CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about the relevant theories that are relevant with this research. The previous studies are also provided in this chapter. The chapter is devided into two parts, they are the theoritical review and the previous studies.

A. Theoretical Review

1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of branches which is concerned by linguistics. Yule (1998) said that pragmatics discusses the study about meaning as created by the speaker and interpreted by the hearer. Therefore, it is concerned with interpreting the meaning in context, not only considering the meaning of the word. In addition, Yule (1998) added that pragmatics requires consideration of how speakers arrange what they want to say based on who, when, where, and under what condition. When people understand each other properly, it indicates that they have successfully communicated, this is what the speaker means, and the listener understands what the speaker means (Griffiths, 2006).

Leech (1993) stated that pragmatics is a study of meaning related to speech situation. In other words, pragmatics studies the meaning of human language related to the situation when communicating.

Another linguist who defines pragmatics is Levinson. He explained pragmatics as the relation between language and context that becomes basic

explanation in understanding languange (Levinson, 1983). It means that people are required to the context and meaning of utterances in understanding a language.

a. Speech Acts

Austin (1955) firstly proposed speech acts which is written in his books entitled *How to Do Things with Words*. He said that saying something means doing something (Austin, 1975). Then, he clearly explained that during saying something, actually people are doing something like informing, promising, warning, asking, ordering, declaring, wishing, etc. Therefore, the function of language is not only to inform or say something, but also to do something.

Austin devided three kinds of speech acts. The first acts is *locutionary act* which also called as *the act of saying something* (Wijana, 1996). Austin stated that locution refers to words that are able to be identified which arranged based on particular grammar contain specific meaning and reference (Holtgraves, 2008). Thus, this act has the arrangement of speech such as using specific words together with grammatical structures of a particular language. It means locution is the main act to delivered the linguistics expression that have meaning (utterance). For example, when Kelly said to John, "I'm thirsty", the locutionary act of this utterance is that Kelly feels thirsty.

The second is *illocutionary act* which also called as *the act of doing something* (Wijana, 1996). Austin claims that illocution is a

general function associated with the pronunciation of words in a specific context (Holtgraves, 2008). Besides, Yule states that illocutionary act conducted through verbal communication in a conversation (Yule, 1998). In other words, the utterances are not only to inform something, but also do something. Illocutionary act is related to the aim of speakers' utterances. It means that every speaker has purpose through their utterances. For example when Kelly said to John, "I'm thirsty", the illocutionary act of this utterance can be meant that Kelly orders drink to John.

The last *perlocutionary act* which also called *the act of affecting something* (Wijana, 1996). Austin said that perlocutionary act refers to the effect of speaker's utterances to the listener (Holtgraves, 2008). The example purpose of this act to convince the listener about the truth of the utterances and make listener feel that there is something needs to be done. The effect of perlocution of an utterance can be intentional or unintentional since perlocution that related to the utterances have various effects. For example when Kelly said to John, "I'm thirsty", the perlocutionary act of this utterance can be shown through John responses such as offering some drinks or directly taking a glass of water for Kelly.

After describing the definition of speech acts components, the researcher takes focus on the study of illocutionary speech act related to the utterances itself. There are many philosopher that stated the theories

of the classification of speech acts. However, in this study the researcher adopted Searle's theory of illocutionary act classifications.

1) **Illocutionary Acts**

The theory of illocutionary act were stated by a number of linguists. However, Austin is the first linguist that introduced the term of illocutionary acts. He categorized five types of illocutionary act namely verdictive, expositive, exercitive, behabitive and commisive (Searle, 1979).

Furthermore, Searle had developed the taxonomy of illocutionary acts which then became known to many people as the types of illocutionary acts. Whenever people sharing what is in their mind in the form of utterances or sentences spoken, they are actually perform illocutionary acts. Kinds of illocutionary acts can be in the form of statements, questions, commands, promises, and apologizes. Actually, the purpose of people who perform illocutionary act is because they want the listener to understand what the speakers needed. Thus, when speaker says an utterance, it can be defined literally or more.

The form of illocution shows what illocutionary act used by the speaker when producing sentences. Bierwisch (1980) says that what speech acts have in common is called proportional content and what they differ in is called illocutionary force (Ari, 2019). For instance, the two utterances "You will open the window" and

"Open the window!" contain the same proportional content that *You will open the window*. The first utterance contains the illocutionary force of prediction, whereas the other contains the illocutionary force of an order.

2)   The Types of Illocutionary Acts

Searle argued that there are five types of illocutionary speech acts, each of which has a communicative function, namely: (1) assertive, (2) directive, (3) expressive, (4) comisive, and (5) declarative (Searle, 1979).

Assertive, this illocution types aimed to inform people about how things are. The function is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proporsition. Assertives have value both true or false (Searle, 1979). Assertive has the words-to-world direction of fit. The examples of assertive include statement of fact, assertion, conclusion, claim, and description. Some English verbs of this category are assert, claim, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue, rebut, inform, notify, remaind, object, predict, report, retrodict, suggest, insist, conjecture, hypothesize, guess, swear, testify, admit, confess, accuse, blame, criticize, praise, complain, boast, and lement (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). For instance, (1) *The earth is flat*; (2) *Chomsky didn't write about peanut*; (3) *It was a warm sunny day* (Yule, 1998).

Directive, the illocutionary of this consists in the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, and hence, more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something (Searle, 1979). Directive has world-to-word direction of fit. The examples of directive include ordering, requesting, commanding, questioning, and entreating. Verbs denoting directive are direct, request, ask, urge, tell, require, demand, command, order, forbid, prohibit, enjoin, permit, suggest, insist, warn, advise, recommand, beg, supplicate, entreat, beseech, implore, and pray (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The example of sentences are: (1) *Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black*; (2) *Could you lend me a pen, please?*; (3) *Don't touch that* (Yule, 1998).

Commisive, is the illocutionary act that has the purpose to make the speaker (in varying degrees) to do something in future (Searle, 1979). The psychological state of commisive is intention. Like directive, commisive has world-to-word direction of fit. But, the differences placed in the sense of who takes the action. In directive, it is hearer who does the future action such as the command, whereas in commisive, the speaker is the one who does the future action such as the promise to get his own intention. The English verbs of commisive are commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept, refuse, offer, bid, assure, guarantee,

contract, covenant, and bet (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The examples of commisive's sentences are: (1) *I'll be back*; (2) *I'm going to get it right the next time*; (3) *We will not do that* (Yule, 1998).

Expressive, the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about state of affairs specified in the proportional content. The paradigms of expressive verbs are "thank", "congratulate", "apologize", "condole", "deplore", and "welcome". Notice that in expressives there is no dorection of fit. In performing an expressive, the speaker is neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the world, rather the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed (Searle, 1979). The members of expressive may be statements of pleasure, apologize, thank, praise, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. The English verbs of expressive such as apologize, thank, condole, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, deplore, boast, compliment, praise, welcome, and great (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Examples of assertive's sentences are: (1) *I'm really sorry!*; (2) *Congratulations!*; (3) *Welcome!* (Yule, 1998).

Declaration, refers to an act which is used by the speaker to change the world through the word. Thus, the main point of declaration is carrying out the alteration in the world by saying so.

The characteristic of declaration is the successful performance the utterance in order to the fact that the speaker has an authority to do so (Searle, 1979). The English declarative words such as declare, resign, adjourn, appoint, nominate, approve, confirm, disapprove, endorse, renounce, disclaim, denounce, repudiate, bless, curse, excommunicate, consecrate, christen, abbreviate, name, and call (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The examples of declaration's sentences are: (1) *Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife*; (2) *Referee: You're out!*; (3) *Jury Foreman: We find the defendant guilty* (Yule, 1998).

2. Biography of Noam Chomsky

Avram Noam Chomsky also known as Noam Chomsky is an American Theoritical Linguist whose revolutionized the field of linguistics since 1950s through treating language as the uniquely human, bilogically based cognitive capacity. He is also known as a philosopher, cognitive scientist, historian, social critic, and political activist. Sometimes, he is named as 'the father of modern linguistics'. He was born on December 7, 1928 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, U.S.

Cognitive Revolution was begun and sustained by Noam Chomsky throuh his contibutions to linguistics and related fileds susch as cognitive psychology and the philosophy of mind and language. Moreover, Noam Chomsky has may followers from worldwide as the political dissident

because of his analysis about the bad influence of the economic elite on domestic politics, foreign policy, and US intellectual culture.

In 1949, Noam Chomsky married with an American linguist and education specialist named Carol Doris Chomsky. They had three children: Aviva Chomsky, 64 (American teacher, historian, author, and activist), Diane Chomsky, 61 (Born on 1960), and Harry Chomsky, 54 (Born on 1967). In 2008, Carol Chomsky died of a bout of cancer. Then in 2014, Noam Chomsky married with Valeria Wasserman Chomsky who is a Brazilian translator.

The speech of Noam Chomsky about covid-19 is important because it contains of many information that most people rarely know. It also contains opinions and suggestions of Noam Chomsky to get out of the pandemic. His speech is important to investigate because Noam Chomsky has reputations in lingustics fields through his theory about generative grammar. He has written more than 30 political books that discuss about variety themes. Since 1965, he has become one of the most critical intelectual figures of United States foreign policy. Thus, his speech is influential and widely heard especially by Americans.

B.   The Previous Studies

This study is not the first study conducted. The researcher found a number of similar research related to this study. Then, the researcher decided to choose studies that discussed about the illocutionary acts analysis. The researcher attempts to compare this research with the previous research chosen.

The first research conducted by Yayang Setya Esa Putra Ari 2019.[1] The object analyzed of this study is illocutionary acts and modes of persuasion in Zakir Naik's speech. This study aimed (1) to identify the types of illocutionary acts in Zakir Naik's speech, and (2) to seek the modes of persuasion used in Zakir Naik's speech. A qualitative – quantitative approacch was applied in this research. The conclusion of this research shows that the researcher found all the characteristics both illocutionary acts and modes of persuasion. There are five types of illocutionary acts he found; Assertive, Directive, Commisive, Expressive, and Declarative. Then, three types belongs to the modes of persuasion; ethos, pathos, and logos.

However, the topic discessed in this research is different with the previous study above. The research above took Zakir Naik's speech as the object. Whereas, the object of this study is Noam Chomsky's speech about covid-19. The case which is focused both previous study and researcher's has similarity, that is speech acts, especially on illocutionary acts by Searle's theory.

The second reserach is conducted by Hayder Tuama Jasim Al-Saedi and Khalid Wahaab Jabber 2020.[2] The aims of this study are (1) to investigate the pragmatic aspects, especially speech acts of Searle's Taxonomy that are used in the Iraqi newspaper headline (Alasabah newspaper), (2) explain how headlines of

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[1] Yayang Setya Esa Putra Ali (A73214065), "*Illocutionary Acts in the Context of Persuasion Used in Zakir Naik's Speech*", from English Department Study Program Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2019.

[2] Hayder Tuama Jasim Al-Saedi and Khalid Wahaab Jabber, "*A Pragmatic Study of Newspaper Headlines in Media Discourse: Iraq as A Case Study*". International Journal of Linguistics, Literatue, and Translation (IJLLT). Vol. 3 No. 3, 2020.

local newspaper included Iraqi – ISIS conflict using pragmatics to interest readers' attention in delivering the message behind the function of newspaper itself, (3) attempts to indicate the explicit and implicit performative verbs of headlines' speech acts. Quantitave is applied to anayze the data of this research. The researcher concludes that (1) all types of Searle's Taxonomy of speech acts are used in the headlines of Alasabah Newspaper, (2) the most frequently and common speech acts used in Alasabah Newspaper's headlines since 2017 are expressive and declarative because of the Iraqi's victory from ISIS.

The scope and limitation of the previous research above are speech acts of Searle's Taxonomy, which means this study has similarity to focus on Searle's theory. However, unlike the study above that analyzed newspaper, this study focus on discussing Noam Chomsky's speech about covid-19.

Another previous study related to this study is conducted by Dini Azmillah 2021.[3] This study attempts to analyze types of illocutionary acts of three short stories by O. Henry (The Last Leaf, The Gift of The Magi, and The Furnished Room). Searle's theory of illocutionary acts is adopted as the main theory applied in this research. To analyze the data, the researcher use descriptive qualitative method. As the conclusion, the researcher found that there is only one story which is applied all types of illocutionary acts by Searle, that is a story entitled The Last Leaf.

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[3] Dini Azmillah (A73216057), "An Analysis of *Illocutionary Acts in Oliver Henry's Short Stories*", from English Department Study Program Faculty of Arts and Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, 2021.

At the same way, both this study and the previous study above focus on illocutionary acts by Searle (1979). However, unlike previous study which is analyzed on short stories, this study takes a speech as the object of this study, particulary a speech by american linguist named Noam Chomsky that was talking about covid-19.

Both previous studies and this study have more similarities than differences. Like this study, three previous researchs explained above analyze illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory.. However, the difference lies on the limitation of the study as well as the sample chosen, which this study takes the topic about covid-19 that had never be done before.