

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents about some related information topic of the recent study. It is intended to provide some theoretical concepts which could support this study. The discussion is presented under the following sub headings: (1) Discourse Analysis, (2) Speech Acts, (3) Reader's Forum of the Jakarta Post, (4) Theoretical Framework, and (5) Previous Studies

#### A. Discourse Analysis

Discourse is formal treatment of a subject in speech writing and also a unit of text used by linguistics for the analysis of linguistic phenomena that range over more than one sentence.

Brown and Yule state that discourse analysts approach to linguistic data differs from that of the formal linguist and lead to specialized use of certain terms because the analyst is investigating the use of language in context by a speaker or writer.<sup>8</sup>

Discourse analysis is, necessarily, the analysis of language in use. As such, it cannot be restricted to the description of linguistic forms are designed to serve in human affairs. While some linguists may concentrate on

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<sup>8</sup> Brown and Yule. *Discourse Analysis*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 27

determining the formal properties of a language, the discourse analyst is committed to an investigation of what that language use for.<sup>9</sup>

Meanwhile, Renkama explained that discourse study is the discipline devoted to the investigation.<sup>10</sup> In addition, discourse analysis covers an extremely wide range of activities from the narrowly focused investigation of how words such as „oh“ or „well“ are used in casual talk, to the study of dominant ideology in a culture as presented, for example, in its educational or political practices. When it is restricted to linguistics issues, discourse analysis focuses on the record (spoken or written) of the process by which a language is used in some context to express intention. In addition, discourse analysis is a general term for a number of approaches to analyzing written, spoken or signed language use.

The discourse analysis is describing what speakers and hearers are doing and not relationship with axis between one sentence or proposition and another. So, that discourse analysis is speakers and listeners are crucial of the utterance and the central of the object in speech and writing. The data studied in discourse analysis is always a fragment of discourse and the discourse analyst always has to decide where the fragment begins and ends.<sup>11</sup>

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<sup>9</sup> Brown and Yule. *Discourse Analysis*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983), 1

<sup>10</sup> Renkama. *Discourse Studies: An introductory text book*. (Amsterdam: John benjamins publishing company, 1993), 1

<sup>11</sup> Brown and Yule. *Op. cit.*, 69

## B. Speech Act

A speech act is considering ways in which we interpret the meaning of an utterance in terms of what the speaker intended to convey. It usually recognizes the type of “action” performed by a speaker with the utterance. There are several term speech acts to describe actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning, or informing. Speech act means the action performed by a speaker with an utterance.<sup>12</sup>

A speech act is actions performed via utterance. In English commonly is given more specific labels such as apologizing, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. There are several the actions performed by producing an utterance will consist of three different levels:

1. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression.
2. Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance.
3. Perlocutionary act is simply creating an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect.<sup>13</sup>

Austin and Searle argued that language is use to do things other than just refer to the truth or falseness or particular statement. Their work appeared at a time when logical positivism was the prevailing view in the philosophy of

<sup>12</sup> George Yule. *The Study of Language 4<sup>th</sup> Ed.* (Cambridge: Cambridge University. 2010). 133

<sup>13</sup> George Yule. *Op, cit.*, 48

language. The logical positivism view argued that language is always used to describe some fact or state of affairs and, unless statement can be tested for truth or falsity. Austin and Searle observed that there are many things that we say which cannot meet these kinds of truth conditions but which are, nevertheless, valid and which do things that go beyond their literal meaning. They argued that in the same way can performed physical acts, and also can perform by using language. In other words, Language used to give orders, to make request, to give warnings or to give advice.<sup>14</sup>

An utterance has a purpose. In order to achieve that purpose to be appropriate to that purpose, the lexical content of the utterance must be appropriate, the social situation in which it occurs must be appropriate the speaker or writer must be sincere in what the speaker's or writer's means, and the hearer's or reader's accept the utterance as having that purpose.<sup>15</sup>

Speech act is really the performance of several acts at once, distinguished by different aspect of the speaker's intention: there is the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, such as requesting or promising, and how one is trying affecting one's audience.

According to speech act theory, the primary units of meaning in the use and comprehension of language are not isolated propositions but rather speech acts of the type illocutionary acts. Speakers who make meaningful utterances of elementary sentences always relate propositional contents to the world with a certain illocutionary force. They mean to perform the context of

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<sup>14</sup>Brian Paltridge. *Discourse Analysis an Introduction*. (London: British Library. 2006). 55

<sup>15</sup>Kreidler Charles W. *Introduction English Semantic*. (Georgetown University Press. 1997). 183

their utterances elementary illocutionary acts such as assertions, questions, orders, declarations, and thanks.<sup>16</sup>

In addition, Kreidler speech acts differ in their purpose, whether they deal with real or potential facts, prospective, in the role of speaker or addressee in these facts, and of course in felicity conditions.<sup>17</sup>

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 the other words, such utterances have both a descriptive and an affective aspect. Accordingly, Austin called them *performatives* and he distinguished them from assertion, or statement making utterances which he called *constatives*.<sup>18</sup>

In speech act theory, the illocution is the focus of attention. John Searle formulated 4 felicity conditions which illocution must meet. These 4 conditions will be illustrated using the illocution “to promise”. They are the propositional content, the preparatory condition, the sincerity condition, and the essential condition.

The propositional content is the act which the speaker commits himself to must be a future act to be carried out by speaker himself. One

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<sup>16</sup>Daniel and Susumu. *Essays In Speech Act Theory*. (Odense University Press. 2001). 25

<sup>17</sup>Kreidler Charles W. *loc. cit.*

<sup>18</sup>Yan Huang. *Pragmatics*. (Oxford University Press Inc. 2005). 94-95

cannot make promise to someone else or promise to do something that has already been done.

The preparatory condition. This condition concerns those circumstances that are essential for the uptake of an illocution as the intended illocution. The promise must be advantages to the addressee; one cannot promise something that is solely disadvantages.

The sincerity condition is the speaker must honestly be willing to fulfill the promise. Even if he is not willing, he can be held to his promise.

The essential condition. These conditions have means among other things, that the speaker takes upon himself the responsibility of carrying out the act stated in the content of the promise.<sup>19</sup>

There are 4 felicity conditions for request. They are the propositional content, the preparatory condition, the sincerity conditions, and the essential condition.

The propositional content is the content must refer to a future, X, which is to be carried out by the addressee.

The preparatory conditions are the addressee is capable of executing X and the speaker believes that the addressee capable do it, and it is obvious to both conversational participants that the addressee will not perform the act without being asked.

The sincerity conditions is the speaker actually wants the addressee to do what had been requested.

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<sup>19</sup>Renkama. *Op, cit.*, 22-23

The essential condition is the utterance serves as an attempt to persuade to addressee to execute X.

Some utterances also will be perceived as order if certain conditions are in operation and known to be in operation by both the sender and receiver. If any one of these conditions is not fulfilled, the utterance will not function as an order. The felicity conditions for an order are the sender believes the action should be done, the receiver has the ability to do the action, the receiver has the obligation to do the action, and the sender has the right to tell the receiver to do action.<sup>20</sup>

Then, the felicity conditions for a command are the receiver is not doing the action at the time, the receiver has the obligation to do the action, the receiver has the ability to do the action, the sender has valid reason to command the receiver, and the sender outranks than the receiver.<sup>21</sup>

Speech act theory contributes to the study of discourse because speech act can provide insights into the requirements which the production of a form must meet to ensure that the illocution takes places. The illocution serves as pre-requisite for the achievement of the intended perlocution. And then, this theory can serve as a framework for indicating what is required in order to determine the relationship between form and function.

John Searle calls the utterance itself provides an indication of the intended illocutions "IFIDs", illocution force indicating devices. IFIDs include performative verb, word order, intonation, accent, certain adverbs,

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<sup>20</sup> Gut Cook. *Discourse* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989), 36

<sup>21</sup> Wardaugh. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 278

and the mode of verb. If IFIDs is present, the utterance is said to have an explicit illocution; in all other cases the utterances is said to have an implicit or indirect illocution. And, there are three kinds of form of illocutionary acts, they are:

1. Interrogative

Interrogative is the form of illocutionary act. It is used to ask a question. For example: Can anyone play it?

2. Imperative

Imperative is the form of illocutionary act. Form is used to give an order or make a request. For example: Please, Nick, sit down.

This is a polite restaurant.

3. Declarative

Declarative is a kind syntactic forms of illocutionary act which give information about something. Declarative form is used to make a statement. Declarations bring about a correspondence between the propositional content and the world. For example: Nick, I want you and Daisy both to see my house. I'd like to show here around.

### **C. Reader's Forum of the Jakarta Post**

Reader's forum is one of the columns in the Jakarta Post which contains some opinions and comments. The Jakarta Post has claimed itself as 'the largest English newspaper in Indonesia'. The data of this research was



obtained from The Jakarta Post online edition which serves both local and international audiences. Consequently, contributors to the readers' forum were Indonesians (who are not native speakers of English) since the local readers are Indonesians. Besides, the contributors were possibly foreigners who (stay or do not stay in Indonesia) are native speakers of English and interested in events held in Indonesia.

#### **D. Theoretical Framework**

A speech act is actions performed via utterance. In English commonly is given more specific labels such as apologizing, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. There are several the actions performed by producing an utterance will consist of three different levels:

1. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. A locutionary act is the performance of an utterance: the actual utterance and its ostensible meaning, comprising phonetic, phatic and rhetic acts corresponding to the verbal, syntactic and semantic aspect of any meaningful utterance. It is description of what speaker says. It is the act of using a referring expression and predicting expression.
2. Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. The utterance of the sentence with determinate sense and reference (as called utterance act). It is description of what speaker says.

It is the act of using a referring expressing and predicting expression. For instance "Mom, I am hungry". The referring expression is „I□.

3. Perlocutionary act is simply creating an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. Perlocutionary its actual effect on the hearer, it means of uttering the sentence that through locutionary acts illocutionary acts. such as persuading, convincing, scaring, enlightening, inspiring, or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something, whether intended or not .

Illocutionary act is called by The Act of Doing something. It is not only used for informing something, but also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered. Austin explained the performance of an act is the new and second sense as the performance of an 'illocutionary' act, i.e. performance of act in saying something as opposed to performed of an act of saying something.<sup>22</sup> An illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to fulfill, or the type of action the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance. It is an act accomplished in speaking.<sup>23</sup>

As discussion before illocutionary according to Renkama states that illocutionary acts has close relationship between utterance and act.<sup>24</sup> It means, when people say something to others, they also accomplish certain kind of act

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<sup>22</sup> Austin J.L. *How to do things with Words*. (Oxford: Theclarendon Press. 1962). 99

<sup>23</sup> Yan Huang. *Op. cit.*, 102

<sup>24</sup> Renkama. *Discourse Studies: An introductory text book*. (Amsterdam.: John Benjamins Publishing Company. 1993). 3

and concerned expression to them, for instance, when someone wants to drink, he thinks how to say it to other about a glass of water which includes asking for a glass water and ordering someone to drink a glass of water. In this case the speaker does not only do something to himself, but he also requires something to others.

From some theories about illocutionary act above, in this research the researcher choose Searle's theory to analysis utterances in reader's forum of the Jakarta Post. In speech act theory, the illocution is the focus of attention. Searle categories illocution act into five, they are:<sup>25</sup>

1. Assertives: the point purpose of the members of the assertive class to commit the speaker to something's being the case. Types of assertive act used by Searle they are informing, denying, stating, asserting, predicting, announcing, conjecturing, and disagreeing.
2. Directives: the illocutionary points of these consist in the fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. There are categories directive are ordering (asking for somebody to do something), commanding (commanding somebody to do thing), requesting (asking something politely), advising (giving advice or opinion to somebody about what she or he do) and recommending (suggesting or advising).
3. Commissive: those illocutionary acts whose point to commit the speaker to does some future action. This point is concerned with altering the world to match the words, but this time the point is to commit the

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<sup>25</sup> Yule, *Op, cit.*, 53-54

speaker/writer to acting and it necessarily involves intention. The example of this point are promising (stating something to do next, e.g. "I will come to your part this night"), threatening (stating an intention to punish or harm somebody, e.g. "I will kill you"), and offering (presenting something to be accepted or refused, e.g. "would you mind coming to my party to night"?).

4. Expressive: the illocutionary point of this class to express psychological, condition or feel. They express psychological states and can statements of pleasure, they can be caused by something the speaker/writer does or the hearer does, but they are about the speakers/writers expression. Such as thanking (expressing gratitude to somebody, e.g. "thank you very much"), apologizing (saying sorry to somebody, e.g. "I am sorry"), welcoming (greeting to somebody, e.g. "welcome to Surabaya"), congratulating (expressing success to somebody, e.g. "happy graduation brother"), pardoning (acting of forgiveness, e.g. "excuse me Sir"), and praising (expressing a praise).
5. Declaration: the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately. Paradigm examples are christening a baby, declaring peace, firing an employee, and excommunicating.

## E. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies for taken a reference before made a thesis such as:

Fima Riska Putri (2012) analyzed about speech act analysis on Steve Job's speech at Stanford University Commencement. She found certain utterances which have meaningful messages. She also shows the form of locutions of the speech and then that locution will be analyzed based on their social function of the utterance.<sup>26</sup>

Risky Aldiansyah (2014) who focused on an analysis of illocutionary acts on JokoWidodo's speeches. The aim of this study is to found the illocutionary acts in campaign and victory speech of JokoWidodo in Indonesia Presidential Election 2014. The data that found by the writer are 44. The most dominant category found in both speeches in assertive. He found 19 (43%) assertive 13 (30%) directive 1 (2%) commissive 10 (23%) expressive and 1 (2%) declarative.<sup>27</sup>

Siti Kholifah (2015) who focused on an analysis of illocutionary acts used in food advertisements in the internet media. The objective of this research is to know how illocutionary acts used in food advertisements in the internet media. In the food advertisements, the writer finds many kind of illocutionary acts which have meaningful message. There are 6 directives, 2

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<sup>26</sup> Fima Rizania Putri. *Speech Acts Analysis On Steve Jobs' Speech At Standford University Commencement.*, Unpublised Thesis (Kediri: English Department Faculty of Education State College For Islamic Studies(STAIN), 2012)

<sup>27</sup> Risky Aldiansyah, *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts on JokoWidodo's Speeches* (Thesis, Department of English Faculty of Cultural Studies University of Sumatera Utara Medan: 2014)

commisives, 1 representative, 1 declarative.<sup>28</sup> And also Annisa Dewi Widowati (2012) analyzed about speech acts of commands by the main character in the film *Elizabeth: The Golden Age*. She found that there are 63 utterances divided into direct commands and indirect commands.<sup>29</sup>

Habib Mustofah (2009) who focused on study of illocutionary act on Barac Obama inaugural speech, in his study, he describe about the types of illocutionary and the function of illocutionary in Barac Obama inaugural speech, he explain there are five kinds of illocutionary act used in Barac Obama inaugural speech, they are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Assertive act performed by Obama is informing, the most frequent directive act performed by Obama is recommending, the most frequent commissive act performed by Obama is promising, the most frequent expressive act performed by Obama is thanking, and the most frequent expressive is declaring.<sup>30</sup>

Based on the previous study above the researcher want to analyze what kinds of illocutionary act in reader's forum of the Jakarta post newspaper. This research focuses about what illocutionary act are found in reader's forum and what the utterances of the sentence.

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<sup>28</sup>SitiKholifah, *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Used in Food Advertisements in the Internet Media*. (Thesis, English Department Faculty of Education State Collage for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Kediri: 2015)

<sup>29</sup> Annisa Dewi Widowati. *A Pracmatic Analysis of Speech Acts of Commands by the Main Character in the Film Elizabeth: The Golden Age*. (Yogyakarta: English Education Department Faculty of Language and Art Yogyakarta State University Online (<http://eprints.uny.ac.id>), 2012), accessed on April 22, 2016

<sup>30</sup>HabibMustofah. *Illucotinary Act in Inaugural Barac Obama's Speech*. (Thesis UIN Malang Unpublished: 2009)