CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter present about review of the literature. It consists the previous study and the definition of many theories that related in the study.

A. Speech Act

Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplishes when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. Example, *there is a bear behind you* may be intended as a warning in certain contexts, or may in other context merely be a statement of fact. In attempting to express them, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they performs action via those utterances. If you work in situation were a boss has a great power, then the boss's utterance of the expression "*you're fired*" is more than just a statement. The utterance last can be used to perform the act of ending your employment. (Yule, G, 1996:47). According to Yule, (1996:47) " speech act is actions performed via utterances. Searle, Kiefer, and Bierwisch in Mursyid et.al (2004:331) further said that the theory of speech acts starts with the assumption that the minimal unit of human communication is not a sentence or other expression, but rather that performance of certain kinds of acts, such making statements,

asking, questions, giving orders, describing explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc. Fromkin et al (2003:593) explains: "Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplish when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. (example, *there is a bear behind you*) may be intended as a warning in certain context, or may in other context merely be statement of fact."

Austin developed his theory of speech acts. He made important observation. Austin observed that there are ordinary languages declarative sentence that resist a truth conditional analysis in similar fashion. The point of uttering such sentences is not just to say things, but also actively to do things. In other words, such utterances have both a descriptive and an affective aspect. Accordingly, Austin called them *performatives* and he distinguished them from assertions, or statement making utterances, which he called *constatives*. (*Huang Yan* 2005:94-95).

Austin expressed that language can be to perform actions through his distinction between constative and performative utterances. Contative utterances describe or report events and states of affairs in the world. As such, they can be said to be true or false. However, performative utterances do not describe or report or constate anything at all are not true or false and the uttering of the sentence is, or is part of, doing of an action, which again would not normally be described as, or as just saying something.

Austin noticed that for a performative to be successful or felicitous, it must meet a set of conditions. Felicity conditions are conditions under which words can be used properly to perform actions (Huang Yan 2005:98-99). Austin noticed that the rules that have to be fulfilled in performative utterances are three: the persons and circumstances must be appropriate; the act must be executed completely and correctly by all participants and the participants must be the appropriate intentions.

Austin (1962) concludes that constatives are nothing but a special class of performatives, and that two-way distinction between performatives, as action-performers, and constatives, as truth-hearers, can no longer be maintained. Consequently, Austin claimed that all utterances, in addition to meaning whatever they mean, perform specific acts via the specific acts via the specific communicative force of an utterance. Furthermore, he introduced threefold distinction among the act on simultaneously performs when saying something.

1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is called by the act of saying something. According to Austin, a locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense. To the extent that a speaker who says „the dangerous dog is in the garden‟ is

producing a sentence the meaning of which is based on reference to a particular dog and garden in the external world. This utterance is one of the examples of locutionary act. Because, locutionary act just producing a sentence. If an addresser says that utterance in the garden, an addressee gets a thought that he has to be careful. In other occasion, if an addresser says it in the room, it would be merely information. Therefore, this utterance include into locutionary act, because the context is not clear.

2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is called by the act of doing something. It is only used for informing something, but also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered. Austin (1962) explained the performance of an act the new and second sense as the performance of an illocutionary act, i.e. performance of act in saying something as opposed to performance of an act of saying something. The illocutionary act carried out by a speaker meaning of an utterance is the act viewed in terms of the utterance's significance within a conventional system of social interaction. An illocutionary act refers to the type of function the speaker intends to fulfill or the type or action the speaker intends to accomplish in the course of producing an utterance. It is an act accomplished in speaking.

An utterance can have more than one illocution, it is useful to introduce the distinction between direct and indirect illocution. Direct illocution of an utterance is the illocution most directly indicated by a literal reading of the grammatical form and vocabulary of the sentence uttered. While the indirect illocution of an utterance is any further illocution the utterance may have. The direct illocution of "can you pass the river?" is an enquiry about the hearer's ability to pass the river. The indirect illocutions is request that the hearer pass the river.

Example of illocutionary force include accusing, apologizing, blaming, congratulating, giving permission, joking, nagging, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing and thanking. In example "I'm very glad to you for all you have done for me" performs the illocutionary act of thanking.

3. Perlocutionary Act

This is the third dimension, the perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is called by the act of affecting something. Perlocutionary act concerns the effect an utterance may have on the addressee. A perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a certain influence of addressee. Still another way to put it is that a perlocutionary act represents a consequence or by product of speaking. Whether intentional or not. It is therefore an

act performed by speaking. Some perlocutionary acts are always the producing sequel of alerting or even alarming.

B. Classification of Illocutionary Act

Searle (1969:120-123) Categorize the most basic category of illocutionary act. It consists of five different types such as the following divisions: representative, directive, expressive, declarative, and commissive.

a. Representative

A kind of illocutionary act that carries the values `true or false'. It is called „assertive‟ by Leec'. These kinds of illocutionary act represent a subjective state of mind, the speaker who asserts a proposition as true does so in force of his or her belief. The belief may have different degrees of force: it makes a different whether I postulate something or merely hypothesize. However, the point of speech act remains the same. The examples of assertive acts are: stating, suggesting, complaining, claiming, informing, and the like.

b. Directive

One of speech act that embody speaker to the hearer to do something, to direct him or her towards some goal (of the speaker's mostly)-the illocutionary point is'the extreme end of this utterance, classical imperative. Here are the examples of directive acts: ordering, requesting, commanding, begging, advising, asking and the like

c. Expressive

As the name says this speech act expresses an inner state of the speaker. The expression is essentially subjective tells us nothing about the world. For example, when we say `I am sorry' when stepping on a person's toe, it'does not change anything h're, done is done. Both stepper and stepped will have to live with the change that a stepped on toe represents. Because of its subjective character, expressive speech act is also subject to limitations and changes according to different conceptualization of social guilt behavior. There are several examples of expressive acts: welcoming, refusing, thanking, apologizing, congratulating, praising and the like.

d. Declarative

In Searle's word declaration bring about some 'lternation in the status or condition of the object or objects solely by virtue of the fact

that the declaration has been successfully performed'. In other word, declarative is kind'of illocutionary act which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institution. This kind of illocution brings about a change in the world by uttering an illocutionary act. Generally, the speaker must hold some position in an extra linguistic institution in order the speech act can be effective. Here are the examples of declarative acts: resign, dismiss, declare, name, open, consecrate.

e. Commissive

This is operated by means of creating an obligation. This obligation is created in the speaker, not in the hearer, as in the case of the directive. We can compare between a request and a promise, the focus of the obligation created is different, the promise creates an obligation in the promising while the request does so in the require. This kind of illocutionary act commits the speaker to some future course of action. Point of this is the speaker himself intends to do something. There are some examples of commissive acts: promising, offering, undertaking, contracting and the like.

C. Types of Speech Act

There are some theories about types of speech acts. One of them is theory from Searle (1975). Searle uses the terms 'propositional content'

(the literal meaning of an utterance) and 'illocutionary force' (what the speaker intends by what is said) to distinction about speech act. In his 'Indirect Speech Acts' (1975), Searle differentiates between direct and indirect speech acts, the explanation as following:

a.   Direct speech acts

According to Searle (1975) Direct speech acts are those in which the propositional content (i.e., 'what is said') carries one illocutionary force (i.e., 'what is meant'). For example, if the speaker says to the hearer 'Please walk the dog' and by that means that the hearer should put on a pair of shoes and weather-appropriate apparel, put a leash on the dog, exit the house, and proceed down the street, the speaker is performing a direct request. In direct speech acts, there is a connection between the literal meaning and the conventional meaning, or between the form and the function of the utterance.

Yule (1996: 55) states that direct speech acts will happen if there is direct relationship between the structure and the function of the utterance. Direct speech acts is the speaker order directly with affected some actions by the hearer or someone using direct speech act to provide information directly to the hearer. According to Yule (1996: 54-55), direct speech act, whenever there is direct relationship between structure and function. The following are the examples:

1. You wear a seat belt. (declarative)

2. Do you wear a seat belt? (interrogative)

3. Wear a seat belt! (imperative)

In each of these examples, the syntactic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act. In (1) a declarative form is used to make a statement. (2) an interrogative form is used to make a question. (3) an imperative form is used to give an order. Thus the direct speech act is the one that matches the syntactic form of the utterances. Someone uses a direct speech act to communicate the literal meaning that the words conventionally express, there is a direct relationship between the form and the function.

b. Indirect speech acts

Searle (1979:60) defines an indirect speech act as an act performed 'by means of another', and states that in indirect speech acts the speaker communicates more than is actually said. For example: If the speaker utters the statement, 'The dog is whining,' and by that implies that the hearer should put on a pair of shoes and weather- appropriate apparel, put a leash on the dog, exit the house, and proceed down the street, the speaker is performing an indirect request.

The illocutionary force of some indirect speech acts can be interpreted based on their conventional use. Searle (1979: 65-67)

provides a long list of examples of structures conventionally used to perform indirect requests in English. He divides them into the following groups: sentences concerning the hearer's ability to perform an act (e.g., 'Can you walk the dog?'); sentences concerning the speaker's wish or want that the hearer will do an act (e.g., 'I would like you to walk the dog'); sentences concerning the hearer doing an act (e.g., 'Will you walk the dog?'); sentences concerning the hearer's desire or willingness to do an act (e.g., 'Would you mind walking the dog'); sentences concerning reasons for doing an act (e.g., 'You should walk the dog'); and sentences embedding one of the above elements inside another or embedding an explicit directive illocutionary verb inside one of the above (e.g., 'Would it be too much if I suggested that you could possibly walk the dog?'). While Searle's categories of indirect requests are not going to be used in the study proposed here, they are interesting in that they show a wide the range of structures used to perform conventionally indirect requests.

Furthermore, Yule (1996) state that indirect speech act will happen if there is indirect relationship between the structure and the function. in other hand, speech act is performed the utterance indirectly through the performance of another speech act. It means indirect speech act used utterance that the meaning was depends on the context. Yule (1996: 56) states that indirect speech act are

generally associated with greater politeness rather than direct speech act. The following are examples:

a. Do you have to stand in front of the TV?

b. You are standing in front of the TV.

The suitable answer is *yes* or *no* but the basic function of the example above utterances is about command or request utterance. The interrogative sentence in (a) is an utterance by speaker that not only asking a question but also an indirect request. The declarative in (b) is also has meaning as indirect request.

D. The Discourse Situation

The situation in which discourse is produced and processed can be analyzed and defined using a large number of factors that can have an influence on possible objectives and effects of discourse. Such a description is available for the speaking situation. One particularly influential model was developed by the American anthropologist Dell Hymes in Renkema (2009), who, on the basis of ethnographic research, summed up the components of the "speech event". Hymes distinguished sixteen components, which grouped using the word *speaking* as a mnemonic acronym. In the following outline the components are italicized.

Hymes's *speaking* model

| S | *Setting* | Time, place, and other physical |

		conditions surrounding the speech act (e.g. a University lecture hall)
	Scene	The psychological counterpart to setting. What is meant here is that setting can be changed, for example, from formal to informal, by the participants (e.g. the conversation serious or funny, what is the cultural ambiance)
P	Participants	The *speaker* (or Sender), *the Addresser*, the *Hearer* (Receiver or Audience) and the *Addressee.* (e.g. the audience can be distinguished as addressees and other hearer.)
E	Ends	The *Purpose-outcomes* and *Purpose-goals*. (e.g. John wanted to confess his love to Helen, but instead of saying "I love you", he awkwardly murmured "it is good to see you". As a result, his confession was put off)
A	Act Sequences	The *Form* and the *Content* of the message. (e.g. a TV host interviewing a university student-hero and the applause of the audience)
K	Keys	The tone of the conversation, for example, serious or mocking. (e.g. an informal birthday party or a family reunion)
I	Instrumentalities	The *Channels* (written, electronic, etc.), and the *Forms of Speech*; (dialect, standard language, etc.) (e.g. a phone, English used by a Spaniard and a Ukrainian who meet in Canada)

N	Norms	The *Norms of Interaction*, for example, how a hearer suddenly looking away must be interpreted. (e.g. in France, university students use "vous" (you-respectful) when they address their professor)
G	Genres	Fairy tale, advertisement, text message, etc. (e.g. the final research paper, a small talk before class)

This model became popular largely because of the handy grouping using the letters **SPEAKING.** It is unclear, however, what the influences of the different components are. Moreover, the outline is not complete. Background knowledge shared by the speaker and the hearer, and possible differences in background knowledge, can influence discourse. The same holds true for posture and attitude.

E. Previous Studies

There are several previous studies that had be held by some researcher hat has been published in the journal. We need to do the review of literature in order to know how to the other researchers analyze the topic, so we can avoid the possibility of duplication.

The first, Wardani (2011) conducted a study entitled *"An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie"*. It was a descriptive qualitative research. The aims of this study are to find out the context and classification of illocutionary acts and to understand

the interprets of the dialogue between speaker and hearer. The writer finds five types of illocutionary acts used by Dastan as main character in *Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie*.

The second, Handayani (2012), the objectives of her research to find speech acts in the *Body of Lies* movie script. The problems of this research are types of speech acts and Searle's categories of illocutionary acts. The result of this study is, the researcher get some finding types of speech act like directness, literalness, and directness in the Body of Lies movie. Beside the findings are Searle's categories of illocutionary act such as representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

The third, Umar (2016), analyzed the speech acts of Presiden Joko Widodo at APEC Forum. In this study, the researcher discussed about speech act Presiden Joko Widodo in APEC Forum which aimed the kind of communication strategies in illocutionary acts and to identify the effects of contained in speech act. The data were analyzed using descriptive qualitative method. Then, the finding showed the kind of communication strategy in illocutionary and perlocutionary act.

The fourth previous studies is discussed by Dewi (2015) entitled *"Speech Act in the Great Gatsby Movie"*. In her research, she decided to use illocutionary acts based on Searle theory and found four of five types of illocutionary acts, there are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Those identified categories appeared in her one hundred and

twenty seven in her data but only fifty one data that have been analyzes in her research. From those four categories of illocutionary acts which were founded, directive was mostly used in Great Gatsby Movie and expressive was rarely used in Great Gatsby Movie.

Based on those four previous studies, the researcher of this present study found differences between this study and the previous study. The first until fourth research used qualitative method with different object. the first study is to find out the context and classification of illocutionary acts but this study to find out the types of illocutionary acts. The second study is to find speech acts in the *Body of Lies movie script* but this study the writer analyzing the main character's utterance. The third study is focused on communication strategy in illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. And the last study focused on the Searle theory and found four of five types of illocutionary acts but in this research the researcher focused on the types of illocutionary acts.