CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The researcher presents a literature review related to this study in this chapter. There are sociolinguistics, pragmatics, speech acts, types of illocutionary acts, and novels.

2.1 Sociolinguistic

According to Holmes and Wilson (2017), sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. Sociolinguistics is crucial in understanding speech acts and their broader social context. It delves into the intricate relationship between language, culture, and society, shedding light on how social norms, power dynamics, and the identity of the speaker and listener influence language choices. In the realm of speech acts, sociolinguistics examines how cultural factors and societal expectations shape the way individuals perform various speech acts. For example, politeness strategies in requests may differ across cultures, with some societies favoring indirect speech acts to maintain harmony and face-saving, while others may adopt more direct approaches. Moreover, sociolinguistics highlights the impact of social variables such as gender, age, and socio economic status on speech acts, revealing how these factors can influence the perception and interpretation of illocutionary acts. By recognizing these sociolinguistic dimensions, we gain a deeper understanding of the intricate interplay between language and society

within the realm of speech acts, enriching our ability to navigate the complexities of human communication.

2.2 Pragmatics

Pragmatics in speech act refers to how language conveys meaning beyond literal interpretation by considering context, speaker intentions, and the social aspect of communication, highlighting the importance of understanding what is said and why and how it is expressed. According to Griffiths (2006), *pragmatics* is the study of utterance meaning. *Pragmatics* is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or a writer) and interpreted by a listener (or a reader) (Yule, 1996: 3). The study of pragmatics focuses on contextual meaning in utterances means that people's utterances in every conversation have different purposes and goals. Therefore, pragmatics in speech acts explores how contextual factors, social nuances, and the speaker's intention shape the meaning of utterances, emphasizing the crucial role of context and social dynamics in effective communication.

Pragmatics in speech acts emphasizes that effective communication relies not only on linguistic aspects but also on the ability to interpret, respond appropriately, and share knowledge that shapes the interaction between speaker and listener. Moreover, pragmatics in speech acts explores how contextual factors and the speaker's intention intricately shape utterance's meaning, emphasizing the crucial context and social dynamic in effective communication. Furthermore, Leech (2017) redefines pragmatics for linguistics, as the study of meaning in relation to speech situation.

2.3 Speech Acts

According to Yule (1996: 47), actions performed via utterances are generally called s*peech acts* and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. The definition of speech act is basic linguistic interaction units such as giving a warning to, greet, apply for, tell what, confirm an appointment (Griffiths, 2006: 148). On the other hand, the Speech Act is an influential theory on the actual communicative function of language and tries to answer to what extent impartial interaction is possible between speakers (Baktir, 2012: 201). A speech act is more than just spoken words. The dynamic expression of intentions, social roles, and communicative functions shapes the impact of language on human interaction.

Austin (1962) said that performative utterances could be used to act. He also differentiates performatives from constatives used for assertion and description. The performative utterance is the act of saying something from the speaker, and the listener may be doing something the speaker says. Unlike performatives, constative utterances describe or report something true or false.

Austin divided three kinds of activity that occur with any utterance. Those acts are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. The locutionary act is the real meaning that the speaker says to the hearer. The illocutionary act is the speaker's intention when uttering to the hearer. The last is the perlocutionary act, which refers to the hearer's action or effect after the speaker says something to the hearer.

2.3.1 Locutionary Act

The locutionary act is the act of saying something with a certain sense and reference (Khalifa, 2011). This utterance is simply creating sentences and gives hearer information. The *locutionary* act in conversation, consisting of the word and its arrangement in a sentence, provides the linguistic foundation for understanding how meaning is structured in each utterance. Yule (1996: 48) says *locutionary* act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Therefore, the *locutionary* act is uttering a sentence with a specific grammatical structure and lexical content. It is the most fundamental communication, focusing on the word's literal meaning in an utterance.

2.3.2 Illocutionary Act

The *illocutionary* act is the act performed in saying something, i.e. the act named and identified by the explicit performative verb (Khalifa, 2011). The purpose of the illocutionary act in conversation is to convey the speaker's intention, such as making a request, command, or expressing a belief. The *illocutionary* act is performed via communicative force of an utterance (Yule, 1996: 48). The illocutionary act is an act that the speaker intends to do the action of what they uttered. Moreover, speech acts can have various illocutionary forces, including asserting, requesting, commanding, questioning, promising, apologizing, and more. Recognizing the illocutionary acts is crucial for fully grasping the meaning and impact of language in communication.

2.3.3 Perlocutionary Act

The perlocutionary act is a concept in speech act theory that focuses on the effect of a speaker's word on the hearer or listener of the communication. The perlocutionary act is the act performed by, or as a consequence of, saying something (Khalifa, 2011). Concisely perlocutionary act assesses the impact of persuasive speech, measuring the effectiveness in influencing the hearer's opinions and actions. Austin (1962: 108) stated that "we may also perform perlocutionary acts: what we bering about or achieve by something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even, say, surprising or misleading. Therefore, perlocutionary act is the hearer's effect or response to the utterance.

2.4 Types of Illocutionary Act

2.4.1 Declarations

According to Searle (1979), "it is the defining characteristic of this class that the succesfull performance. In another source, Yule (1996: 53) stated that declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. In other words, the speakers must have a specific role in performing a declaration appropriately. These examples of declarations:

- Boss: You are fired.

- Teacher: Class dismissed.

- Manager: You are hired.

In using a declaration, the speaker changes the world via words.

2.4.2 Representatives

According to Searle (1979), this class's point is to commit the speaker to the expressed preposition's truth. In another source, Yule (1996: 53) said that representatives are "kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case". Here, the speakers represent the world as they think it is. These examples of representative:

- The ball is round.

- It was a hot summer day.

An example from the above represents the world that the speaker believes from their point of view. Using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief).

2.4.3 Expressives

According to Searle (1979), they were specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. The paradigms of expressive verbs are thank, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, and welcome. In another source, Yule (1996: 53) stated that expressive are those kinds of speech act s that says what the speaker feels. Here, the speakers express their psychological state and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes. These examples of expressive:

- I am really sorry for your lost!

- Congratulations for your birthday!

The example above shows that the first speaker expresses their apology, and the second speaker describes their congratulations. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling).

2.4.4 Directives

According to Searle (1979) stated, the point of these consists of the speaker's attempts to get the hearer to do something. In another source, Yule (1996: 54) said that directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. Here, the speaker expresses what they want, like commands, orders, requests, or suggestions. These examples of directives:

- Could you give me a cup of tea? Make it hot.

- Could you lend me a book, please?

- Don't touch that.

All example from above shows the direction that what speaker want to hearer. One example, "Could you lend me a book, please?" indicates that the speaker requested to borrow a book from the hearer. In using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer).

2.4.5 Commisives

According to Searle (1979), commisive is to commit the speaker to some future action; it includes promise and refusals. In another source, Yule (1996: 54) stated that commisives are those kinds of speech acts that

speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends: promises, threats, refusals, pledges, and as shown. Commisives can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. These examples of commisives:

- I will be back.

- I'm going to get it right next time.

One example from the above, "I'm going to get it right next time", shows that the speaker promises not to make mistakes in the future. Using a commisive, the speaker makes the world fit the words (via the speaker).

2.5 Novel

2.5.1 Definition of novel

According to Eagleton (2005), a novel is a piece prose fiction of a reasonable length. A novel is considered a long piece narrative story that deals with human experience and entertains the reader by telling a story through events. The novel has many styles: fantasy, mythology, mystery fiction, picaresque, comedy fiction, detective fiction, adventure, thriller, and incident novel. A novel consists of the story's character, setting of places, time, atmosphere, and ending. Moreover, a novel is a prose narrative of considerable length and complexity, typically fictional, that explores the intricacies of human experience through the artful construction of character, plot, and thematic elements.

To understand the meaning of conversation in a novel, a reader must understand the utterance's context is being uttered in the novel. In the

novel, the characters' utterances are not entirely different from those that people perform in real life. Thus, the utterance of this novel can be divided according to Searle's classification of the illocutionary act.

2.5.2 The Lost Hero Novel by Rick Riordan

The Lost Hero Novel is the first book in the "Heroes of Olympus" series. The book focuses on three main characters, Jason, Piper, and Leo, who find themselves going to Camp Half-Blood. In the story, one of the main characters, Jason, wakes up on the bus and, holding a girl's hand, suddenly does not remember anything except that everything seems very wrong. Piper, whose Jason is holding, apparently is his girlfriend, and there is also Leo, who is apparently Jason's best friend, but he does not remember.

2.6 Previous Study

The research conducted by Rahamawati focuses on the classical book entitled *"THE LITTLE WOMEN BY GERONIMO STILTON"* with a focus on identified illocutionary acts from 4 main characters in the book. She identified 84 utterances that were divided into four characters with 28 representative utterances which are the most used followed by 27 directives, 18 commisive, 9 expressive, and 2 declarative with the least used.

The other research was conducted by Zulfa on the CYBERBULLY movie with the main focus on the Hackerman character. She found only 4 types of Illocutionary: directives, expressives, assertives/representatives, and commisives. This research found that the most dominant utterance is directives