CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatics

Many branches of linguistics talk about the way of communication. One of them is pragmatics. Pragmatics is a study about speaker meaning. In other word, pragmatics is a study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and hearer (Yule, 1996) . While, according to Mey (1993:6) pragmatics as study of the way humans use their language in communication, bases itself on a study of those premises and determines how they affect human language use. Hence, pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determine by the condition of society. Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of words in an utterance, but recognizing what speakers mean or speaker meaning is called pragmatics (Yule, 2006:112).

In pragmatics we studies not only about language but also learns about the external meaning of the sentence or utterance. It was involved such an interpretation for what people mean in the right context and how that context impact what is said. In this studies we also need to explore what listener implication that speaker utterance (Yule,1996:3). According to Yule (1996:4) he said that the advantage of studying language through pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of actions that they are performing when they speak.

2.2 Speech Act Theory

Speech act theory is a subfield of pragmatics concerned with the ways in which words can be used not only to present information but also to carry out actions. As introduced by Oxford philosopher J.L Austin (*How to Do Things With Words*, 1962) and further developed by American philosopher J.R Searle, speech act theory considers the levels of action at which utterances are said to perform :Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts and Perlocutionary Acts.

2.2.1 Components of A Speech Act

1.The Locutionary Act

The locutionary act is a term used in the theory of speech acts to refer to an act of making a meaningful utterance. The point of the term is in its contrast with illocutionary act and perlocutionary act, where there is more involved than merely 'speaking'

For example : It's stuffy here.

It is an actual words of message that the room is stuffy (grammar.ucsd.edu.>student-powerpoint).

2. The Illocutionary Act

The illocutionary act performed by a locution may indeed be the one stressed by traditional philosophy and logic, to assert that something is true, but it may instead be one of so many other possible speech acts, such as questioning,

commanding, promising, warning, praising, thanking, and so on. A sentence consisting of the same words in the same grammatical form, such as "I will leave you tomorrow," may in a particular verbal and situational context turn out to have the "illocutionary force" either of an assertion, a promise, or a threat.

For example: "It's stuffy here"

The illocutionary act has an effect on the actions or state of mind of the hearer to open the window. So,that are get more fresh air. According to Searle (*Speech Act*, 1969) there are five classifications of speech acts, those are :assertives/representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives

(grammar.ucsd.edu.>student-powerpoint).

3.   The Perlocutionary Act

If an illocutionary act has an effect on the actions or state of mind of the hearer which goes beyond merely understanding what has been said, it is also a perlocutionary act. Thus, the utterance "I am going to leave you," with the illocutionary force of a warning, may not only be understood as such, but have (or fail to have) the additional perlocutionary effect or frightening the hearer.

For example: It's stuffy here.

The perlocutionary act can be the hearer's opening the window or his refusal to do so. In fact, we might utter to make a statement, a request, an explanation, or for some other communicative purposes. This is also generally known as the illocutionary force of the utterance (grammar.ucsd.edu.>student-powerpoint).

2.2.2 Searle's Classifications on Illocutionary Speech Act

Searle develops and extends the speech act theory that Austin introduced. Searle focuses on the illocutionary acts performed by the speaker. There are any number of acts performed, and these all under only one aspect of the utterance that you might focus on. Among the acts are muscle movements, propositional acts (e.g., acts of reference and predication), illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. He focuses on illocutionary acts, and in particular, promising. (These are the acts that Austin called performative utterances). He believes that it is fundamental to language study to begin with speech acts, since they are essential to communication. In the fact, he takes the illocutionary act and not the word or sentence or brain modules, to be the fundamental unit of linguistic communication, and he has argument for this : to see a sentence as significant in general, we need to see that sentence as produced by an agent with certain intentions.

In the past three decades, speech act theory has become an important branch of the contemporary theory of language thanks mainly to the influence of J.R Searle (1969, 1979) and H.P Grice (1975) whose ideas on meaning and communication have stimulated research in philosophy and in human and cognitive sciences. From Searle's view, there are only five illocutionary points that speakers can achieve on propositions in an utterance, namely: assertives/representatives, directives, commisives, expressives and declaratives.

1. Assertives/Representatives

Representatives in Yule (1996:53) tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In other words, it presents external reality by making their utterance or words fit with the world as they believe it to be. Searle used the term "assertive" in stating this category. In many point of view, representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. This type performs action such as: stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, and etc. For example: "No one can make a better cake than me", this utterance is a representatives that utterance was stating some general truth (Peccei,1999:51).

2. Directives

This second category means that speakers direct the hearer to perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words (Peccei, 1999:51). In my assumption, the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and, etc. For example, because the garage was messy, Ed said to Fey "Clean it up!" it's mean that Ed commanding Fey to clean the mess.

3. Commissives

In commisive, speakers commit themselves to a future act which makes the words fit their words. They express what speaker intends (George Yule,

1996:54). Commisives is the utterance is produces to give action in the future. They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering and etc. They can be performed by the speaker alone or by speaker as a member of a group. "I'll take her to the doctor" it is the example of planning. The situation is Steve's cat named Coco is sick and he will take Coco to the vet to check hers (Peccei, 1999:51).

4. Expressives

Searle makes a one category for speech act that focus on primarily on representing the speaker's feeling, it was expressives. Expressives use the speaker to make words fit the worlds (of feeling). They express a psychological state (Yule, 1996:53-54). The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, pleasuring, like, dislike, joying, etc. In my opinion, expressive is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling. "I'm really sorry!" is the example of apologizing in expressives types. It reflects that the speaker require some apologizing to hearer.

5. Declaratives

This kind of speech is quite special, because the speaker utters words or statement that in themselves change the world through words (Yule, 1996:53). Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions (Levinson,

1983:236). I agreed with George Yule's ideas that this category was special because it can change something in reality. The paradigm cases are: excommunicating, declaration war, firing, etc. For example utterance: "I pronounce you husband and wife". This utterance by a priest to declare a man and woman marriage and become a husband and wife (Yule, 1996:53).

2.3 Previous Study

Learning about how people use language to share their idea in particular ways is an interesting research in order to improve our skill in communication.

Some previous researchers are used by the researcher as guidance to finish the research. The previous researchers will assist the researcher to analyze the material deeper and systematical about speech act especially illocutionary acts. Related to the issues, the researcher found three previous studies that can help the researcher to write this thesis.

Table2.1The Previous Studies

Study	Objective	Methods	Findings
Focus on Spoken Discourse			
Muskananfola (2009)	To know the classification of illocutionary acts in the speeches of Obama	Qualitative Research	Finds five classification of illocutionary acts based on Searle's classification. Those are representatives, directives, commisives, expressives and declaratives
Zumairoh (2012)	To know the kinds of speech act and the classification of illocutionary acts in the *Air Force One* movie	Qualitative Research	Finds two dimensions of kinds speech act, those are directness and literalness Finds four classification of illocutionary act, those are representatives, directives, commissives and expressives
Muttaqin (2012)	To know the types of speech act in Zaid's dialogue in *The Massage*	Qualitative Research	Finds four types of speech acts, based on Searle's classification. Those are representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives
Dylgjery (2017)	To identify the types of speech act in political speeches	Qualitative Research	Reveals that Edi Rama's speech is characterized by the use of

			commisive speech acts

Table 2.1show some related research have been done previously. The first research with the title *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Victori Speech and Inaugural Speech of Barack Obama.*This research written by Muskananfola(2009). He focuses his research on analyzing the classification of illocutionary acts in the speeches of Barack Obama. He finds that there are five classifications of illocutionary acts occurring in Obama's speeches, they are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

The second research related to speech act has been conducted by Zumairoh from English Department of Education Faculty State Institute for Islamic Studies (STAIN) Salatiga (2012) who wrote a graduating paper entitled *The Analysis of Speech Act Used in "Air Force One" Movie.* She focuses her research on analyzing the kinds of speech acts and the classification of illocutionary acts in the movie. She finds that there are two dimensions of kinds speech act, those are directness (direct and indirect speech act) and literalness (literal and non-literal). She also finds that there are four classifications of illocutionary acts in the "Air Force One" movie, they are representatives, directives, commissives and expressives.

The third research is Muttaqin in his thesis *A Speech Act Analysis of Zaid's Utterances in Moustapha Akkad's Movie "The Massage"* (2012), he focuses his research on analyzing the use of speech acts including their felicity conditions and

types of speech act (illocutionary act) in Zaid's dialogue in *The Massage.* He found that there are four types of speech act based on Zaid's dialogue of *The Massage,* those are representatives, directives, commissives and declaratives.

The last previous studies is done by ArditaDylgjeri from Alexander Xhuvani University, Elbasan, Albania in her journal *Analysis of Speech Act in Political Speeches* (2017). She focuses her research on identifying the types of speech act in political speeches in Edi Rama's speeches given in front of the Albanian people after winning the general elections of 2013.

The previous researchers above, are similar to the research that the researcher conduct in speech act aspects. The difference of this research from previous researchers is in the focus and object of the research. The research focus on analyzing the use of speech acts including illocutionary acts based on Searle's category of speech act by the young learner in *Lampung Classical School.*