

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the theoretical framework of the study; Pragmatics, Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, Press Conference, United Nations Women. This chapter also discuss about the relevant of study.

A. Theoretical Framework

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the meaning that is communicated in the speaker and interpreted by the listener. From this definition, it can be understood that meaning is very important to be learned by everyone who is doing communication. Pragmatics originally came from Morris about the distribution of signs related to "the relationship between the signifier and the interpretation used". In 1938 the term pragmatics was used by Morris about semiotics or semiology. Semiotics studies signs. Morris (in Tarigan, 2009:30) gives his opinion that pragmatics is a related study in the relationship between signs and translators. Another definition of pragmatics is a science that refers to the relationship between language and context that is grammatical or in the form of a grammatical code (Levinson, 1983:9).

Pragmatics (Yule, 1996:3) is a study of contextual meaning related to the context of conversation which involves interpretation of

what people mean in a particular context and how context affects what is said. So it can be concluded that Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that investigates the way language is tied to the context in which it is used. Pragmatics is thus unified as a distinct and coherent domain of inquiry only in relation to the study of language abstracted from its use in context, which has become a major focus of both twentieth-century linguistics and the philosophy of language opinion.

As one of the linguistics sciences, pragmatics also has several scopes which are divided into five parts. First is Deixis, it is a word that comes from the Greek language. It means "pointing" through language. For example, when someone points to an object that is not recognized at the same time as saying "what is that?". This means that the person has used deixis to indicate something. Deixis is divided into three, they are person deixis (me, you), spatial deixis (here, there), and temporal deixis (now, then). What the speaker implies through speech in a conversation called Implicature. In completing a conversation, the speaker and the listener must understand each other so that the goal can be achieved. Meaning of presupposition is when the speaker assumes a case before producing the utterance. It can also be interpreted as a conclusion or proposition whose truth is taken for granted in the utterance of a sentence which has the main function of acting as a prerequisite for the sentence to be precise. I think this one is familiar by students who learn about language. Speech acts are

doing activities in the form of speech both orally and in writing, namely doing something. Speech acts are divided into three, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. And the last is Conversational structure relates to the organization of the conversation or the procedure of conversation in a practice that is contained in the scope of pragmatics.

2. Speech Act

Speech Act was first developed by John L. Austin in his book entitled *How to Do Things with Words* (1962) who is a philosopher. Then the development of speech acts was continued by a philosopher who also came from America named J.R Searle. The two philosophers agree that the notion of speech acts is speech that provides a term description and has the speaker's intention and influence on the listener in linguistics. Through speech, he can influence other people to do something in accordance with the intent of the speech. Speech acts are actions that are carried out through speech (Yule, 1996: 48).

According to Searle (in Nadar 2009:14), speech acts are the most basic and simple units of communication, such as: asking, ordering, affirming, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc. So it can be concluded that when someone says and does something that has the meaning of application, and action.

According to According to Yule (1996:47) says that in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce

utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they also perform actions via those utterances". In communication, people do not only deliver utterances which have been structured but they also perform certain force in their utterances. In understanding the form of the utterances, we have known three forms of acts which are subdivision of speech act, such as locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The followings are the discussion of three types of acts which become the main core in human speech: speech acts are classified into three categories, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts are the results of speech, with certain structures, meanings, and references that are intended and related to linguistic meaning or grammatical (phonological) forms. This kind of speech act can also be said as an act of saying something (Wijana, 1996: 17).

Illocutionary acts are actions that speakers do by saying something that has the right meaning and in the appropriate context and not because it gets the result of a certain effect by saying something. The illocutionary function or also called illocutionary style is the intent of the speaker's special expressions and intentions. This kind of speech act can also be said as an act of saying something (Wijana, 1996: 17). Perlocutionary acts are speech acts that depend on the creation of effects produced by the listener. Perlocutionary speech acts are also referred to as acts of influencing someone (Wijana, 1996:

19). In perlocutionary the speaker tries to influence the listener to do what the speaker wants, this is called the perlocutionary effect.

3. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary acts are complete speech acts, meaning that they are acts of doing something according to the specific purpose of the speaker's purpose, such as giving promises, making statements, making orders, denying, making predicates of giving, and asking for information, etc. According to Yule (1996:48) illocutionary acts are actions that occur through a communicative power of an utterance. Illocutionary acts can also be interpreted as doing an action in saying something. Illocutionary acts have a function not only to say something but also to do something. Therefore, this act is known as the act of doing something (Wijana, 1996: 18). Illocutionary acts are more difficult to identify than locutionary acts, because when we identify illocutionary acts we must consider who the speaker and listener are, when and where the conversation takes place, etc. So, illocutionary acts are central to understanding speech acts.

There are five types of illocutionary acts, namely; representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive. Representative has mean is to state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. This can be a statement of fact, assertion, conclusion, and description. The speakers must use words that correspond to the world (beliefs). Examples would be: affirm, believe, conclude, report. The

speaker used to make other people do something according to their speech is called directive. Speakers will express their wishes to listeners. In short, the directive is the speaker trying to do something. Examples would be: ask, challenge, command, and request.

Another type is called Commissive it is used by speakers to attach themselves to future actions, such as promises. In using the speaker's commissive it is done to make the world according to the words by the speaker says. Examples are: bet, guarantee, pledge, promise, oath, etc. The type of declarative speech act will change the world through the speech. The point is that declarative speech acts are used by speakers through words to change the world. For example, when the pastor says: Now I declare you husband and wife. Then those who get the utterance will change according to the words that have been spoken. The last type is expressive are used to express what the speaker feels. They express psychological states such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. This is caused by the things experienced by the speaker

4. Press Conference

A press conference is a special event that is formed as a medium or means to announce, explain, defend or promote policy with the aim of strengthening and strengthening public understanding and acceptance on the part of the event initiator. A press conference is also interpreted as an interview or announcement made by a public

figure to the press by having a predetermined appointment. Press conferences can also be held by an organization, for example, UN Women. Press conferences have a function to communicate important news related to the organization or company. This activity usually involves the participation of journalists and representatives of companies or organizations.

This event offers journalists an interactive forum to find out about what is being announced. The benefit of press conference activities is that it allows event organizers to provide journalists with more information than press releases. Another benefit that can be obtained is to provide opportunities for journalists and the audience who are present to ask questions related to the information material being held. In addition to these benefits, there are also drawbacks in this press conference activity, namely, when carrying out activities it is possible to incur quite large costs, one of which is renting a place for activities. Some things to consider when conducting a press conference are planning and time. Planning has meaning that when going to a press conference, you should first think about practical issues such as resources, which are usually tables, podiums, speakers, microphones, and so on. Then explore the material that will be announced to avoid miscommunication between the speaker and the audience. Knowing who will be involved in the activity can add weight and credibility to your message. The speaker must be one of

the organizations holding the event. Prepare a list of questions and answers for the speaker. And last but not least is to prepare handouts in advance like press kits, gifts, etc. and don't leave this until the last minute.

Another thing to consider when conducting a press conference is time. We should have time planning for holding an event. Allocate one hour and give permission to the keynote speaker. Conducting press conference activities preferably in the morning or evening is believed to be the most effective because journalists tend to write their stories in the evening. Avoid press conferences on Fridays as some newspapers will have different news cycles over the weekend. Before holding a press conference, it is advisable to send an invitation in advance so that participants can adjust their schedules and can participate in the activity.

5. United Nations Women

United Nations is an association of countries around the world that was founded in 1945. Meanwhile, a United Nations Women or UN woman is an entity established by the United Nations dedicated to gender equality and women's empowerment. In July 2010, the United Nations General Assembly established UN Women, the United Nations Agency for Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. The creation of UN Women emerged as part of the UN reform agenda, pooling resources and mandates for greater impact. It

combines and builds on the important work of the four previously distinct sections of the United Nations system, focused exclusively on gender equality and women's empowerment: the Division for the Advancement of Women (DAW), the International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW), the Office of the Special Adviser for Gender Issues and the Advancement of Women (OSAGI), United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM) The UN Women's standard is for the whole world that aims to advance and meet the needs of its shelter globally. They work with governments and civil society to formulate the laws, programs, policies, and services needed to ensure that these standards are effective and beneficial for women and girls around the world.

There are four aspects that have been defined to realize a real development vision for women and girls and with a focus on four strategic priorities. First is women lead, not only men who can become a leader, like women also have the same rights. They participate and get the same benefits from the government system regardless of gender. Second is that women have guaranteed income, women have the right to have income insurance, have the right to have decent work, and have the right to manage their own economy. Next is women live freely, women have the right to live free from all forms of violence, whether physical, psychological, and sexual. All women and children from all over the world have the right to have a free and

peaceful life. Women contribute, women and girls have the right to participate in the development and they have a greater influence in building sustainable peace and resilience. They are entitled to the same benefits from natural disaster and conflict protection as well as humanitarian action

UN Women also coordinates and promotes the work of the UN system in advancing gender equality. And in all considerations and agreements related to the 2030 Agenda. This is related to the research speech in this study entitled UN Women on "Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda" which was initiated by the Press conference by Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, is the Executive Director of UN Women, Shahra Razavi, Chief of the Research and Data Section of UN Women and, Lead author of the report "Gender Equality in 2030 agenda for Sustainable development", Ginette Azcona Research and Data specialist of UN Women on the flagship report "Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". This is a manifestation of the work in promoting gender equality that forms the basis for the Sustainable Development Goals, and a more inclusive world.

In addition to working in the empowerment and rights of women and girls globally, the main roles of UN Women are UN Women is used to providing support to intergovernmental bodies, such as the Commission on the Status of Women, in the formulation

of global policies, standards, and norms. UN Women is used to standing ready to provide appropriate technical and financial support to countries requesting it, to assist the Member States in implementing these standards, and to forge effective partnerships with civil society. UN Women is used to leading, providing direction, and coordinating the work of the UN system on gender equality, promoting accountability, including through regular monitoring of the progress of the system as a whole.

B. Relevant Studies

Many studies related to this research have been done before. One of them was carried out by Salsabila (2021) in her thesis with the title “an analysis of speech act in Shakira’s Speech” This study focused on analyzing the speech act in a speech by Shakira at WISE Conference Qatar Summit on November 21, 2019, in Qatar. In this research there were only four kinds of illocutionary act that appeared in some utterances of the speech, they were 23 assertives, 5 directives, 3 expressives, and 2 commissives.

Furthermore, in previous research that examined speech acts carried out by Umar (2016) in this writing, he only focused on illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts contained in President Jokowi's speech. The results of this study there are two conclusions, the first is that the author finds the types of communication functions in illocutionary acts, there are 9 representative, 2 expressive, and 6 commissive, which means

that in the speech there are no directives and declarations. And the second is about the perlocutionary speech act of this speech getting a response or effect from the listener who listens to the speech.

And the other one the study about the Illocutionary Act by Friska Sari Luksiana Hutajulu and Herman (2019) with the title is "Analysis of Illocutionary Act in the Movie "You Are My Home" English Subtitle". This study focused on this research are to find out the types of Illocutionary acts and to analyze the most dominant Illocutionary acts produced in "You are my home" movie English subtitle. For the result of this study, there are four types of Illocutionary acts found in the movie. The researcher found that the dominant type of Illocutionary act found in the movie subtitle is the Directive act and Representative acts.

Another study is by Nur Azni Mawardani (2011) with the research title an "analysis of illocutionary act in Prince of Persia: the sand of time movie". Based on this research, the author says that with a focus on discussing the use of Illocutionary Acts in the utterance of the main character in Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time Movie. The aims of this research are to find out the context and classification of Illocutionary Acts used in Prince of Persia's The Sand of Time Movie and to understand the interpretation of the dialogue between speaker and hearer that use Illocutionary acts which are selected by the writer. From the analysis, the writer finds five types of illocutionary acts used by Dastan as the main character in Prince of Persia The Sand of Time Movie They are Directive

(ordering asking, requesting, and command), Representative (reporting, stating, and concluding), Expressive (praising and apologizing), Declarative (declaring), and Commissive (refusal and pledging).

Another study about illocutionary acts is from Marni Safitri Situmorang (2017) with the title “illocutionary acts in Joko Widodo’s speech in high-level conference, Riyadh 21st of May”. This study focused on analyzing the use of illocutionary acts in Joko Widodo's speech at the High-Level Conference, Riyadh 21st of May, 2017. It was found out that four classifications of Illocutionary Acts in the speech with each percentage; they are Representatives (41,5%), Directives (26,8%), and Expressives (19,5 %) Commissives (12,2 %), and the most dominant type of illocutionary acts is representative and directive