

CHAPTER II

RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the related literature to the research which including: pragmatics, speech act, illocutionary act, function of illocutionary, and speech.

A. Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996) the utterance meaning is studied in pragmatics, sentences that are used in communication between speaker and a hearer. It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purpose or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak.

Based on Stephen (1983) this type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influence what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. Pragmatics is study of contextual meaning. Context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and listener and which contributes to listener's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance. Pragmatics is study of just those aspects of the relationship between language and context that are relevant to the writing and grammars.

From the definition above, the researcher can conclude that pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning. It is focus on the meaning of speaker's utterance.

B. The Scope of Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the several scopes which be known. According to Levison (1983) states that pragmatics would include the study of deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts and aspect of discourse structure.

The first, deixis is as concerns the ways which language encode or grammatical features of the context of utterance or speech event and also concern ways in which the interpretation of utterance depends on the analysis of that context of utterance.

The second, implicated is what a speaker can imply of the utterances. Based on Parker (1986) he said: implicated refers to what is suggested in an utterance.

The third, according to Yule (1996) Presupposition is what a speaker assumption is true or known by the hearer. And also presupposition is what the taken for granted in what is a speaker says about.

C. Speech

According to Sapir (1921) speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Speech is when spoken language is used to communicate. Only humans have language. Speech between two people is a conversation. Speech is made of sounds travelling in the air. Sounds of voice box are shaped by the lips, tongue, teeth, nose, and palate.

The first is choosing speech sounds. The second is put them into a sequence. The third is produce sound in the voice box. The fourth is used the lips, tongue, teeth, nose and palate to shape the sounds.

D. Speech Act

Speech act was originally by philosopher J. L. Austin and developed by John R. Searle. Austin (1955:12) stated in his book, in which by saying or saying something we are doing something. It indicates that in utterances that is stated, there is an action that performed. According to Searle (1979) a language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc.

According to Marquez Reiter (2000) he argued when using the language people do not produced only an isolated series of the sentences but also perform an the action. It is means when using the language. They either do something or make others do something like thanking, promising, requesting, etc.

E. Types of Speech Acts

According to Searle (1962) there are three parts of the Speech acts and namely is Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

1. Locutionary

Locutionary is the saying of something. Locutionary is the act is performed in order to communicate acts of the actual utterances, and the study is domain of filed namely phonetic, phonology, and linguistic. Thus locutionary is can be called by the utterances

2. Illocutionary

According to Austin (1962) illocutionary is the act doing something. Illocutionary is the function to stated or to inform something which is used to do something. It is making the statement, tanking, promise, and asking.

According to Searle (1975) there are five types of illocutionary act, there is:

The first, assertives are those the kinds of speech acts that commit the speakers to truth or expressed proposition, and thus carry a truth-value. They express the speaker's belief. Assertives is the speech acts which is binds the speakers to the truth what he says to the hearer. The example is boasting, assert state, claim, complain, conclude, and characterize. When Sam told you, "It is raining out", he was trying to get him to think he believed it was raining out.

The second, directives are those kinds of speech acts that attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. Directive is speech act to conduce the speakers which aims to make the hearer to do the utterances. For example order, suggest, request, command, insist, beg, ask, advice, pray, and entreat.

The third, commissives are those kinds of speech acts that commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express the speaker's intention to do something. Commissive is the speech acts which is binds the speakers to carry out everything mentioned the utterances to the hearer. For example, promise, swear, and threaten.

The fourth about expressive are those kinds of speech acts that express psychological attitude or state in the speaker such as joy, sorrow and likes/dislikes. Expressive is the speech acts which is conducted with the intention that the utterances is interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned from the utterances. The examples are welcome, console, thanks, apologies, and congratulation.

The fifth, declarative are kinds of speech acts that effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs. Declarative is the speech acts what the

speaker do with the intention of creating a new state. For example, name, define, nominate, declare, appoint, resign, and call.

3. Perlocutionary Act

According to Yule (1996) perlocutionary is the utterances that the function to have an effect. Perlocutionary is the effects that the utterance has on the listener. The utterance uttered by the speaker usually has a force or effect to the listener. Deliberately or not, this effect is created by the speaker. This kind of speech act used to influence the listener is called “perlocutionary act”. This act is known as the act of affecting someone. Cruse (2000:331) states that perlocutionary acts are performed by means of language, using language as a tool. Moreover, Yule (1996:48-49) said that depending on the circumstances you will utter on the assumption that the listener will recognize the effect you intend, for example “ I have just made some tea”, it might the speaker want the listener to get the tea. Perlocutionary act appears because of perlocutionary force in the utterance. In other words, perlocutionary act is the effect created by illocutionary act to the listener, such as shocking, misleading, convincing, etc. Moreover, some effects of the perlocutionary acts are in the following:

(a) Hearer knows something

A hearer knows or realizes something in mind especially information as a result of experience or because/he has learned or been told.

(b) Hearer thinks of something

A hearer has a particular idea or opinion about something or somebody when s/he uses the mind to consider something that a speaker says.

(c) Hearer is doing something

A hearer is doing something because the speaker expects him or her to do it or causes him or her to have something.

(d) Hearer is convinced

A hearer believes something because the speaker gives a good reason to do it.

(e) Hearer feels irritated

A hearer feels irritated because the speaker annoys him or her by saying some statements which cause slight irritations.

(f) Hearer feels frightened

A hearer feels frightened because the speaker frightens him or her through the speaker's statement.

(g) Hearer is amused

A hearer is amused because the speaker makes him or her laugh or smile think that somebody or something is funny.

(h) Hearer is inspired

A hearer is inspired because s/he gets encouragements, spirit, or idea of the speaker.

(i) Hearer is impressed

A hearer is impressed because the speaker causes him or her to admire or respect the speaker because of something that the speaker has done or said.

(j) Hearer is attracted

A hearer is attracted because the hearer recognizes and gets attention of what the speaker said.

(k) Hearer relieves tension

A hearer relieves tension to remove or reduce an unpleasant feeling, anxiety, or pain or to make a problem less serious.

(l) Hearer is giving an answer

A hearer answers as a reaction to a question or situation.

F. Previous Study

There are several studies which have been conducted previously by researchers. The previous studies have their own classifications in their research. In this research, the researcher explains each of the previous studies briefly as follows:

The first previous study is conducted Dewi (2014), in her thesis with the title “Speech Act in the Great Gatsby Movie script”. The aims of the research were to know the illocutionary act based on Searle categories and strategy of speech act in a movie script. This research is library research with the qualitative approach. In this study, the data are collected through documentation. The result of this study shows four kinds of illocutionary acts in the movie script. There are 44 representatives, 55 directives, 16 commissive, and 12 expressive. The writer has

only analyzes 19 representatives, 18 directives, 6 commissive, and 8 expressive. The writer analyzes the strategy of speech acts in the movie script. The types of the strategy of speech acts are direct and indirect speech act. In this research, the writer finds that there are 101 direct speech acts and 6 indirect speech acts but the writer has only analyzed 45 direct speech acts and 5 indirect speech acts in the movie script.

The second previous study is conducted by Panjaitan (2013), in his thesis with the title "Speech Act in Wedding Ceremony of the Angkola Culture". The aim of this study is to find out speech act in the wedding ceremony of the Angkola culture. The subject is taken from the elements of Dalihan Na Tolu in the wedding ceremony of the Angkola culture. There are seven participants involved in wedding ceremony namely Mora Sihabolonan, Mora Sian Suhut, Kahanggi Nisuhut, Kahanggi Pareban, Anak Boru Nisuhut, Anak Boru Pisang Raut and the king of Angkola society. The technique of data collection is observing and recording the speeches of the elements of Dalihan Na Tolu in wedding ceremony then interview the king of Angkola society to certify the triangulation of the research. This study is investigated speech acts in wedding ceremony such as direct act by using idiom and kinship and indirect act by using Umpama. Then the types of speech act found in Angkola wedding ceremony are representative, directive, expressive and declarative. The speaker then representative, expressive and declarative, dominantly uses directive speech act. The reason for applying this as the dominant type of speech act cause the speaker suggests or advice the hearer about married life then try to make the hearer happy, honored in the wedding ceremony, they also applied it to make both families to get closer each other.

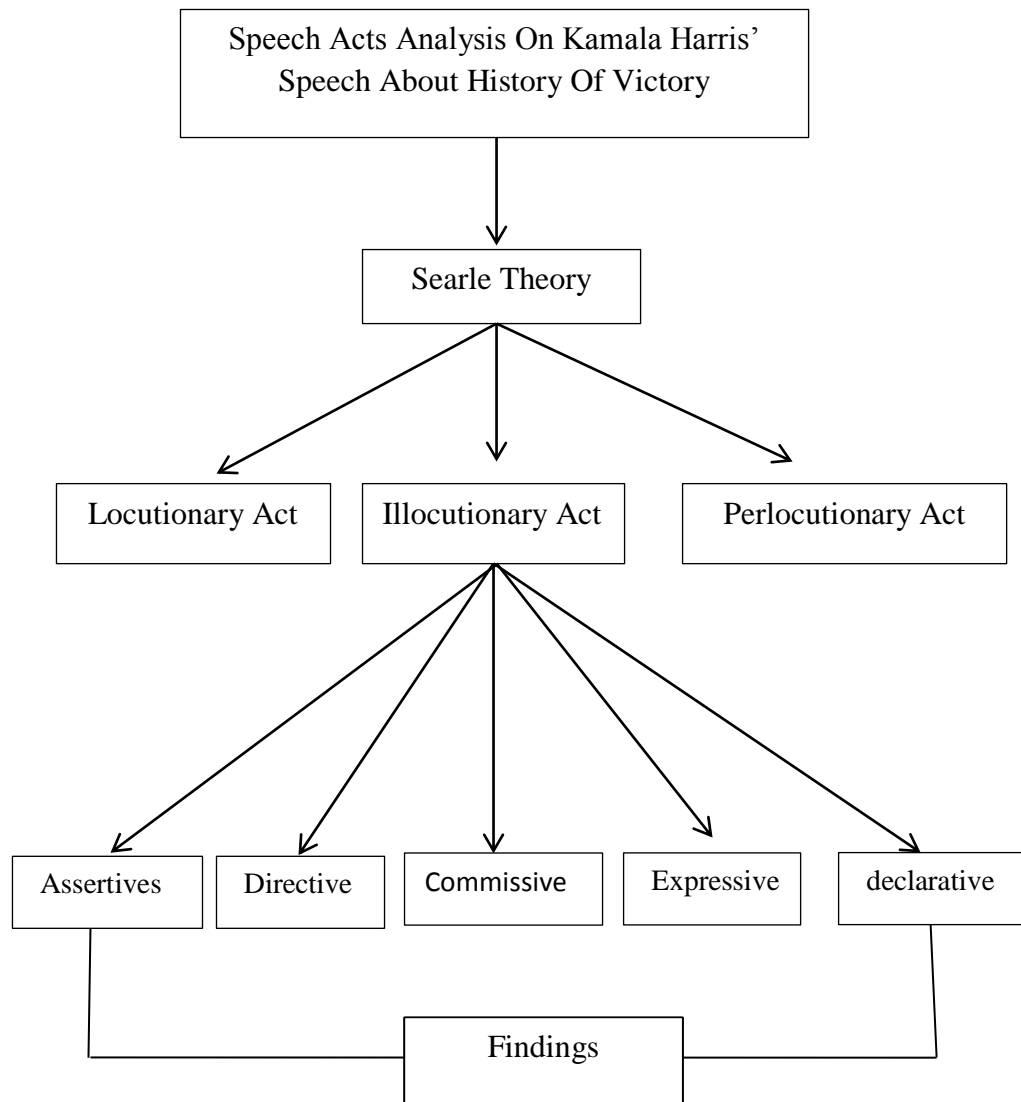
The third previous study is “The Study of Illocutionary Act: Jokowi’s Campaign Speech on “Mewujudkan Jakarta Baru”.” This is a study researched by Farchan Ismail. This research is clearly about analysis of illocutionary acts categories, such as, representative, commissive, directive, declarations, and expressive. The writer present the study to find out Jokowi’s intentions and act performed in his political speech by using pragmatic approach. The writer analyzed the object by using speech act theory, especially the illocutionary acts by John Searle. The writer found the representatives act is the most used by Jokowi’s in his speech by analyzing each utterance.

From the three previous studies which are described above, the researcher conducts the similar entitled “Speech Analysis on Kamala Harris’ Speech about History of Victory”. All of the previous studies are useful for the researcher to analyze her research. All of the researches also use Searle’s theory to finish their research.

G. Conceptual Framework

This research employs Searle’s three dimensions of speech acts. Those are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. The data in this research are taken from the speech that delivered by Kamala Harris on YouTube. Next, the writer looks at video and the text of the speech used by Kamala Harris about history of victory then from the video, the writer tries to identify what types of speech act from Vice President Kamala Harris. The last, the writer makes the classification of speech act from this documentation.

The framework of this research is presented in this following figure:



Figures 2.1 Speech Acts Analysis