CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2. Theoritical Framework

This chapter describes about the theories and previous study related to this research. The main purpose of this chapter is to strengthen the arguments through some theories and to support utterance analysis of prophet Yusuf in the Yusuf verses. This chapter is categorized into two terms. They are theories that are related to the study and about the previous studies that conducted to this study. The theories are taken from books and on-line literature in internet.

The theories are useful as guideline to explain the problem in this study. It is review into small parts such as pragmatic, speech act, illocutionary acts, direct and indirect speech acts and context of situation. Those theories explain as follows:

2.1. Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996:3), the definition of pragmatics are divided into fourth definitions. First, pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning. The communication needs a further analysis on what people mean by their utterances than its literal meaning of words or phrases in those utterances. Second, pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how speaker organize what they want to say depends on with who they are talking to where, when, and under what circumstances. Third, pragmatics is the investigation of invisible meaning. It explores how listeners can make inferences about the

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utterances in order to obtain an interpretation of the speaker's intended meaning. The exploration is needed to uncover what is unsaid as a part of communication. Fourth, pragmatic is the study of the expression of relative distance. How close or far the listener is, speaker can determine how much is needed to be said.

Pragmatic is also the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. (Paltridge, 2006:53) This study involves the interpretation of what people mean in a context and how the context influences what is said. Pragmatic can be called the study of speaker meaning and contextual meaning.

The advantage of studying pragmatic is to know people's intended meanings, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak. The most important thing when studying pragmatic are utterance, action, speaker's meaning and context. So, this study is included into facts about speaker's intention in uttering a speech act. It is an actions performed via utterances.

2.2. Speech Acts

A speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. Speech act includes asking, promising, threatening, ordering, making, and other acts. In some conditions, the special people can do special things with words, such as like priest who baptizes a baby, president who declares a war, referee who gives a penalty kicks in football game, judges who sentence a criminal.

Speech acts is a theory which analyze an utterance in the area of linguistics to apply language in performing an act and saying something. Lyons (1977:730) stated in Ibrahim (2013 : 248) said that speech act is an act performed in saying something. Speech act can identify various ways in which a speaker can say something with meaningful sentence. It can be the starting point for communicative act which performs through verbal means and has an intended meaning.

The modern study of speech acts begins with Austin's engaging monograph *How to Do Things with Words*, the published version of his William James Lectures delivered at Harvard in 1955. Austin developed his theory of speech acts. He made important observation. Austin observed that there are ordinary language declarative sentences that resist a truth-conditional analysis in similar fashion. The point of uttering such sentences is not just to say things, but also actively to do things. In other words, such utterances have both a descriptive and an affective aspect. So, Austin called them performatives and he distinguished them from assertions, or statement making utterances, which he called constatives. In other words, as Levinson (1983:230) states:

Performatives are, if one likes, just rather special sorts of ceremony. And unlike constative, which are assessed in terms of truth and falsify , performatives can only be assessed as felicitous or infelicitous, according to whether their felicity conditions are met or not.

A constantive is simply saying something true or false depending on their correspondence. A performative is doing something by speaking with action

which not true or false, but felicitous and infelicitous depending on whether or not they successfully perform the action in question.

The point of Austin's lectures was that every normal utterance has both a descriptive and an effective aspect that saying something is also doing something. Austin argued that there are three kinds of speech act which occur with everything we say. They are the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act. (Paltridge, 2008;55)

Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the act of saying something in the full sense of saying. (Coulthard, 1987 : 18). It can be called a literal meaning of a sentence. Austin said that the interpretation of locutionary act is concerned with meaning. In other words, a locutionary act is an act of producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Briefly, locutionary act is the meaning of what a speaker says. For example: if someone says 'Switch on the lamp!' the locutionary act is the speaker wants someone to switch the lamp on.

Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the act performed in saying something. (Coulthard, 1987:18). It means that when we say an utterance for informing something, we must be doing something. Austin explained the performance of an act is the new and second sense as the performance of an ' illocutionary' act, performance of act in saying something as opposed to performance of an act of saying something. (Austin, 1962:99) Austin also stated that the speaker does something in uttering

to the hearer in context such as states a fact or an opinion, confirms or denies something, apologizing, promising, requesting, asking, and commanding.

Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the act performed by or as the result of saying. (Coulthard, 1987 : 18) This act will be expected effect on the hearer by uttering the sentence. In uttering a sentence or an utterance the speaker expects that the hearer will achieve an effect. For example: If someone says "Where's your necklace?" it may causes you touch your neck quickly or you might respond 'Oh, I put it in the drawer'.

2.3. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is performing in act in saying something. Cline stated in Nugroho (2011 : 2) that whenever we talk or write to each other, we are performing illocutionary acts. It means that when we speak an utterance, it has illocutionary act. It is also concerned with the intended meaning behind the utterance. In speaking something, someone has the illocutionary force. The illocutionary force is what is the done in uttering words.

This study uses the theory of Illocutionary act proposed by Searle. In Searle's (1976:353) article Taxonomy of Illocutionary acts, she takes the exception to Austin's original classification into verdictive, expositive, exercitive, behavities, and commisive acts. In other things, Searle criticize that Austin taxonomy was difficult. There is a persistent confusion between verbs and acts;

not all the verbs are illocutionary verbs. Besides, there is no consistent principle of classification.

Therefore, Searle (1976) stated that there actually five classifications of illocutionary acts. These classifications can analyze the illocutionary acts deeper and more systematical. The five types of speech act are futher explained below.

1. Representative

Representatives are those kinds of speech act that commit the speaker to truth of the expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth-value. They express the speaker's belief. Paradigmatic cases include asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting, and stating. This types of speech act perform to the speaker to represents the world as he or she believes it or not is. For example Bob told you, "*It's raining out*", he was trying to get the truth to think he believed it was raining out.

2. Directive

Directives are attempt by the spaker to get the addressee to do something. Paradigmatic cases include requesting, questioning, demanding, begging, urging, commanding, asking, biding, recommending, for examples

   a. Give me a cup of cofee. Make it black

   b. Don't touch that

3. Commissive

Commissive is like directive concerned with modifying the world to match the words, but the point is to commit the speaker himself to acting and involves intention in the future (Leech: 1991: 106) such as: guarantee,

pledge, promise, swear, and flow. The following is the example of commissive utterance *" I will be back soon.*"

4. Expressive

Expressive has a function of expressing or to make understand what the speaker's psychology is. It expresses various psychological sates such as: apologize, deplore, blaming, congratulate, thank, and welcome. Here is the example sentence of expressive. " *That is very kind of you for helping me finishing this job, thank you very much.* "

5. Declarative

It is a kind of speech acts changing the word via utterances (Yule,1996:54). The speaker changes the external status or condition of an object or situation solely by making the utterance, e.g. I resign, I baptize, you're fired, and War is hereby declared. The example of this illocutionary act of utterance sometimes can be found in a wedding ceremony: *I hereby declare you husband and wife.*

2.4. IFIDs (Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices)

According to Searle stated in (Pogony,2013) that the illocutionary act is not just a simple act of saying something, but an act of doing something, e.g. informing, ordering, warning, asking, stating, wishing, promising, etc. A speaker utters a sentence in an appropriate context with certain intentions and performs one or more illocutionary acts. In general illocutionary act consists of an illocutionary force and propositional content. Illocutionary force (F) of an

utterance is the speaker's intention in producing that utterance Propositional content (P) is the act of an utterance in a sentence which takes what speaker's said.

The F and P components are represented in the syntactic structure of a sentence containing this element has a certain illocutionary force or range of illocutionary forces it can be called an *illocutionary force indicating devices*. In English, there are some devices include: word order, stress, intonation contour, punctuation, the mood of the verb, and per formative form. (Searle & Vanderken, 1985:110)

Some examples of illocutionary force indicating devices are word order and mood such as:

1. "Will you stay here?",
2. "You, stay here!"
3. " You will stay here",
4. "If only you would stay here!"

In these examples, there is some syntactical feature which given the rest of the sentence and a certain context of utterance expresses an illocutionary force and propositional content.

2.5. Direct and Indirect Illocutionary Act

In the imperative sentences are uniquely designed for issuing directives such as " *Bring me my coat* ". This directive delivered by means of an imperative sentence is said to constitute a direct illocutionary act. However, if another

sentence type such as an interrogative sentences " *Would you bring my coat* ?",
then the utterance is said indirect illocutionary act.

The conventionally expected function is known as the direct illocutionary act
and the extra actual function is termed the indirect illocutionary act. For
examples:

Utterance	Direct act	Indirect act
Would you mind passing me the ashtray ?	Question	Request
Why don't you finish your drink and leave?	Question	Request
I must ask you to leave my house.	Statement	Order/request
Leave me and I'll jump in the river.	Order and statement	Threat

Searle introduces the notions of ' primary ' and ' secondary ' illocutionary
acts. The primary illocutionary act is the indirect one, which is not literally
performed. The secondary illocutionary act is the direct one, performed in the
literal utterance of the sentence. For example :

1.   Speaker X : " We should leave for the show or else we will be
        late ."

2.   Speaker Y : " I am not ready yet."

Here the primary illocutionary act is Y's rejection of X's suggestion, and the secondary illocutionary act is Y's statement that Y is not ready to leave.

According to Yule (1996 : 54), the primary simple structure of speech acts can be distinguished into two types:

1. Stucture of sentence such as (declarative, interrogative and imperative).

2. The general communicative functions like (statement, question, command or request).

    a. The example of stucture of sentence:

        1) You wear a jacket.   (declarative)

        2) Do you wear a jacket?   (interrogative)

        3) Wear a jacket!   (imperative)

    b. The example of general communicative functions:

        1) You wear a jacket.   (statement)

        2) Do you wear a jacket?   (question)

        3) Wear a jacket!   (command)

Whenever there is a direct relationship between a stucture and function, the writer call it direct speech act. And on the other hand, the writer calls indirect speech act when there is an indirect relatioship between stucture and function. The writer will give example of utterance and clarify it based on the aim.

1. The example of direct and indirect illocutionary acts

    a. It's hot outside.

    b. I hereby tell you about the weather.

    c. I hereby request of you that you give me an ice.

As illustrated above, the utterance (1.a) is a declarative because it just make a statement. When it is used to make a statement, as paraphrased in (1.b) it has functioned as a direct speech act. And it will be an indirect speech act (1.c) because it has functioned as a command of request.

2.6. Context of Situation

Context is important part to explain the intended meaning. It helps the listener reveal an intended meaning of speaker's utterance. The existence of a context in an interpretation can reduce the possible meaning of other interpretation which is not exactly the intended meaning. Hymes (1962) states in Brown and Yule (1983:37) that when a form is used in a context it eliminates the meanings possible to the form other that those the context can support. It means that a form in a context can easily direct use to the intended meaning of a sentence or utterance and remove the other possible interpretation.

To help the investigation of context in speech act, Hymes (1964) classifies features of context into:

1. Setting and Scene

Setting refers to the time and place. It means that concrete physical circumstances under which the speech act takes place. Besides, scene includes the characteristics such as range of formality and scene of play or seriousness.

In a particular setting, participants could change the scene as they change a level of formality.

2. Participants

Participants refer to the persons that who speak to whom. These are about the speaker and hearer, sender and receiver, or addresser and addressee. The element of participants also includes the relationship and social dimension (solidarity or social distance and social status or power) among them.

3. Ends

Ends refer to goals, purposes, and outcomes of the speech acts. It also refers to the conventionally recognized and expected effects or outcomes of an exchange as well as the personal goals that the participants expected to accomplish in speech acts.

4. Act sequences

Act sequences refer to the message form and content. It means how the speaker used the words and the relationship of what is said to the actual topic at the moment in which the conversation takes place. Thus, this aspect can give the description of what speaker means by utterance.

5. Keys

Keys refer to tone and manner in using the language. It means the way used by the participant of the exchange in performing speech acts whether it is mocking, sarcastic, serious, and precise, etc. the key of speech acts can also be marked non-verbally by certain kinds of behavior gesture, posture, or even deportment.

6. Instrumentalities

Instrumentalities refer to the means of communication used in performing the speech act. It includes the channels employed during the speech act and the forms of speech language dialect, etc. the channels of speech acts can be differentiated from verbal, non verbal and physical channel.

7. Norms

Norms refer to specific properties attached to speaking interpretation of norms within cultural belief system. Norms of interaction and interpretation are varied according to the participant social status.

8. Genre

Genre refers to the textual categories in the utterances or the topic of conversations. For example prayer, lectures, teachers, poems, family, etc. They are all marked in specific ways in contrast to casual speech. Genre is the kind of speech act or speech event.

2.7. Review of Related Studies

To enlarge our knowledge about linguistics, the writer reviews the previous study who conducted a research on the same topic about speech acts. But the most similar studies with the present study is chosen. The first study is "An Analytical Study of Threat Strategies in the Glorious Qur'an" which is made by Hussein (2010). In this research, the writer learned that Alhassan's study was focused on investigate and analyze the strategies of speech act of threat in the Glorious Qur'an from Arabic into English. He wanted to know the strategies of

threat acts that are found on Glorious Qur'an. He found 60 utterances of threat which are chosen from the Glorious Qur'an. He collected his data by conducting many semantic formulas and linguistic forms which are classified according to the addressees. This previous study is conduct to present study because the similarities particularly in object of the study that is Qur'an.

The next study conducted by Ilyas and Khushl (2012) with title " Facebook Status Updares: A Speech Act Analysis ." Their study tries to explore the communicative functions of status updates on Facebook. They analyzed it through Searle's Speech Act framework. The sample of this study comprised 60 males and females in the age group of 18-24 years. A total of 171 status updates were collected for 5 consecutive days and then the data were categorized according to the devised coding. The results of this study revealed that status messages were most frequently constructed with expressive speech acts, followed by assertives and directives. In addition, a new category of poetic verses was also found in the data. The findings also showed that various socialization patterns emerge through the sharing of feelings, information and ideas.

Another study has been made by Wahyuningsih (2013) entitled "Illocutionary Acts of the Oath Utterances in English Translation of the Noble Qur'an in Asy-Syams Verses". In her study found illocutionary acts of the oath utterances in English translation of the noble Qur'an asy-Syams verses. She used descriptive qualitative. Her data was collected by documentation. The procedure of analyzing the data begun by analyzing the oath utterance based on the criteria proposed by al-Maragi. Then, she analyzed the illocutionary acts types based on

Searle's theory. She also analyzed illocutionary acts data into direct and indirect illocutionary proposed by Yule. The result of this study showed that illocutionary types found in asy-Syams verses was representative and these verses mostly used direct illocutionary acts.

Basically, the related studies above have similar discussion about speech act, but they had a different object. However, this study has differences from those previous studies above. This study aimed to analyze illocutionary acts and its context which is used by Prophet Yusuf in Yusuf verses.