

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The writer is going to review some theories related to the study in this chapter. They are the theories of pragmatic, context, speech act, illocutionary act, and the review of related study.

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Pragmatics

The meaning of utterance in communication is discussed in pragmatic study. As Yule (1996: 3) states that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. This definition shows that meaning is important to be known or to be understood by everyone in doing communication. The communication will be success if the hearer (or reader) understands what the speaker (or writer) said.

Pragmatics not only focus on the sentence which uttered by the speaker or written by the writer. It also pay attention to how, when, where, who are the participants, and why an utterance stated. As Mey (2001: 5) states that pragmatics is interested in the process of producing language and in its producers, not only in the end-product, language.

From two statements above, the writer can grasp that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning which also considers the process of producing an utterance.

2. Context

Context has important role in interpreting an utterance or sentence. It is needed to understand the intended meaning of utterance. Leech (1983: 13) states that context is background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance. It means that context is situation or condition when the utterance produced. By understanding the situation or condition when the utterance produced, the hearer can guess or catch what the speaker means by his/her utterance.

The same utterance will have different meaning if the context of each utterance is different. Below the writer gives the example.

“Your hair is so long!”

- a. If the utterance above is delivered by a teacher to the students at school, it can be understood that the teacher commands them to cut their hair in order to obey the school's rule.
- b. In the different situation, if this utterance is delivered by a woman to her friend, it can be meant as a praising of having long hair.

From that example, it can be concluded that revealing the intended meaning only based on the speaker and the hearer is not enough. We also need to know the situation when the utterance produced. Hymes in Brown and Yule (1983: 38) states that there are nine components in exploring the intended meaning from the context, they are participants, topic, setting, channel, code, message-form, event, key, and purpose.

The first is participant. Participant can be divided into three subcategory; addresser, addressee, and audience. The addresser refer to a person who produces the utterance, the addressee refers to the hearer and the audience is the over hearer. Second is topic. The topic of conversation determines the choice of language. Some topics most likely discussed in a certain language rather than the others. Third is setting. It refers to the time and place in which the conversation occurs. Usually, formal and informal setting are viewed as the important factors to language choice. Such as between at house and at work place, the language which used would be different. Fourth is channel. It deals with how the interaction is maintained. Fifth is code. It code deals with what language, dialect or style is being used in the conversation. Message form, as the sixth component is also important feature of context. It deals with the form intended to transfer the message. Seventh component is event. It is the nature communicative event within which genre may be embedded. The eight features is key. Key involves the evaluation of a conversation, whether a sermon is good or confusing. The last is purpose. Purpose deals with intention of the participants in the conversation. Whether, the speaker wants to ask for something or giving an order.

3. Speech Act

Every utterance is performing actions or means of the speaker. As Yule (1996: 47) states that in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures and words,

they perform action via those utterances. From Yule's statement, it can be grasped that an utterance not only consists of grammatical structure and words, but also has actions or meaning.

Speech act is the actions performed via utterances. Austin (1962:94) states that speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act.

Austin differs the kind of speech act in three kinds, while Searle differs it into five kinds of speech act. Austin divides the kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In other sides, Searle divides the kind of speech acts into representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

The following are the explanation of kinds of speech act according to Austin. The kinds of speech act of Searle will be explained in the next point of this chapter.

a. Locutionary Act

A locutionary act is an act of how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. When the user uses his/her organ of speech to produce utterance, then, indirectly there is the locutionary act in his/her utterance. In other word, locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using his/her organ of speech to produce utterances. For example, "I promise to give you some money", the

moment when the utterance is being said by the speaker by using the organ of speech is called locutionary act.

b. Illocutionary Act

In every utterance, there must be a function in it. The function or meaning which is found in the utterance is called illocutionary act. For utterance, “I promise to give you some money”, the utterance is not only a statement, but also binds the speaker to what s/he has just said. This is because that utterance intention is the fact that the speaker will do something in the future or we can say, the speaker promising something. Therefore, the illocutionary act of an utterance above is the act of promising.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which the speaker said to the hearer. The example “I promise to give you some money”, the effect of that utterance can be a happy one. This is a result of the fact that the hearer really needs some money. But, it can also give the opposite effect to the hearer. If the hearer is a very rich person who does not need any money from the speaker, s/he (the hearer) may feel angry because of the utterance. The hearer will feel as if s/he is being mocked.

4. Types of Illocutionary Act

This study uses the speech acts theory from Searle. The categorization of the five types of speech acts (especially illocutionary acts) that Searle develops are as follows:

a. Representative

Representative is kinds of speech acts that state or express what the speaker believes to be the case or not (Searle in Yule, 1996: 53). It shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. The example of this type are agree, deny, affirm, allege, announce, believe, boast, complain, conclude, forecast, inform, insist, predict, report, state, and suggest. The following is the example:

“The sun rises in the east.”

That utterance shows a fact and general truth that the sun really rises in the east. This is an absolute fact which is trusted by everyone.

b. Directive

Directive is speech act that speakers use to get someone else to do something (Searle in Yule, 1996: 54). It is a condition when the speaker requests the hearer to carry out some actions or to bring out some states or affairs. Directive illocutionary act used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. This directive can make the hearer under an obligation. Verbs denoting members of this type are advise, ask, beg, bid, command, demand, forbid, order, recommend, and request. The following is the example of directive:

“Don’t be too noisy!”

That utterance contains a prohibition which can make the hearer silent.

This is usually done when someone/the speaker feels annoyed with the crowded made by the hearer or people around.

c. Commissive

Commissive is kind of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to do some in the future (Searle in Yule, 1996: 54).

Commissive express what the speaker’s intends. Including in this type is offer, promise, swear, threat, and volunteer. Below the example:

“I promise to give you some money.”

The utterance above shows a promise of the speaker to the addressee/hearer. It shows what the speaker has to do in the future.

d. Expressive

Expressive is speech acts that stated what the speaker feels (Searle in Yule, 1996: 53). It expresses the psychological states and can be statements 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’s experience. Apologize, appreciate, blame, commiserate, congratulate, mock, pardon, praise, thank, and welcome are the example of expressive. The example of it is below:

“I am sorry to hear that.”

The sentence above is an utterance that shows the empathy of the speaker to the condition of the hearer at that time. The speaker tries to

feel what the hearer feel. Therefore, the hearer will at least lose a bit of their tension.

e. Declarative

Declarative is kind of illocutionary acts that can changes world by the utterance which is produced. As Searle in Yule (1996:53) states that declarative is kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. The word „change“ which is intended here refers to any situation. It can be the changing of the status of a person or, the ownership of something. The verbs which belong to declaration are; adjourn, appoint, baptize, christen, declare, communicate, name, resign, sentence, and veto. Below is an example of declaration:

“I declare you husband and wife.”

The utterance above changes the status of those two people. The man becomes a husband and has right and responsibility to the woman. The woman also, she becomes a wife and has right and responsibility to the man.

5. Verbs of Illocutionary Act

Bellow the definition or meaning of verbs which belong to Illocutionary act according to Hornby (1995) in Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary:

a. Representative

- 1) Agree: to say yes; to say that one is willing to do something or for something to happen. The example is; He agreed to let me go (Hornby, 1995: 24).
- 2) Deny: to say that something is not true. The example is; she denied knowing anything about it (Hornby, 1995: 311).
- 3) Affirms: to state formally or confidently that something is true or correct. The example is; He affirmed that he was responsible (Hornby, 1995: 20).
- 4) Allege: to state something as a fact but without proof; to give as an argument or excuse. The example is; It is alleged that a number of unauthorized payments were made (Hornby, 1995: 30).
- 5) Announce: to make something known publicly. The example is; The director announced that she would resign (Hornby, 1995: 41).
- 6) Believe: to feel sure of the truth of something. The example is; She believed everything he told her (Hornby, 1995: 97).
- 7) Boast: to talk about one's own achievements, abilities, etc with too much pride and satisfaction. The example is; She boasted of her skill at chess (Hornby, 1995: 120).
- 8) Complain: to say that one is annoyed, unhappy or not satisfied. The example is; „I cannot see a thing,“ she complained (Hornby, 1995: 232).

- 9) Conclude: to reach a decision about what one believes as a result of reasoning. The example is; The jury concluded that she was guilty (Hornby, 1995: 237).
- 10) Forecast: to say in advance what is expected to happen; to predict something with the help of information. The example is; he forecasts that it will be rain tomorrow (Hornby, 1995: 461).
- 11) Inform: to give somebody facts or information about something; to tell somebody. The example is; We are pleased to inform you that you have been accepted for a place on our MBA course (Hornby, 1995: 611).
- 12) Insist: to demand something forcefully, not accepting a refusal. The example is; „You really must tell him!“ (Hornby, 1995: 617).
- 13) Predict: to say in advance that something will happen; to forecast something. The example is; She predict that the election result would be close (Hornby, 1995: 908).
- 14) Report: to give a spoken or written account of something heard, seen, done, studied, etc; to describe something; to announce something. The example is; The doctor reported the patient fit and well (Hornby, 1995: 993).
- 15) State: to express something in spoken or written words, especially carefully, fully and clearly. The example is; A police surgeon

stated that the man had died from wounds to the chest and head
(Hornby, 1995: 1165).

16) Suggest: to put something or somebody forward as an idea or a candidate to be considered; to propose something or somebody. The example is; There is something I want suggest to you (Hornby, 1995: 1195).

b. Directive

1) Advise: to give advice to somebody; to recommend something to somebody; to inform somebody officially. The example is; We were advised not to drink the water (Hornby, 1995: 18-19).

2) Ask: to request information by means of a question; to request permission to do something; to invite somebody. The example is; Where are you going? (Hornby, 1995: 59)

3) Beg: to ask for money, food, clothes, etc as a gift or as charity; to ask somebody for something in anxious or humble. The example is; May I beg a favor of you? (Hornby, 1995: 95)

4) Bid: to offer a price in order to buy something, especially at an auction. The example is; She bid \$500 for the painting (Hornby, 1995: 105).

5) Command: to tell somebody that they must to do something; to order. The example is; The officer commanded his men to fire (Hornby, 1995: 227)

- 6) Demand: to ask for something very strongly, or as if one has a right to do so. The example is; The worker are demanding better pay (Hornby, 1995: 309).
- 7) Forbid: to order somebody not to do something, make something difficult or impossible; to prevent or not to allow something. The example is; He was forbidden to talk to her (Hornby, 1995: 460).
- 8) Order: to give an order, to request somebody or something. The example is; „Sit down!“ she ordered (Hornby, 1995: 816).
- 9) Recommend: to praise somebody or something and say that they are suitable for a purpose; to speak favorably of somebody or something, to suggest a course of action. The example is; The hotel is highly recommended for its excellent facilities (Hornby, 1995: 974).
- 10) Request: to ask politely for something. The example is; He requested a loan from the bank (Hornby, 1995: 996).

c. Commissive

- 1) Offer: to put forward something to be considered, so it can then be either accepted or refused; to present something. The example is; I have been offered a job in Japan (Hornby, 1995: 803).
- 2) Promise: to make a promise to somebody; to tell somebody that one will definitely give or do or not do something. The example is; He promised to give me money (Hornby, 1995: 927).

- 3) Swear: to use offensive words, especially when angry, to say or promise something very seriously or solemnly. The example is; I have never seen him before, I swear it (Hornby, 1995: 1206).
- 4) Volunteer: to offer to do or give something without being forced, to suggest something without being asked. The example is She volunteered her services for the summer fair (Hornby, 1995: 1333).
- 5) Vow: to swear, promise or declare something solemnly; to make a vow about something. The example is; They vowed revenge (Hornby, 1995: 1334).

d. Expressive

- 1) Apologize: to say one is sorry, especially for having done something wrong. The example is; There is no need to apologize (Hornby, 1995: 46).
- 2) Appreciate: to recognize and enjoy to good qualities of something; to recognize or show awareness of somebody's good qualities; to understand something and show consideration or sympathy. The example is; I appreciate that you may have prior commitments (Hornby, 1995: 49).
- 3) Blame; to consider or say that somebody is responsible for something bad. The example is; I don't blame you (Hornby, 1995: 111).

- 4) Commiserate: to feel or say that one feels sympathy. The example is; I commiserated with her on the death of her pet dog (Hornby, 1995: 228).
- 5) Congratulate: to tell somebody that one is pleased about their good luck or achievement. The example is; I congratulate you on having done on excellent job (Hornby, 1995: 242).
- 6) Mock: to laugh at somebody/something in an unkind way; to make somebody seem ridiculous. The example is; The heavy steel doors seemed to mock our attempts to open them (Hornby, 1995: 749).
- 7) Pardon: to forgive or excuse somebody for something. The example is; He begged her to pardon him for his rudeness (Hornby, 1995: 841).
- 8) Praise: to express approval or admiration for somebody or something. The example is; He praised her for all her hard work (Hornby, 1995: 906).
- 9) Thank: to express gratitude to somebody. The example is; We thanked them for all their help (Hornby, 1995: 1235).
- 10) Welcome: to great somebody's arriving in a place; to be glad to have something; to receive something with pleasure or satisfaction. The example is; The changes were welcomed by everybody (Hornby, 1995: 1352).

e. Declaration

- 1) Adourn: to stop a meeting, etc for a period of time. The example is; The trial was adjourned for a week/until the following week (Hornby, 1995: 15).
- 2) Appoint: to choose somebody for a job or position of responsibility. The example is; He was appointed to the vacant post (Hornby, 1995: 48).
- 3) Baptize: to give baptism to somebody. The example is; She was baptized Mary (Hornby, 1995: 81).
- 4) Christen: to give a name to somebody or something. The example is; Because of his tough policies he has been christened „the Man of Iron“ by the popular press (Hornby, 1995: 196).
- 5) Declare: to announce something formally or officially; to make something known clearly. The example is; They declared him (to be) the winner (Hornby, 1995: 302).
- 6) Communicate: to make something known; to exchange information, news, ideas, etc with somebody. The example is; This poem communicates the author“ s despair (Hornby, 1995: 229).
- 7) Name: to give a name to somebody or something; to state something exactly; to specify something. The example is; Police have named a man they would like to question (Hornby, 1995: 772).

- 8) Resign: to give up one's job, position, etc. the example is; I resigned (my post) as chairman (Hornby, 1995: 998).
- 9) Sentence: to state that somebody is to have a certain punishment. The example is; The ringleaders were sentenced to be shot by a firing squad (Hornby, 1995: 1071).
- 10) Veto: to use one's right to reject or forbid something. The example is; The President vetoed the tax cuts (Hornby, 1995: 1326).