CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Previous Studies

There are three previous studies reviewed by the researcher. They are:

Table 2.1 Pervious Study

Study	Titles	Objective	Findings
Nadeak (2016)	An Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Act of Judy Hopps' Utterances in Zootopia Movie	To find out the speech acts especially illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts of Judy Hopps' utterances, the main character of *Zootopia* movie	Found five categories of illocutionary acts used by Judy Hopps' which include representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaration and perlocutionary acts successful and unsuccessful affected Judy Hopps' hearers performing the perlocutionary acts from Zootopia movie
Faradila (2013)	The Use Of Illocutionary Acts in Movie The Blind Side	To find out the category and the function of illocutionary acts that using by the main actors of the blind side movie.	Found six types of illocutionary acts from the blind side movie. They were representatives, commissive, expressive, directives, and declaratives.

Lisnani (2017)	Illocutionary Act of Grug Utterances in The Croods Movie	To find out the speech acts especially illocutionary acts in The Croods Movie.	Found total 38 samples of Grug's utterances indicated as the types of illocutionary acts. They were 13 assertive utterances, 13 directive utterances, 6 expressive utterances, and 6 commissive utterances.
Putri (2019)	An Analysis of illocutionary act in the speech Hillary Clinton on climate change in Miami	To find out the speech acts especially illocutionary acts in the speech Hillary Clinton on climate change in Miami	The results found four illocutionary act of the five classifications that exist in theory Searle. Four illocutionary acts there are assertives, desertives, commisives and expressives.
Larasati (2020)	An Analysis of The Illocutionary Acts on Donald Trump Precidential Candidacy Speech. An English Journal For English Education and Culture	To find out 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.	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.

The first research is *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Act of Judy Hopps' Utterances in Zootopia Movie* conducted by Magdalena **Febriwati Nadeak (2016)** from English Department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences Mulawarman University. She analyzed about speech acts especially illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts of Judy Hopps' utterances, the main character of *Zootopia* movie. The result of her analysis, she found five categories of illocutionary acts used by Judy Hopps' which include representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Also, she found some perlocutionary acts successful and unsuccessful affected Judy Hopps' hearers performing the perlocutionary acts from Zootopia movie.

The second research is *The Use of Illocutionary Acts in Movie the Blind Side* conducted by **Resti Faradila (2013)** from English Letters Department, Padang State University. She analyzed about the category and the function of illocutionary acts that using by the main actors of the blind side movie. The result of her analysis, she found six types of illocutionary acts from the blind side movie. They were representatives, commissive, expressive, directives, and declaratives. Representatives is the most dominant type used by the actors. After that there are only three function found from the Leigh Anne and Michael utterance. There were competitive, collaborative, and convivial. Competitive is the most dominant in the script.

The third research is *Illocutionary Act of Grug Utterances in The Croods Movie* conducted by **Lisnani (2017)** from English Department, Faculty of Cultural Studies Mulawarman University. The results of this research, she found four types of illocutionary acts in Grug's utterances. The researcher found total 38 samples of Grug's utterances indicated as the types of illocutionary acts. They were 13 assertive utterances, 13 directive utterances, 6 expressive utterances, and 6 commissive utterances. Assertive and directive were the most frequent utterances performed by Grug.

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, commisives and expressives.

Larasati (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.

Similar to the previous research, the researcher analyzes illocutionary acts. But the researcher also focuses on perlocutionary effect after the speaker uttering the illocutionary act. The researcher finds out the illocutionary categorization based on Searle's theory. The difference between this research and the previous research is in the object. The different object in the research will give new findings that lead to different results.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

2.2.1 Pragmatic

Yule states Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. This approach is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader), which means the approach gives deeper analysis on what people have said to gain what exactly people mean by their utterances rather than the literal meaning of the utterances themselves. It means that the listener tries to interpret the speech of the speaker so that the meaning and purpose of the speaker will be obtained. After the listener knows the intent of the speaker, the type of action that must be done by the hearer will be known.

Yule also states Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. What people said usually tied with the context of conversation. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the

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context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who, when, where, and under what circumstances they are talking. It means that how the hearer can conclude what is said in order to arrive at the unit of interpretation of the meaning intended by the speaker.

According to Levinson (1983) "Pragmatics is the study of those relation between language and context that are grammatical or encoded in the structure of a language". He also added that pragmatics is study about the ability to use language and to make the sentence which has relationship with the context. It can be said that pragmatics studies about language and it is context. Pragmatics studies the context within which an interaction occurs as well as the intention of the language user. Pragmatics also explores how listeners and readers make inferences about what is said or written in order to arrive at an interpretation of user's intended meaning.

Studying language via pragmatic approach leads to know the nature of language. It leads to a deep analysis of what message that is brought in an utterance said by a speaker. It gives the advantages that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions performed in utterances.

Another expert has different definition of Pragmatics. Mey (1993) defines pragmatics as the science of language viewed from the relation to its user. In this case, pragmatics is seen as the science of language as it is used by real, live people, for their own purpose and within their limitations and affordances. It provides

people greater understanding of how the human mind works, how human communicate, how they manipulate one another.

In reference to the definitions of pragmatics stated by some experts above, it can be summarized that pragmatics is the study of the speaker's intended meaning related to its context. It deals with how people use language within a context and why they use language in a particular way.

2.2.2 Speech Act

The concept of speech acts is firstly developed by a philosopher; John L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words.* Austin defines speech acts simply as the action performed by saying something. By means of utterances, ones can get others to do something. In other words, speech acts are actions which are performed via utterances. As Yule states that in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures and words, they perform action via utterances.25 From Yule's statement, we can conclude that an utterance not only consists of grammatical structure and words, but also has actions or meaning.

2.3 Austin's Categorization of Speech Acts

Austin states that "speech act 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. Austin differs the kind of speech act in three kinds. Austin divides the kinds of speech act into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The following are the explanation of kinds of speech act according to Austin.

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is called as the act of saying something (Austin, 1962). This is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression (Yule, 1996). In other words, the production of sounds and words with meaning.

For example, *I just resigned*. However the utterance purely descriptive statement, which does not change the universe employment of mine, only reports on such a change. It refers to the fact that we must use words or sentences if we are to say anything at all. Another example is when someone said *you can't do that*, it's a simple act that is performed in saying something, in this case the saying of speaker. The locution was the utterances itself *"you can't do that"*.

I just cried. However the utterance purely descriptive statement, which does not change the universe employment of mine, only reports on such a change. It refers to the fact that we must use words or sentences if we are to say anything at all.

2. Illocutionary Act

According to Wijana (1996), illocutionary act is called as the act of doing something we form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. This is the second dimension or the illocutionary act. The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance (Austin, 1962). Illocutionary acts have to do with the intents of speakers such as starting, questioning, promising or commanding (Wardhaugh, 2006). The illocutionary act is analyzed based on context; it is about what's going on behind the text. Context is the background knowledge assumed to be shared by s (speaker) and h (hearer) and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance (Leech, 1983).

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The purpose of illocutionary act is to produce the utterance known as illocutionary force. By using illocutionary force, the speaker informs something in conversation or communication. Then that information will be received by the hearer. The illocutionary act succeeds to achieve the perlocutionary effect. Actually, illocutionary act is rather difficult to be identified than locutionary act because we have to consider who will be the speaker and the hearer are, when and where the speech acts occur. Thus, the illocutionary act is central of understanding speech act (Wijana, 1996).

For example, *it feels hot, isn't?* To find the illocutionary aspect in this sentence, it ought to relate to the context when this utterance occurs. Another example *shut the door!* Based on the example, it means people want somebody to close the door, on the other hand, it is called an order statement which the speaker intends to order people for the self-importance. The illocutionary act relates to the speaker's purpose. In other words, every speaker has certain purposes by uttering utterances.

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3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the act of producing an effect in the hearer by means of the utterance (Riemer, 2010). In perlocutionary, there is an influence affect. The speaker tries to influence the hearer to do what he/she wants to do. Perlocutionary

act is the hearer's reaction toward the speaker's utterance. Thus, an utterance can cause the hearer to do something. In addition, perlocutionary act is an act to influence the hearer such as, embarrassing, intimidating, and persuading and so on (Austin, 1962). Perlocutionary act is the effect created by illocutionary act to the hearer, such as shocking, misleading, and convincing and so on.

For example, *I bet you a dollar he'll win* and I say *on*, your illocutionary act of offering a bet has led to my perlocutionary uptake of accepting it. The perlocutionary force of your words is to get me to bet, and you have succeeded.

"I've just made some coffee", the speakers performs the act of causing the hearers to account for nice smell or to get the hearers to drink some coffee. In summary, the speaker utterances may not be meaningless but their utterances can give effects to the hearers in the form of the hearer's reaction to the speaker's utterances.

2.4 Classification of Illocutionary Act by Searle's theory

According to Searle (1969, pp. 23– 4), we perform different kinds of acts when we speak. The utterances we use are locutions. Most locutions express some intent that a speaker has. They are illocutionary acts and have an illocutionary force. A speaker can also use different locutions to achieve the same illocutionary force or use one locution for many different purposes. Illocutions also often cause listeners to do things. To that extent they are perlocutionary acts. (Wardhaugh, 2006).

Searle divides the kind of speech acts (especially illocutionary acts) into representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. The following are the explanation of kinds of speech act according to Searle:

1. Representatives

Representatives is kinds of speech acts that state or express what the speaker believes to be the case or not. It shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. Kreidler (1998) adds that representative acts are performed by speakers and writers to tell what they know or believe. In other words, representative acts deal with facts. By performing representative acts, the speakers make the words fit the world or belief.

The examples of this type are stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting.

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

2. Directive

Directives is speech act that speakers use to get someone else to do something. It is a condition when the speaker requests the hearer to carry out some actions or to bring out some states or affairs. This directive can make the hearer under an obligation. Yule (1996) says that it expresses what the speakers want. By performing directive acts, the speakers try to make the world fit the words. With regard to directive acts, Leech (1996) defines it as the speaker's intention to produce some effects through an action by the hearer. The examples of this type are ordering, commanding, requesting, advising, and recommending.

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

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3. Commissives

Commissive is kind of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to do some future action. They express what the speakers intends. In addition, Kreidler (1998) says that commissive acts can be expressed using some verbs such as agree, ask, offer, refuse, swear, all with following infinitives. A predicate for commissive is the verbs that can be used to commit or refuse to commit oneself to some future actions whereas the subject of the sentence is most likely to be I or We. The examples of this type are promising, vowing, offering.

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.

4. Expressives

Expressive is speech acts that stated what the speaker feels.40 It expresses the psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. The examples of this type are thanking, congratulating, and pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling.

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

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

5. Declaratives

Is kind of illocutionary acts that can changes world by the utterance which is produced. As Searle in Yule states that declarative is kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. The word change which is intended here refers to any situation. It can be the changing of the status of a person or, the ownership of something. In addition, Leech (1996) states that declarative acts are the illocution of which successful performance brings about the correspondence between propositional content and reality. The declarative acts may consist of Christening or baptizing, declaring war, abdicating, dismissing, naming, resigning, and excommunicating.

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.

To find out the types of illocutionary in Queen Elizabeth speech the researcher use the theory by Scarle, Therefore, the researcher uses the theory of Austin's theory to analyze the perlocutionary acts implied after the illocutionary acts uttered in Queen's Elizabeth on Coronavirus speech.