CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses the review of related literature which includes the description about sociolinguistic studies, pragmatics, speech acts, speech and bibliography.

2.1. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the study on speakers’ meaning which is influenced by the set of circumstances. According to Levinson (1983) pragmatics is the study language aspects that requires reference to the users of the language. Pragmatic is a field of linguistic which points out speech utterance and it would be expressed by speaker related with the context situation.

In addition, according to Barron and Schneider in Mariam (2017) Pragmatics emphasize on inspecting speech acts as the requisite part of its investigation. So, by inspecting the communication that is produced by the speaker, we will know the meaning behind the speakers’ statement.

Levinson (1983) also argues, pragmatics is the study of the huge range of psychological and sociological phenomena involved in the field. In addition, pragmatics is the study about the ability to use language and to make the sentence which has relationship with the context. In Pragmatics, the speakers’ meaning are examined using speech acts analysis.
Broadly speaking, pragmatics involve with those surface of meaning that has context of matters. Its intention was to obtain wider pace of traditional linguistics by having matters and feature that identify language in use Horn and Kecskes in Saffah (2017).

Based on the justification above, the researcher reach an agreement on that pragmatic is a study on how the component sway the speaker in interpreting the meaning of the sentence in the relatedness with state of the speech in contact.

2.2 Speech Acts

Speech acts is an act which execute done by utterances. According to Levinson (1983), a speech acts is a quite essentially pragmatics because it is created when the speaker makes an utterance to the audience in context and must be interpreted as an aspect of social interaction. According to Austin in Levinson (1983), speech act can be divided into three types. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The explanations are provided below.

2.2.1 Austin’s Classification of Speech Acts

1) Locutionary Acts

Locutionary acts is the basic ground act of utterance, or constructing a consequential linguistic voicing. It is about the statements usage and construct created to establish a well-organized utterances. In other word, locutionary act is the act simply uttering a sentence from a language and it is a description of what the speaker says. It is the act of using a referring expressions and a predicating expression.
2) Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts is when we arrange an utterance with some form of purpose in mind. According to Austin (1962) illocutionary act is performed in saying something, and includes acts such as denying, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering and requesting and some of the verbs to label illocutionary acts can themselves be used per formatively. Therefore, the utterances are manufactured with a certain purpose. The purpose is known to be the vocal forces using a certain intention.

3) Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary acts is an effect of the utterance towards the audience. It is about what is done or what is resulted by uttering the words. Perlocutionary acts produce some effect on the audience of what the speaker says. So, perlocutionary act is audience’s behavioral response to the meaning of utterance. It can be physical or verbal response, perhaps merely a mental and emotional response of some kind.

2.2.2 Searl’s Classification of Speech Act

Searle (1969) creates one general classification which lists fives types of general functions performed by speech acts which are presented below.

1) Declaration

Declaration reform the perspective throughout their utterance. For instance, declaring is to announce, betting and declaring.

Example:

a) I pronounced you to be husband and wife
b) The king declare you to be his queen

2) **Representatives**

Representatives shows what the speaker puts faith to be the issue or not, such as describing, claiming, insisting and predicting.

Example:

a) It is going to be raining
b) All women should dare to speak up

3) **Commissive**

Commissive is a part of speech acts that speakers utilize to perpetrate themselves to undertake or implementing something in the future, such as promising, vowing, refusing, offering and threatening.

Example:

a) I’ll meet you at 2 p.m
b) We will not let them free

4) **Directives**

The usage of directive in speech act is that speakers is notable to ask someone else to do a favor such as suggesting, requesting, commanding, forbidding and so on.
Example:

a) Can you hand me the keys?

b) Do not underestimate women

5) Expressives

Expressive shows the position on what the speakers convinced by. For instance, apologizing, admiring, praising, deploring, regretting and congratulating.

Example:

a) I am sorry for what just happened to you

b) Congratulation to all the participants

2.3 Classical Rhetoric Speech

Rhetorical speech is the art of declaim to the the speaker’s notion which is supervised through involving intended persuasive strategies at a special occasion. According to Crick (2014) the rhetorics aim some outcomes via its fictional and narrative voices.

1) Invention

It means that it is about the context situation and constructing an argument. Invention present new ways to place new insights. The goals in invention is to brainstorm ideas of the speaker in order to increase the persuasion.

2) Arrangement

Arrangement is simply the organization of a speech or text to ensure maximum persuasion. Classical rhetoricians divided a speech into six
different parts. They are:

a) Introduction

The function of introduction is to claim the speech’s justification and initiate its reliability to sway the listeners whether the speech is worth to hear or not.

b) Statement of Facts

Statement of facts is to establish an outline of the condition to provide detailed background of knowledge for the audience to comprehend the context of the speaker’s arguments.

c) Division

Division is to underline what to pursue and to particularize the main idea. In this phase, the speaker takes the audience on a journey of logic and emotion.

d) Proof

Proof is to show logical case and altercation details, so that the audience can comprehend. In the proof section, the speaker must construct a logical arguments that the audience can understand and follow.
e) Conclusion

Conclusion is to recap statement and fortify them with emotional plea. The goal of conclusion is to sum up the argument as forcefully and as memorably as possible.