker forbid the hearer to touch something.

5. Commissive

Commisive is a kind of speech acts that is used by the speaker to make a commitment for himself/ herself to some actions in the future. The speaker usually expresses promises, threats, refusals, and pledges agreeing, betting,

guaranteeing, inviting, offering, promising, swearing, volunteering (Yule, 1996). The speaker's intention is to make the world fit the words.

For example:

- a. I'll be back.
- b. I am going to get it right next time.

In using commisives, the speaker uses the word that will make effect in future. In the "a" utterance the speaker uses the word that will make effect in the future. The utterance I'II be back means promise, it is hoped will be happen in the future. In "b" utterance the speaker plans some action to repair the condition in the next future.

2.1.5 Kinds of Speech Acts

Yule (1996) stated that there are two kinds of speech acts they are direct speech act and indirect speech act. Those kinds of speech acts use to distinguish the forms of declarative, interrogative, and imperative and the general communicative functions as statement, question, command or request. The descriptions of them explain as follow:

1. Direct speech Acts

Direct speech acts 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.

Example: *Move out of the way!*

Wear a seat belt! (Yule, 1996)

The speaker in above utterance use direct imperative sentence to order someone to do something. The hearer do not need to think a lot of this utterance because the comment is clear. However, it still might have intended illocutionary force based on the context and felicitious or not.

2. Indirect Speech Acts

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, 1996). **Example:**

a.it's cold outside.

b. I hereby tell you about the weather.

c. I hereby request of you that you close the door.

The utterance in (a) is a declarative. When it is used to make a statement as paraphrased in (b), it is functioning as a direct speech acts. When it is used to make request or command, as paraphrased in (c), it is functioning as an indirect speech acts.

2.1.6 ILLOCUTIONARY FORCE INDICATING DEVICE (IFID)

IFID is an abbreviation of illocutionary force indicating device. IFID is the collection of devices that used to indicate the illocutionary acts in an utterance. Such Matthias (2010) argumentation, IFID is an expression with a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed. Illocutionary force

indicates the exact verb or action of illocutionary acts. Yule (1996) stated that illocutionary force is a slot for verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed. It clearly understood that by illocutionary force the hearer will easily understood their actions ahead. In other hand, it might help the hearer to classify the illocutionary act being performed by the speaker.

Searle (1969) argued that illocutionary force is what illocutionary act the speaker performing by their utterance in their sentence. Searle's argument explains the illocutionary acts that produce by the speaker could be known from the illocutionary force. It could be justify that illocutionary force is the performative verb that will be perform by the hearer after hearing the speaker's utterance.

Searle (1969) classify some components in finding the illocutionary force in the study of illocutionary force indicating devises. He included word order, stress, intonation contour, punctuation, the mood of the verb and performative verb. Here are the explanations:

1. Word order

Word order is the way in which words are arranged in sequence in a sentence or smaller construction. **Example:**

- a. The man wrote a letter.
- b. People who live in glasshouses shouldn't throw stones.

In sentence "a" normal declarative sentence, the subject of a sentence comes directly in front of the verb. In sentence "b" the subject here not a single word, but the subject noun or pronoun plus adjectives or descriptive phrases that go with it. Therefore the subject in this sentence becomes more specific (Nordquist, 2015)

2. Stress

Stress is the degree of emphasis given a sound or syllable in speech. The function of stress is to provide the distinction degrees of emphasis or contrast in sentence or lines of verse. **Example:**

I am a proFESsionalphoTOgrapher whose MAIN Interest is to TAKE SPEcial, BLACK and WHITE Photographs that exHIBit Abstract MEANings in their photoGRAPHicSTRUCture.

The above example describe that the writer is a photographer which has main interest in black and white photographs. It is directly appear by the stress of the verb. (Nordquist, 2015).

3. Intonation contour

Intonation contour is a characteristic series of musical pitch levels that serves to distinguish between questions, statements, and other types of utterance in a language (English Grammar).

4. Punctuation

Punctuation is .they is types of punctuations: 1. Full stops, used to mark the end of a sentence that is a complete statement. 2. Comma, a comma marks a slight break between different parts of a sentence. 3. Semicolon, most common used to mark a break that is stronger than a comma but not as final as a full stop. 4. Colon, used to introduce a list, before a quotation, and sometimes before direct speech. 5. Apostrophe, used to show possession, and to show omission. 6. Hypen is used to link words and parts of words. 7. Dash, used to mark off information that is not essential to an understanding of the rest of the sentence, and to show other kinds of break in a sentence where comma, semicolon, or colon would be traditionally used. 8. Brackets, there are two main types of brackets. Round brackets are mainly used to separate off information that isn't essential to the meaning of the rest of the sentence. 9. Inverted commas, used to mark the beginning and end of direct speech, to mark off a word or phrase that's being discussed, or that's being directly quoted from somewhere else, and to draw attention to an unusual, ironic, or arguably inaccurate use. 10. Exclamation mark, used to end sentences that express and it also be used in brackets after a statement to show that the writer finds it funny or ironic. 11. Question mark, used to indicate the end of a question, and it also be used in brackets to show that the writer is unconvinced by a statement. 12. Bullet points, used to draw attention to important information within a document so that a reader can identify the key issues and facts quickly. (Grammar, 2015)

5. The mood of the verb

The moods of the verb are classifications that indicate the attitude of the speaker. Here are three kinds of mood of the verb:

a. Imperative used in request and commands. Imperative statements have an understood subject of "you" and therefore take second person verbs.

Example:

sit down.([you]) sit down)

b. Subjunctive mood, a verb expressing a doubt, desire, supposition, or condition contrary to fact.

Example:

If I see him, I will tell him.

 c. Indicative, a verb stating an apparent fact or asking a question, expresses an assertion, denial. This is the way verbs are normally used in English. (verb mood, 2015)

Example: little rock is the capital of arkansas. Have you finished your home work? Ostriches cannot fly.

6. Performative verb

A performative verb is a verb that names its own implementation. In other words, when people use a performative verb, they "do" what they are describing simply by saying the verb (what is performative verb, 2015). We also can test that is the utterance performative or not. It can be proofed by inserting hereby before verb. If the resulting sentence doesn't make sense, so it is not performatives.

The above explanation briefly describes the way to recognize the illocutionary force in both oral and written conversation. Therefore, the researcher chooses punctuation, the mood of the verb and performative verb as the devices to analyze the illocutionary force. It is because the data come from the written conversation which doesn't notice on the right structure of English.

2.2 Review of Related Study

The research of speech acts had done by many people. They usually used to only searc that in their object contains what kind of illocution inside. Then, they also usually use movie, novel, drama, and talk show. There are two students that also take research in speech acts study. Reinardo observe speech act in humor communication, and Imama observe the illocutionary acts in movie. The descriptions of them are formulated as follows:

Imama (2014) analyze speech act under the title Shane's Illocutionary Act Analysis On *The Pacifier* Movie Script. This thesis analyzes the speech acts that use by Shane, the main character in the movie. The analysis of this thesis is based on the application of Searle's (1969) five classifications of speech act theory (representative, directive, commissive, expressive,

Finally, the result of this research she find that by using illocutionary acts, Shane tries to convey what is on his mind, what he wants, and what he expects from the kids. By producing directive utterances frequently, he tries to interact and also manage the kids' bad attitude.

The researcher uses this research as her studies because in this research, we have the similar topic that is illocutionary acts based on Searle theory. From her research, I realize that illocutionary acts might be representing the character of the one who produce it. It is different from my research because Imama uses movie script for her object. She also only uses the main character of the movie. Whereas, the researcher uses the conversation that used by entire member of the Facebook group of ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS as the object of her research. Then, the resercher do not focus on the characterization which influence the production of illocutionary acts but she focus on the intended illocutionary acts which might be well accepted by the reader or not and it create miss understanding or not. It is because this conversation happen on secial media which both the writer or the reader could not give direct respond to each other.

The next researcher, Reinardo Rezariolimenta (2012) is a student from Bina Nusantara University. He analyses the use of speech act in humor conversation under the title *Incongruity leading to humor: the Language use in the conversations of The three main characters in TV Comedy series two and a half men.* The data was taken from Comedy series Two and a Half Men season 1. The findings show that the mostly occurred speech acts types in the conversations are representatives' speech act as to assert beliefs or facts. The second most used types of speech act are directives as asking question, ordering or requesting. It is also found that there are some infelicitous utterances in the conversations which most of them are done purposely to make the conversation funny. The result shows that the acts of teasing/ridiculing others are found infelicitous utterances to make it funny.

The researcher uses this research as her studies because in this research, we have the similar topic that is illocutionary acts. I realize that infelicitous utterance could be done because the participants create funny condition. However, It is different from my research because he uses movie script of her object. He also only uses the main character of the movie. Whereas the researcher uses the entire member of the Facebook group of ASIA (AREK SI A) SEVEN WONDERS as the object of her research. Then, the different of some illocution appear among humor conversation and Computer-mediatedcommunication or CMC, while in humor conversation there found some infelicitious uterance which used to make joke than in CMC might almost used felicitious uterance. However, CMC often create miss understanding because the participants could not directly sent their feedback.

