CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents the related literature to the research which includes pragmatics, speech act, types of speech acts, and previous study.

A. Pragmatics

Language, communication, and pragmatics are related to each other. According to Huang (2017) pragmatics is a rapidly developing science in linguistics and the philosophy of language. Pragmatics is also a major topic in several sciences, such as cognitive science, artificial intelligence, informatics, language pathology, anthropology, and sociology. This proves that pragmatics is closely related to language and communication.

Yule (1996) stated that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It is means pragmatics is related to learning to understand the meaning of someone's speech which is then interpreted by the listener, of course by analyzing more deeply someone's speech in each word or sentence and how each word or sentence has meaning. There are several advantages to learning language via pragmatics, namely being able to understand the meaning of something someone says, someone's assumptions, someone's goals or purposes, and the kinds of actions they show during speaking.

According to Leech cited by Najamuddin (2018) stated pragmatics is the study of understanding the meaning of a situation or condition when speaking. In pragmatics, it is necessary to analyze the meaning of what is said by the speaker and be adjusted by the situation when speaking.

Based on the definitions above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the science of language that examines speakers to adjust what is said according to the context and situation. so that it will create communication that easy to understand.

B. The Scope of Pragmatic

Linguistics has many scientific branches, one of which is pragmatics. Pragmatics has several scopes such as deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts. The scope can be defined briefly as follows:

1. Deixis

    Deixis comes from the Greek word meaning "pointing" via language. Levinson cited by (Abdullahi, 2021) language has a function to encode or show something from speech depending on interpretation in analyzing an utterance context.

2. Implicature

    Implicature can be interpreted as something that is hidden or implied. Supported by Soeseno cited by (Mulyawati, 2020) an utterance that has a hidden meaning or is different from what is spoken is called an implicature.

3. Presuppotions

    Presupposition is the assumption that the speaker has before saying something. According to Yule (2014) presuppotions is the assumption of an event that has not happened and is not certain to be true.

4. Speech Acts

A speech act is the utterance of a sentence that aims to convey meaning from the speaker so that it can be understood by the listener.

C. Speech

According to the Cambridge dictionary has the meaning as a form of formal speech that is usually given to a large number of people at a special event. Speech is verbal communication in which the speaker gives a statement, information, or opinion to the public using sentences that have been arranged by the speaker.

D. Speech Acts Theory

The theory of speech acts was first introduced by J.L Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). Then the speech act theory was developed by John Searle in his studies under professor J.L Austin. The development of the theory of speech acts is contained in the book *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language* (1969). in his book, Searle explains his theory more systematically.

According to Searle cited by Morgan (1975) that person's utterance can be explained by following the rules of speech acts and not only to present informasion but also to perform the actions. Speech acts can explain an utterance to make a statement, asking for a request, making a comment, etc.

E. Types of Speech Acts

According to Searle's theory, there are three basic dimensions in speech acts, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

1. **Locutionary Acts**

Locutionary acts are speech acts that use words, phrases, and sentences that match the meaning spoken by the speaker. According to Searle cited by Najamuddin (2018) This speech act is often called the act of saying something. Which means that this speech act can produce or express meaning that is easily understood by the listener. This locutionary act has the function of stating or providing information with something by stating or saying something with the same word meaning and sentence meaning as what was said by the speaker. An example of a locutionary act is :

"Cows are herbivores."

The utterance above is spoken to state something (locutionary) without the intention to do something (illocutionary). The sentence states that cows are herbivores because cows eat grass.

2. **Illocutionary Acts**

Searle in Najamuddin (2018) stated that illocutionary acts are speech acts that has function to convey or state something with the aim that the listener takes an action that the speaker wants to achieve according to who, when, and where the utterance is spoken According to Austin (1962) an illocutionary act is an act of doing something by saying something. Searle in Rahardi (2005) stated that there are 5 types of illocutionary acts that has a communicative function in each type of illocutionary. Illocutionary has some function to inform something such as making a statement, promise, and asking.

Searle (1975) stated there are 5 types of illocutionary acts with different function such as :

a) Assertive/Representative

Assertive is a type of speech act that is useful for expressing a proposition or statement regarding something that is considered true. People use this speech act to make sure that what the speaker says is true. The function of assertive speech acts are stating, reporting, claiming, suggesting, boasting, and complaining.

Example *:Fire is hot.*

The utterance above is assertive illocution, because the speaker states that the fire is hot and in fact the fire is hot. It is related with the one of function from assertive to state something.

b) Directive

Directive is a type of speech act that is uttered by the speaker with the aim that the listener does something according to the speaker's speech. The function of directive speech acts are advising, ordering, commanding, requesting, recommending.

Example : *Don't drink that coffe!*

The utterance above is directive illocution because the speaker use the word that will make the hearer does some acts. The utterance explains the speaker forbids to drink the coffe. It is related with the one of function from directive illocution to command someone.

c) Commisive

Commissive is one type of speech act that is used to commit themselves to do some actions in the future. The function of commisive speech acts are offering, promising, and vowing.

Example : *I promise I will come to yout birthday party.*

The utterance above is commisives illocution because the speaker commits to himself to come to someone's birthday party. It is related with the one of function from commisive illocution to promise something.

d) Expressive

Expressive is a speech act that is useful for expressing or stating psychological things from the speaker to the hearer. The speaker can express the joy, and sorrow he feels. This speech act can be in the form of thanking, congratulating, praising, blaming, pardoning, condoling.

Example : *congratulations on your achievement.*

The utterance above is expressive illocution because the speaker congratulating someone's achievment. It is related with the one of function from expressive illocuton to congratulate someone.

e) Declarative

Declarative is a type of speech act that is useful for speakers to create new conditions and these speech acts have a direct impact on a situation. This speech act can be in the form of resigning, dissmissing, christening, naming, sentencing, excommunicating, and appointing.

Example : *Next week I'm not working here.*

The utterance above is a declarative speech act because the speaker resign from her work. It is related with the one of function from declarative illocution to resign something.

3. **Perlocutionary Act**

Austin (1883) perlocutionary act is an affect that is produces by hearer because utterance sentence and reaction from that, or sometimes is called hearers' reaction. The effect such as deceive encourage, persuade, irritate, frighten, amuse, inspire, impress, distract, relieve tension, embarrass, attract attention and bore. From the idea above, it can be clarified that what we achieve by saying something, such as persuading, convincing, and requesting.

The utterances are produced by speakers sometimes has an effect or perlocutionary force. The effect spoken by saying something is what Austin (1962, p. 101) called perlocutionary. The effect of utterances can be given rise to the speakers in the same manner, can also be fortuitous. Speech actions which are intended of influencing the speech partner are acts of perlocutionary. Some verbs can be identified as acts of perlocutionary. Leech (1983) these verbs include persuading, deceiving, encouraging, irritating, scaring, pleasing, humiliating, attracting attention, etc. Hence, the aim of perlocution act is to declare something with the intention to produce certain effects to influence the listener (Budiasih et al, 2016). It can be called the act of effect someone.

Example : Open the door!

The utterance above, when viewed from the perlocutionary act, the sentence will influence the listener to open the door.

F. King Charles III

King Charles III was born on November 14th, 1948, at Buckingham Palace. King Charles III had the full name Charles Philip Arthur George. King Charles became king at the age of 73 years. King Charles has served himself as a prince for more than 70 years.

G. Previous Study

There are several studies that have been conducted previously by researchers. In this research the researcher explains each of previous study briefly as follows :

The first previous study was taken from the thesis of Farah Mulyawati (2020) with the title *An Analysis of Speech Act of Kim Nam Jun's Speech at The United Nation General Assembly 2018*. This research using speech act theory by Searle. The aim of this research is to find out the classifications of illocutionary act that mostly used by Kim Nam Jun and the result of perlocutionary act by the hearers towards Kim Nam Jun's Speech at the United Nation General Assembly 2018. This research is a qualitative descriptive study using data collection by analyzing and collecting documentation from news, Youtube, Twitter, and fan pages. from this study it was found that the speech of Kim Nam Jun used assertive speech acts with a percentage of 65.52%, directive 18.72%, expressive 12.48, commisive 3.12%.

The second previous study was taken from the thesis Try Fahmi Umar 2016 with the title *The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at*

APEC Forum. This research use Searle's theory to find out the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act to identify the effect that contains in the speech. The method that used in this research is descriptive qualitative to analyze the data. The instrument that used in this research is note taking. The result showed in illocutionary act there were 9 assertives (stating), 0 directives, 2 expressing (thanking), and commisives (offering and promise), and 0 declarations. In perlocutionary act the speech of President Joko Widodo in APEC it is affected and got responses from hearer.

The third previous study is the journal of Nura Siti Mufiah and Muhamad Yazid Nur Rahman (2018) with the title *Speech Acts Analysis of Donald Trump's Speech.* This study aims to find the dominant type of illocutionary speech act in Donald Trump's speech. This study uses theory from Yule and the results of this study are that from Donald Trump's speech it was found that 46% were representative, 11% expressive, 16% directive, 12.7% commissive, and 14.3% declarative.

The fourth previous study was a thesis with the title *Speech Acts Analysis Of The Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script by Jane McTee* researched by Rani Violeta (2019). This research used theory of Searle to find the dominant illocutionary speech act in the maleficent character script by using descriptive qualitative method to describe the result. The findings of this study are that this speech contains 5 types of speech acts according to Searle's theory.

The fifth previous study was taken from international journal with the title *An Analysis of Speech Act Used in Harry Potter and Goblet of Fire*

Movie by Putri et al (2019). This research aimed to analyzing the speech act that used in Harry Potter and Goblet of Fire movie by using the utterance in Harry Potter movie as primary sources and the movie script as secondary sources. In this study, researchers used 3 theories from Austin, Searle, and Parker's theories which support one another.The data were collected observation and documentation. The findings of this research are In the film uses 3 speech acts locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary.

Based on the previous study that has been attached above, there are some similarities and differences between the previous study and this research. The similarity of this study with previous research is that they both examine speech acts with pragmatic studies with almost the same problems and the use of the same theory in 3 previous studies with the titles such as Analysis of Speech Act of Kim Nam Jun's Speech at The United Nations General Assembly, The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo Speech at APEC Forum, and Speech Acts Analysis of The Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script by Jane Mctee.

The differences between this research and previous study are the using of different theory by Yule with the title *Speech Acts Analysis of Donald Trump's Speech.* Another differences is the research objects. The first previous study, the research object was Kim Nam Jun's Speech at The United Nations General Assembly and focusing on illocutionary act and prelocutionary act.. The second previous study, the research object is President Joko Widodo Speech at APEC Forum and focus on illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The object of the third previous study is Donald
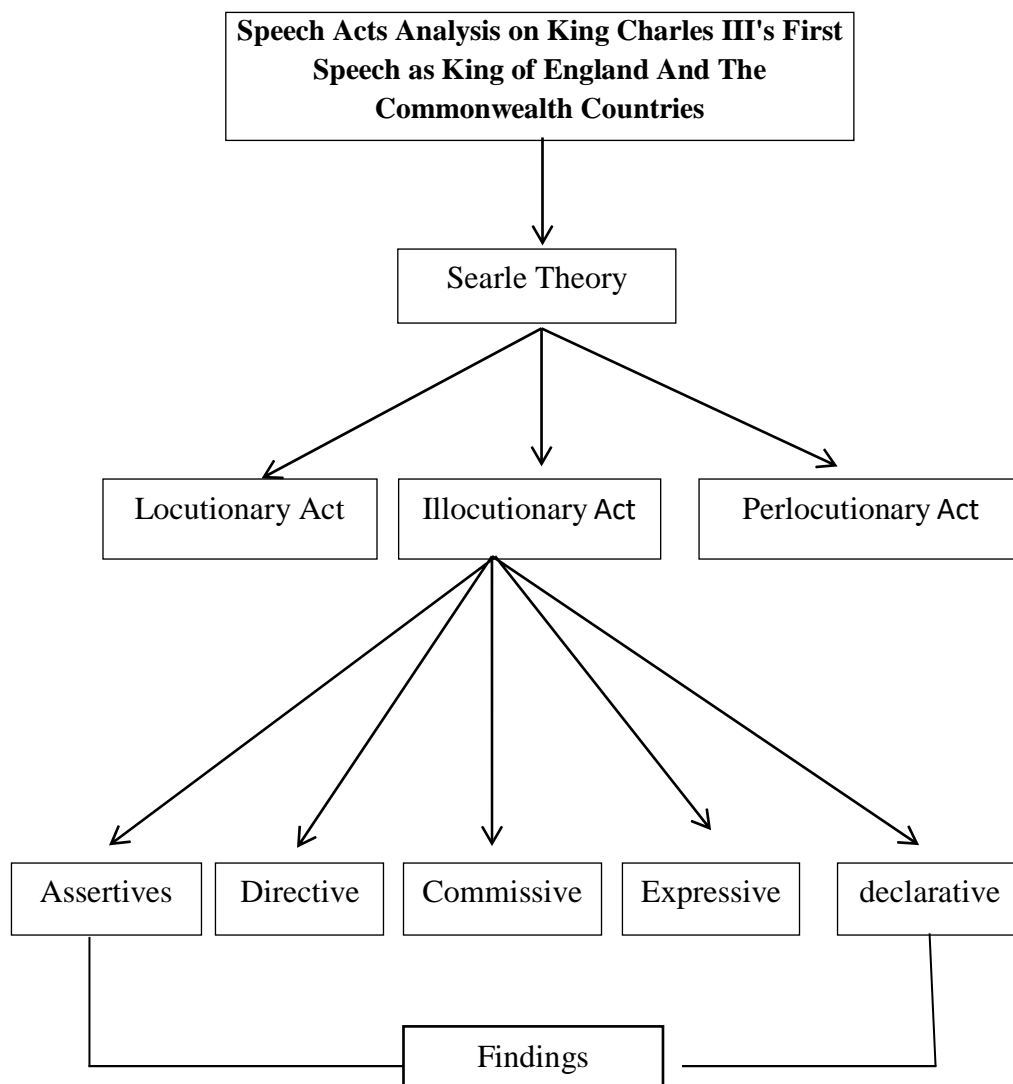
Trump's speech and the theory that used in this study is different. The fourth previous study used Maleficent Movie Script by Jane Mctee as the object of the research. The last previous study use the utterance and the script of Harry Potter and The Goblet of Fire movie as the object of the research and finding the locution, illocutionary, perlocutionary acts that used in the movie.

However, both in previous studies and in this study, speeches were chosen by important figures or people. Researchers believe that every utterance uttered by someone has different meanings and speech acts, depending on the context and circumstances of the speech. Of course this affects the final results of the study.

H. Conceptual Framework

This research uses three dimensions of Searle's speech acts namely locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary. The data of this research is taken from the speech of King Charles III which is broadcast on Youtube. Then, the researcher saw the video and speech transcript of King Charles III and classified the speech acts in this documentation.

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

Figures 2.1 Speech Acts Analysis

Source : the framework adapted from Maya Lusianingrum's theses *"Speech acts analysis on Kamala Harris's speech about history of victory"* (2022)