#### **CHAPTER II**

#### **REVIEW OF RELATED STUDY**

#### 1. Review of Related Literature

Considering the statement of the problem as explained above, the researcher presents the related literature about, pragmatics theory, speech Acts theory and the type of speech Acts. Those are locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, the definition of illocutionary act, and the types of illocutionary act, and the responses of illocutionary act.

# 2.1 Pragmatics

Most of utterances are expressed in some of indirect ways, creating difficulties for its hearers or readers. The readers or hearers might not pick up the hidden or intended meaning produced by speaker or they might willfully ignore it, because of the difficulties, whereas the intended meaning in the utterance is the main matter in understanding it.

Pragmatics originally has its root in Morris idea of a division of signs concerned with "the relation of signs to their interpreters or users". For the first time, pragmatics term is used by Charles Morris in 1938 in relation with semiotics or semiology. Generally, semiotics learns about signs. The word 'pragmatic' comes from Greek which the meaning refers to the activity or event. Morris uses 'pragmatic' term to refer the

relation between signs and the people who interpret it. After Morris, John L. Austin continues studying pragmatics by issuing his book under the title *How to Do Thing with Words* which has implication by using words; we can do something (Eugene, 2011).

There are other aspects of meaning that depend more on context and the communicative intentions of speakers. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean by their utterances. The study of what speakers mean, or "speaker meaning," is called pragmatics (Yule, 1996:3).

The study of the speakers intended meaning generally called pragmatics. Yule (1993:3) states "pragmatics is the study of the meaning". It means that pragmatics is concerned in the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and the way in which the reader or listeners will give interpretation to the utterances.

The meaning of language in context also show that people can do something with their sentences more than what it is uttered. McGraw (in Habibi, 2014) states that with sentences or utterances it can be done things, as action, generally it is called speech acts. He adds that the context of utterance is an important thing in speech act, because the force of speech acts depends on it.

Yule (1996:223) explains, "Because the force of speech acts depends on the context of the utterance, speech acts is a part of pragmatics". Thus, one of pragmatics element when studying the contextual meaning of utterance is a speech acts.

# 2.2 Speech Act

Yule (in Cahyadi, 2014) stated that action performed via utterances are generally called 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. 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: 47).

In very general terms, it usually can be recognized the kinds of acts performed by a speaker in uttering a sentence. The kind of acts can be studied deeper in speech acts theory, because the study of how the working of sentences or utterances in performing act is the study of speech acts" McGraw (in Habibi, 2014).

The interpretation of the speakers intended meaning in their utterances usually affected by its context that is when and where it is said. The aspect (context) is the most important element in studying speech acts. Besides, recognizing the intended meaning or acts

performed, the speaker normally expects that his or his utterances will give certain effect to the hearers and finally responded it. Short (1997:197) says, "Speech acts like other acts, change the world we inhabit. They have effects on people, and in turn make them do things".

On any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of related acts. First, locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Second, illocutionary act is performed via communicative force of an utterance. Third, simply create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect (Yule, 1996: 4).

Searle (1975) says that the smallest unit in communication is speech act, such as asserting, questing, ordering, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc. he develops hypothesis which basically says that every utterance contains an action, not just the utterance which has performative verb.

## 2.3 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Austin categorizes the illocutionary act into five basic categories; they are verdictive, expositive, exertive, behabitive, and commisive (Searle: 1979: ), whereas Searle on Yule (1996:53) classified speech act into five types according to the general function:

#### 1. Declaratives

Declarative is a kind of speech act that change status of something or someone. The speaker changes status via its words or utterance (Yule, 1996:53). Declarative expresses of betting, christening, declaring, naming. For example: *Referee: You are out!;* This utterance the speaker declares that the status of the players is out of the match, because he has gotten his second tallow cards.

# 2. Representative

Representative is a kind of speech act that reveals what the speaker believes (Yule, 1996: 53). The speaker's intention is to make the words fit the world. Representative is expressed of verb such as, informing, asserting, concluding, and describing, and believing. The example representatives are" *The earth is flat*". This example, the speaker describing that the earth is flat.

## 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: 53). The example of expressive: *Congratulations! You get good scores, shanty!*. The

utterance above, the speaker has given statement of Congratulations to shanty, because he or she got good score.

#### 4. Directive

Directive is a kind of speech acts that is used by the speaker to get the listener performs what speaker wants. This kind of speech act expresses commands, orders, requests, and suggestions (Yule, 1996: 54). For example; "close the door, Jon!" in this utterance, the speaker wants the hearer (Jon) to close the door.

#### 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 (Yule, 1996: 54). The example of Commisive: "I promise I will come on time on your party". The utterance above indicates illocutionary act of commissive because express what the speaker intends. The speaker commits that himself to come on time on the party.

## 2.4 Types of Speech Act

Austin distinguished a group of things we do in saying something, which together we summed up by saying we perform a *locutionary act*, which is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain

sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to 'meaning' in the traditional sense. Second, we said that we also perform *illocutionary acts* such as, *informing, ordering, warning, undertaking* utterances which have a certain (conventional) force. Thirdly, we may also perform *perlocutionary acts*: what we bring about or achieve by saying something, such as *convincing, persuading, deterring, and even, say, surprising or misleading* (Austin, 1962: 108).

# a. Locutionary Act

Locution is an act of speaking that reveals something or expresses something. Austin (1962:99) said that locutionary act is "performance of an act of saying something". It is the same as an act of saying certain things accompanied with certain sense and reference. For example: *it is very cold in here!* 

The example above means that the speaker wants someone to close the door or the window.

## b. Illocutionary Act

Illocution is an act which is performed by saying something. For example; warning and asking. Austin (1962:99) stated that illocutionary act is "performance of an act in saying something". For example: *it is very cold in here!* 

The utterance above means that it is a request the speaker to the hearer to close the window or close the door.

#### c. Perlocution Act

Perlocutionary act is an utterance with a function with intending it to have an effect. It is performed by saying something or act that produces effects to the hearer. *It is very cold in here!*. As the result or the effect of the utterance above, the speaker close the window or close the door.

# 2.5 Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)

Searle (1969: 30) states that illocutionary force indicating devices in English include word order, stress, intonation contour, punctuation, the mood of the verb, and the so called performative verbs. From that statement, it can be seen that there are several things in illocutionary force which have to be known before classifying the type of illocutionary acts in a utterance.

Furthermore, Searle (1969:30) states that illocutionary force is what illocutionary act the speaker is performing in the utterance of the sentence. In other words, it can be say that the illocutionary act produced by the speaker can be known from the illocutionary force. Yule (1996:49) defines that illocutionary force is a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed. A verb can be called a **pervormative verb** (Vp). It also can be understood that illocutionary force will help the listener to classify the illocutionary act being performed by the speaker. Therefore, the device of indicating

device is pervormative verb. In order to understanding, the researcher has given the example of the illocutionary force in the drama below:

JERRY: [ignoring the above] Where do you live?

PETER: [too loud] I live between Lexington and Third Avenue, on Seventy Fourth Street.

In the dialogue above, each speaker has describe, and attention to the illocutionary force (*ask and tell*) of their utterances. It also can be understood that illocutionary force will help the listener to classify the illocutionary act being performed by the speaker.

# 2.6 Responses

Response is each behavioral substantially constitute of comment or reply (response) of excitement or stimulus. (Sarlito, 1995). Response is the reaction of stimulus that confines to perception attention, science, consciousness, and happening attitude on person that accepts on that stimulus.

Responses consist of three components which is component cognition (science), affection component (attitude) and psychometric component (action). Beside we know about the response type of response such as:

## 2.6.1 Verbal Response Modes (VRM)

Verbal Response Modes (VRM) is a principled taxonomy of speech acts that can be used to classify literal and pragmatic meaning within utterances.

The verbal response modes are categories of speech acts or more precisely, of illocutionary acts; Austin, 1975; Searle, 1969; Stiles, 1981; cf. Russell, 1986 (Stiles, 1992:25).

The used Verbal Responses Modes (VRM) every utterance from a speaker can be considered to concern either the *speaker's* or the *other's* experience. For example, in the utterance "I like pragmatics." The source of experience is the speaker. In contrast, the source of experience for the utterance "Do you like pragmatics?" is the other interlocutor.

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Table is needed to make easier knowing the responses of illocutionary acts. Below is a comparison of Verbal Responses Modes categories with Searle's speech acts.

# 2.1 Table a comparison of Verbal Responses Modes categories with Searle's speech acts.

| No | Searle's classification | Corresponding or VRM{ Verbal Response Modes} |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 1  | Representative          | Edification                                  |
| 2  | Declarative             | Interpretation; Disclosure; Edification      |
| 3  | Commissive              | Disclosure                                   |
| 4  | Directive               | Advisement; Question                         |
| 5  | Expressive              | Disclosure Disclosure                        |

The responses of illocutionary act consist of eight types; they are Verbal Response Modes (VRM) that containing of disclosure (D), question (Q), edification (E), acknowledgment (K), advisement (A), interpretation (I), confirmation (C), and reflection (R). Verbal Response Modes (VRM) is a principled taxonomy of speech acts that can be used to classify literal and pragmatic meaning within utterances.

## 2.6.1.1 *Disclosure*

*Disclosure* concerns the speaker's experience in the speaker's frame of reference, focused on the speaker. That is, the speaker reveals something about his or her own internal experience or point of view,

without necessarily presuming knowledge of the other (Stiles, 1978:695). The form of disclosure is first person singular "I" or plural "we". Feelings, reveals thoughts, wishes, perceptions, and intentions are the intents of *disclosure*. The example of disclosure "I'd really like to talk about my feelings about being an experimental subject". From the example above express the feeling.

## **2.6.1.2 Edification (E)**

Edification concerns the speaker's experience in the other's frame of reference, focused on the speaker. The "experience" conveyed is information held by the speaker. The focus is on the speaker in that no presumption regarding the other's experience or viewpoint is necessary for the utterance to have the meaning it has (Stiles, 1978:696). For example "The umbrella is on the table". The umbrella include to noun.

## **2.6.1.3 Question (Q)**

Question concerns the other's experience in the speaker's frame of reference, focused on the speaker. The speaker attempts, in effect, to fill a gap in his or her own frame of reference with information supplied by the other (Stiles, 1978-695). Question form is interrogative, with inverted subject verb order and/or interrogative words such as who, what, when, where, why, or how. For example of question where is the book? "Where" in this case is interrogative.

## **2.6.1.4** Advisement (A)

Advisement concerns the speaker's experience in the speaker's frame of reference, focused on the other (Stiles, 1978:696). "Tell me more about it." "You should clean up your room". The example of advisement above means that he or she given a suggestions to clean up the room.

The speaker presumes to express what he or she wants to do (experience) given his or her view of the situation (frame of reference). Thus, in the Advisement, the speaker attempts his or her experience on other behavior, advice, instruction, suggestions, commands, permission, and prohibition.

# 2.6.1.5 Interpretation (I)

Interpretation concerns the other's experience in the speaker's frame of reference, focused on the other. The speaker offers an explanation or a particular way for the other to understand his or her own experience or behavior (Stiles, 1978:696). The example of interpretation "You're right."

## 2.6.1.6 Acknowledgement (K)

Acknowledgment concerns the other's experience in the other's frame of reference, but focused on the speaker (Stiles, 1978-696). The example of acknowledgement: "Mm-hm." "Yes, sir." "Hello". Theterms "Mm-hm." "Yes, sir." "Hello" isaddress of salutation.

## 2.6.1.7 **Confirmation (C)**

Confirmation concerns the speaker's experience in the other's frame of reference, focused on the other (Stiles, 1978:696). Confirmation also includes of disagreement and expressions of dissimilarity or called "confirmation-disconfirmation". The form of confirmation is first-person plural (we) when both the speaker and the other are referents or there is a compound subject that includes both speaker and other "you and I". For example: ("We disagree about that."

"We were meant for each other."

## **2.6.1.8 Reflection (R)**

Reflection expresses the other's experience in the other's frame of reference, focused on the other. The speaker attempts to express the other's experience in a way that is compatible with the other's view of it (Stiles, 1978:696). Reflection form is second person "you" with a verb that describes an internal experience or an action of the other things of which the other is presumed to be aware. For example: "You don't think this is really an integral part of the course." "You like your job".