CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

This chapter discusses the framework of the theories which support the understanding of the problems formulated in chapter. This chapter involves the definition of pragmatics, speech act, locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, types and function of illocutionary act and literature review.

2.1   Pragmatics

According to Leech (1983:6), pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations. Further, he explains that pragmatics can be seen as a way to solve problems which can arise, both from the perspective of a speaker and a hearer. For example from the speaker's point of view, the problem is the planning about how to produce an utterance. On the other hand, from the hearer's point of view, the problem is related to the interpretation, which forces the hearer to be able to interpret the possible reason that makes the speaker saying the utterance.

According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. Pragmatics has consequently, more todo with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might themselves. Pragmatics is also strongly related with context or situation when something is being said, thus it is very important for the speakers to focus on the context he also summarizes the 4 scopes covered in pragmatics. First, pragmatics is the study of a speaker's intent. Second, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. Third, pragmatics is the study of how more is said than what is said. The fourth pragmatics is the study of the expression of distance relationships. Pragmatics is all the more interesting because it involves how people understand each other linguistically, but

pragmatics can also be a discouraging scope of study because it requires people to understand each other what is on their minds.

From the 2 definitions according to the experts above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a linguistic science that examines the meaning of a speech by referring to elements outside the language, in this case, it is the context of the situation and environment in which the speech was born. thus, it is clear that pragmatics is a context-bound science. as a branch of linguistics, pragmatics is very important in linguistic studies.

2.2   Speech Act

Speech act is a part of pragmatics where there are certain aims beyond the words or phrases when a speaker says something. According to Austin (1962:108), speech act is divided into three types they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the act of saying something. It contains a statement or information when communicate with others. So, the utterance only has one meaning without any reference to the hearer. Illocutionary act is the act of doing something. Illocutionary act is performed with intended meaning behind the utterance. It is contains a requesting, asking, ordering,advising, etc. Perlocutionary act is the act of affecting someone. The effect of the utterance can bring someone else to do what it is said by the speaker. They tend to talk to make others do what the speaker means. The three levels of speech act can be used to analyze utterance of human in communication. Meanwhile, Putu, (2018:1057), defines speech act as the smallest unit of human communication similar to the word for the smallest form found in language and morpheme as the smallest grammatical unit of a language that can not be further divided.

2.2.1   Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is called by *the act of saying something*. According to Austin (1969:108), a locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the

traditional sense. To the extent that a speaker who says *"The dangerous dog is in the garden"* is producing a sentence the meaning of which is based on reference to a particular dog and garden in the external world. According to Searle (as cited in Ahmad, 2020) locutionary act is a basic of utterance that has a meaning. Locutionary act is theacts of saying something to the listener, if the hearer fails to understand the utterance then the speakers have failed to act. This utterance is one of the examples of locutionary act. Because, locutionary act just producing a sentence. If and addresser says that utterance in the garden, and addressee gets a thought that he has to be careful. On the other occasion, if an adresser says it in the room, it would be merely information. Therefore, this utterance include into locutionary act, because the context is not clear.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act by Jhon Searle

Illocutionary speech acts are speech acts that function to state and do something. In this speech act, a speech contains two purposes, namely to inform and to order something to do. context in a speech is very necessary to identify this speech act. According to Searle (1975:135), speech act is defined as an action changing the universe of discourse when a speaker utters it, and a recipient grasps it. It may be oral as well as written, or even expressed via some other communication from such as sign language. Searle (1975), divides five categories for Illocutionary Act that is assertive (representative), directives, commissive, expressive, declarative. He also states that language is part of a theory of action and speech acts are those verbal actions like promising, threatening, and requesting that one performs in speaking. According to Wulan and Ambelegin (2019:278), they define that illocutionary act is performed with an intended meaning behind the utterance. It is contains a asking, ordering, advising, and requesting, etc.

2.2.2.1 Assertive/ Representative

According to Yule (1996:53) representative speech act as a speech act that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In performing this type of speech

act, the speaker represent the world as he or she believe it is, thus making the world fit to the world belief.

Example : ***The Earth is flat***

From the utterance above, the speaker utters that the earth is flat, which is a fact. The utterance above can be categorized as a representative speech actbecause the function of representative speech act can be used for making a statement of fact.

According to Searle (1999:27), assertive/representatives are speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. The utterances are produced based on the speaker's observations of certain things the followed by stating the fact or opinion based on the observation. "The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition". Paradigmatic cases include asserting, claiming, concluding, reporting and stating.

2.2.2.2   Directives

Directives are those kinds of speech act that represent attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. They express the speaker's desire/wish for the addressee to do something. According to Searle (1999:28), directive speech act as the illocutionary point of these consists in the fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. According to Yule (1996:54), speakers express what they want. Paradigmatic cases include advice, commands, orders, questions, and requests.

Example : ***Give me a cup of coffee. Make it black.***

The utterance above shows that the speaker intends the addressee to make a cup of coffee. It can be categorized as directive speech act as a command or request because of the first word used in the sentence, which is an imperative word.

2.2.2.3   Commissive

According to Searle (1999:29), commissive are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. They express what the

speaker intends. In using the commisive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker). Paradigmatic cases include offers, pledges, promises, refusals, and threst.

Example : ***I'll be back.***

From the utterance above, the utterance can be categorized as commissive speech act as a promise because it is shown that there is a word "will" to show that the speaker is promising something, which is one of commission speech act's functions.

2.2.2.4   Expressives

Expresive are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker feels. According to Searle (1999:30),"The illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content". So, expressive is a like express psychological states and it can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike or sorrow. Paradigmatic cases include apologizing, blaming, congratulations, praising, and thanking.

Example : ***I'm really sorry***

As shown from the example above, the speaker is making an apology to the addressee. The utterance above is categorized as expressive speech act as showing the speaker's feeling of sorrow because it is a function of expressive speech act to express what the speaker feels.

2.2.2.5   Declarative

Declarative are those kinds of speech act that effect immediate changes in some current state of affairs. Because they tend to rely on elaborate extralinguistic institutions for their successful performance, they may be called institutionalized perfomatives. According to Searle (1999:31), declaration bring about some alteration in the status or condition of the referred-to object or objects solely in virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed. Paradigmatic cases include bidding in bridge, declaring war, exocommunicating, firing from employment, and nominating a candidate.

Example : ***Priest : I now pronounce you 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 declaration appropriately.

2.2.3   Perlocutionary act

According to Wijana (2009:22-23), perlocutionary act is an act performed by saying something in a particular context. It represents the change achieved each time, in a particular context. These acts are the by-products of acts of communication; acts performed using saying something, moving someone to anger, consoling someone in his distress, etc. It means to create an utterance with a function without intending it to affect.In the act of perlocution, the speaker does not simply create a speech that has a function without intending that the speech has an effect. a speech uttered by someone often has the power of influence or effect on the listeners. the effect or power of this influence can be deliberately or unintentionally reacted by the speakers.

2.3   Context

The most important thing in analyzing the utterance is a context because the meaning of an utterance depends on the context that followed the utterance. According to Leech (1983:13-14), context as background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer interpretaion of what speaker means by given utterance and also Yule adds (1996:21) Context also can help people understand or interpret the meaning of an utterance. Context is things that relate to the physical and social environment of a speech or background knowledge that is owned both by speaker and hearer if the context is ignored, misinterpretation of the meaning of the utterance may happen.

According to Leech (as cited in Adi, 2016), reference to one or more of the following aspect of the speech situation with the following criteria

  a) *Addressers or addresses*

Following the practice of Searle and others, Leech shall refer to addressers and addresses, as a matter of convenience, as S (speaker) and H (hearer).

b) *The context of an utterance*

Context has been understood in various ways, for example to include relevant aspect of the phsyical or social setting of an utterance. Leech consider context to be any background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer. Contributes to the hearer's interpretation of what speaker mean by a given utterance.

c) *The goals of an utterance*

Leech finds useful to talk of a goal or fucntion of an utterance, in prefrence to talking about intended meaning, or the spaker's inttention in uttering it.

d) *The utterance as a form of act or activity: a speech act*

Pragmatics deals with verbal acts or perfomances which take place in particular situation, in time.

e) *The utteranceas the product of verbal act*

There is another sense in which the word utterance can be used in pragmatics. It can be to the product of a verbal act, rather that to verbal act itself.

The conlusion is communication will not be perfect if it does not involve the context, as a lingual extra element that should not be ignored in a speech. For context, it is good for us to refresh our memories with explores a pragmatic constraint. This is considered necessary because pragmatic can not be separated with the context. Context is very important to do with pragmatics, because communications involving context could make it more communicative, effective and efficient.

2.4   Literature Review

There are many previous study researches which have analyzed the study of pragmatics. In this study, I choose previous studies written by some writers in order to support this research as follows :

The similarities in the themes that I read before in the journal by Putri (2018), entitled "Representative and Commisive Illocutionary Acts in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech", The aim of this research was to know the representative and commissive types and the meaning, the similarities between my research and the journal are analyzing about speech acts used Searle's theory and qualitative method, this journal also using context of situation to find the intended meaning. The difference between this journal and my research is this journal only focused on anlayzed about representative and commisive, meanwhile my research used all types is representative, directive, commisive, expressive and declarative

Another research was conducted in a journal by Sembiring (2019) the research entitled "Illocutionary Acts on Aladin Movie 2019". This research aims to find out the types and the function of illocutionary that used in the Alladin movie. The source of the data used is taken from the serial movie "Aladdin". The similarity in this journal is using Searle's theory and use all kinds of types. They are 10 data of directives, 15 data of assertive/representatives, 4 data of commissive, 9 data of expresive, and 2 data of declarative. The difference between this journal and my research is this journal used descriptive qualitative for method of research and speech act that really often appeared was declarative illocutionary act and expressive illocutionary act, while in my research, directive illocutionary acts are the ones that often appeared.

The last is a journal by Saputra (2020), the research entitled "Illocutionary acts used by Muniba Mazari in Inspirational and Motivational Video on youtube", the similarity in this journal is using Searle's theory to focus on types of illocutionary acts and used quliatative method also using a context to find intended meaning. This research aims to find out the types and the function of illocutionary that used in Muniba Mazari speech on youtube. From the result the analysis of illocutionary

found in this journal is 44 data. As conclusion, the writer found 26 data of representative, that have the function of telling, claiming, sating, affirming, describing, and 7 data of directive that have the function of suggesting, commanding. There are 4 data of expressive that have the function of thanking and disliking and another one is data of commissive that have the function of vowing, promising and the last one is 1 data of declarative that have function of declaring. The difference between this journal and my research is this journal used descriptive qualitative for methods of research and also using direct and indirect language.

From all studies above, it can be seen that each study describes how speech acts occur in the dialogueand speech. Some studies only used two types of illocutionary acts and all studies used the same theory with this study. The theory that they used has relevance thing to theory in this study those are classification of illocutionary acts and the classification of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1975). And these are novelty from my research (1) using five types of illocutionary acts to analyze the data, (2) using content analysis for research method, (3) explaining the function and the meaning, (4) explaining the real meaning in the dialogues using context to analyze the data.