

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

In analyzing the data, it needs theories. Therefore, in this chapter explain about the theories of this thesis.

A. Discourse Analysis

According to Jan Renkema, a discourse study is the discipline devoted to the investigation of the relationship between form and function.¹¹ Some of the most interesting questions arise in connection with the language is “used” rather than what its components are.¹² So, the aim of this study is to provide an explanatory description of systematic differences in form and function and the relation between them.

That means discourse is not only a study of components of language, whether the language is grammatical or not, but how the people use the language. Sometimes people interact ungrammatically, and it can be understood. And discourse here, discuss more than the component of language and grammar or ungrammatical, it is more than it. Because language has many functions, we have to be able to use language that is appropriate with the function of it. Language and discourse cannot be separated. It has been explained in the previous that language is a tool for communication. And

¹¹Jan Renkema. *Discourse studies an introduction text book*(Amsterdam John Benjamins: 1993),08

¹²George Yule. *The Study Of Language: An Introduction*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1985),104

discourse is the study of the relationship between form and function in the language. Both are used in communication.

Discourse analysis study is the manner in which the content of any subject is organized and given linguistic expression. The aim is to reveal the processes by which a piece of language is interpreted as discourse. Discourse analysis is part of the growing interest that linguistics is showing in the communicative properties of language and the functioning of language in social context.¹³

Every language sign, including discourse as a composition of language sign, has three aspects. Discourse is a symbol because it refers to reality. One manner in which this takes place is through propositions about the topics. Discourse is a symptom because a speaker or writer is trying to express something through it. Discourse is never produced without a goal. Discourse as a signal because listeners or readers are expected to do something with it. Discourse always has certain effects. Discourse always functions between speaker and listener or between writer and reader. So, discourse analysis consists of content analysis, form and structure. Depend on the context of discourse, which related.

The term discourse analysis is used mainly occurring connected spoken or written. Discourse must instead be organized in some coherent way that makes sense in the context of an interaction. Thus, one important aspect of

¹³LiemBoeyKiat. *An Introduction to linguistics for the language teacher*.(Singapore, 1997),117-118

discourse analysis is that texts are regarded as wholes, beyond the level of the grammatical sentence.

Another important principle of discourse analysis is that language is always studied in its social context. In speaking, someone can use the facial expressions, gestures, timing and volume of voice to convey the variety meanings and emotions. But in written genres, must be expressively, expressions must be conveyed through punctuation, special fonts and so on.

B. Speech Acts

Communication cannot be separated from speech acts even in literary works like novel. Speech acts also relate to novel as one form of literary works to show the application of figure of speech that an author uses in his or her novel.

Speech acts refer to utterances which perform various functions in social life or communication with each other, such as greeting, complaining, and so on.¹⁴ It means that speech acts are expressions or utterances used in daily communication. Studying speech acts is important since all kinds of communications involve linguistic acts. Linguistic communication here is seen as the production of the symbol or word or sentence to perform speech acts in daily communication.¹⁵

¹⁴Paul Baker and SibonileElece, *Key Terms in Discourse Analysis* (London: Continuum International Publishing Group, 2011),138

¹⁵John R. Searle, *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* (Oxford: Alden Press, 1969),16

The most well-known theory regarding the study of speech acts is speech act theory developed by J.L. Austin and then further elaborated by his student John R. Searle. Based on speech act theory, words are related to actions performed by people when they speak or communicate. It focuses on what people are doing when they use language in communication or even in written texts like novel. Language is speech act theory is seen as the part of acting or performing something in daily communication. Speech acts have social function in communication. Specifically, and to begin with, we shall turn our attention to the speech act, since we need to show relationships between communicative events (or speech events or discourse) and speech acts which are realized through utterances.¹⁶

The divisions of utterances are further distinguished into three kinds of action by Austin. The divisions are stated locution, illocution and perlocution.

Locution. Locution is the basic act of speaking that refers to the physical act of producing an utterance or expression. It refers to the mere act of saying something.

Illocution. Illocution (illocutionary act) refers to the speaker's intention or act of producing an utterance. It is the focus of the attention in an utterance made by speaker or even an author of a novel.

Perlocution. Perlocution refers to the effect or influence produced in an utterance by the speaker through locution and illocution. It means that what the speaker says or the author writes causes something to happen.

¹⁶Roger T. Bell, *Translation and Translating: Theory and Practice (Applied Linguistics and Language Study)* (London: Longman Group UK Limited, 1993), 173

One of Austin's students, John Searle, he classified five types of speech acts. The following are the classifications by Searle in Mey like as representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.¹⁷

Representative is type of speech acts describes events in the world. It commits the speaker to something being the case and includes the acts of claiming, reporting, suggesting, swearing, boasting, concluding and putting forward. For example, the earth is flat. It means that the speaker asserts that he/she believes that the earth is flat.

Directive is refers to acts in which the speaker tries to make addressee do something. Directive includes the acts of asking, ordering, requesting, begging, inviting, advising and command. For example, would you make me a cup of tea? It means that in saying an interrogative sentence, the speaker has an intention to perform a request that has a function to get the hearer to do something that the speaker wants, requests someone to make him/her a cup of tea. The speaker does not expect the hearer to answer the question with 'yes' or 'no', but the action of making him/her a cup of tea.

Commissives is the act of the speaker in the future. It means that the speaker performs an act or does something in the near future. Acts including in commissive are promising, threatening, offering, making promise, planning, vowing, betting and opposing. For example, we'll be right back. It means that the speaker promise to hearer will be right back.

¹⁷Jacob. L. Mey. *Pragmatics an Introduction*. (USA: Blackwell Publisher. 1993), 163

Expressive is refers to what the speaker expresses (feelings and attitudes) toward something. This type of speech acts includes the acts of apologizing, complaining, thanking, welcoming, congratulating, boasting, alleging, addressing, mocking, and deploring. For example, congratulation! It means that the speaker used it to congratulate someone.

Declarative is refers to the change state of affairs in the world in an immediate way. It includes acts of marrying (wedding ceremony), declaring war, firing from employment, excommunicating and christening. For example, boss: "You're fired". It means that the speaker can be used it to perform the act of ending the employment and example.

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 the speaker himself. One 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.¹⁸

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 condition are the addressee is capable of executing X and the speaker believes that the addressee is 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.

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

¹⁸Jan Renkema. *Discourse Studies: An Introductory Text bok*, 22-23

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.¹⁹

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.²⁰

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 prerequisite 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", illocutionary force indicating devices. IFIDs include performative verbs, word order, intonation, accent, certain adverbs, and the mode of the verb. If IFIDs 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. And, there are three kinds of form of illocutionary acts, they are:

¹⁹Gut Cook. *Discourse* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1989), 36

²⁰Wardough. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 278

1. Interrogative

Interrogative is the form of illocutionary act. It is used to ask a question. For example: And my sister asked "How long was it on the air?"

2. Imperative

Imperative is the form of illocutionary act. Form is used to give an order or make a request. For example: I feel very ashamed.

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: "Hey, you're in my shop class!" he's very friendly person.

C. Novel

Among the form of imaginative literature in our language, the novel has long been the favorite of both writers and readers for more than two hundred years, only the lyric poem has revealed the novel in attracting our standing practitioners. Novel is the emotional expression from the writer, which is written into a form of story. The writer ideas are gotten from the illustration of live in the society.

According Oxford English Dictionary, novel is fictions prose narrative or tale of considerable length in which character and actions representative of

the real life of the past or present time are portrayed in a plot of more or less complexity. The novel is fictions where it depicts imaginary characters and situations. Even though its character and actions are imaginary, they are in some sense representative of life, as the dictionary definition has, although fictional they bear an important resemblance to the real.

The novel is in prose than verse, although novel can include very poetic element so far their language is concerned. Moreover, the novel is narrative, in other word, it is in some senses telling rather than acting and this distinguishes. It is an important sense from the drama. The novel has characters, action and plot. It involves people who do things in a total context, ruled over by some shorts of connective logic. Chronology because an effect or whatever there is. In most novels connection between these three elements such that they form some of short unity.

Novel has special characteristic that is superiority. It is ability to serve the complex problems fully to create a world that look like the real life. It means that time reading the novel become all easier at once more difficult than reading short story. Novel is easier because it does not demand the readers to understand. The complex problem is a little shape and time, in the contrary, it is more difficult because from the writing form in his big scale and it contains the organizations unit, which is bigger than short story.²¹

²¹BurhanNurgiyanto, *TeoriPengkajianFiksi*, (Yogyakarta, Gajah Mada University Press, 2002),11

D. The Perks of Being Wallflower

The Perks of Being Wallflower is a novel written by Stephen Chbosky. This novel published on February 1, 1999 by Pocket Books and one of his best novels. This novel tells about an introverted adult known as Charlie, who describes his experiences in a series of letters to an anonymous stranger. Set in the early 1990s, the novel follows Charlie through his freshman year of high school in a Pittsburgh suburb. Intelligent beyond his years, he is an unconventional thinker; as the story begins, the reader learns that Charlie is also shy and unpopular. This novel is suitable for adults. Because a series of letters from Charlie to an anonymous character, and this story feels intimate and is like Charlie is talking to you. And we will know how a boy conveys his feeling.

E. Theoretical Framework

From some theories about illocutionary act above, in this research the researcher chooses Searle's theory to analyse utterances in the novel *The Perks of Being a Wallflower*. In speech act theory, the illocution is the focus of attention. Searle categorises illocutionary acts into 5, they are:

Representative is a type of speech act that describes events in the world. Representative is a belief that is expressed.²² It means the speaker is the source of utterance so that the hearer knows about what he means. It commits the speaker to something being the case and includes the acts of asserting,

²²<https://sites.google.com/a/sheffield.ac.uk/all-about-linguistics/branches/pragmatics/example-research-speech-act-theory>, accessed on July 9, 2015

indicating, admitting, informing, describing, and swearing. For example, Incidentally, Sam has brown hair and very very pretty green eyes. It means that the speaker describes about Sam who has brown hair and very pretty green eyes.

Directive is speech acts which cause the hearer to take a particular action.²³ Directive includes the acts of begging, asking, advising, requesting, suggesting, and acceding. For example, Charlie, I would like to you to drive the rest of the way to my mother's house. It means that the speaker suggests to the hearer so that drive him to the rest of the way to his mother's house.

Commissive is the act of the speaker in the future. It means that the speaker performs an act or does something in the near future. Commissives the speaker commits themselves to performing an action they have to then carry out. Acts including in commissive are hoping, promising, and wishing. For example, I spent all night working on it, and I hope Patrick likes it as much as I do. It means that the speaker hopes to Patrick likes as much as he does about his gift.

Expressive is a psychological state is expressed which has an impact on the listener or speaker. Expressive is speech acts that express the speaker's attitudes and emotions towards the proposition. This type of speech acts includes the acts of regretting, apologizing, thanking, and congratulating. For example, so, he said "thanks" and hugged me again. It means that the hearer

²³https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech_act, accessed on July 9, 2015

receives thank from the speaker. And the hearer also gets hug from the speaker.

Declarative is a statement to bring something about in the world. It means that the speaker wants to change something which can influence to the world. It includes acts of deciding, declaring, and forbidding. For example, I will call people by different names or generic names because I don't want you to find me. It means that the speaker decides to call people by different name so that the hearer cannot find the speaker.

F. Previous Studies

Several students on other university also did research related to speech acts. For instance, Jati Handayani (2012) analyzed about speech act in "body of lies. Because of there are many cultures in this film, such as American, Jordanian, and Iraqis cultures. She found are 20 expressions according to type of speech act in three categories. First, directness consists of two parts. They are direct speech act and indirect speech act. Second, literalness is divided into two parts. They are literal speech act and non literal speech act. Third, directness and literalness. The points are divided into four parts. They are direct and literal speech act, indirect and literal speech act, indirect and non literal speech act, and indirect and non literal speech act. And there are 47 expressions according to Searle's categories of illocutionary acts into five categories.

Fima Rizania Putri (2012) analyzed about speech act analysis on Steve Jobs' 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 locutions will be analyzed based on their social function of the utterances.

Astin Nuffika Rois (2012) analyzed about speech acts in the main character in Ryan Flecks' *Half Nelson*. She found that declarative part is most dominant in Dan's conversation. 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.

Lidya Oktoberia (2012) analyzed about directive speech acts used in *Harry Potter-The Deathly Hallow* and *Bride Wars* Movie Script. She found 97 utterances in *Harry Potter-The Deathly Hallow* film used by characters. They are included into request type, suggestion type, command type, and order type. And command type is the most used in *Harry Potter-The Deathly Hallow* film. Meanwhile, there are 86 utterances used by characters in *Bride Wars* movie. They are included into request type, suggestion type, command types, and order type. And request type of directive speech act is mostly used by characters in *Bride Wars* film.

This study concerns with one part of speech acts is illocutionary act. The writer chooses a novel because in common public, many people like to

read an adult novel and *The Perks of Being a Wallflower* include in adult novel which give inspiration for the reader.