

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Previous Study

There are several studies which have been conducted regarding to the Pragmatic study, particularly on the Speech act. However, the researcher focused on the previous study which discussing only about speech act especially on illocutionary act (Larasati *et al*, 2020; Ramadhani *et al*, 2019; Wardhono and Hadi, 2015; Putri, 2016 ; Rohardianto 2019;). Much of the works were conducted at president speech.

Larasati *et al* (2020) discuss the types of illocutionary acts and identifying about how utterances in the Donald Trump's speeches are able to be included into certain type of illocutionary act. This research is use descriptive qualitative method. The primary data are taken from two transcripts of Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches. While the secondary data are related theories obtained from literary books and journals. The procedure of analyzing the data starts by finding out the types of illocutionary acts in the Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches by using the illocutionary acts' classifications. The researcher use Searle's theory for identify the type of Illocutionary act in this study. The finding shows that the type of illocutionary acts found in the Donald Trump's speeches were assertive, commissive, expressive, and directive. Donald Trump produced mostly assertive type of illocutionary acts and also asserting category of illocutionary type in both of the speeches.

Ramadhani et al (2019) discuss the categories of assertive illocutionary act occurs in the utterances of Donald Trump's political speech in last America's general election. This is a case study that employed a qualitative method with a descriptive approach. In this case, the data are analyzed based on the frequents words and the writer also reduces the data which are not categorized as assertive illocutionary acts. To analyze the data, the researcher uses the Searles and Cruse's theory. From the data analysis, it reveals that the categories of assertive illocutionary acts mostly appeared in Donald Trump's political speech are statement of fact and assertion. Then, the dominant category used in the speech is a statement of fact containing a convincing.

Wardhono and Hadi (2015) Investigate and describe the phenomena of speech acts used by Barack Obama when was The White House on September 27, 2013 over the conflict in Syria and looming federal government shutdown. The research analyze how speech acts used by Obama and the functions of every utterance. The researcher use descriptive qualitative method The data is taken from the transcript of Obama's speech. The utterances are identified by analyzing the form and meaning types of the utterances and collects the data of communication objectively, systematically, and descriptively. Researcher use J. Austin's theory to analyze the data. The finding show that the utterances of Obama are mostly in the form of assertive (representative), the following ranks belong to comissive, directive, and then expressive. At the same time, the functions of the utterances mostly belong to collaborative. While the following positions belong to convivial, and then competitive

Putri (2016) discuss the illocutionary act in the speech Hillary Clinton on climate change in Miami. The researcher use descriptive qualitative method. The data was taken by watching and observing the video of Hillary's speech and also reading through the transcript of speech. The theory used in this research is the theory of illocutionary act by Searle (1975). From the analysis that had been done, we found four illocutionary act of the five classifications that exist in theory Searle. Four illocutionary acts there are assertives, desertives, commissives and expressives.

Rohardiyanto (2019) discuss the kind of Illocutionary Speech Acts especially illocutionary acts forces and the function of those. The utterances spoken by Tsunami's Victim in Central Celebes. The researcher use descriptive qualitative method. The data was taken by listening and observation from the videos recorded by the tsunami's victims which spreading freely in the social media, printed media or television either national or international news. Researcher use Searle's theory for the types of illocutionary acts. This study show that the kinds of illocutionary acts frequently appeared are expressive and declarative.

From the previous studies above, it can make the readers gain a lot of knowledge about illocutionary act. In this study, it is somewhat similar to the research conducted by Larasati et al (2020), Ramadhani et al (2019) Wardhono and Hadi, (2015), Putri (2016), Rohardianto (2019) who investigated illocutionary act. But, what makes different is those are studies discuss illocutionary act in critical time and the other studies discuss illocutionary act in political time, actually every president speech is include in political context but what make different here is political time means the time is during the campaign or political party and critical time means the time is during disaster or emergency time. Some of researchers

also discuss Donald Trump speech, but none of those studies who discuss Donald trump speech in the critical time. So this study will analyze Donald trump speech in the critical time especially discuss illocutionary act.

2.2. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that deals with how humans use language, what the speakers mean and how the listeners interpret the words uttered. The conversation depends not only on the speaker, but also on the listener. The speaker conveys the message, while the listener tries to catch the meaning made by the speaker.

In a communication, the speakers not only produce the utterance, they also do act to support their utterance. The acts that are performed through the utterance are commonly known as speech acts (Yule, 1996:47).

2.3. Speech Act

Speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act. In simple word, speech act is the actions performed via utterances Austin (1962: 94). Speech acts according to Austin (1962) divided into three classes, which are Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Acts.

2.3.1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary acts are an act of saying something which merely delivers the literal meaning of utterances, or it can be said that locutionary act is the textual meaning

of utterance produced by a speaker. *Example: it's hot in here* it means that the locutionary act is referring to temperature.

2.3.2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is an act in saying something which sets a function to perform the intended meaning in utterances. In other words, illocutionary act is the purpose or contextual meaning of utterance. It will decide the hearer's understanding or act (perlocution) as effect of the utterance. Illocutionary act are performed in saying something, making statement or promise, thanking, asking a question, etc. Alternatively, an illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance such as making a statement, offer, explanation, or for some other communicative purpose.

Example: it's hot in here. It has mean that a request for someone to turn on the AC.

There are five basic kinds of Illocutionary act of utterance that can be perform in speaking which are produce by Searle in Levinson (1983: 240), they are representatives (Assertive), directives, commissive, expressive, and declarations.

2.3.2.1 Representative Act (Assertive)

Assertive or representatives are such utterances which commit the hearer to the truth of the expressed proposition. It is an illocutionary act which states the facts. The class involves: asserting, concluding, affirming, believing, concluding, denying, reporting, etc.

Example : 1. The earth is flat, It represent the speaker assertions about the earth, the speaker has opinion that the earth is flat.

2. Today is a sunny day, It represent the speaker assertions about the weather, the speaker assert that the weather today is sunny.

2.3.2.2 Declarative Act (Declaration)

Declarations affect change directly. In a declaration, the speaker changes the condition of an object or situation, just by saying it.

Example : 1. I now pronounce you as husband and wife. Means that the speaker declare the hearer become husband and wife and at that moment status or condition changes directly from unmarried becomes married.

2.3.2.3 Commissive Act

Commissive commit the speaker to do some actions based on what they have uttered. The class involves: promising, offering, guarantee, swearing, undertaking.

Example : 1. I'll be back soon. Means that the speaker commit some action by saying promise to the hearer it means that the speaker must back soon because he/she already promise based on what he/she uttered.

2.3.2.4 Directive Act

Directives are the speaker effort to get the hearer to do something. The class involves: ordering, requesting, asking, challenging, commanding, inviting, insisting, etc.

Example : 1. Could you lend me a pencil, please? Means that the speaker request to the hearer to lend the speaker pencil.

1. *Don't touch me.* Means that the speaker asked the hearer to don't touch him/her.

2.3.2.5 Expressive Act

Expressive express a psychological or mental state of the speaker or interpret the utterance as evaluation. The class involves: thanking, congratulating, apologizing, appreciating, detesting, regretting, welcoming, etc.

Example : 1. I'm really sorry! Means that the hearer express an apologize to the hearer.

2. *Congratulations for your graduation!* Means that the hearer express congratulations to the hearer.

2.3.3. Perlocutionary Act

A Perlocutionary act a certain effect of utterances may have on the hearer which is the effect of illocutionary act. It means that perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which is said by the speaker to the hearer. It means that the effect of the utterance which is said by the speaker to the hearers acts when the speaker asking something and the hearer do something.

Example: it's hot in here it means that such as someone/hearer getting up and turning on the AC .