

CHAPTER II

RELATED AND REVIEW LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the literature related to the research including: speech act; locutionary act, illocution act, and perlocutionary act; type of illocutionary act; representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative, and function of illocutionary.

A. Speech Acts

Speech act theory is speech act theory which is a fundamental theory in communication theory (Searle, 1980). Speech act theory focuses on human speech. As described by John Searle, speech acts are complex structures that can be broken down into three main components (actions): Locutionary acts: Physical utterances made by speakers. Illocutionary act: The meaning intended by the speaker, namely the illocutionary point. Perlocutionary act: Action resulting from locution (physical or cognitive).

Speech theory begins with the assumption that the minimum part of human communication is not sentences or expressions but the display of certain types of actions such as making statements, asking questions, arguing, thinking, apologizing and congratulating the speaker, when our mothers smooth out sentences or phrases. However, the action itself should not be confused with other sentences or expressions uttered in each publication. Anhe and Keep also say that speech theory is a branch of communication theory. Renkema (1993) said that space act theory in language is seen as a form of action 'speech is everything that is utterance which is a short action' from (Searle, 1969) from the explanation above speech is a type of action displayed by a speaker by uttering a sentence. According to Stubbs (1983), according to Austin's theory of speech acts, speech acts are actions that are particularly closely related to connected discourse analysis. speech act theory found theory did not find appropriate

terminology to label the types of speech acts in the library, so they created it.

Austin was the first philosopher on speech acts to use the terms 'constative' and 'performative'. The significant difference among performatives and constants is that only constants can be true and false. Performative is used to carry out actions, and it makes no sense to ask about their condition. For example, when A says "I am committed to stay here" then it doesn't make sense for B to say That's not true. In other words, A shows the action of promising but B says I don't believe you. However, this actually questions A's good intentions. performative utterances may be inadequate in various ways but they cannot be untrue. This test will differentiate the constant I'm sorry and the performative I'm sorry. someone can say I'm sorry without feeling sorry at all. However, saying I'm sorry itself means apologizing. Of course we can also use sorry sentences to carry out the act of apologizing. (Stubbs, 1983).

Consider how speech acts correlate with everyday people; in this case humans act as autonomous agents, because they are able to integrate with artificial agents. It is acceptable if artificial agents use the same basic principles as humans.

Speech act theory concerns the pragmatics of human language, namely how language is actually used by humans in our daily lives. Since humans are also autonomous agents, and must be able to communicate with artificial agents, it is reasonable to assume that artificial agents communicate using the same basic principles as humans.

According to J.R. Searle, speech acts are a part of pragmatic discussions that relate to what is contained in a particular sentence and utterance. Speaking a language is carrying out speech acts, actions such as making statements, giving orders, asking questions, making promises, and so on. In other words, we can do something with speech.

Autonomous agents typically communicate to perform actions, for example. By uttering a request, the speaker is undertaking a (deliberate) action to obtain a reply message from the receiving agent (or at least the speaking agent is trying to get the speaker to reply). There are three types of speech acts carried out by a speaker, namely locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

1. Locutionary Act

According to Raimer (2010), locutionary acts are movements made by characters in conveying dialogue. The basis for creating articulation of the meaning of an utterance is the locutionary act. It discusses dictionary definitions of words or sentences as well as syntactic principles. Renkeme (1993) said that the act of physically creating speech is known as a locutionary act. Example: I said to my sister who was going to the mall to shop, "The mall will close in ten minutes", reported in a way that is described with a direct quote. I did a locution saying the mall would close in ten minutes for my sister.

2. Illocutionary act

An illocutionary act is an action carried out in saying something. If an utterance aims to do something, this is what in pragmatic terms is often called an illocutionary act, namely the act of doing something. Illocutionary acts can be classified into illocutionary acts if we pay attention to the situation and context of the utterance. Theories of this type of illocutionary act generally use theories taken from the theories of Austin and Searle, both of which argue that language is something humans use to achieve various goals. According to Wardhaugh (1986), Austin focuses on how the speaker realizes his intentions in speaking, while Searle focuses on how the audience responds to his words.

Speech that has a specific purpose is called an illocutionary act. Speakers use their words to convey messages, offers, or explanations to

achieve their communication goals. This is sometimes referred to as the illocutionary force of speech (Yule, 1996). For example; conversation between Dona and Dini. Dona said "The mall will close in ten minutes" Dini answered "really?". This example shows that I want Dini not to go to the mall. By saying so, I perform an illocutionary act: making a request (Stubbs, 1983)

3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary acts focus on the effect of persuading the audience to do what the speaker says (Raimer, 2010). A speaker only engages in perlocutionary behavior when what they say influences the emotions, thoughts, or actions of the audience or other people (Stubbs: 1983). Renkema (1993) explains that perlocutionary acts are the production of locutionary and illocutionary effects of the mind. For example, if an older sister says to her older brother in seven minutes, 'come on audry', we will be late for school. The illocutionary act may be contentious, but the perlocutionary act may be annoying.

B. Types of illocutionary acts

To analyze illocutionary acts, Searle categorized illocutionary acts into five categories, namely representative/assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

1. Representative

This means binding the speaker (in varying degrees) to something, to the truth of the proposition expressed. Yule (1996) states that assertiveness is a speech act that states what the speaker believes is true or not. By using assertive words the speaker makes his words conform to the world (beliefs). In assertive speech, the speaker conveys the

listener's belief that a proposition is true. Examples of assertive words are asserting, suggesting, boasting, complain, reporting, concluding and so on.

For example, "The day was bright and warm", the speaker explains his opinion that the day is warm and sunny according to his beliefs even though it may be a sunny and hot day. In using assertive words, speakers make their words fit the world. This example depicts the speaker representing the world as he believes it to be.

2. Directive

It is used to get other people to do something. They express what the speaker wants. It intends to produce some effect through action on the listener. By saying a directive, the speaker tries to get the listener to do something. By ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, recommending and so on, the speaker tries to get the listener to take an action.

The following is an example from Yule (1996:54); "Give me a cup of coffee and make it black." This example shows directions to the listener to do what the speaker says, namely make a cup of coffee and make it black. This speech act is an effort to direct the listener to the speaker's goals.

3. Commissive

It is an action that commits the speaker to an action in the future. By saying the commissive, the speaker commits to a future action. It expresses the speaker's intention to do something. For example promising, offering, threatening, and so on. Searle as quoted in Yule (1996) assumes that commissives are a type of speech act that speakers use to swear to themselves to do something in the future.

For example, "I promise I will be on time." From that sentence, the speaker has committed himself to arrive on time (future action). The speaker promises to make the world fit his (speaker's) words by using the commissive.

4. Expressive

Used to express the speaker's attitude or psychological state such as joy, sorrow, and likes or dislikes. Speakers of a language often express their feelings to their listeners when speaking. By doing this, the speaker has carried out an expressive action. In this type of speech act, in informing an expressive act, the speaker tells what he feels, thereby making the world conform to the world of feelings (Yule, 1996). This speech act expresses the inner state of the speaker who says nothing about the world. There are several examples of expressive acts: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, pardoning, etc.

For example, "Thank you very much for coming." From this speech, the speaker reveals his psychological state to future listeners. By looking at this example we know that the speaker expresses his psychological state of gratitude.

5. Declarative

This is a type of illocutionary act that can change the resulting utterance. When the speaker makes a statement, his words bring a new situation. It could be a change in a person's status or ownership of something. The verbs included in the declaration are; pointing, declaring, naming, resigning etc.

For example, the priest says: "Now I am done." From this narrative, the speaker changed the condition that s(he) resign from the job. Declarations are carried out by someone who has the authority to do so within an institutional framework (institutional act).

C. Function of Illocutionary Act

According to Leech (1983) the most general level of illocutionary classified into four types as follow:

1. Competitive means illocutionary that competing with the social purpose contains ordering, asking, demanding, and begging.
2. Convivial means illocutionary that is incompatible with the social purpose of offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating.
3. Collaborative means illocutionary that is ignoring the social purpose contains of asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing,
4. Conflictive means illocutionary that against the social purpose contains of threatening, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding.

D. Direct Speech act

Direct speech acts are actions when the speaker delivers speech without the intention of showing another speech act. When there is no relationship between structure and function that direct speech acts occur. Searle (in Paolo, 1983:26) states that the syntactic form of an utterance reflects the direct illocution Act. The example of direct illocutionary act; 1) The utterance 'it's burning' has syntactic form declarative followed by direct illocution act stating. 2) The utterance 'what will you do' has syntactic form interrogative followed by direct illocution asking. 3) The utterance 'give some food' has syntactic imperative followed by direct illocution act ordering.

E. Indirect Speech Act

Based on Searle (in Paolo:27) The opposite of direct speech acts, indirect follow-ups are speech acts when the speaker has the aim of showing another speech act. consist of an indirect relationship between a structure and a function. indirect speech acts as something a utterance has a form normally associated with a statement. The example of indirect speech acts is the utterance 'you left the lamp on' . In this case this sentence is spoken

to someone in condition the room is empty, that would be understood to have made not a statement, but a request, this case requesting, indirectly that the person turn off the light (Yule, 1989).

Searle formulates the problem of primary performatives as one of playing out how and when we commit it on moods declarative, interrogative and imperative to realize the communicative functions statement, question and directive. there are six categories should be realize by audience when speaker says;

1. Sentence concerning audience ability; 'can you pick me up?'
2. Sentence concerning audience future action; 'are you going to pick me up?'
3. Sentence concerning audience desire or willingness; 'would you main to pick me up, it will be helpful if you can pick me up'
4. Sentence concerning reason for action; 'i don't think i can go home'
5. Sentence embedding either one of the above or an explicit performative; can you ask to pick me up.

In the example above the speaker makes indirect directives in many ways. in case you pick them up indirectly.

F. The Return of the Natives

The Return Of The Native is Thomas Hardy's sixth published novel in 1878. The novel is set on Egdon Heath, a fictional barren land in Wessex in southwestern England. The native of the title is Clym Yeobright, who has returned to the area to become a schoolmaster after a successful but, in his opinion, shallow career as a jeweler in Paris. In contrast to Thomasin's husband Damon Wildeve and Clym's wife Eustacia Vye, who yearn for the thrills of city living, he and his cousin Thomasin represent the traditional way of life. Feeling let down by Clym's decision to stay on the heath, Eustacia, driven by love, decides to resume her relationship with the careless Wildeve. Following a string of odd events, Eustacia concludes that she is to blame for Clym's mother's passing. Eustacia, believing she is destined to

inflict suffering on others, runs away and drowns (intentionally or accidentally). While trying to save her, Weldeve drowns.