

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories utilized to examine the data, including; pragmatics, speech acts, types of speech acts, illocutionary acts, song lyrics, and the album: Golden also Jung Kook of BTS. This research using speech act theory focused on illocutionary acts used.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics. Pragmatics is the study of how language interacts with the situations in which it is employed (Bogal-Allbritten, 2023). This branch of linguistics focuses on the condition of human language used as determined by the context of society. Pragmatics has several branches; one of them is speech acts.

2.2 Speech Acts

Speech act is recognized as an action in producing and performing an utterance and it also affects its listener (Zeynally, 2022). In addition, another definition of speech acts by Searle (Fitriani et al., 2020) is the fundamental linguistic unit that is used to convey meaning and intention. So it can be said that speech acts are the way the speaker says an utterance to transfer an intentional meaning to the listener. Speech acts have three types that are; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. These types of speech acts will be explained through the following subtopics.

2.3 Types of Speech Act

A speech act is distinguished into three different acts; that are locutionary act (producing utterance), illocutionary act (performing utterance), and perlocutionary act (hoping effect on the hearer's behavior) Yule (Rahmayani & Dwiyuliana, 2018). Those acts are explained below;

2.3.1 Locutionary Acts

A locutionary act is an action that is used for producing a meaningful utterance, the essential act of making meaningful utterances. This act is closely tied to the hearer; if the hearer is unable to comprehend what is being said, the speaker fails to perform the locutionary acts. Example: "It is cold here".

2.3.2 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts (action taken by the speaker). Illocutionary acts like "stating", "denying", or "asking" are used to suggest an action. Illocutionary acts involve more than just speaking; they also involve speaking with the intention of; giving advice or permission, making a prediction, a promise, and a request. For example; "It is cold here." This signifies that someone wants to close the window/door or take the blanket.

2.3.3 Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts are labeling an action or state of mind that was caused by or as a result of, saying something. Another name for it is a perlocutionary effect, listening to the hearer while the speaker intends to follow what he is saying is a result of perlocutionary acts. Persuading, convincing, frightening, illuminating, inspiring, or

otherwise affecting the interlocutor is included in perlocutionary acts. For example; “yes it’s cold here” is such as someone taking up the blanket or closing the window/door.

2.4 The Classification of Illocutionary Acts

The illocutionary acts fall into several categories. According to Yule, the illocutionary acts are divided into five classes; in the below;

2.4.1 Representative

Representative by Yule cited in (Rahayu et al., 2018) representative is a class of illocutionary acts that the speaker says to the listener whether the sentence is true or not. This illocutionary acts can be noted by performative verbs that are stating, telling, asserting, correct, predicting, reporting, describing, informing, assuring, agreeing, claiming, believing, and concluding.

Example: *Jakarta is the capital of Indonesia. (Stating)*

I watched a good movie last night. (Telling)

2.4.2 Directive

Directive is the illocutionary act in which the speaker tries to persuade the hearer to perform an action by Yule cited in (Rahayu et al., 2018), it can be speaker says directly what he wants. This illocutionary act can be noted by performative verbs such as requesting, demanding, questioning, asking, proposing, advising, recommending, urging, encouraging, begging, pleading, and ordering.

Example: *You should eat the noodles! (Demanding)*

Pass me the book, please! (Requesting)

2.4.3 Commissive

Commissive is an illocutionary act in which the speaker performs a sentence to make a new future commitment or action. This illocutionary act commonly uses performative verbs such as promising, permitting, entreating, and praying. In the case of commissive, the world is adapted to the words via the speaker.

Example: *I'll see you at 7 tomorrow. (Promising)*

If it is rainy tomorrow, they will cancel the holiday. (Promising)

2.4.4 Expressive

Expressive is an illocutionary act that expresses how the speaker is feeling. It can be expressions of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow, surprise, apology, or thanks. The speaker adjusts words to the world (of feeling) by utilizing expressive.

Example: *I appreciate your help. (Thanking)*

I am sorry about my mistake. (Apology)

2.4.5 Declarative

Yule cited in (Rahayu et al., 2018) declarative is a type of illocutionary acts that change the universe by their utterances. The speaker must have a special institutional role in a particular context, such as to pronounce, declare, and baptize. The following words fall within these types; curse, announce, and declare.

Example: *I declare this competition closed. (Declare)*

You're fired! (Announce)

2.5 Function of Illocutionary Acts

A study of the illocutionary acts has different functions in each type. The differences in each will be explained below;

2.5.1 Representative

According to Levinson cited in (Dewi et al., 2020) representative speech acts are those that obligate the speaker to be true to what is said.

2.5.2 Directive

A directive is a speech act intended by the speaker to get the other person to do what the speaker is implying in the speech.

2.5.3 Commissive

The speaker makes a future commitment to take action. This could involve making a promise, a plan, a bet, or a vow.

2.5.4 Expressive

Expressive is used to describe someone's feelings, psychological attitudes, and attitudes toward a circumstance. This could be an acknowledgment of thanks, an apology, or a welcome.

2.5.5 Declarative

A statement made by the speaker has the power to alter the world. An illocutionary act that causes the situation to which it refers to occurs.

2.6 Song Lyric and Album

Song lyric is the text of a song, usually set to music. It conveys the message, emotions, and story of a song (Sari et al., 2019). Songs contain a linguistic thing where the lyrics may be adjusted by any combination of words. This is enhanced by the use of melody and music notation, which allows listeners to become engrossed in the author's interpretation. Songwriters usually write song lyrics by imagination or something that relates to what happens in life. Song lyrics also convey a message and express feelings. In this research, the song lyric conveys a love story, specifically all emotions in love such as falling in love and broken-hearted.

An album is a collection of music recordings that contains several songs, a collection of music that is released to the public. It also has the title track and the B side. The title track is the main song in the album, it has the music video which is released on YouTube and usually performed during the promotions. The B side is other songs that exist in the album, it rarely has the music video but in some albums it has.

Album: Golden by Jung Kook of BTS was released on the 3rd of November 2023 as his first solo debut. This album is a pop genre and has 11 song tracks including his new singles “Seven” and “3D”. The title track of this album is Standing Next to You and the 10 songs are the B side of the album, Jung Kook named this album Golden because he was inspired by his pet name in the group that’s “*Golden Maknae*” so he wanted to show his golden moment since becoming the youngest member till this time. This album is about love because he said that love is the most universal feeling. Every song conveys the meaning of a love story and relationship journey.

2.7 Biography of Jung Kook BTS

Jeon Jung Kook was born on the 1st of September 1997, in Busan, South Korea. He started his career at 15 years old under the BigHit entertainment agency. He debuted with BTS as a group in 2013 and became the youngest member (*maknae*) in the group. He is called a “golden *maknae*” because he is good at many things such as singing, dancing, rapping, and drawing and he also has a series of short films named G.C.F (Golden Closet Film) that are directed, filmed, and edited by him.

In 2022 Jung Kook has the opportunity to make and performs “Dreamers” as FIFA World Cup 2022 soundtrack. He performed at the opening of the FIFA World Cup 2022 in Qatar with Fahad Al Kubaisi. Its song debuted to become the first and only FIFA World Cup song to reach #1 on the iTunes Song Chart in 100 countries, in less than 12 hours. He released his first solo album: Golden in November 2023. Some achievements of this album are, the song Seven became the fastest song which reach 1 billion streams on Spotify only in 108 days and received the Spotify plaque. This album won the 38th GDA with Bank Mandiri as the best album and best digital song (Seven).