

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Several literatures related to the topics in this study will be discussed in this chapter. There will be pragmatics, speech acts, types of speech acts, illocutionary acts, and types of illocutionary acts.

2.1 PRAGMATICS

2.1.1 Definition of Pragmatics

In real communication, what is learned in linguistics cannot be the sole reference to get the meaning of the language. In real situations, what is needed to build a communication is understanding each other's intention and language meaning itself. There is a possibility that a single statement can have multiple meanings, depending on the context. It is called Pragmatics. Basically, words have a meaning in communication, which cannot be understood by just knowing those words actual meaning. Similar point explained by Leech (1983), who defined pragmatics as the meanings that words have in particular contexts. That statement is also in line with (Yule, 1996) that said Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning conveyed by the speaker and captured by the listener/reader. It is clear that pragmatic emphasizes on the speaker's meaning behind the language. It can be determined by seeing the how the language usage. In other words, there is a connection between how the language is used and the speaker's intention behind

the language. From several statements above, it can be shortened that pragmatics is one of linguistic aspects which study about how the language usage can affect language meaning. How the language is used affected by the certain situation called context.

Context is a necessary element to understand the speakers meaning behind their utterances. It is also mentioned by (Bachriani, et al., 2018 in Mudiharjo et al., 2022) saying “Speakers must pay attention to the context that accompanies the utterance”. According to Saifudin (2018), context is a any conceptual framework used as a reference in communicating or comprehending the meaning of utterance. In each interaction that happens, there is always a context surrounding it. Saifudin (2018) also mentioned that text will be meaningless without context. It proves that context brings heavier meaning to utterance. Besides, context determines who will understand and who will not towards the words that are accepted. According to Huang (2007 in Rahardi, 2015), pragmatic context does not include physical and linguistic context, but covers general knowledge context instead, which can be interpreted as 'a set of background assumptions' shared by both the speaker and the interlocutor. Thus, there are probability that people found different meanings in a utterance, which caused by unequal knowledge possessed in each individual. To shorten, context can be defined as anything that can influence the language meaning in communication. It determines how the language is uttered and how the its meaning captured by the listener. Context is the same knowledge that the speaker and the interlocutor have, making both understand the message behind utterance.

2.2 SPEECH ACT

2.2.1 Definition of Speech Act

Speech acts theory is one of pragmatic aspects that is important and related to the meaning behind the language as someone's act through produced language. Purba (2011) explained that speech act is simply actions carried by people while speaking called speech act. In other words, speech acts are behavior that is being shown while speaking. Baker and Ellece (2011 in John, et al., 2019) defined speech acts as the utterances that have social functions such as requesting, greeting, advising, complaining, warning, and others. Those social functions of the language determine the speaker's meaning or the act that the speaker does along with the language. 'I consider speech act theory to be an extension of the theory of meaning in natural language' (Wunderlich, 1977). I consider speech act theory to be an extension of the theory of meaning in natural language. (Wunderlich, 1977) Speech acts cannot be captured by only understanding the linguistic meaning of the language. There is more explanation by Chaer & Leonie (2010) in (Monika T., et al., 2020) who defined speech act as an individual symptom that is psychological and its continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability to deal with particular situations. This statement brings out that the speaker must know how to behave while speaking, despite using the language appropriately. Language and speech act are what will be captured directly by the interlocutor. To sum up, speech act is a behavior shown by the speaker refers to the meaning of the utterance.

2.2.2 Locutionary, Illocutionary, Perlocutionary Act

The actions (speech acts) which can be seen when delivering the language or utterance are related to these actions. Austin (1962) in Senft (2014) classified speech acts into three types, as follows:

- a. Locutionary act is the act of producing language that has a meaning as its literal meaning.
- b. Illocutionary act is the act to express the intention or purpose through the language. It can be captured if the listener understands the context. These expressions can be promising, offering, guaranteeing, refusing, threatening, and others.
- c. Perlocutionary act is the illocutionary effects or consequences towards the listeners caused by the language delivered, such as the effects on the listener's feelings, thoughts, or behaviors.

2.3 ILLOCUTIONARY ACT

2.3.1 Definition of Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary acts is one of the speech act classification referred to the speaker's meaning. Illocutionary acts are crucial in real communication because a simple word in people's daily conversation also consist of illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts determine the way people respond to others' words. This act can be asking, promising, advising, apologizing, etc. We form a utterance with some kind of function in mind (Yule, 1996). This statement explained that there is the

speaker's intention behind the uttered language. Besides, Coulthard (1977 in Tauchid & Rukmini, 2016) explained illocutionary acts as linguistic acts shown when delivering certain words in specified situations. Understanding the situation is a way to know the act done by the speaker through words that are spoken. In line with those statements, there is another explanation by Leech (1983), who also said that illocutionary act is carrying out an act through spoken words. Based on those statements, illocutionary acts can be defined as the speaker's act behind the uttered language.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary acts as one of speech acts classification also divided into more specific parts. Yule (1996) classified illocutionary acts into five types as follow:

1) Representative

Representative is one of illocutionary acts which expresses the speaker's belief about something. This act is intended to make the listener convince the speaker's thoughts. Stating, concluding, reporting, informing, claiming, boasting, and suggesting are some forms of assertive act. The purpose is to make the listener consider the speaker's thoughts. The examples are provided below:

This room looks neat.

The sun shines so bright that it makes us feel warm.

2) Directive

Directive speech act is a speech act where the speaker wants the listener to do something. Acts of commanding, requesting, inviting, advising, and begging are the examples of directive speech acts. The examples are provided below:

“It will be better if you put the salt before the other seasonings.”

“Could you fix this coat for me?”

3) Commissive

Commissive speech act is a kind of speech act which shows the speaker's eagerness towards future actions. It can be offering, promising, threatening, betting, planning, vowing, volunteering, guaranteeing, and refusing utterances. These utterances clearly show that the speaker has something to do in the future. The examples are provided below:

“I will be there in half an hour.”

“Just wait and you will see how bad it ruins your health.”

4) Expressive

Expressive is one of speech acts that shows how the speaker feels about the situation. It can be the statements of pleasure, pain, liking, or disliking. The acts of welcoming, congratulating, apologizing, thanking, praising, condoling, and regretting are some of expressive speech acts. The examples are provided below:

“My pleasure to finish this project with you.”

“My bad. I should not do this to you.”

5) Declaration

Declaration is a type of speech act where the words or utterance delivered by the speaker can change the whole situation. The words are surely meaningful.

The speaker must have special contextual privileges or the right to say the utterance, so the declaration will be meaningful and effective. Excommunication, declaring war, christening, firing from employment, resigning, and nominating are the examples of declaration speech acts. The examples are provided below:

“You are fired.”

“You do not need to retake my class next semester.”

Those utterances will change the situation if the speaker is someone who has the privilege to say it.

2.4 Commissive Speech Act

Commissive is one of illocutionary acts which shows the speakers' eagerness about what to do in the future. Hence, this act makes the speakers bound with their words. Offering, refusing, promising, and pledging are some forms of commissive act. Those forms of utterance can be found easily in daily conversation. This act is an interaction between the speaker who performs the utterance and the interlocutor (the listener) which is to whom the utterance is addressed. Nevertheless, this speech act is directed to the speaker himself. In line with Austin's definition of commissive mentioned in (Searle, 1976) saying that Commissive speech act is illocutionary act that that aim to commit the speaker to do future action (in varying degrees). There will be consequences as the speaker delivers a commissive utterance to the interlocutor.

There are four types of commissive speech acts mentioned by Yule (1996), which are promising, threatening, refusing, and pledging. The examples of each are provided below;

a. Promising

Example: "I will be there next week."

The sentence above is a promising utterance because the speaker shows the commit to the listener about what the speaker will do in the future.

b. Threatening

Example: "I will drive you out if you cross the line."

The statement above is threatening because the speaker shows bad intentions that cause the interlocutor to feel warned for unwanted future action.

c. Refusing

Example: "We refuse to help him because we had no time at the moment."

The utterance above is a refusal, since it shows the speaker's refusal to do or accepting something because the speaker was unable to.

d. Pledging

Example: "I said I will give him double if he can help me."

The utterance above is a pledge because it shows a guarantee over what will happen in the future. The future action will be done by the speaker to the listener.