

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researcher provides several points to convey the literature review of this research. It consists of pragmatic, speech act, covid-19 and previous study.

2.1 Pragmatics

As stated by Levinson (1983) cited by Farah in 2019, pragmatics is another bough of linguistics that is concerned with meaning. He proposes that pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that is oriented in the structure of a language. While Crystal (1997) as cited by Silalahi in 2016 said that pragmatics is the study of language from the point of view of users, especially of the choices they make, the constraints they encounter in using language in social interaction and the effects their use of language has on other participants in the act of communication. Speaker could say some utterance which is then interpreted by the hearer. The interpretation involves the particular context which also affected the last action of the hearer. However, the speaker must consider what to say, what the condition and how to say to produce the hearer's good perception, and good result in communication. Beside it, misunderstanding between speaker and listener must be avoided.

According to Silalahi (2016), Pragmatics deals with utterances, by which we will mean specific events, the intentional acts of speakers at times and places, typically involving language. This definition emphasizes

that pragmatics can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meanings in situations. It can be concluded that it is about absolute roles that context and language users (speaker and hear) play. Leech (1983) as cited by Silalahi in 2016, the famous study in pragmatics which is influential works in its area is speech act. He said speech act is an act that the speaker's performance when making an utterance. However, Yule (1996) defined that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, it means that the writers explained in the introduction. Second is the study of contextual meaning, this type of the study definitely relates to the interpretation of what intends a particular context and how the context gets effect what is said. Third is the study of how more gets communicated than is said, this type of the study explores how a get deal of what unsaid is known as part of what is delivered. Fourth is the study of the expression of relative distance, this type of the study assumes of how close or distant the receiver is speaker determine how much need to be said. Therefore, humans always do actions in producing of the utterance and it having certain functions.

Pragmatics as study of meaning (Paltridge, 2012; Yan Huang, 2014). Paltridge (2012) suggests that pragmatics a study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking and writing that includes not only social situation and textual context but also background knowledge context; that is what people know about each other. However, Yan Huang (2014) asserts that pragmatic as a systematic study of meaning

by virtue of, or dependent on, the use of language. In addition, he said that the central topics of inquiry include implicature, presupposition, speech act, deixis, and reference. There are six principles or scopes of pragmatics according to Yule (1996) as follows: deixis, presupposition, cooperative principle, implicature, speech acts, and politeness. Thus, pragmatics is the study of the speaker (or the writer) intention to denote a message by words, phrases, or sentences). On the other hand, the listeners then attempt to infer the speaker's intended communicative goal, working backward from the form of the utterance (Goodman & Frank, 2016). Thus communication goal has been influential.

According to Lestari (2017), teaching pragmatics is very important for language learners to keep updated with the pragmatic research trend in order that they can be well-informed with the current solution of teaching pragmatics. English Pragmatics in applied linguistics also provide knowledge of language in a provided social interaction that affects choice of personal race in thoughts within words that is conveyed to others (Shiddiqui, 2018). Retnowaty (2017) argues that everyone should do other activities to increase their pragmatic competence, such as watching English TV-programs or movie and spending time with English speaking with friends.

2.2 Speech Act

2.2.1 Speech Act Theories

Speech acts theory was first popularized by J.L Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). According to J.L Austin (1962), speech acts are actions that appear when declaring something. Speech act theory believes in identifying utterances and turns as actual actions (Kiuk & Ghozali, 2018). An utterance does not only contain an explicit meaning but also an implicit meaning. The implicit meaning can be known from the actions one performs when he speaks (then called speech acts). The statement becomes a speech act theory. Austin (1962) analyzed the function of speech is related to the speaker and listener's communication. This relation can be depicted by speech an action relationship. According to Nunan (1993), speech acts are people's language to do instance complaining, agreeing, warning, and apologizing. Moreover, Yule (1996) declared that performance act with utterance is defined by speech act. Speech act theory has amount of history in the communication. According to Ilma (2016), speech act carries every single meaning of words in communication and it brings different point of view if it is used in proper context. It has widely known that speech acts has important capacity in making effective communication.

The performance of an intuition by the subject, both individual and social create speech act (Martinez & Castillo, 2015). They argue that human subjects speak because they have something to say. They say because they define themselves before the circumstance they are in. It is

individual since it is creation. It is social since it is executed using the parameters and means offered to the speaker by the speech community. According to Tutuarima et al (2018), the most significant thing in speech act is the message that the speaker wants to convey. It means when using language is produces not only a sentence but also perform an action. Thus, the hearer understands a message from the speaker. Sembiring (2019) sates the word action means action. That is the reason why people must interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts.

According to Drid (2018), many things can be learned from speech acts such as performance of various acts in the course of written or spoken interaction. Nowadays, using those kinds of speech acts are intended to increase students' EFL English to develop their ability to succeed in academic or social communication (Husseini, 2019). That way can be applied in teaching English to omit students' misunderstanding. Speech act in the teaching and learning process of English as a foreign language is related to four competencies; they are communicative, grammatical, sociolinguistic, and strategic competence (Ilma, 2016). It has great influence to gain good communicative competence in the process of building a good understanding among the speakers to avoid misleading and misinterpretation in their mind. It also provides practices to train the students in comprehending speech acts in order not to lead the misunderstanding when they have a conversation.

1.2.2 Types of Speech Act

Yule (1996) stated that there are two kinds of speech acts. They are direct and indirect speech acts. First is direct speech act. Direct speech act happens when there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function. The speaker uses a declarative sentence for giving information to the listener, the speaker uses an interrogative sentence for asking something to the listener, and the speaker uses an imperative sentence for giving I order to the listener.

Example: *Wear a seat belt!*

The speaker is the above utterance uses a direct imperative sentence to order someone to do something. The hearer does not need to think a lot of this utterance because the comment is clear. However, it still might have intended illocutionary force based on the context and felicitous or not.

Second is indirect speech act. Indirect act happens when there is an indirect relationship between a structure and function. Indirect act is the speech act which has function to order someone to do something indirectly. It is usually in the form of declarative or an interrogative sentence in order to make a polite conversation. Look at the example, (Yule, 1996).

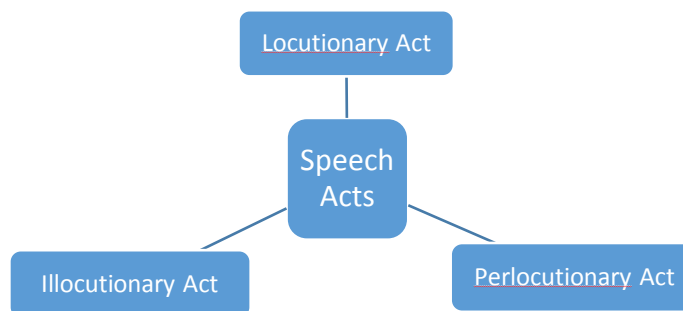
Example: *It's cold outside.*

I hereby tell you about the weather.

I hereby request of you that you close the door.

The utterance for example '*It's cold outside*' is declarative. When it is used to make a statement as paraphrased in '*I hereby tell you about the weather*', it is functioning as a direct speech act. When it is used to make a request or command, as paraphrased in '*I hereby request of you that you close the door*', it is functioning as an indirect speech act.

Handayani (2016) quoted Searle (1969) statement that speech acts are divided into three kinds, those are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. On the other hand, Isnawati et al. (2015) stated that "in uttering a sentence, a speaker is generally involved in three different acts: "locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act". From the idea above, it can be clarified that the three kinds of speech acts in the actual language usage in the community are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. According to J.L Austin, speech acts theory is categorized into three types. There are locutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and illocutionary acts. This is similar to Searle's opinion in his book *Act: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* (1969), suggesting that pragmatically there are three types of actions that can be realized by a speaker. In order to make it clear, look at the scheme below:



The three kinds of speech acts in the actual language used in the community are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. This means that when people talk, they use the language to accomplish a variety of functions such as expressing different emotions, starting from opinion, or even insulting someone. All of the things described earlier can be said to act speech in the process of speaking. Furthermore, he stated that in the speech acts study, there are three things to consider, namely the language used, the intention of the conversation, and the interaction in the social context.

Leech (1983) as cited by Silalahi in 2016, the famous study in pragmatics which is influential works in its area is a speech act. The speech act is an act that the speaker's performance when making an utterance. Utterances are intended by the speaker for the listener to know the purpose of the speaker. The speaker produces the utterances to convey that purpose to the listener. There are certain functions in producing the utterances that are uttered by the speakers. Therefore, humans always do actions in producing the utterance. Speech act is human action by language

which having certain functions. Based on the picture above, speech acts are divided into three types:

a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the act of saying something. According to Austin (1962), the act of locution conveys the form which consists of syntax and lexicon in an utterance. Besides, the locutionary itself is known as the form of the utterances. As an example, the sentence “it is cold in here”. What is out from the speaker’s mouth is a sentence “it is cold in here” and the sentence itself is called a locution. The second is the illocutionary act or illocution. Moreover, as cited by Austin in Levinson (1883) cited by Cahyono (1995) in Sartika (2019), a locutionary act is a locution of a word or sentence based on meaning and the reference, sometimes is called speaker’s utterance. Thus, the locutionary act as the physical act of uttering the sentence.

For example: *I promise to give you money.*

The above speech acts are a locutionary act. In every utterance, there must be a function in it. The function which is found in the utterance is called the illocutionary act. For instance, “*I promise to give you money*”, that utterances are not only a statement but it also bonds the speaker to what she or he has just said. This utterance intention of the speaker promising something.

b. Perlocutionary Act.

As cited by Austin in Levinson (1883) cited by Cahyono (1995) in Sartika (2019), perlocutionary act is an affect that is produced by hearer because utterance sentence and reaction from that, or sometimes is called hearer's reaction. The effect such as; persuade, deceive encourage, irritate, frighten, amuse, inspire, impress, distract, relieve tension, embarrass, attract attention and bore. From the idea above, it can be clarified that what we achieve by saying something, such as persuading, convincing, and requesting.

The utterance that is spoken by speakers often has an effect or perlocutionary force. The effect produced by saying something is what Austin (1962, p. 101) called *perlokusi*. The effect of utterance can be generated by speakers in an equal manner, can also be accidental. Speech actions which are intended to influence the speech partner are acts of *perlokusi*. Some verbs can mark acts of *perlokusi*. Some of these verbs include persuading, deceiving, encouraging, irritating, scaring, pleasing, humiliating, attracting attention, etc. Leech (1983). On the other hand, perlocution act is a speech act that aims to declare something with the intention to produce certain effects to influence the listener (Budiasih et al, 2016). It is called the act of effect someone.

Perlocutionary act generally creates an effect on the hearer. It is also defined as a change that happens after the utterances were uttered. The effect which is occurred after the utterances are said is called as perlocutionary Act. For example, someone who says "it is cold in here"

then someone else takes a move in order to close the window directly after the utterance.

For example: *Virus Corona baru akhirnya masuk ke Indonesia.*

The above speech acts are perlocutionary acts. In the utterance above, the hearer responded “The people should be aware because the Corona Virus has spread in Indonesia”.

c. Illocutionary Act

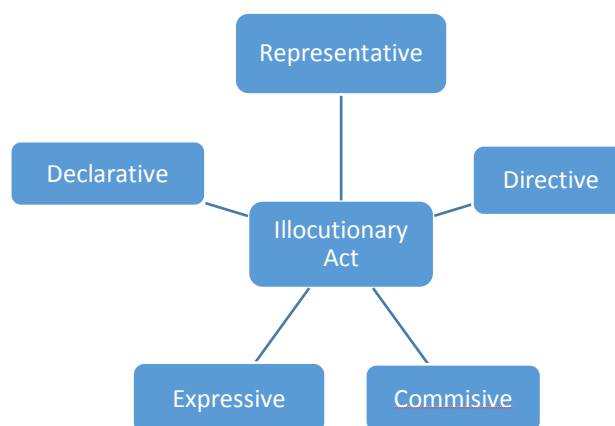
Moreover, as cited by Austin in Levinson (1883) cited by Cahyono (1995) in Sartika (2019), illocutionary act is a statement, offering, promise, and other utterance or performative expression directly, sometimes is called speaker’s intention. On the basis of Searle’s categories of illocution act, Searle defined to some parts. Therefore, illocutionary acts like the action of conveying the speaker’s intention, such as informing, ordering, warning, and undertaking. J.L Austin (1962) said that illocutionary acts are classified into five categories in terms of speech acts: commissive, exercitivities, verdictive, expositives, and behavitives. Besides Austin’s view, his student Searle (1969) has innovated the classification into five categories: representative, direction, commission, expressiveness, and declaration.

For example: *Virus Corona baru akhirnya masuk ke Indonesia.*

The above speech acts are illocutionary act. In the utterance above, the speaker's intention that "The new kind of Corona Virus infects Indonesia" and "The Corona Virus finally just now infects Indonesia".

1.2.3 Types of Illocutionary Act

Based on Searle (1969), there are five categories of illocutionary act they are; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration (cited by Rababah in 2020). In order to make it clear, take a look at the scheme below:



Searle's Model

a. Assertive or Representative

Searle (1969) said that speech acts that express the state of the speaker (cited by Hanna & Richards (2019). Representatives or Assertives are to commit the speaker (in varying degree) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In using an assertive the speaker makes the words fit the world (of belief). Same as well, Yule (1996) as cited by Sartika in 2019, representatives are the types of speech acts that commit the speaker in believing something to be the truth. Searle

states that assertive verbs are stating, reporting, claiming, suggesting, boasting, complaining (Syahputra, 2019; Putri, 2019)

For example: *The earth is flat.*

The above speech acts are assertive illocution. In the utterance above, the speaker describes that the earth is flat. The speaker believes the world as he or she believes it is even though; the world is actually not flat anymore.

b. Directive

Searle (1996) as cited by Hanna & Richards in 2019, directive is speech acts that influence the listener to take a particular action. However, Yule (1996) as cited by Yuniati et al in 2018, directive speech acts are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. The functions of directive speech act according to Searle (1969) as cited by (Syahputra,2019; Putri; 2019) are advising, commanding, ordering, requesting, recommending.

For example: *Don't touch that!*

The above speech acts are directive illocution. In the utterance above, the speaker uses the word that will make the hearer do some acts. The utterance explains the speaker forbids the hearer to touch something.

c. Commissive

Searle (1996) said that speech acts that commit a speaker to performing an action, e.g., promises is commissive (cited by Hanna &

Richards (2019). Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions. They express what the speaker intends. In using the commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker). Commissive verbs are offering, promising, and vowing.

For example: *I promise I will come on time*

The above speech acts are commissive illocution. In the utterance above, the speaker commits himself to come on time (future action).

d. Expressive

Searle (1996) as cited by Hanna & Richards in 2019, expressive is speech acts that express the speaker's psychological state or attitudes towards a proposition, and which have an impact on the listener. Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. Expressive verbs are thanking, congratulating, praising, blaming, pardoning, condoling.

For example: *Sir, thank you very much for coming*

The speaker uses a word by expressing their feeling. In that utterance, the speaker expresses his/her psychological states to the hearer for coming. The speaker uses the phrase "thank you".

e. Declarative

Searle (1996) said that speech acts that bring something about in the world, e.g., pronouncing something is declarative (cited by Hanna & Richards (2019). Declaratives are those kinds of speech acts that change

the world via their utterance. That act brings about some alteration in the status or condition of the referred-to object or objects solely in virtue of the fact that declaration has been successfully performed. Declaration verbs are resigning, dismissing, christening, naming, sentencing, excommunicating, appointing.

For example: *Referee: You're out!*

In the utterance "You're out!" The speaker (Referee) brings a new state of being to the player. The referee declares that the status of the player is out of the match because he has gotten his second yellow cards. In this example, the speaker uses the illocutionary acts of declaratives (declaring).

According to Searle (1979) as cited by Putri, Sartini, & Fajri (2020), those types of speech act have illocutionary functions. He classifies illocutionary acts into five different functions namely, assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The researcher makes coding scheme about speech acts analysis.

(see Appendix 1 page 92)

2.3 Theory of Speech

Liberman (1967) as cited by Galantucci in 2006, speech is not an acoustic alphabet but an efficient code. The motor theory of speech perception has three principle: (1) We perceive the speaker's intended phonetic gestures, these gestures are the invariant parts of the communication process. (2) Speech perception is automatically mediated

by an innate, specialized module in the brain to which we have no conscious access and which has unique speech-specific properties.

(3) Speech production and perception share a common link and a common processing strategy. On the other hand, speech or public speaking is the structured way of an individual to speak directly to a group of people with an objective in mind of either informing, influencing, or entertaining them (Joy (2016) as cited by Abella & Cutamora in 2019). The manner of delivery was structured so that it can inform, influence, or entertain the target audience.

Abella & Cutamora (2019) explained that there are many situations in real life where public speaking skills can help an individual in terms of career and various opportunities. It is undeniable that the benefits of good communication skills outweigh any apprehension or anxiety in speaking in public. The benefits may include personal growth, career advancement, and strong leadership. They emphasized the following strategies to become a better speaker which are planning appropriately, practicing, engaging with your audience, paying attention to body language, thinking positively, coping with your nerves, and watching recordings of your speeches. Exposing yourself to more public speaking engagements, the better you will gain confidence to yourself.

2.4 Biography of Joe Biden

Joseph Robinette Biden Jr. or Joe Biden is an American politician and the president-elect of the United States. He was born on November 20,

1942 in Scranton Pennsylvania United States. His father is Joseph Biden Sr. his father worked cleaning furnaces and as a used car salesman. His mother was Catherine Eugenia "Jean" Finnegan. He is a member of the Democratic Party, Biden served as the 47th vice president during the Obama administration from 2009 to 2017. In 2017, at the close of his administration, Obama presented Biden with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. He defeated incumbent president Donald Trump in the 2020 presidential election and will be inaugurated as the 46th president on January 20, 2021. Joe Biden briefly worked as an attorney before turning to politics. He became the fifth-youngest U.S. senator in history as well as Delaware's longest-serving senator.

Biden married Neilia Hunter at 1942–1972. His wife is a student at Syracuse University. After overcoming her parents' reluctance for her to wed a Roman Catholic; the ceremony was held in a Catholic church in Skaneateles, New York. They had three children: Joseph R. "Beau" Biden III (1969–2015), Robert Hunter Biden (born 1970), and Naomi Christina "Amy" Biden (1971–1972). He studied at College of Law in Syracuse University (1968), University of Delaware (1965), Archmere Academy (1961). After graduating from law school in 1968, Biden moved to Wilmington, Delaware, to begin practicing at a law firm. He also became an active member of the Democratic Party, and in 1970 he was elected to the New Castle County Council. While serving as councilman, in 1971, Biden started his own law firm.

2.5 Joe Biden's Speech

Joe Biden's speech contains about covid-19 briefing. His first assignment after being elected president-elect of the US, he started by bringing covid-19 under control by reopening the business safely and sustainably and moving on. He announced a safe and effective covid-19 vaccine for the American people. He promise the vaccine produced and distributed as quickly as possible to as many Americans as possible free of charge. He promised to rebuild our economy better than before. The script of Joe Biden's speech (*see Appendix 2 page 74*).

2.6 COVID-19

The coronavirus disease 209 (COVID-19) has been labeled as a global pandemic disease by the World Health Organization (Setyawan & Lestari, 2020). According to Dwinantoaji & DW (2020), Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is now a global public health threat with many medical, ethical, economic, and social impacts. COVID-19 has spread worldwide, Asian and Middle Eastern countries, the United States of America, and European countries. The number of infections in Indonesia significantly to 8211 cases, and 689 coronavirus deaths were reported on April 24th, 2020 (CNN Indonesia, 2020). Based on Organization, Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Outbreak: Rights, Roles and Responsibilities of Health Workers, Including Key Considerations for Occupational Safety and Health (2020), someone who infected COVID-19 has sign and symptoms include respiratory symptoms and include fever, cough and shortness of breath. If the case is more severe, coronavirus can

cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome and even death. The symptom can be detected in 2-14 days, acute fever, cough, headache, weakness and flu, chills, breath difficulties, loss of taste and smell (Salih, 2020). Thus challenges give impact in wok-from-home. Meanwhile, the social distancing regulation has effected many people.

2.7 Previous study

Analysis of speech in the YouTube has an important and interesting bearing on our understanding of media technology once we accept that ‘media’ is the message. According to Holland (2016), YouTube is the world’s third most popular online destination, has transformed from a video-sharing site into a job opportunity for content creators in both new and mainstream media and more than 1 billion are accessing YouTube.

The researcher also pays attention to a considerable previous study. The first research is from the thesis was done by Riyan Syahputra from English Department Faculty of Arts and Humanities (UIN) Sunan Ampel Surabaya. His research paper is entitled “Illocutionary Acts Used by Edward Teddy Daniels In “Shutter Island” Movie”. He focused on illocutionary act and the function of illocutionary act in the main character on Shutter Island movie. The result of the research which is related to the theory, there are four types found in the illocutionary act which assertive or representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Then the researcher finds that competitive function has the highest frequency among

all the functions of illocutionary acts used by Edward Teddy Daniels in “Shutter Island” movie.

The second research is from the article journal researcher was done by Putri, Ramendra, and Swandana in their research under the title: An Analysis of Speech Act Used in Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire Movie. The results revealed that there are 40 data in the form of utterance which have been categorized into locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, direct speech act, and indirect speech act. His research is able to enrich the knowledge and understanding of the structures, functions, effects, and classification of language in the society especially in speech act field.

The last is from the article journal was done by Putri, Sartini, and Fajri from Airlangga University, Surabaya Indonesia. Their research paper entitled *the analysis of illocutionary acts of judges' comments in America's next top model and Asia's next top model competitions: A cross-cultural pragmatic study*. They focused on the 5 types of illocutionary acts and the function of illocutionary acts. They compare the America's next model and Asia's next model in the YouTube. The findings also showed that Asians were more expressive than Americans in cross-cultural pragmatic.