

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

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

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.*"