

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher would like to deal with the theories, which are related to problem of this study. The theories in this study use to complete the research. The theories which are applied in this study are the speech acts, the way of performing speech acts, illocution, the function of illocutionary acts, type of illocution, and the summary of the novel, the background author of novel, as well as previous study.

A. Speech Act

Pragmatics is defined as the study of language use and linguistic communication and the central concern of pragmatics is the study of speech acts. In attempting to express them, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request³.

Pragmatics also concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or researcher) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, has 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. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. This type of study

³*online.sfsu.edu* . (access in June 10th, 2016)

necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires the consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when and under what circumstances.

Speech act refers to a theory which analyses the role of utterances in relation to the behavior of speakers and hearers in interpersonal communication, example an apology expresses regret, a statement expresses a belief, and a request expresses a desire. It is not an act of speech (in the sense of parole), but a communicative activity (a locutionary act), defined with references to the intentions of speakers while speaking (the illocutionary force of their utterances) and the effects they achieve on listeners (the perlocutionary acts). Speech act is the relationship between form and function which has been affected by speech acts theory. In speech acts theory language is seen as a form of action. Speech acts theory has had strong influence on the field of discourse studies as this theory focuses on what people are doing when they use language.

Speech Act is a term derived from the work of the philosopher Austin and now it is used widely in linguistics. Followed Austin, speech acts can be divided into constative and performative⁴. Constative speech is the speech that states something whose truth can be tested true or false by using knowledge about the world. Performative utterances are the utterances that used to do something. Performative utterance cannot be said that the speech was false or true. So we can assume that Performative utterance is valid or not.

⁴Renkema, J, *Discourse studies ; an introductory text book* (John benjamins : Newyork, 1993),22.

Performative utterance validity depends on the validity of eligibility. Austin concluded that all expressions of language must be viewed as acts. He distinguished three kinds of action within each utterance. First, there is the locution, the physical act of producing an utterance. Second, there is the illocution, the act which is committed by producing an utterance. Third, there is the perlocution, the production of effect through locution and illocution.

Grundy abandons the distinction between constatives and performatives and replaced them by a new distinction between three different "aspects" of an utterance against the background of a generalized claim that all utterances are really performatives⁵. This generalized claim is the key assumption of speech act theory (the theory of "how to do things with words"), viz. by making an utterance, language users perform one or more social acts. These are called 'speech acts'. The undeniable merit of speech act theory lies in advancing a view of language use as an action.

In words of Searle's, he states that a theory of language is part of a theory of an action. It is simply because speaking is a rule-governed form of behavior. Moreover, Searle states⁶ that speech acts are used by people to have the result. He also said that speech acts can influence the relationship between form and function. In speech acts theory, a form of language is seen as a form of acting, and it studies the intended speaker's meaning. The purpose of investigation is to consider how far and in what ways speech act theory (specifically Searle's theory) gives us a framework inside which we may characterize insightfully

⁵ Grundy, P. 2000. *Doing Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc, 52.

⁶ Renkema, J, *Discourse studies ; an introductory text book* (John benjamins : Newyork, 1993), 21.

what is being done when something is said by a speaker as a contribution to an ongoing spoken discourse. The conclusion is that in uttering speech act, a speaker intends the hearers to reinterpret the function of what he say, for example worn them, inform the hearers, order the speakers or the hearers to do something, and question them about fact and other.

B. Types of Speech Acts

According Austin in Finegan a fitting way to begin the study of speech acts is with the well known distinction between three kinds of speech acts: a locutionary act, an illocutionary act, and a perlocutionary act.⁷

1. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary Act is the act of uttering a sentence or expression from a language, it is a description of what the speaker said and also the act of saying something in the full sense of 'say' For example: "I am sick Dad" the referring expression is 'I'.

2. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is the communicative purpose of an utterance, the use to which language is being put or what the speaker is trying to do with his locutionary act. In illocutionary act, the act performed in saying something. For example: apologizing ("sorry for that!"), questioning ("it is raining?"), promising ("I promise I'll give it back"), greeting ("Hi Mike!").

⁷Finegan, E. 2004. *Language: Its Structure and Use*. USA: Thompson Wodsworth.

The Function of Illocutionary Acts purposes the illocutionary acts based on its functions. It is according to how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness. The form types of illocutionary acts functions are as follows: 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 instance, “I ask your cookies”.

Convivial is aims in compliance with the social purposes, for instance offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating. Such as, “Do you want these cookies?”. Collaborative aims at ignoring the social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. It is commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. For instance, “I like this book”. Conflictive aims at conflicting against the social purposes. Such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. If you say again “I will say to your father”.

3. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary act is the intended or actual effect of a locutionaryact, theconsequences of these acts have on hearer's attitudes, belief, or behavior.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 the actual result of locution.

c. The Ways of Performing Speech Act

Speech acts in general, and illocutionary acts in particular can be performed in variety of ways. Usually speech acts perform on two ways, direct speech acts and indirect speech acts. We often perform speech act indirectly then directly, especially in spoken discourse. That is by means of one explicit speech acts, we actually perform another implicit one. The work of direct and indirect speech acts is then we give expression to one of appropriateness conditions of the speech act we want to perform. The expression itself is an explicit speech act and has the illocutionary force of intended speech act. It “function as” the implicit speech act.

According to Yule⁸, there are some ways of performing of speech acts: Literal Act, Non Literal Act, Direct Act and Indirect Act.

1. Literal Act happens if the speaker means what he says in his utterances, which speaker conveys the same meaning with the meaning of the words is arranged.

Example “the singer has a good voice”

2. Non Literal Act is the contradiction of literal act where the speaker does not mean what he says, which the speaker do not convey the same meaning or opposite meaning of the words are arranged.

Example “you have good voice but you don’t have to sing”

3. Direct Act is when a speaker does not perform that act by means of performing any other act. So Direct speech act is mean that utterances spoken by speaker directly in accordance with the intent of speaker. So

⁸Yule, George. 1996 Pragmatik, diterjemahkan oleh Indah FajarWahyuni, Yogyakarta,56.

the statement will be conveyed by declarative sentence, question will be conveyed by interrogative sentence, instruction will be conveyed by instruction sentence.

Examples “give me money to buy sugar!”

4. Indirect Act happens when a speaker performs that act by means of performing another speech act. That means indirect speech act is meant to be, and he gives several hints as to how this might happen. Indirect is a widely used conversational strategy. People tend to use indirect speech acts mainly in connection with politeness since they thus diminish the unpleasant message contained in requests and orders for instance.

Example “do you know what time is it?”

In communicating, sometimes we find a speaker says an utterance to hearer, but the hearer cannot understand what a speaker intends to. It may be possible for a speaker to state something successfully but still fail as communication. The reason for that may be the hearer asleep, the hearer not know what the words mean or the hearer may not know the language. Thus, to be successful in communication, the hearer must identify what it is the speaker means to do (state, order, ask, report, promise, etc.).

D. Illocution

This section discusses about definition of illocution, the function of illocutionary acts, and types of illocution.

1. Definition of Illocution

Illocution is the act which is committed by producing an utterance. And the illocution is utterance with some kind of function in mind. It is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Illocutionary act is the act which is committed by producing an utterance. When there is an utterance, there is an action of someone's; by uttering a promise, a promise is made; by uttering a threat, a threat is made⁹.

According to Searle in the production of the sentence token is the illocutionary act and the minimal units of human communication are speech acts of a type called illocutionary¹⁰. The true significance of illocutionary act is shown when speech acts theory is located in broader social context. A correct account of illocutionary acts has repercussions for certain political questions. Illocutionary acts are characterized by reference to certain types of effects (or results, consequences, or upshot) that actions may have. There are a number of cases in which the utterance itself provides an indication of the intended illocutions. John Searle calls these indications IFIDs, illocutionary force indicating devices. IFIDs include performative verbs, word order, intonation, accent, certain adverbs, and the mode of the verb. IFID is present, the utterance is said to have an explicit illocution, in all other cases the utterance is said to have an implicit or indirect illocution.

Searle formulated five felicity conditions which illocutions must meet¹¹. The term of felicity conditions is still in use and it is not restricted

⁹Renkema, J, *Discourse studies ; an introductory text book* (John benjamins : Newyork, 1993),22.

¹⁰http://www.uqtr.ca/~vandervk/05_Searle_vanderveken. . (access in June 10th, 2016)

¹¹Renkema, J, *Discourse studies ; an introductory text book* (John benjamins : Newyork, 1993),23.

only to performatives anymore. Felicity conditions cover expected or appropriate circumstances for the performance of a speech act to be recognized as intended. He then, working on originally Searle's assumptions, proposes further classification of felicity conditions into five classes: general conditions, content conditions, preparatory conditions, sincerity conditions and essential conditions. According to Yule,¹² general conditions presuppose the participants' knowledge of the language being used and his non-playacting, content conditions concern the appropriate content of an utterance, preparatory conditions deal with differences of various illocutionary acts (e.g. those of promising or warning), sincerity conditions count with speaker's intention to carry out a certain act and essential conditions 'combine with a specification of what must be in the utterance content, the context, and the speaker's intentions, in order for a specific act to be appropriately (felicitously) performed'. In connection with felicity conditions as well, Austin later realizes that the category of performatives and constatives is not sufficient and thus, in an attempt to replace it by a general theory of speech acts, he 'isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something, and hence three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed' (the locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts).

Searle used felicity conditions to show that the successful exchange of speech acts is also bound by certain rules. In the term of form and

¹²Yule, George, Pragmatik, (diterjemahkan oleh Indah Fajar Wahyuni, Yogyakarta 1996), 50.

function, this means that a form can only acquire a valid function given certain conditions.

Illocutionary act is the act which is committed by producing an utterance. In Habermas's view¹³, an illocution is only successful when the claim validity is acknowledged by the addressee. According to Habermas, speaker claim that their illocutions are valid. In the case of the illocution have three types. Constantives with symbol aspect claim to validity is truth, expressives with a symptom aspect claim to validity is sincerity, and regulatives with a signal aspect claim to validity is legitimacy. According to Habermas, speakers claim that their illocutions are valid. In the case of the illocution predicting, the speaker claims that the statement will come true in the future. In the case of congratulating, the claim to validity is based on an expression of emotion on the part of the speaker, namely that the congratulations are sincere. In the case of ordering, the speaker bases the claim to validity on assumed authority to issue order. So illocution Habermas's view, an illocution is only successful when the claim to validity is acknowledged by addressee.

According to Austin¹⁴, an illocutionary act is an act (1) for the performance of which we must make it clear to some other person that the act is performed (Austin speaks of the 'securing of uptake'), and (2) the performance of which involves the production of what Austin calls 'conventional consequences' for example rights, commitments, or

¹³Renkema, J, *Discourse studies ; an introductory text book* (John benjamins : Newyork, 1993),25.

¹⁴Leech, G. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. London and New York: Longman Group 108.

obligations. For example, in order to successfully perform a promise, we must make clear to the audience that the promise occurs, and undertake an obligation to do the promised thing: hence promising is an illocutionary act in the present sense.

2. The Function of Illocutionary Acts

The Function of Illocutionary Acts Leech purposes the illocutionary acts based on its functions. It is according to how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness¹⁵. The form types of illocutionary acts functions are as follows:

- a. 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 instance, “I ask your cookies”.
- b. Convivial aims in compliance with the social purposes, for instance offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating. Such as, “Do you want these cookies?”
- c. Collaborative aims at ignoring the social purposes as like asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing. It is commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition. For instance, “I like this book”.
- d. Conflictive aims at conflicting against the social purposes. Such as threatening, accusing, and reprimanding. If you say again “I will say to your father”.

¹⁵Leech, G. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. London and New York: Longman Group. 104.

3. Types of Illocution

Austin divided performatives of the utterance into five categories; they are Verdictives, Commisive, Exercitive, Behatitives, and Expositives.

1. Verdictives, are typified by the giving of verdict, estimate, or judgment, as the name implies, by an arbitrator, an umpire, or a jury, but they need not to be final. It gives as finding as to something, such as a fact or value for different reason. For instance, "Father, I have been doing my homework and brother not yet".
2. Commisives, are typified by promising or undertaking and committing to do something, for example, "I will meet you at 6 pm".
3. Exercitives, are the exercising of power, rights or influences as in appointing, ordering, warning or advising, for instance "Open the door!"
4. Behatitives, have to do with such matters as apologizing, congratulating, blessing, cursing, or challenging. They refer to how the utterances fit into the course of an argument or conversation. For example, "I am sorry to hear that".
5. Expositives, are terms used to refer to how one makes utterances fit into an argument or exposition, answer, for instance, "I assume that your opinion is not true".

According to Leech, Searle's classification of illocution is based on some criteria; they are Directives, Commissive, Representatives, Expressive, and Declaratives¹⁶.

1. Directives used by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are intended to produce some effect through action by the hearer: requesting, ordering, questioning, advising, recommending, commanding, pleading, begging, entreating, daring, and suggesting.

For example: 'pick me up at 8'. Could you lend me a pen please!

Don't touch that.

2. Commissives commit the speaker to do something to some future action. They express what the speaker intendeds. Such as promising, offering, vowing, swearing, guaranteeing, and asking.

For example: 'I'll meet you at 6'. 'I'm going to get it right next time'.

'We will not do that'.

3. Representatives (or assertive) commit to the truth of proposition, It is the kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Such as affirming, believing, concluding, reporting, predicting, informing, and suggesting.

For example: 'she likes this shirt'.

'It is a warm sunny day'.

¹⁶Leech, G. 1983. *Principles of Pragmatics*. London and New York: Longman Group.105-106.

4. Expressives express an attitude about a state of affairs. They express psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker experience. Such as apologizing, thanking, welcoming, and greeting. For example:

‘I’m sorry to hear that’,

‘Thank you very much for your attention’.

5. Declaratives commits the speaker alters the external status or condition of an object or situation solely by making the utterances, such as resigning, baptizing, bidding, and marrying.

For example ‘I pronounce you husband and wife’.

‘We find the defendant guilty’

E. The Summary of The Novel

The story of novel entitle "*The Hound of The Baskervilles*" by Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is concerned with the mysterious death of Sir Charles Baskerville, and the possibility that the heir to his fortune might be the object of murder. The begins Dr. James Mortimer asks Sherlock Holmes to investigate the death of his friend, Sir Charles Baskerville. Sir Charles died at his Devonshire estate, Baskerville Hall, and Mortimer now fears for Sir Charles’s nephew and sole heir, Sir Henry Baskerville. The death was attributed to heart attack, but Mortimer is suspicious, because Sir Charles died with an expression of horror on his face, and Mortimer noticed “the footprints of gigantic hound” nearby. Baskerville family has supposedly been under a

curse since era English Civil War. Sir Charles believed in the curse and was apparently running away from something when he died. In this case Sherlock Holmes and Dr. Watson are investigated.

F. The Biography of The Novel Author

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, born in Edinburg, Scotland May 22, 1859 he is a famous mystery novels researcher and published many works and writings ranging from articles, novels, history books and poetry. The genres are fictive detective, fantasy, novel, history and non fictive. He created the character of Sherlock Holmes that inspired by Dr. Joseph Bell, one of his teachers. Artwork of Sherlock Holmes a detective novel that still we can enjoy from the various versions of his work apart from that there also released as a movie. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle got the title when he became a doctor participating in Africa war, and he got that title from the British government for his services and his courage.

G. Previous Studies

There are several studies concerning about issues in illocution such as, Akbar. The title is The Illocutionary Acts in The Slogan of Soft Drink Advertisement. The study discusses the types of speech acts used in internet advertising. The researcher found that the use of speech act is indirect and literal, but it was also found indirect speech acts and not

literal. So that consumer will be attracted by these ads¹⁷. The second is Kristina, The title is Illocutionary Speech Acts Essay on novel *Tanah Tabu* by AninditaS. Thayf. The results show that the speech act conversation in the novel has four types of *Tanah Tabu* illocutionary speech acts. There are (1) representative illocutionary speech act, (2) commissive illocutionary speech act, (3) the directive illocutionary speech act, (4) expressive illocutionary speech act. The researcher also found four functions of illocutionary acts; there are (1) competitive illocutionary acts function, (2) function fun illocutionary acts, (3) the function of illocutionary acts of cooperation, (4) the function of illocutionary acts contrary¹⁸.

The theory illocutionary acts, it can be concluded that the illocution plays an important role in a sentence or a conversation. Because illocution is not merely inform the content explicitly or implicitly from a speech, but it also reveals the power of illocution. Based on the theories above, the researcher explains that the research focuses on describing the reveal illocution in the novel and how they are performed in interrogatives sentences. The researcher use Searle theories to reveal the interrogative sentences on the novel. Because between two classifications above are based on Austin who classified the illocutionary force; whereas Searle's classification is based on varied criteria.

¹⁷ Akbar, The Illocutionary Acts In The Slogan Of Soft Drink. <http://repository.unand.ac.id/id/eprint/11158>. (access in June 15th, 2016)

¹⁸ Kristina tindak-tutur-ilokusi-dalam-novel-tanah-tabu-karya-anindita-s-thayf .<http://text.123dok.com/document/22837> (access in June 15th, 2016)