

CHAPTER II

RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the related literature to the research which including: pragmatics, speech act, illocutionary act, function of illocutionary, speech, and Benjamin Banneker Academic High School.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning, sentences that are used in communication between speaker and a hearer¹. It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves.² The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purpose or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak.

This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influence what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Pragmatics is study of contextual meaning.³ Context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and listener and which contributes to listener's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance.⁴ Pragmatics is study of just those aspects

¹Ibid., 6.

²Ibid., 3.

³ Stephen C. Levinson. *Pragmatics*.(Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 9.

⁴ Geoffrey N. Leech 13

of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing and grammars.⁵

From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning. It is focus on the meaning of speaker's utterance.

B. Speech Act

Speech act is an utterance considered as an action, particularly with regard to its intention, purpose, or effect. For the first time, speech act term comes from Austin's lectured in Harvard University in 1995. Then, he published in 1962 under the title *How to Do Things with Words*. Austin says, basically, when somebody says something, he also does something. When somebody uses verb *promises* in *I promise I will come on time*, he does not only say the words but also do the action (promise)⁶.

All the utterance shows speech acts, consist of a locutionary act (the production of sounds and words with meaning), an illocutionary act (the issuing of an utterance with conventional communicative force achieved 'in saying'), and a perlocutionary act (the actual effect achieved 'by saying').⁷

Speech act is the basic analysis in pragmatics. This opinion has relation with the objects of pragmatics which most of them are speech acts in communication. Speech acts term appears as a result of uttering something, the speaker solely do not just uttering something, and there is a meaning behind it. So, it can be concluded that speech act is the activity done by uttering something.

⁵Ibid., 9.

⁶Anda, R.S, Sriati, U, Siska, B. (2014). *Analysis of illocutionary Act of Commands by the Main Character in "Despicable Me" Film*. Vol.2, no. 4.

⁷J.L.A ustin, *How to Do Things with Words*, (Great Britain: Oxford University Press. 1962), 94.

When speaker utters speech act, it means that the speaker also does something with his or her words. Searle⁸ says that the smallest unit in communication is speech act, such as asserting, questioning, ordering, explaining, apologizing, etc. He develops hypothesis which basically says that every utterance contains an action, not just the utterance which has performative verb.

In the speech act, have three types of act. They are: *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. *Illocutionary act*, is what the speaker wants to achieve by uttering something, such as informing, ordering, warning, promising, etc. Utterances that have a certain (conventional) force, and *perlocutionary act* is what we bring about or achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even, saying, surprising or misleading.

C. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the physical act which committed by producing an utterance: by uttering a promise, a promise is made, by a uttering threat, a threat is made.⁹ Austin categorizes the illocutionary acts into five basic categories of verdictive, expositive, exercitive, behabitive, and commissive.¹⁰ According to Searle, he developed the theory of speech act as the constitutive rules to perform illocutionary acts, this means the rules that tell successfully what performing an illocutionary act consists in. He considers Austin's classification as not being

⁸ Ismail, Farchan. (2013). *Anglicist. The Study of Illocutionary Act*. Vol.2, no. 1.

⁹ Jan Renkema. *Discourse studies: an introductory text book*. (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1993),22.

¹⁰Ibid., 1.

systematic and thus requires systemization. He argues that any taxonomy must be in accordance with certain criteria. According to Searle's speech act theory," whenever a speaker utters a sentence in an appropriate context with certain intentions, he performs one or more illocutionary acts".

Searle¹¹ divide the illocutionary acts as five kinds, they are *assertives*, *directives*, *commissives*, *expressive* and *declarations*.

1. Assertives

The speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition as in asserting, concluding...etc. He commits to do something. The words here are supposed to fit the world. The psychological state expressed is that of belief. Under this category of speech acts Searle puts: (boast, assert, claim, state, complain, conclude, and identify). He argues that assertive are assessable in terms of the true/false dimension.

2. Directives

This category of speech act is represented by the fact that the speaker attempt to get the hearer (or addressee) to do something. With this kind of speech acts, the world is assumed to fit the words being uttered and the psychological state is that of a will (wish or desire). Typical examples of this category put in the following:(invite, suggest, insist, order, command, request, ask, question, beg, and challenge). Furthermore, that the propositional content is that the hearer is supposed to do some future course of action, this action should take place in the future whether near or far.

¹¹Akinwotu, S.A. (2013). *A Speech Act Analysis of the Acceptance of Nomination Speeches of Chief ObafemiAwolowo and Chief M.K.O. Abiola.Vol.2, no. 1.*

3. Commissives

The illocutionary point of this kind of acts is that the speaker commits her/himself to some future course of action. The speaker's intention to match the world of his words is essential here. Under this category comes: (promise, threaten, vow).

4. Expressives

In this kind of speech acts the speaker is capable of expressing some kinds of psychological state such as feeling sorry or thanking. With this category of speech acts, there is no direction of fit between the world and the words being uttered. The speaker expresses rather than asserts or presupposes. The truth of what is expressed by the speaker is a presupposed one because it starts from within the speaker her/himself. The speech acts of this category are: (apologize, welcome, thank, congratulate).

5. Declarations

In this category, the speaker change the external condition of an object, by other words changes the world. This category of speech acts is characterized by the fact that the successful performance of any of them matches the propositional content with the reality and vice versa. This means not only are the words assumed to fit the world but also the world is assumed to fit the words concurrently. Under this class of speech acts Searle puts: (appoint, excommunicate, declare, define)

D. Function of Illocutionary Act

Leech has proposed the illocutionary acts based on its functions. It is based on how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of arranging and setting up in a polite ways. There are four types of illocutionary act functions such as, competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. The form types of illocutionary acts functions are described below:

- 1. Competitive** aims at competing with the social purposes, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. For example, “I ask your dictionary, please” it is kind of asking.
- 2. Convivial** aims in compliance with the social purposes, for instance offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating. For example, “Can I help you with this?” it is kind of offering.
- 3. Collaborative** aims at ignoring the social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. It commits the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. For example, “I loves this book”. It is kind of reporting.
- 4. Conflictive** aims at conflicting against the social purposes, such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. If you say again “I will say to your parents”. It is kind of threatening.

E. Speech

Speech is an activity presented by people without visual aids¹². GorysKeraf said that speech is also an activity to convey ideas orally using the reasoning for

¹²<http://pdf.University of Illinois Board of Trustees.U.S.Department of Agriculture>. Access on Apr 9th, 2017.

correct and utilize aspects non utility (facial expressions, eye contact, gestures, etc) to support the efficiency and effectiveness of the disclosure of the idea to the people in a particular event¹³. In addition, speech an activity expressing thoughts in the form of words (spoken) addressed to the crowd in a forum. Like the state speech, a speech welcoming the big day, pep speech, a speech event or events, and so forth. According to Emha Abdurrahman, techniques and guidelines in his speech, the speech is the delivery of oral description of something (a problem) by expressing information clearly in the presence of the masses or the lot at any given time.

The purpose of the speech is to inform, to persuade, to entertain, to stimulate action or further interest in a topic of community concern. There are many things we may expect it to do in speech. A speech usually contain the important purpose, and usually just the important people who can say the speech in the public. For the example is like president, minister, ustadz, etc. There are many kinds the type of speech that we can choose based on our like to watch or read. It is like educational speech, political speech, regional speech, etc. we can learn an got education and develop our knowledge from speech because of many messages that implied and founded there.

F. Benjamin Banneker Academic High School

Benjamin Banneker Academic High School is a magnet high school located in Washington, D.C., that was originally built to serve as a neighborhood Junior High School. The school's name commemorates Benjamin Banneker, an

¹³Ibid,.

African-American scientist, surveyor, almanac author and farmer. In 1980 the school was converted to a magnet high school for academics. The school is colloquially referred to by students and faculty as "Banneker." Some people consider it to be the top high school in the District of Columbia Public Schools, and one of the best in the region, because of its strenuous curriculum and Advanced Placement and International Baccalaureate programs. Banneker is located across the street from Howard University, to which it has strong ties. The school draws students from all parts of the city.¹⁴

G. Previous Study

There are several studies which have been conducted previously by researchers. The previous studies have their own classifications in their research. In this research, the researcher explains each of the previous studies briefly as follows:

The first previous study is conducted by Mr. Farchan Ismail, in *anglicistjournal* in 2013. His research entitled "*The Study of Illocutionary Act: Jokowi's Campaign Speech On "Mewujudkan Jakarta Baru"*". In his research, he analyzed types of illocutionary act used in *Jokowi's Campaign Speech* utterances based on the context occurred in the speech on "Mewujudkan Jakarta Baru".

The second previous study is conducted by Mrs. AchmadaFaidhah. Her research entitled "*The Analysis of Illocutionary Act of The Novel "Port Royal" by Linda Chaikin"*". In her research, she analyzed kinds of utterances in all chapters

¹⁴https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Benjamin_Banneker_Academic_High_School. Access on Apr 9th, 2017

taken from novel “Port Royal” by Linda Chaikin. She focused on the types of illocutionary acts used in the novel itself. She used descriptive research approach in her study.

The third previous study is conducted by Mr. Mishbahul Munir. His research is entitled “*The Analysis Of Illocutionary Act In “American Sniper” Movie*”. In his research, he analyzed kinds of utterances in the main character (Chris Kyle) in *American Sniper* movie. He focused on two problems: type illocutionary and function illocutionary.

From the three previous studies which are described above, the researcher conducts a similar one entitled “*An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Barack Obama’s Speech at Benjamin Banneker Academic High School Washington, D.C. 2016*”. All of the previous studies are useful for the researcher to analyze her research. All of the researchers also use Searle’s theory to finish their research, it’s the same with the researcher. The researcher analyzed the speech by using types of illocutionary act and this research has the difference in object among three previous studies. The first researcher used Indonesian speech from Jokowi, the second researcher used novel, and the third researcher used American Sniper Movie as the object.