

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

A review of related literature is a specified review of existing literature related to the topic of a thesis or dissertation. In this chapter examined about the knowledge and findings from subsisting literature pertinent to the topic of the research. While a theoretical framework is an overview of fundamental theories that serves as a guide for creating the arguments use in this research. The theories are established by researchers to demonstrate phenomena, draw connections, and make predictions. In theoretical framework, the researcher justifies about all of the subsisting theories that support the research, revealing that this research is rooted in established ideas.

#### **2.1 Pragmatics**

A study that must have a meaning in order to be correctly comprehended that the meaning of utterances mentioned by the speaker and construed by the listener. As it recognized by Searle (1969), pragmatics is one of those words (others include "sociocultural" and "cognitive") that provides an idea that something very specialized and technical is being discussed while, in fact, it often has no apparent meaning. It concerned with the circumstances under which speakers and listeners determine the context and use-dependent meanings of utterances. To avoid misunderstandings brought on by cultural variations, it is crucial to be acquainted with other cultures and pragmatics. The importance of intercultural communication is emphasized by pragmatic studies.

Searle (1969) stated that the study of the link between sign and interpretation is known as pragmatics. The meaning of speaker's statements, rather than the meaning of words or phrases, is the emphasis of pragmatics. It is concerned with the speaker's meaning as well as the context's meaning. More information is received by the listener than is stated. Thus, pragmatics is described as the study of context effects. Whenever one refers to all the facts that can vary from utterance to utterance, this is similar to saying it works with utterances.

### **2.1.1 Speech Acts**

Speech act is one of the pragmatic elements that has a contextual significance. Cruse (2006), stated that speech act can be an important aspect of spoken language, and thus of pragmatics, is when individuals speak, they are truly accomplishing something with language, whether they are informing, criticizing, blaming, warning, congratulating, christening a newborn, and so on. Then, theory from Levinson (1983) and Yule (1996) clarified the resembling explanation about speech acts. Levinson (1983) stated that speech act is understanding the essence of literary genres or uncovering textual nuance, while Yule (1996) stated that speech acts are actions that are carried out through utterances, In English, more precise titles such as apology, complaint, appreciation, invitation, finment, or request are typically used. In addition, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts.

Speech act are ramified into locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. According to speech-act theory, a locutionary act is the act of making a meaningful utterance, a sequence of spoken words accompanied by silence and followed by

silence or a switch of speaker. Cruse (2006) explanation, the locutionary acts is the act of making an utterance with a certain form, meaning, and reference. Then, the use of a sentence to communicate an attitude with a particular function or force called illocutionary acts. A speaker's act of saying something (with the appropriate aim and in the suitable context), rather than the act of producing a certain impact by saying something (Cruse, 2006). Furthermore, an activity or state of thinking that occurs as a result of or as a result of stating anything is perlocutionary act. According to Cruse (2006), speaking act that is contingent on the creation of a specific consequence.

### **2.1.2 Illocutionary acts**

One of the characteristics of the speech act is the illocutionary. Levinson (1983) explanation, a speech act is the act of expressing a remark while pronouncing a phrase with the force that is traditionally associated with it. An illocutionary act can be defined as the making of a statement in uttering a phrase by the use of conventional force. This is referred to as a speech act. Illocutionary act is rather of making a specific impact by uttering anything, a speaker's act of saying something (Cruse, 2006). Understanding the illocutionary act may aid us in better comprehending the speaker's discourse in a particular situation, such as a movie. In addition, there are various forms of illocutionary acts. Those are commissive illocutionary speech acts, directive illocutionary act, expressive illocutionary act, representative illocutionary act, and declarative illocutionary act.

### **2.1.3 Commissive Acts**

Commissive discourse serves as a focal point for an agreement or movement that prompts the speaker to act, such as : pledge, promise, swear, covenant, vow, contract, embrace, and guarantee are all words that can be used to describe a commitment (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). When a person speaks, someone engages in a process known as speech act. Speech act is a manifestation of linguistic forms that reflects intention from utterance. In communication, the speaker frequently expects the interlocutor to do what the speaker says, and the speaker wants the listener to comprehend what the speaker requires. The statement is unclear in this speech act, and the value-truth and commissive speech act contains a prediction of probable actual meaning.

#### **2.1.3.1 Acts of Commissive Illocutionary Speech Acts**

##### **A. Commit**

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated the primitive English commissive is commit. A commit is to pledge or commit your time, money, or loyalty to a specific concept, person, or course of action. To commit means to devote yourself completely to something.

##### **B. Promise**

Promise involve a rather special kind of commitment, namely an obligation (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). A promise is a statement that the speaker will definitely do or not do something. It is a verbal commitment made by one person to another to carry out an activity in the future.

### **C. Threaten**

Threatening speech differs from promising see in several ways. For starters, the undertaking is not to do something for the benefit of the listener, but rather to his disadvantage and secondly, threat does not imply any obligation. Threaten is a hybrid verb since one might threaten without making any kind of spoken act, such as when making frightening gestures at someone (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). For the example, one simply makes menacing gestures at someone. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

### **D. Vow**

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that the vow could be to perform better in the future or to get revenge on opponents who are no longer present. Vow is a solemn commitment to an act, duty, or condition made to a deity or saint, a somber or solemn statement. Because of its seriousness, the degree of a vow's strength is larger than the degree of commitment's strength.

### **E. Pledge**

Pledging is similar to vowing, but it may not always have the same solemnity. Many pledges are undertakings, but they do not have to be for the benefit of the hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). A pledge is essentially a solemn formal vow. For instance, "I pledge allegiance to the flag, I do not in any sense address the flag." (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

### **F. Swear**

Searle & Vanderveken (1989) described that the oath commissive sense is derived from the primitive commissive in the same way that the assertive sense is

derived from the primitive assertive. Swear is some sacred entity or object makes a solemn declaration or affirmation.

### **G. Accept**

Accept is called commissive, which are reactions to a small number of very specific directions and commissive, and whose propositional content is specified by the speech act to which it is a response. Thus, one can accept or reject an offer, invitation, or application, and in each case, acceptance binds the speaker in particular ways. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). For instance, “If you offer to sell me your house for \$100,000 and I accept. I am committed to buying your house for \$100,000. And even if you simply offer to wash my car and I accept, I am committed to letting you wash my car. Perhaps because the basic non-speech act concept of accepting is that of receiving something that is given, it is bad English to speak of “accepting” a request.” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

### **H. Consent**

When one person agrees to or grants permission to another to do something, this is known as consent. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), consent is to do something or accept a direction to do something with the added condition that one has reasons for not doing it and would most likely not do it if not ordered. Consent is defined as agree to do something based on your understanding of the action, the expected outcome, and your ability to say no. The lack of a no does not imply the presence of a yes.

**I. Refuse**

Rejections and refusals are the polar opposites of acceptances and consenting. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), offers, applications, and invites can all be accepted or rejected, just as they can be denied or rejected. The illocutionary denial of an acceptance is referred to as a refusal. For the example, "I refused the offer" or "I refused the invitations, one can say literally "I refused the invitation." (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

**J. Offer**

Offering names a conditional commissive illocution, which makes it unusual among commissive verbs (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). An offer is a declaration of intent that is subject to the receiver's acceptance. Only upon acceptance does an offer become enforceable. Offers are made in a way that would allow a reasonable person to accept them, and doing so will result in a legally binding agreement.

**K. Bid**

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) recognized that a bid is a type of offer that is very specific and structured. A piece of property has been offering for sale with realizing that the biggest offer will come from the buyer. The offers are then invited, and they are referred to as bids in this context. When you bid on something, you're offering to buy it for a certain amount of money. When the auctioneer announces "sold," he means that he has accepted the highest bid. For instance, when one bids at an auction, is a highly specialized and structured form of an offer. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

**L. Assure**

Assure is to devote to taking further action with the pretext of persuading the hearer to accomplish it, supposing that the hearer has reservations. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) identified this perlocutionary aim enhances the degree of strength of the illocutionary point in the same way it does in the assertive meaning.

**M. Guarantee**

Guarantee is to deliver a challenging speech act which is both assertive and commissive. As confirmed Searle & Vanderveken (1985), a speaker who guarantees the listener that a given mark or circumstances of events will stay in a certain condition and that they will be compensated for it. After delivering a guarantee statement, the speaker must be responsible for performing the act.

**N. Warrant**

Warrant is a guarantee related to assets and commercial products that is usually given in a legal environment. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) identified propositional content conditions are included in the warrant. In the event of a warranty, whether certain commercial goods or services, or certain properties' property rights, are guaranteed. Warranties typically relate to business property and products and are situated in a legal environment. Warrant is guarantee with additional criteria for propositional content. What is guaranteed in case of warranty is either a guarantee of the rights to a specific piece of property or particular commercial goods or services.



**O. Contract**

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that contract is a set of joint commitments made by two parties in a contract. A contract is a contract that has legal force and effect and establishes, clarifies, and governs the parties' respective rights and obligations. For instance, party A promises to do something for party B in return for which return for the making of the other. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

**P. Covenant**

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that the term "covenant" has the same meaning as "contract" in English, but the agreement is more formal, historic, and prestigious and hence is favored in law and in religion. A covenant is a legally enforceable contract. It's made by passing flesh through a machine.

Example :

“Covenant has the same meaning as contract in English, but it is more somber, antique, and noble” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

**Q. Bet**

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) revealed that when betting on the outcome of a sporting event, the first party offers to pay the second party a sum of money if his team loses, and the second party agrees to pay the first party a sum of money if his team wins. Bet is a forfeiture pledge based on an uncertain outcome. For the example, “One party makes a wager with another party, we have a similar mutuality. In betting on the outcome of a sporting event, the first party promises to pay the second party a sum of money if his team loses; the second party agrees to pay the first party a sum of money if that team wins.” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

#### **2.1.4.1 Forms of sentences**

As revealed by Kreidler (2013), declarative sentences inform something, interrogative phrases ask questions, and imperative sentences demand action, although this classification is based on the forms of sentences. Nevertheless, actual utterances can serve a variety of purposes that are not dependent on their form. Knowing when to utilize different types of sentences in discussion with a partner or colleague might be useful. It can help students communicate clearly with questions and remarks, or it might help them draw attention to themselves with a command.

##### **a. Declarative**

Declarative sentences, or in Indonesian known as statements, are the most common form of a sentence. The presenter's information or opinion is included in the content of this sentence. Declarative sentences might also include information or a warning.

##### **b. Imperative**

Imperative sentences are used to give a command or instruction, request something, or give counsel. In English, the imperative mood is typically employed to offer an order, push someone to do something, provide a warning, or issue directions. Something is extremely important or required. It can also imply that something is in charge.

##### **c. Interrogative**

A sentence that asks a question is called an interrogative sentence. Yes/no interrogatives, alternative questions, and tag questions are all examples of interrogative phrases. It can be direct or indirect, start with or without pronouns,

and include yes/no interrogatives, alternative questions, or tag questions. The use of interrogative pronouns and a question mark are common in interrogative phrases.

## **2.2 Previous Research**

Abdulwahab et al. (2020) identified the translations problem of commissive speech act in the movie from English to Kurdish. The researcher took the data from the Kurdish-language subtitle of the horror film *Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud*. Searle (1969) theory was applied by the researcher. The goal of this study is investigating translating commissive verbal acts from English to Kurdish in movie subtitles. The researcher indicated that the majority of the deleted things are illocutions that are both promising and warning. The second most common deletion errors are verbs and pronouns. The third most common kind of deletion is modal verbs and exclamation words, followed by nouns and adjectives, as well as exclamation marks. All of these losses are expected to be the result of the translator's mistakes.

Juniartha (2020) investigated the commissive speech act used by the characters in the *John Wick Chapter 2* the movie. The researcher took the data from the utterances of the characters. Thomas (1995) theories was applied by the researcher. The aim of this study is to determining the different sorts of commissive speech acts used by characters in *John Wick Chapter 2* and assessing the meaning of their utterances. The most prevalent kind encountered in this film is warning. Due to the obvious film's genre, which is a thriller action film, this style grew more prevalent than others.

Istiqomah & Ibrohim (2020) inspected the commissive speech act in the English translation of Qur'an. The researcher took the data from Surah Thaha. The

researcher used theory developed by Searle (1969). The aim of this study is to investigate the different sorts of commissive speech acts and their politeness strategies in the English translation of Surah Thaha by M. A. S Abdel Haleem of the Holy Qur'an. The majority of the objective of the writer's commissive speech deed contained in the translation of Surah Thaha is Promise. As an outcome, the researcher discovered 9 data of promise, 7 data of warning, 3 data of offer, and 2 data each of rejection, threat, and volunteer.

Gea and Johan (2020) analyzed about commissive speech act that used of speech by Donald Trump. The goal of this study is to identify several types of commissive speech acts and to comprehend their functions using a pragmatic approach. The alignment in this study refers to Donald Trump's utterance. Theory from Searle used in this study to find the types of commissive speech act. This study used a descriptive qualitative method and data from Fox Business. Data collection techniques include observation, watching, and taking notes. The study discovered 28 types of commissive speech acts. The results show that there are eight diverse types of commissive speech acts.

Rosidah (2020) analyzed commissive speech act in political news. By analyzing the descriptive text of political news, this research paper used a qualitative method. Theory of Searle (1969) was used in this study in case to find the commissive speech act types. The data is taken from political news in both the source and target languages, and the researcher then analyzes it to look for commissive speech acts in political news text. In this research, the result is there

were four types of commissive speech act that used; promise, bidding, volunteering, and vowing.

Husain et al. (2020) examined the use of commissive speech act in the Indonesian presidential debate. The researcher took the data from utterances that uttered by the candidates. Searle (1969) theory was applied by the researcher. The goal of this study is to determine the purpose of a commissive speech act in the first Indonesian presidential debate in 2019. The researcher has discovered six types of commissive speech act namely commit, promise, offer, guarantee, bet and threat. The contestants in the first Indonesian presidential debate primarily employed the promise act to communicate their views. Their promise was in the future tense, with and if clause condition and the word Insha'Allah.

Rachman (2021) investigated the actors' commissive speaking acts in the film "Hobbs and Shaw". The researcher took the data from video in YouTube channel. The researcher used theory expanded by Searle & Vanderveken (1985). The goal of this study is to express the illocutionary force showing Linguistics aspect of commissive speech act and the purposes of commissive speech act used by the characters in Hobbs and Shaw's Movie. The actors mostly utilized the modal forms 'will' and 'want' to indicate that their utterance belonged to the commissive speech act. On the other hand, the actors usually used a threat function.

Fitriana Devi & Degaf (2021) discussed the commissive speech that uttered by the characters in the "Knives Out" movie. The researcher took the data from the utterances of the characters. Searle (1985) and Austin (1969) theory was adjusted by the researcher. This study aims to to examine the many sorts and uses of

commissive speech actions used by the characters in the movie. The researcher discovered the roles of commissive speech acts that characters employ to communicate in various situations. The refuse speech act is the most common commissive speech act employed by the major characters in the *Knives Out* film.

The last, Irwandika (2021) discussed the existence of commissive speech act in the presidential candidates campaign. The researcher took the data from the speech of the candidates. Searle (1969) theory was applied by the researcher. This study aims to investigate the conspiratorial acts committed by the two presidential contenders in the 2020 election. The researcher has found in comparison to Joe Biden's speech, Donald Trump's speech has more commissive speech acts. There are six types of commissive speech acts researched, and each politician produces a different number of them depending on their campaign style.

According to the similarity, the previous study and the present research both used the theory developed by Searle (1969) and Searle & Vanderveken (1985). In terms of dissimilarities, the present study data source differs from the previous study's data source. The TV series entitled "Never Have I Ever" was chosen to be discussed as a data source for this present study. The TV show was chosen because it had never previously been utilized as a data source in any other study. This research also used all types of commissive speech acts to be analyzed and supported by types of sentence forms to analyze the utterances.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

This research began with pragmatic evaluation as a research approach. Commissive action is the subject of this study, with a focus on the kind that has

been suggested by Searle & Vanderveken (1985). There are several types of commissive speech acts, namely commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept, consent, refuse, offer, bid, assure, guarantee, warrant, contract, covenant and bet. The researcher discovered the commissive kinds in order to determine the forms of sentences. This research examined the forms of sentences projected by Kreidler (2013). Those are declarative, imperative and interrogative. As the data source, both of the theories above will be implemented to analyze the utterances by the characters in “Never Have I Ever” TV series (2020). The relationship between the approach and the conversation is depicted in the following structure.

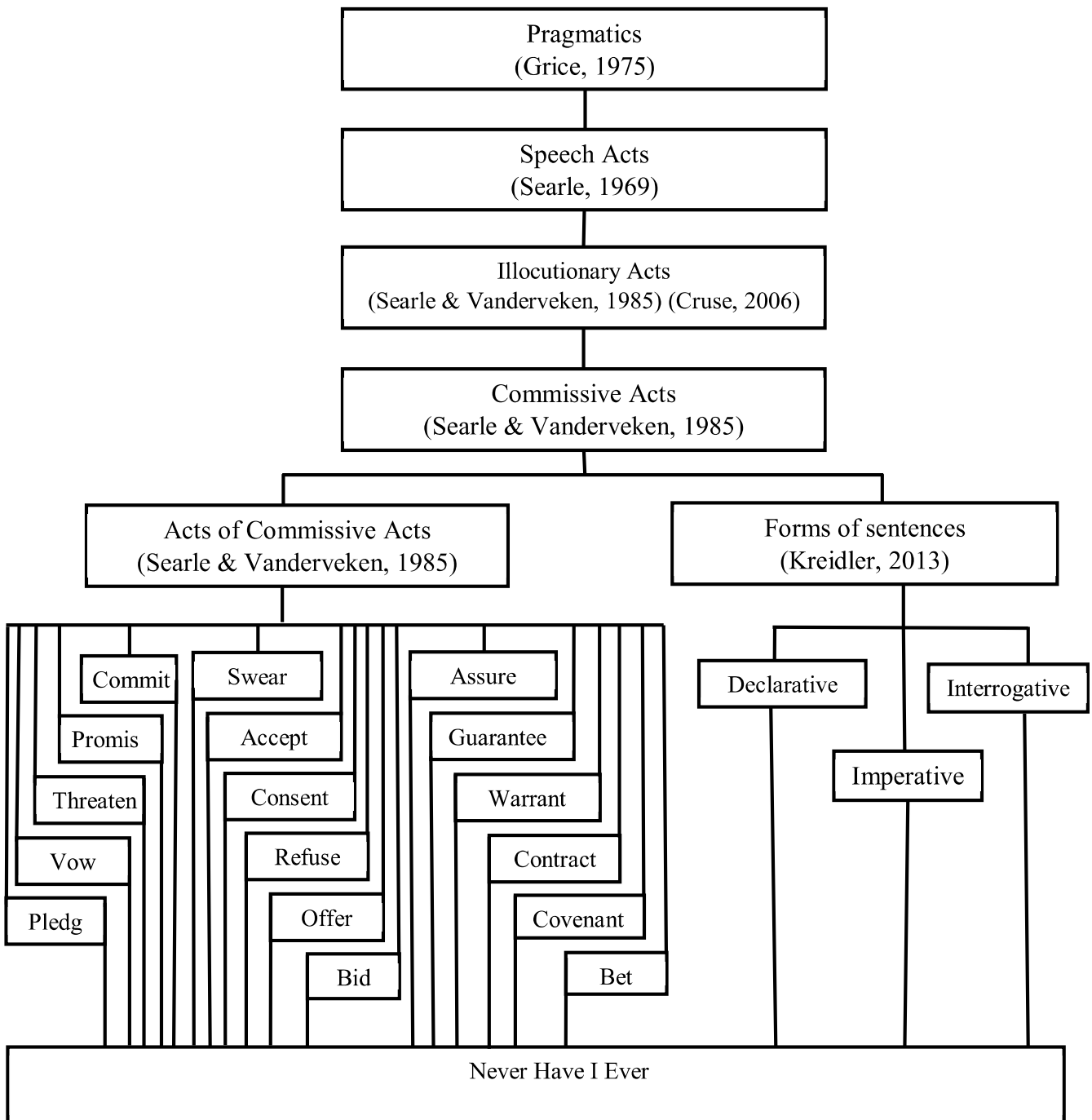


Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework