CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter will provide a description about the related literature such as pragmatics, speech act, language and politic, and President Joe Biden's Speech.

A. Pragmatic

The study of how language is used in conversation is known as pragmatics. As a result, pragmatics studies the speaker's intent, or how meaning is conveyed depending on its context. The analysis of concepts as conveyed by a speaker or scholar and understood by a listener or reader is the focus of pragmatics. It means that the study of what people mean by their utterances, regardless of the words or phrases in such utterances, is more important. Pragmatics is a field of linguistics that examines how people comprehend and develop a communicative act or expression in a specific speech situation. Many experts have given definitions of pragmatics. Yule (1996) defines pragmatics as the analysis of interpretation as expressed by a speaker (or writer) and understood by a listener (or reader). Furthermore, Yule noted that one of the benefits of learning language through pragmatics is that one can discuss people's expected intentions, assumptions, motives or objectives, and type of behavior (for example, request) that they are doing while they speak. Furthermore, he explained that one of the major benefits is that all of these human concepts are extraordinarily difficult to interpret in a coherent and analytical manner.

Every word, but also the manner in which they say it. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how context influences language. Speech act, deixis, conversational implicature, cooperative values, and politeness principles are all part of pragmatics. Pragmatics discusses how to use words in detail, as well as how people create and interpret meaning by language. In other terms, pragmatics

reveals people's desired meanings, assumptions, motives or aspirations, and types of behaviour.

The concept of pragmatics According to Finch (2000), pragmatics is concerned with the meaning of utterances. Furthermore, pragmatics based on what is not clearly said and how people perceive utterances in context. According to certain experts' definitions of pragmatics, it can be outlined that pragmatics is the analysis of the speaker's intended sense in relation to its context, as well as how people use language within a context and why they use language in specific ways.

According to Levinson (1983), pragmatics is the study of language; the study of the correlation between language and simple meaning to an account of language understanding and involves drawing assumptions that equate what is said with what is considered mutually beneficial. Pragmatics should be used as a medium to address the issue of perspective between the speaker and the listener. According to Taping et al. (2017), pragmatics is an innovative approach to make a conversation so we can realize the essence and the audience can appreciate the speaker's purpose by looking at the background.

Pragmatics, according to Poultridge (2006), is the analysis of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. This encompasses both social and situational meaning, as well as textual context. It also requires background information sense, or what people know about one another and the environment. Pragmatics believes that when people interact with one another, they usually adhere to some sort of cooperative principle; that is, they have a common sense of how they can collaborate in their interactions. Later, the pragmatic portion was expanded to include many heterogeneous phenomena that show a direct impact of speech act usage on sentence structure and perception.

B. Speech Act

According to Searle (1969), the speech act or actions in sentence utterances are in general a feature of the sentence's meaning. The context of a sentence does not necessarily specify which speech act is executed in a given utterance of that sentence, since a speaker can mean more than what he says, but it is always possible for him to say precisely what he means.

Moreover, according to Grundy (2008) argue that when people utter an utterance, they may involve the three dimension, which are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary act.

a. **Locutionary acts**

Locutionary acts are basic utterance uttered by peoples which formed in proper grammar and understandable. Yule (1996) give an example in his book, he stated that one of the requirements to performing locutionary acts is between the speaker and the listener have same language. Otherwise, if the speaker and the listener do not have same language, there will be misunderstanding about the meaning by the listener.

b. **Illocutionary acts**

Searle (1996) argue that Illocutionary acts is extra meaning of the utterance produced on the basis of literal meaning. Yule (1996) stated that the term "illocutionary acts" is often associated with the term of speech act. When a communicative force happen when people say the utterances, it means they are performing an illocutionary act.

c. **Perlocutionary acts**

Searle (1996) stated that Perlocutionary is the effect of utterance on the hearer. The speaker perform perlocutionary act with hope that the listener's behavior can be influenced by that speaker. Influencing the listener's behavior is not always about making the listener perform physical movements; it also deals with the change of thought or habit of the hearer.

This statement is in line with Yule (1996) who pointed out that perlocutionary acts bring the-so-called perlocutionary effect.

C. Kind of Illocutionary Act

Searle in Rahardi (2005), classifies the communication function in the illocutionary act divided into five kinds. The fifth forms of speech that show the functions that can be summarized as follows:

a. **Assertive Act**

Assertive act is a speech act which enable the speaker to express their felling, beliefs, assertions, illustrations and the like. In the other hand, the purpose of assertive act is to deliver the information about some utterance of affairs of the world from speaker to listeners such as boast, assert, claim, characterize, state, diagnose, class, complain, and conclude. Yule (1996) provide an illustration by giving the example below:

1. The earth is flat

2. It was a warm sunny day

The sentences (1) and (2) is represent about what the speaker beliefs. In sentence (1), the speaker illustrate what they belief about the shape of earth is flat. Meanwhile, in the sentence (2) the speaker illustrate that the day is warm and sunny based on his belief although is not a sunny dat. It can be conclude that the sentences above illustrate about assertive act.

b. **Directive Act**

Directive act is speech act that allow the speakers to force some action to the listener. Using directive act, the speakers can state what they want and then expect the listener to obey. In directive act, usually the utterances such as commands, orders, advice, recommend, suggest, insist, request, ask, beg, plead, pray, entreat, permit, and advise. Leech (1996) give an example:

1. You may ask.

2. Would you make a cup of tea?

The sentence (1) is a suggestion to ask. It is directive act because the speaker want the listener ask to the speaker about what speaker want. Meanwhile, the sentence (2), the speaker intent to the listener that the speaker want to listener to do something.

c. **Commissive Act**

Commissive act is speech act which allow the speaker to make a commit to future action. Promises and refusals are types of commissive. According to the definition, this speech act is about the speakers take on the responsibility or refuse it on the speakers. The use of performatives verbs makes such speech acts more explicit. In the case of a promise, the choice of the verb "promise" makes the statement a stronger commitment, which is more costly to the speaker but beneficial to the listener. The example are presented below:

1. We'll be right back.

In this sentence is related to the future action of the speaker. The modal such *will* in certain rule, context, and situation signify as a promise which is considered as commissive act.

d. **Expressive Act**

Expressive act is speech act which express about psychological utterance of the speaker or the listener. Apologizing, complaining, complimenting, and congratulating are kinds of expressives. The purpose is where speaker brings about some state of affairs by the more performance of the speech act or reveal the speaker's state of mind about a situation such as apologies, welcome, thanks, congratulate, console, or other words that match with expressive. Yule (1996) provides an example of this act as follows:

1. I'm terribly sorry.

2. Congratulation!

The sentence (1) above is an expression about showing sympathy. The sentence (2) above is an expression about congratulate someone.

e. **Declaration Act**

Declaration act is speech acts that ''change the world' as a result of having been performed. The purpose is where the speakers bring about some state of affairs by the more performance of the speech act or aim to create a change such as resign, appoint, declare, name, call, define, nominate, excommunicating, dismissing, etc. The example of declarative act as follows:

1. Boss: "You're fired!"

2. Umpire: "Time out!" (Leech, 1996)

The utterances (1) and (2) are more than statement but they may lead to the change of condition in the reality if they are expressed in a appropriate context. The sentence (1) above os talk about the act of ending the employment. Meanwhile, the sentence (2) above talk about the act of ending the game.

D. Language and Politic

Language should be used to convince and manipulate people in a political setting. According to Joshep (2006), language will reveal information about a speaker's intellect, business, and social worthiness, as well as their level of exposure or schooling. The strength and duty of the speaker can be seen in their linguistic political component, which employs languages to accomplish their aims.

According to Thomas (2004), the strength of politics includes the ability to make decisions, regulate resources, control other people's actions, and influence their beliefs. Furthermore, according to Chilton (2004), politics is perceived as a fight for dominance, between those who seek to claim their power and those who seek to oppose it. Politics, on the other hand, is seen as a

corporation, as the activities and structures that a society has for addressing conflicts of interest over wealth, power, liberty, and the like. Burkhardt (1996) proposed the term "political language" as a general term that encompasses "all forms of governmental, bureaucratic, and private chat on political matters, all types of texts characteristic of politics, as well as the use of lexical and linguistic instruments characterizing talk on political meaning. Furthermore, one might argue that the nature of human linguistic expression is linked to exactly these functions: it allows for what we call "political" experiences. In this light, we can anticipate that certain fundamental elements of language will have a practical purpose. It should be possible to see a connection between what we might understand as political dialogue and the use of specific linguistic features. " Politics and language use are both cooperative and uncooperative. However, it would be naive to claim that all linguistic usage is political, even if a sufficiently expansive meaning of the word 'political' is introduced. Certainly, not all linguistic constructs would have a socio-political function; but, as we explore recognizably 'political' rhetoric, we can consistently find certain uses of certain linguistic structures. There is no reason to believe that language systems would be implicitly and inevitably partisan. This is not to suggest that such constructs, especially in their semantic dimensions, did not emerge from socio-political needs – for example, deictic mechanisms that distinguish self or self's faction from non-group member. Such language constructs, such as thematic positions like 'agent' and 'affected,' may be seen as having social semantic roots, while the abstract computational mechanisms of grammar (e.g. 'move alpha', 'c-command' in generative theories), in which such structures interact, do not appear to have any grounding in social or political functions at all.

E. President Joe Biden's Speech

President Joe Biden interrupted speeches about the coronavirus, which has been a pandemic in many countries. The Coronavirus was found in Wuhan, China in 2019 and quickly spread to other nations, resulting in a pendemic

epidemic from 2020 to the present. Viruses spread rapidly through the air and through structures that have the ability to contain viruses that adhere to the object. Until now, the corona virus has been spreading in many countries, especially in the Americas, where nearly one million people have been infected with the virus. The coronavirus certainly weakens the country's economy, and it is predicted that in the future it will have a detrimental impact on people's lives; thus, President joe biden's addresses manufacturing measures to be implemented in order to keep the country's economy afloat.

F. Relevance of Study

Some previous researcher inspires this research. Try Fahmi Umar (2016) conducted the second research. The title of this study is The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum. This study aimed to find the kinds of communication functions in the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act and to identify the effect contained in the speech. The researcher use theory Searle in Rahardi (2005), classifies the communication function in the illocutionary act divided into five kinds. They are assertive, directive, expressive, commisive, declaration. The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative research by using the note-taking method. The researcher found the result of communication function in the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. There were 9 assertive (stating), 0 directive, 2 expressive (thanking), and commisive (offering and promise), and 0 declaration (declaration not found in the research). Meanwhile in the perlocutionary act in the speech is affected got responses from the audience after listening to the speech of President JokoWidodo in APEC, Beijing.

Based on the previous findings above, this research had similarities and differences. The similarities were all of the researches, including this research, study about speech act. The difference between the previous findings with this research was the focus analysis and object of research. Try Fahmi focused on analyzing the kinds of communication function in the illocutionary

act and perlocutionary act, and to identify the effect of contained in the speech of President JokoWidodo in APEC, Beijing. While this research focused on analyzing the kinds of communication function in the illocutionary act, the object of this research was President Joe Biden's Speech about Corona Task Force Briefing.