CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the literature related to the research which including Discourse Analysis, Speech Act, Felicity Condition, Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices' (IFIDs), Face-threatening acts (FTAs), Theoritical frame work, and Previous studies.

A. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis is concerned with the study of the relationship between language and the context in which it is used[1]. It grew out of work in different disciplines in the 1960s, including linguistic, semiotics, psychology, anthropology and sociology. Discourse analysis study language in use: written text of all kinds, and spoken data, from conversation to highly institutionalized forms of talk.

The linguistics philosophers such as Austin (1962), Searle (1969) and Grice (1975) were also influenced in the study of language as social action, reflected in speech act theory and the formulation maxims; alongside the emergency of pragmatics is the study of meaning in context[2].

British discourse analysis was greatly influenced by M.A.K. Halliday's functional approach to language (Haliday 1973)[3]. Haliday's framework emphasizes the social function of language and the thematic and informational structure of speech and writing.

American discourse analysis has been dominated by work within the ethno methodological tradition, which emphasizes the research method of close observation of

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[1] Michel McCarthy, "Discourse Analysis for The Language Teacher", (New York: Cambridge University Press), 5.

[2] ibid

[3] Ibid,6

groups of people communicating in natural setting[4]. It examines types of speech event such as storytelling, greeting rituals and verbal duels in different cultural and social setting.

In the last decades, the slogan "Communication is Action" has come into fashion, but in the fact this view of communication is more important two thousand years old[5]. Plato's Cralylus describes that speech as a form of action and word as instrument with actions which can be performed. There are three functions of linguistic signs based on Karl Buhler:

a. A sign functions as a symptom as it says something about a sender, for example, whether the sender is female or male or what the intention of the utterance is.

b. A sign is a symbol because it refers to objects and states of affairs.

c. A sign serves as a signal because a receiver must interpret it or react to what has been said.

Buhler Organol Model[6]

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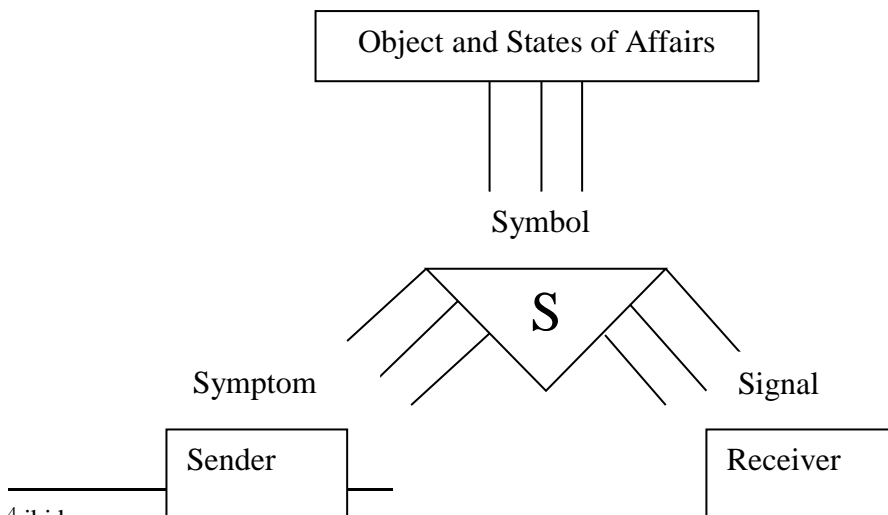
[4] ibid

[5] Jan Renkma, Discourse Studies an Introductory textbook. (John Benjamin, Amsterdam Publishing Company: 1993)11.

[6] Ibid

B. Speech Act Theory

Speech act is language as a form of acting. Speech act theory stems from the school of philosophy that is called ordinary language philosophy. The proponents of this school which flourished in England in the middle of the last country[7].

Speech act theory has been developed based on the language as action assumption which states when people say something or they do something. Speech act from John L. Austin's theory of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts[8]. According to Searle there are three levels of action by language in parallel: first, there is the locutionary act which consists of the actual utterance and its exterior meaning. Second, there is the illocutionary act, which is the real intended meaning of the utterance, its semantic force. finally, there is the perlocutionary act which is the actual effect of the utterance, such as scaring, persuading, encouraging, etc[9].

Austin distinguishes three kinds of acts an utterance simultaneously performs:

1. . Locutionary act: The utterance of a sentence with determinate sense and reference.

    (e.g., I will come back.)

2. Illocutionary act: the making of a statement, offer, promise etc. in uttering a sentence, by virtue of the conventional force associated with it.

    (e.g., a promise, or a threat etc.)

3. Perlocutionary act: bringing about effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentence, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterances.

    (e.g., making hearer happy, angry, or scared etc.)

In practice, the term speech act has come to refer exclusively to the illocutionary act.

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[7] Ibid, 13

[8] Cristian Moldovan, 2011 "Automated Speech Act Classification for Online Chat", (online) http://image.slidesharecdn.com/294-130730164515-phpapp02/95/automatic-speech-act-classification-for-online-chat//23 september 2014

[9] Ibid

Austin considers utterances like "I christen this ship the Joseph Stalin" or "I now pronounce you man and wife" they seem to be doing something, rather than merely saying something such sentences

constatives vs. performatives

constatives: utterances used to make true/false statements or assertions

(1) The snow is green.

performatives utterances used to change the world performative are ordinary declarative sentences which are not used with any intention of making true or false statements ! they are not true/false

(2) I declare war on Liliput.

(3) I apologise.

(4) I object.

Austing dubbed performatives in contrast to constatives observe[10]:

a. Performatives cannot be false, but they can fail to do things when their felicity conditions are not fulfilled.

b. performatives are not a special class of sentences – some sentences are explicitly performative, others can be implicitly so

c. performative/constative dichotomy does not really exist – both are special cases of illocutionary acts

Searle was unimpressed with Austin's classification, Searle's theory on Classification of Illocutionary Acts into certain basic categories or types[11]. Searle's speech act categories are as follow[12]:

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[10] Anca Dinu, 2012, "PRAGMATIC" (online) www. Unibuc.ro/erg.fju.edu.tw/962_pragmatic//01_08_07//20 march 2015. pdf

[11] Phyllis Kaburis, "Perliguam Recognising Speech Acts", *A Journal of Language Learning Tydstrif vir taalaanler* (2012)

[12] Ibid

a). Representatives: There are assertions which represent the state of affairs. for example: in assertions, statements, claims and suggestions.

b). Commissives: This act commit the speaker to some particular future course of action. Example: Touch the dial one more time and you will regret it.

c). Directives: This speech acts are intended to get the hearer to carry out an action. These include commands, requests, invitations, dares, or challenges, as in the following: Please join us for dinner on Friday.

d). Expressives: This speech act which indicate the speaker's psychological state of mind or attitude to some prior action or state of affairs. They are seen in greetings, apologies, congratulations, condolences and expressions of giving thanks. Examples: Wow! That was a brilliant speech.

e). Declaratives or Performatives: This utterance which bring about the state of affairs that they name. Declaratives are typically broadcast within a social group and rely for their success on a speaker being sanctioned by the community, institution, committee, or even a single person in the group, to perform such acts under specialised conditions. Example :You are hired!

C. Felicity Condition

Felicity conditions are the constitutive rules of speech acts. On Searle's view, to perform a speech act is to obey to certain conventional rules. Four basic categories of felicity conditions:

a). Propositional content: concerned with what the speech act is about (the "core" of the utterance)

b). Preparatory condition: real-world prerequisites for the speech act

c). Sincerity condition: must be satisfied if the act is to be performed sincerely (If it is not satisfied, the act is still performed, but there is an abuse.)

d). Essential condition: speaker's intention that his utterance will count as the identifiable act and that this intention is recognized by the addressee.

Searle used these felicity conditions to show that the successful exchange of illocutions is also bound by certain rules. In terms of form and function, this means that a form can only acquire a valid function given certain conditions.

Another approach is provided by the Jorgen Habermas (1981)[13]. According to Habermas, speakers claim that illocutions of Austin and Searle are valid. In the cast of the illocution predicting, for example, the speaker claims that the statement will come true in the future. In the case of congratulating, the claim to validity is based on an expression of emotion on the part of the speaker, namely, that the congratulations are since. In the cast of ordering the speaker bases the claim to validity on assumed authority to issue the order

Habermas based these validity claims on Bohler's Organon model and the three aspects that can be distinguished in language signs: symbol, symptom and signal[14]. Through the symptom aspect, a claim is made regarding sincerity. Through the signal aspect, a claim is made regarding legitimacy. In Habermas's view, an illocution is only successful when the addressee acknowledges the claim to validity.

Bach and Harnish employ Searle's criteria, while making Speaker's psychological state or Speaker's attitude more salient[15]. Bach and Harnish spell out the correlation between the type of each illocutionary act and the typically expressed attitude. They identify six classes, splitting Searle's 'declarations' into:

1. Effectives acts meant to bring about changes in institutional states of affairs.

2. Verdictives acts which bear official, institutionalised impact in the situations in which they were performed.

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[13] Jan Renkma, Discourse Studies an Introductory textbook. (John Benjamin, Amsterdam Publishing Company: 1993) 14.
[14] Ibid
[15] Ibid.15

Bach & Harnish speech act classification and felicity conditions

1. The act is felicitous if the Hearer recognizes the attitude being expressed, which may be a belief in the case of a statement or a desire in the case of a request.

2. Any further effect it has on the hearer, such as being believed or being complied with, or just being taken as sincere, is not indispensable to its counting as a statement or a request.

3. Thus an utterance can be communicatively felicitous despite insincerity on the part of the speaker.

4. Communicating is about overtly displaying an attitude; sincerity is about embracing the expressed attitude.

5. The hearer can understand the utterance without regarding it as sincere (taking it as an apology) or without whole-heartedly believing that the speaker regrets having done the deed in question.

6. Getting one's audience to believe which attitude one explicitly adopts is not an illocutionary but a perlocutionary act.

D. Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFIDs)

Searle and Vanderveken often speak about what they call Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices' (IFIDs). These are supposed to be elements or aspects of linguistic devices which indicate either (dependent or which conceptions of Illocutionary act is adopted) that the utterance is made with a certain Illocutionary force, or else that it constitutes the performance of a certain Illocutionary act[16].

In English, the interrogative mood is supposed to indicate that the utterance is (intended as) a question, the directive mood indicates that the utterance is (intended as) a directive illocutionary act (an order, a request, etc), the word " I promised" supposed to

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[16] IFIDs (online) www.sfu.ca/sachole.doc/illocutionary-act/20 march 2015.doc

indicate that the utterance is (intended as) a promise. Possible IFIDs in English include : word order, stress, intonation, contour, punctuation, the mood of the verb and performative verbs[17].

E.   Face-threatening acts (FTAs)

Face-threatening acts (FTAs) are acts that infringe on the hearers' need to maintain his/her self-esteem, and be respected. Politeness strategies are developed for the main purpose of dealing with these FTAs.

Brown and Levinson sum up human politeness behaviour in four strategies, which correspond to these examples: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off-record-indirect strategy[18].

1.   The bald on-record strategy

The bald on-record strategy does nothing to minimize threats to the hearer's "face". Bald on-record strategies usually do not attempt to minimize the threat to the hearer's face, although there are ways that bald on-record politeness can be used in trying to minimize FTAs implicitly. Often using such a strategy will shock or embarrass the addressee, and so this strategy is most often utilized in situations where the speaker has a close relationship with the audience, such as family or close friends. Brown and Levinson outline various cases in which one might use the bald on-record strategy, including:

➔ Instances in which threat minimizing does not occur

- Great urgency or desperation: Help! , Watch out!

➔ Instances in which the threat is minimized implicitly • Welcomes: Come in.

- Offers: Leave it, I'll clean up later.

2. The positive politeness strategy

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[17] Ibid
[18] Ibid.18

The positive politeness strategy shows you recognize that your hearer has a desire to be respected. It also confirms that the relationship is friendly and expresses group reciprocity. Positive politeness strategies seek to minimize the threat to the hearer's positive face. Positive politeness used to make the hearer feel good about himself, his interests or possessions, and is most usually used in situations where the audience knows each other fairly well. In addition to hedge and attempts to avoid conflict, some strategies of positive politeness include statements of friendship, solidarity, compliments, and the following examples from Brown and Levinson:

- Attend to H's interests, needs, wants: You look sad. Can I do anything?

- Include both speaker (S) and hearer (H) in activity: If we help each other, I guess, we'll both sink or swim in this course.

- Use solidarity in-group identity markers: Heh, mate, can you lend me a dollar?

- Assume agreement: So when are you coming to see us?

- Hedge opinion: You really should sort of try harder.

- Be optimistic: I'll just come along, if you don't mind.

- Offer or promise: If you wash the dishes, I'll vacuum the floor.

- Exaggerate interest in H and his interests: That's a nice haircut you got; where did you get it?

- Avoid Disagreement: Yes, it's rather long; not short certainly.

- Joke: Wow, that's a whopper!

3. The negative politeness strategy

The negative politeness strategy also recognizes the hearer's face. But it also recognizes that you are in some way imposing on them. Negative politeness strategies are oriented towards the hearer's negative face and emphasize avoidance of imposition on the hearer. These strategies presume that the speaker will be imposing on the listener and there

is a higher potential for awkwardness or embarrassment than in bald on record strategies and positive politeness strategies. Negative face is the desire to remain autonomous so the speaker is more apt to include an out for the listener, through distancing styles like apologies. Examples from Brown and Levinson include:

- Be indirect: Would you know where Oxford Street is?

- Use hedges or questions:

- Be pessimistic: You couldn't find your way to lending me a thousand dollars, could you?

- Indicating deference: Excuse me, sir, would you mind if I asked you to close the window?

- Minimize the imposition: It's not too much out of your way, just a couple of blocks.

- Use obviating structures, like nominalizations, passives, or statements of general rules:

  - I hope offense will not be taken.

  - Visitors sign the ledger.

  - The management requires all windows to be closed.

  - Spitting will not be tolerated.

  - Apologize: I'm sorry; it's a lot to ask, but can you lend me a thousand dollars?

  - Use plural pronouns: We regret to inform you.

4. Off-record indirect strategy

    Off-record indirect strategy takes some of the pressure off of you. This strategy uses indirect language and removes the speaker from the potential to be imposing.

- Give hints: It's a bit cold in here.

- Be vague: Perhaps someone should have been more responsible.

- Be sarcastic, or joking: Yeah, he's a real Einstein (rocket scientist, Stephen Hawking, genius and so on)!

F. Theoretical Frame Work

The researcher focuses on Searle's theory to analyze this research. There are some kinds of expressive speech act they are greetings, apologies, congratulations, compliments, condolences and expressions of giving thanks and for analyze those categories the researcher should use felicity condition for proof it.

Speech act is a term in linguistics and the philosophy of language referring to the way natural language performs actions in human to human language interactions, such as dialogues[19].

Searle categorizes speech acts according to their illocutionary purpose what the speaker is doing with the utterance, how they fit in the world, their expressed psychological state, and their propositional content. According to Searle, there are five categories of speech acts:

a) Assertives: commit the Speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. They have a truth value and express Speaker's belief that p. Paradigm cases: asserting, concluding, affirming, alleging, announcing, answering, attributing, claiming, classifying, concurring, confirming, conjecturing, denying, disagreeing, disclosing, disputing, identifying, informing, insisting, predicting, ranking, reporting, stating, stipulating.

b) Directives: are Speech Acts which are attempts the Speaker makes in order to get the addressee engage in a certain action. They express Speaker's wish that Hearer do the act A. Paradigm cases include requesting, questioning, advising, admonishing, asking,

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[19] Jan Renkema, Discourse Study an Introductory Textbook (Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company, 1993), 21.

begging, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, instructing, ordering, permitting, requiring, suggesting, urging, warning.

c) Commissives: commit Speaker to some future course of action. Speaker expresses the intention that Speaker do the act A. Paradigm cases comprise promising, threatening, offering, agreeing, guaranteeing, inviting, swearing, volunteering .

d) Expressives: express Speaker's attitude to a certain state of affairs specified (if at all) in the propositional content; a variety of different psychological states; propositional content must be related to Speaker or Hearer. Paradigm cases: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, condoling, greeting, accepting.

e) Declarations are speech Acts which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extralinguistic institutions. Paradigm cases include excommunicating, declaring war, christening, marrying, firing from employment.

Felicity conditions are the constitutive rules of speech acts. On Searle's view, to perform a speech act is to obey to certain conventional rules. Here they are four basic categories of felicity conditions[20]:

1) The propositional content condition focuses only upon the textual content

2) The executive/preparatory conditions focus upon background circumstances

3) The sincerity condition focuses upon the Speaker's psychological state

4) The fulfillment/essential condition focuses upon the illocutionary point.

Bohn, Scheltema and Holkema in their book of English Syntactic Structures proposed four sentence types to be primarily associated with one particular function in speech act[21], they are:

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[20] Ibid, 14

a. Statement (Declarative Sentence): Declarative sentences always have a subject, which precedes the verb.

b. Question (Interrogative Sentence): Interrogative sentences contain a subject and open with an auxiliary verb or WH-word

c. Exclamation (Exclamatory Sentence): in exclamatory sentences the subject precedes the verb. They are introduced by phrases opening with the word *how* or *what.*

d. Command (Imperative Sentence): imperative sentences contain a verb in the imperative mood. If a subjects is present it is usually *you*, but as a rule the subject is lacking.

G. Previous Studies

Analysis of BlackBerry Messenger status has an important and interesting bearing on our understanding of media technology once we accept that 'media is the message'. The very fundamentals of language use are intertwined with social concerns, an understanding of how language is both produced and comprehended is related to the social dimension. So any action performed with language is a social action. The researcher collected some previous studies to support her research.

The first previous study from Sana Ilyas by the title "faecebook status updates: a speech act analysis"[22]. Based on the analysis, This research was about communicative functions of status update on Facebook. The purpose status updates were analyzed through Searle's speech act framework. The results proved that status messages were constructed with expressive speech acts.

The second previous study by Johnson Yeboah's on his research of "The Impact of Whatsapp Messenger Usage on Students Performance in Tertiary Institutions in

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[21] Bohn, Scheltma & Holkema, "English Syntactic Structure Function and Categories in Sentence Analysis" (New York, 1982), 95.
[22] Sana Ilyas, " Facebook Status Updates: A Speech Act Analysis," *Academic Research International,* 3(September 2012)

Ghana"[23]. This study looks for the impact of social network (whatsapp messenger) for students in Ghana from the perspective of the students. The study proved that, whatsapp instead of making communication easier and faster to give information and idea's students. But there are some negative effect especially for students, they are: whatsapp takes much of students study time, results in procrastination related problems, destroys students' spellings and grammatical construction of sentences, leads to lack of concentration during lectures, results in difficulty in balancing online activities (whatsapp) and academic preparation and distracts students from completing their assignments and adhering to their private studies time table.

The third previous study was created by Nataliya N. Bazarova, "Managing Impressions and Relationship on Facebook: Self-Presentational and Relation Concerns Revealed through the Analysis of Language Style"[24]. This research tried self-presentational and relational concerns through the analysis of language styles on Facebook. in specific characteristics of language style, revealing differences in underlying self-presentational and relational concerns based on the public and directedness of the interaction. Positive emotion words correlated with self-reported self-presentational concerns in status updates, suggesting a strategic use of sharing positive emotions in public and nondirected communication via status updates.

The fourth previous study was produced by Cristian Moldovan by the title "Automated Speech Act Classification for Online Chat"[25]. This research present the investigation on using supervised machine learning methods to automatically classify

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[23] Johnson Yeboah, "The Impact of Wahatsapp Messenger Usage on Students Performance in Teaching Institute in Ghana", *Journal of Education and Practice*, 5(2014)
[24] Nataliya N. Bazarova, " Managging Impressions and Relationships on Facebook: Self-Presentational and Relational Concerns Revealed through the Analysis of Language Style", *Journal of Language Social Psycholog*y, 32(August 2103)
[25] Cristian Moldovan, 2011 "Automated Speech Act Classification for Online Chat", (online) http://image.slidesharecdn.com/294-130730164515-phpapp02/95/automatic-speech-act-classification-for-online-chat//23 september 2014

online chat posts into speech act categories, which are semantic categories indicating speakers' intentions. Supervised machine learning methods presuppose the existence of annotated training data based on which machine learning algorithms can be used to learn the parameters of some model that was proposed to solve the task at hand.