

## **CHAPTER II**

### **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

This chapter presents about the theoretical review about the topic of study. It discusses definition of Pragmatic, Speech Acts, Speech.

#### **A. Pragmatic**

Pragmatic is one of the part that can be found in linguistic for learning. The discussion is not far from utterances, words, sentences. The course of studying how the delivery of meaning depends not only in the linguistic knowledge of the speaker and the listener, but also from the context, knowledge of the status of the groups with the people involved in the talks, the implied intent of the speaker. Pragmatics ought to additionally think about aspects of context like who folks square measure rebuke, when, where, and below what circumstances which will verify the means they assert and what they require to mention. We tend to cannot merely choose the which means through what folks say.

Pragmatic focused on the context and meaning. Context related to Oxford Languages is the part of something written or spoken that immediately precede and follow a word or passage and clarify its meaning. Therefore, pragmatic is the part of linguistic who have branch of linguistics focused on the context and meaning. There are some branch of linguistics such matters as diexis, presupposition, cooperative principles, implicative and speech acts.

There are also some explanation from the expert about pragmatic. According to Yule (1996:4) stated that pragmatic is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. Yule (1996:3) also state that

pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener or reader. According to Paltridge in (2006:53) states if pragmatic is the study of meaning in relation to the context in which to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. There are some aspects includes social, situational, and textual context. Background knowledge context that is what people know about each other and about the world was included in it. Beside those meanings, Peccei in (Peccei 1999) states if pragmatic concentrates on those aspects of meaning that cannot be predicted by linguistic knowledge alone and takes into account knowledge about the physical and social world. Pragmatic is a branch of linguistic that discuss about the meaning in interaction. This definition assumes that meaning in a dynamic process that involves negotiation between the context of speech (physical, social, and linguistic) and the potential meaning of utterance (Thomas : 1995).

Pragmatic is a general study about how context affects the audience said in interpreting the meaning of a sentence or examine the situation in connection to speech. The study about both of the aspects in the meaning and language use that are dependent on the speaker, and other features of the context of utterance, including the course of the effect that context of utterance, generally observed principles of communication, and the goals of the speaker have on the choice of means of expression, and on the other hand, the effect such factors have on the interpretation made of an utterance, by the addresses. The main interest of pragmatics is defining the principles for the determination of intended meaning. This meaning may be delivered verbally or non verbally. Pragmatic is not only

study the meanings attached to morpheme, phrase, word, or sentence that is used, it is also studied the current context of a speech uttered.

Pragmatic definition is described differently by experts such above as the example, but in the end the aim of pragmatic understanding itself is the same. The study about pragmatic will give advantage to the people who were learning such as people's intended meanings, assumptions, their goals or purposes, and the kinds of action as the example is request that they are performing when they speak. Study about pragmatic is quite intriguing because it is about the meaning of utterance. Each utterance that speaker say always has meaning. From all of the definitions above, the researcher can conclude that pragmatic is the study about the meaning or purpose of the utterance that represent the action of speakers' utterance. In the scope of pragmatics, there are some factors that should be considered. These factors establish the very definition of pragmatics itself. The factors are speech acts, implicature, presupposition, context, and more. This thesis just focused in one of that factors, there is Speech Acts.

## **B. Speech Acts**

Speech Act a variety of verbal communication and also a subdivision of pragmatic, often takes place in verbal and nonverbal communication by Hidayat (2016). Communication is an activity which is so crucial for human beings. The reason behind it was because if human live in the environment they must have an interaction with others. The interaction with new people to increase a relation with others is one kind of advantage of the communication. The interaction must

between two people or more. Communication cannot happen without the mediator or tools. When the communication happens, language will take part as a mediator or tool, so it will be supporting the interaction. The purpose of communication is to share some information, idea, opinion or even suggestion. Without communication humans will face difficulties in socialization. Because as humans they could not live without others. Hornby (1995:179) adds that communication is the action of process in communicating. It occurs if both speaker and the hearer exist. It can also establish social relationship, for example speech.

When the communication happens there must be a tool as a bridge of conversation. The tool of communication is a language. Language is an essential part when the communication happens. Language takes a part as a tool for social interaction and human communication. Any human communication that may transmit information to each other in the form of thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings and emotions directly. Language constantly arises in the form of distinct speech acts or behaviors in human everyday communications. While using the language people do not produce only an isolated series of sentences, but also perform or imply an action. It is like representing the utterance into the action of the speaker.

Speech acts are a part of language communication. The expression or meaning of the utterance that came from speech act will represent the action. The sentences of speech acts in certain conditions can determine the meaning of the sentences. A speaker who wants to express and convey meaning or purpose of a sentence to his listener must apply it in the form of speech acts. The act of talking to be chosen

depends on several factors. In deliver an intention in speech acts, it is necessary to consider the various possibilities of the using speech acts according to the speaker's position, the speech situation, and the possible structure in the language.

The writer would like to analysis the speech act in particular illocutionary acts with the categories namely : assertive or representative, directive, commissive, expressive, declarative. Beside, those elements the writer also analyze another part which is the effect of illocutionary that will be added in perlocutionary act. There are three categories of acts in speech acts, such as Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act. This part would like to describe all of them.

#### **a) Locutionary Act**

Austin in (1962) states if locutionary speech act is kind of uttering certain utterance with certain sense and reference, which is roughly equivalent to meaning in traditional sense. Other than that, Cutting (2002 : 16) states that locutionary is what is said. The other expert like Yule in (1996) states if locutionary which the act producing meaningful utterances.

According to Searle in Umar (2016 : 13) locutionary acts are a speech act with words, phrases, and sentences, relate to the meaning by that words, phrases, and sentences. The purpose and function of the speech are not inquestion in a lexical act, for example is my head is itchy. The statement solely intended to the partner said that at the time, the speaker said that the speech was in a state of itching.

## **b) Illocutionary Act**

The important part is Illocutionary act which is the part of speech act. The Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, offering (Yule, 1996:48). This act is also as known as the act of doing something in saying something. Illocutionary act is the most imperative level of action in a speech act because the force of that already desired by the speaker, determine this act. This kind of speech act is also make the speaker to act in accordance with what is uttered. The action is implies that relate to social functions.

Illocutionary as one of the speech act are not easily identified because it is related to who the speaker to whom, when the time used and where the speech act is present. Sometimes the purpose also take a part as a reason of the utterance was speak up to the people. Furthermore, Searle in (Rosyidi, Mahyuni, and Muhaimi 2019) classified the illocutionary speech act in to five types of speech forms, each of them which has a communicative function. The five types can be named such as, assertive or representative, directives, commissive, expressive, declarative. There are some explanations for five general categories of illocutionary act. The first is Assertive, which is we tell people how things are, commit to the hearer to something being the case, suggesting, boasting, concluding. The second is Directives, in this part the speaker try to get people to do something or try to make the addressees perform an action. The third in Commissive, which is the speaker commit to doing something in the future like promising, planning, vowing, betting and opposing. The fourth is Expressive, this is when the speaker express their

feelings and attitudes about the situation such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and deploring. The fifth is Declaration, which is bring out the changes in the world throughout utterances.

According to Searle in Umar (2016 : 10) states if illocutionary act is an act of doing something with a purpose and a specific function in anyway. The other definition is can be considered as the act of doing something which that is represent utterance into an act. Furthermore, Searle in (Rahardi 2005), classifies the illocutionary acts into five kinds. The explanation below are the categories of speech acts according to Searle and Yule:

### **1. Representative/Assertive**

Yule in (1996:53) stated if the speech act as a Representative speech act. He defined representative speech act as a speech act which is what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The aim of this part is to convey information about some condition of concern of the world from the speaker to the listener, it can be noted by some verb such as remaind, assert, claim, state, guess, diagnose, correct, predict, insist, and conclude. When the speaker would like to speak up about their concern about something they will use this as the speech act. The example is "The earth is round", it means the utterance from the speaker utters that the earth is flat, which is a fact. The utterance above can be categorized as a representative speech act because the function of representative speech act can be used for making a statement of fact.

## **2. Directive**

Searle (1979:28) stated if directive speech acts as the point of these consist in the fact that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. Other than that Yule (1996:54) said if the speaker express what they want through their words. Where the speaker requests the audience to carry out some action or to bring about some states of occurrence such as order, command, orders, insist, suggest, request, ask, beg, plead, pray, entreat, permit, and advise. When the speaker would like to speak up their ideas sometimes they use this speech act. The example is "Give me a glass of juice. Make it Sweet". That is mean if the speaker intends the address to make a glass of juice. It can be classify as directive speech acts as a command or request because of the first word in the sentence, which is an imperative word.

## **3. Commissive**

The explanation of commissive is when the speaker would like to commits himself or herself to a future plan of action. The expert like Searle stated if the nature of speech serves to express promise or offer. Different explanation from Yule about commissive is when the speaker express what they intends. There are some paradigmatic cases such as hoping, refusing, promising, offering, pledges, threats. The example "No, thank you" it is mean if the speaker refusing.



#### 4. Expressive

The expressive speech acts are part of illocutionary which meant by the speaker so that the speech can be interpreted as an evaluation of the things mentioned in the speech and has several functions in it by Searle (1969: 15-16). The meaning of expressive is when the speaker more express their psychological attitude such as joy, sorrow, likes, dislikes, pain, pleasure. Maybe, this point will be hard to analyze in the context because if the writer just listening or reading without watching or see the expression or body language of the speaker it will be difficult. The paradigmatic cases are complimenting, congratulating, thanking, and believing. This is the example "*You are best brother*" as shown if the speaker showing the speaker's feeling of appreciate because the speaker would like to represent complement.

#### 5. Declarative

Declaration bring some alternation in the conditon of the referred to object or objects solely in virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed from Searle (1969). The meaning of declarative is create a change they tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions for their successful performance. They may be called institutionalized performatives. In performing this type of speech act, the speaker brings about changes in the world. Paradigmatic in(Januarini n.d.)cases include opening a bridge, declaring war, excommunicating, firing from employment, and nominating a candidate. As to the direction of fit, it is both words-to-world and world-to-words. Yule (1996:53)

added if the declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. The example of this type is “*I now pronounce you as husband and wife*” as shown from the example above, the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaring appropriately.

### **c) Perlocutionary Act**

Perlocutionary act have the effects of utterance and action. It is analyze about the respons from all of the expression in the speech act. It is like the result after the speech act was speak up. According to Austin in (1962), perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which the speaker said to the interlocutor, in other word refers to the effect this utterance has on the thought or action of the other person. Searle opinion’s in Septiani (2019) about perlocutionary act is the action or the effect on the hearer after hearing the speaker.

The utterance which is indicated as perlocutioary can be represented as an illocutionary act of the speaker and the listener. These are several effects of illocutinary act, which is defined by the listener’s reaction from the speakers’ illocutionary act. When someone created the illocutionary act with a purpose, it means that Sundar Pichai wants his illocutionary have an effort to the listener.

The example of this situation, someone command the rules of the game and the effect that will be given by the interlocutor can be someone listen to that command and then following the rules when playing the game.

### **C. Speech**

According to Fauzi (Fauzi, Anam, and Kalimantan 2014) speech is a manifestation of language. In speech, there is always the speaker who become the center of attention and of course the audience. It aims to deliver and transfer information about things to audience, to persuade them to do what the speaker says. For instance in persuasive act, it can be found in politic campaign. In order to get people's attention, a speaker should make preparation prior to perform the speech. The purpose of the speech sometimes different to one another based on the situation and condition.

### **D. Previous Studies**

There are some previous studies that discuss about the speech acts found in some media like movies, speech, advertisement, and more. The writer take three kinds that discuss about speech acts. The first is "The Analysis of speech acts of President Joko Widodo in APEC Forum". This is a study researched by Try Fahmi Umar. This research is clearly about analysis of illocutionary acts and to identify the effects of contained in the speech. The writer present the research to find out about the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and to identify the effect contained in the speech which is the perlocutionary act. The writer analyzed the object by using speech act theory, especially the illocutionary acts by John Searle. The writer of this research found the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and perlocutionary act like assertive act, expressive act, and commisive. But for directive and declarative, the writer couldn't found in the

speech context. Other than that the writer also found the effects and responses from the audience, then concluded that assertive of stating and commissive of offering were usually used by President.

The second is by Novia Cindy Gultom with the research title "An Analysis of Speech Act in Hillary Clinton's Speech "This Madness Has to Stop". This study attempts to analyze the implied meaning found in every utterance in the speech. The writer present the research to find and describe the speech act categories, also to find the most dominant category of speech act. The writer analyzed the object by using speech act theory of Searle and Yule. The results showed by the writer if the sentences that perform commissive act than the other speech acts since the speaker of speech committed to some future actions and promise to make the world suit with the words.

The third is "A Pragmatic Equivalence Analysis of Directive Speech Act used in Moana Movie and Its Subtittling". This study researched by Idamin Solikah. This researched aim is to classify the types of directive speech act and their Indonesian subtitle in Moana movie and to describe the pragmatic equivalence of the subtitle of directive speech act and their Indonesian subtitle in Moana movie . The method they were used is descriptive qualitative. Theory derived for analyzing the data in this study was used by Searle (1979) and the theory of pragmatic equivalence by Baker (1992). The writer found the 232 data, those data are commanding utterance translated into commanding utterance, request utterance, advising utterance, warning utterance.