

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the review of literature related to the study. It contains some sub-chapters. They are pragmatics, speech act, locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act and also the script of Ivanka Trump's speech.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study which believes that what is communicated is more than what is said. It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterance than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves (Yule, 1996:3). Here, what Yule wants to emphasize is that meaning that the speakers have is more than the words they say. To understand speakers' meaning, we might also pay attention to the context. Thus, pragmatics also concern with context.

Pragmatics deals with the fact that users use language in context, and language is limited to culture. Grundy (2008) suggests that the meaning and intent of a user's speech depends on the presence of context. He also added that culture and background play a role in communication. Because in the absence of context, the listener cannot understand what the speaker is trying to say in his words. Grundy's emphasis clearly shows that when users communicate, culture cannot be separated from language. Every country does not always have the same culture. When people want to communicate in a particular language that exists in a particular culture, it is important to recognize the rules, customs, and beliefs of each culture to get a sound that is understandable and accepted.

Pragmatics deals with context to differentiate between pragmatics and semantics. Grundy (2000: 13) states that it can help the reader or listener determine the meaning of what is being said. In this case, the listener can explain the meaning of the language conveyed by the speaker. The listener must know the object to be aimed at and the relationship between them, and when or where to communicate.

For example:

What time is it?

Semantically, the meaning of utterance is asking about the time and pragmatically it has got different meaning if stated by the teacher of school to his students that come late, based on that context the meaning is *you are too late to attend to this class/ it's too early*. So the readers must know the context or when/where the utterance is stated. And if the utterance is said in different context the meaning is also would be different. For some people study about pragmatics is more challenging than others science of linguistics, because pragmatics is study about the intended meaning which force someone to interpret the meaning of sentence/utterances based on the context which has impact in determining the meaning itself (Grundy, 2000: 13).

B. Speech Act

Speech acts are actions that can (but don't have to be) be done by saying and explaining what a person does. Many people think that they are the central unit of communication. Phonetic, morphological, syntactic, and semantic characteristics of speech can be used to identify whether a speaker is making promises, predictions, statements or threats. Some verbal action is indispensable because the appropriate authority could, for example, declare war or sentence the accused to a fixed term imprisonment by rescuing the accused. Speech acts are usually analyzed into two distinct components: the style dimension (based on how to say what is said) and the content dimension (based on what is said).

Speech acts theory was popularized by Austin (1962) for the first time in his book *How Do You Think with Words*. According to Austin (1962) state that speech acts are actions that appear when declaring something. Speech act theory believes in identifying utterances and turns as actual actions. As cited by Austin cited by Cahyono (1995) in Sartika (2019) speech acts in action which used to make such as: requesting, informing, commanding and questioning.

Based on Baktir (2012: 202), one particular approach to the functional classification of speech is based on speech acts. Philosophers and linguists followed British philosopher J.L. Austin to develop it. Austin points out that meaning research should not focus on balding statements taken out of context, because speech is used in many functions, such as appointments, invitations, and requests. In some cases, we use sound to perform actions.

Basra and Thooyibah (2017: 75) suggest that speech acts are making statements or problems, issuing orders, refusing, praising, apologizing, etc. Yule (1996) admitted that by performing speech acts, people should not just speak in this language suddenly. Instead, they have the intention and power to speak, and speaking influences the behavior of the listeners.

According to Peccei (1999: 43) a speech act is an act performed by a speaker when he makes a sound. Actions performed through words include three actions. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The locutionary is the basic behavior of speech, it is the first dimension (the literal meaning of speech). Illocutionary act is the second dimension. This means the purpose of the speech (what the speaker wants to express). The third aspect is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is a hypothesis and listener dependency context (the effect of speech on the listener).

According to Austin in Levinson (1983:236) cited by Cahyono (1995:224) in Sartika (2019) classified speech act into three parts. First, locutionary act is locution a word or sentence based on meaning and the reference, sometimes is called speaker's utterance. Second, illocutionary act is a statement, offering, promise, and other utterance or performative expression directly, sometimes called speaker's intention. On the Searle's categories of illocution act, Searle defined to some parts. Third, perlocutionary act is an affect that is produced by hearer's reaction.

1. Locutionary Act

Based on Austin (1962) in *How to Do Things with Words*, locutionary act is the act of making meaningful utterance also known as a locution or an utterance act. If the speaker intends to say something

definite directly, without need for the speaker to implement the contents of his speech, his intention called locution.

According to Hutajulu and Herman (2019: 30), locutionary act is the basic behavior of pronunciation or producing meaningful language expressions. In other words, a place action can be interpreted as the act of making a complete sound and using a refreshing expression. Speakers usually use recognizable expressions to produce expressions that are meaningful to listeners. In other words, speaking is the act of producing speech that is meaningful and understandable. Every utterance expressed is meaningful and understandable so the utterance will be identified further to decide if it is illocutionary act or perlocutionary act. The speaker who tongue tied can't speak properly so he or she failed in making locutionary act because the language is not understandable. In short, Locutionary act is the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning (directly uttered).

Sholihatin (2019:50), states that Locution speech act means that the speaker speaks to his/her partner with the spoken words that have meanings and certain references. From that limitation, it can be conclude that locution act is only a speech with words, phrase, and sentences which in accordance with the meaning of the words, phrase, and sentence.

2. Illocutionary Act

Hutajulu and Herman (2019: 30), state that Illocutionary is a complete speech act, which is an act of doing something that refers to a specific purpose intended by the speaker, such as promises, announcements, orders, denials, predictions, requests, proofs, etc. There are five types of illocutionary act. They are representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive, of which we can clearly discuss each type.

Searle (1969) categories illocutionary act into five parts. They are representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. Representatives are the types of speech acts that commit the speaker in believing something to be truth. Directives are the expression in order to

direct the hearer to do something. Commissive are the expressions used by the speakers to commit themselves to do some future actions. The last is declaration which is speech act used to announce something clearly and have direct change to the world through certain utterances.

The types of illocutionary are explained more below:

a. Representative

Representative is a type of speech act that shows what the speaker thinks is true or not. This speech act makes the speaker match what he is saying. Certain statements contained in the speech, such as statements, prosecution, acceptance, appearance, reports, testimony, mentions and speculations. This can be a statement of fact, a statement, a conclusion, and a description. When using representations, the speaker speaks according to the world (faith). For example: confirmation, believe, conclusion, report.

b. Directives

Directive is a speech act used by speakers to get other people to do something. They express the speaker's needs. In other words, speech acts are meant to make the interlocutor act as the speaker says. They are orders, requests and suggestions. When using directions, the speaker tries to adapt the world to the word (through the listener). In short, directive is the speaker trying to do something. For example: questions, challenges, orders, and requests.

c. Commissive

Commissive is a speech act used by speakers to perform an action at a later date. It is a speech act that leaves the speaker helpless. They are promises, threats, rejections, and oaths, which the speaker can make alone or as a group member. The speaker seeks to adapt the world to his own words (through the speaker). For example: bets, guarantees, promises, oaths, etc.

d. Expressive

Expressive is speech acts that express the speaker's feelings. They express mental states and can express happiness, pain, dislike, and

sadness. In addition, this speech acts aim to make speech as an evaluation based on what the speaker said. This may be due to the speaker's actions or the audience's actions, but it is related to the speaker's experience. Such as saying thank you, complaining, flattering, praising, accusing and criticizing.

e. Declaration

Declaration is a speech act that is intended to create something new. It is kinds of speech act that change the world via their utterance in using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words. Such as requesting, ordering, begging, and demanding.

3. Perlocutionary Act

According to Hutajulu and Herman (2019: 30), Perlocutionary act is the reaction of the hearer, the consequences of something, intended or not. The effect after the speaker says something to the hearer; an act is performed as a reaction. The action of the hearer depends on what the speaker says. The effects may be actions, thoughts or feelings.

A perlocutionary speech act is an effect and the influence as the result from the speaker's speech. Based on those, speech has the power to influence. It is related to the partner of speech interpretation ability to understand it (Sholihatin, 2019:50).

C. Biography of Ivanka Trump

Ivanka Trump was born on October 30, 1981 in Manhattan. She is daughter of Donald Trump and Ivana Trump. She married to real estate developer Jared Kushner and has three children. They are Arabella Rose (born July 2011), Joseph Frederick (born October 2013) and Theodore James Kushner (born March 2016).

She starts her first career on modeling in her teens, Ivanka redirected he ambitions and joined her father's business empire after college. From 2006 to 2015, she worked alongside her father and two brothers as judge on *Celebrity Apprentice*. After rising to executive vice president at the Trump Organization

and founding her own fashion brand, the Ivanka Trump collection. (The Biography, 2021)

D. Previous Study

In doing this research, the researcher has already read some previous study that related to this research, from the previous study researcher has got references that can be used to know how to conduct the study to analyze the speech act that used by Ivanka Trump in her 2020 Republican National Convention speech.

The first previous study conducted by (Rosyidi, Mahyuni & Muhaimi, 2019). The title is *Illocutionary Speech Acts Use by Jokowi in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019*, that focused to analyze the types of illocutionary acts. They used descriptive qualitative research to analyze the data. In this research they found the illocutionary acts which are 6 data was include to assertive, 3 data was include to directive, 3 data was include to expressive and 1 data was include to commissive.

The second previous study conducted by (Suparto, 2020). The title is *The Analysis of Joko Widodo, Prabowo Subianto, and Nadiem Makarim Speech's In Speech Act and The Function of The Expression of The Corona Virus*, that focused to describe the use of speech acts in the form of locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts and expressive speech acts that used by corona virus topics as the hot news. The writer used descriptive qualitative method. The subject of those research are Ir. H. Joko Widodo, Nadiem Makarim, B.A., M.B.A, who had been joining KompasTv at channel YouTube and H. Prabowo Subianto Djojohadikusumo who had been joining Garuda Siaga RI Facebook Page Channel. The technique of collecting data was using free listening comprehension, video and writing. The result of the research showed that there were types of locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and function of expressive speech acts consisting of expressing thanks giving, complaining, praising, and motivate.

The last previous study conducted by (Mufiah & Rahman, 2018). The title is *Speech Acts Analysis of Donald Trump's Speech*. Those research deals with

the types of illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's Inaugural Speech. The research concerns with illocutionary act produced by Donald Trump as a President of American. The aim of the research was to analyze the types of illocutionary speech act which was dominantly used in that speech. The research applied descriptive qualitative method and speech act theory by Yule. The result of the research showed that there were 63 utterances and the percentage of utterances were Representative 46%, Expressive 11%, Directive 14,3%. It showed that Donald Trump assert to the audience about the nation will be. It is found that Trump's speech acts in his speech are intended as statement of fact an assertion.