

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Pragmatic

Pragmatic concerns on the study of contextual meaning which is said by the speaker and interpreted by the hearer. In order to know someone means by what they said, it is not enough to know the literal meaning of the word (semantics), but we need also to know what the implied meaning behind what the speaker said based on its context. Yule (1996) says pragmatic is the study of invisible meaning and how the people recognize what is meant although it is not specifically said or written. Through the theory above, it tells that pragmatic is the study of implied meaning or speaker's meaning.

In translating the meaning, it needs to consider both of distinctions between sentence meaning and speaker meaning. (Birner, 2013) says that sentential meaning is intuitive to think of the meaning of a sentence. It means that sentence meaning is a "sense" as applied to entire clauses rather than individual words and phrases. Besides that, he also says speaker meaning is the meaning that a speaker intends, which usually includes the literal meaning of the sentence but may extend well beyond it. Thus, consider: (2) *I will pray*, the sentence meaning number (2) here is straight forward: the speaker is going to pray, but if it is looked from the speaker's meaning

in uttering with the context influence. However, could be any of a number of things including; do not make a noisy, mute the TV, do not disturb or please out a moment.

Through the examples above the researcher defines that pragmatic is a part of linguistic study discussing about implied meaning based on the context of speaker's meaning. The advantage of studying language via pragmatics are; it can talk about people's intention, their assumptions, their purpose or goals, and kinds of action (for example; requesting) performed by interlocutor to the speaker. This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influence what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. There are some topics discussed in pragmatic such as; presupposition, deixis, implicature, speech act and etc.

2.1.1 Contexts

In understanding how the intention of an utterance who is uttered by the speaker about what *is said* and what *is understood* in spoken and written needed a context which determines an intention delivered successfully or not. According to Cutting (2002), there are number of key aspects of context that are crucial to be production and interpretation of intention or speech (as cited in Brian, 2008). These are; situational context, background knowledge context and co-textual context.

a. Situational context

Situational context is in term of what people know about what they can see around them. It means that the situation around the participants influence the speech.

b. Background knowledge

Background knowledge is in term of what people know about each other, the world, what they know about various area of life and what they know about the norm.

Cutting, (2002) says this can be either of *cultural* and *interpersonal*, cultural general knowledge that most people carry with them in their minds, about area of life. Interpersonal knowledge, specific and possibly private knowledge about the history of the speakers themselves.

c. Co-textual context.

Co-textual context is in term of what people know about what they have been saying.

2.1.2 Speech Act

Speech act is a speech in which there is an action by saying something, the speaker also does something with speak an utterance, and the speaker has the goal to be achieved from the partner he said, as Austin says speech act that:

"In which to say something is to do something or in saying something we are doing something." (Bayat, 2012)

Based on the statement above clearly explained that there are many goals behind utterance of the speaker. He classifies the type of utterances too, which he termed **constative** and **performative**. Constatives are declarative expressing some state of affairs and performatives are expressing some state of affairs but rather are used to perform an action

Austin says speech act is an action performed via utterances such as; apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request and etc (Birner, 2013). in uttering something the speaker not only to share the information but also there is an intention inside. See this example; (3) *it is going to rain*. The example (3) is declarative sentence, it is used to inform someone that it is going to rain, but behind that utterance it is not only the function of declaration itself but it can be a *warning* (bring the umbrella), *refusing expression* (I cannot go anywhere) or *requesting* (stay at home).

Austin classifies the acts of speech into three types, they are; the act of informing or declaring something "*The act of Saying something* ", called the locutionary act, and an action wants his partner to do something "*The act of doing Something*" (act of illocutionary / illocutionary act), and the act of giving Influence of the partners to say or want a reaction or effect or result certainly of the partners said "*The act of affecting someone* " called as per-locutionary act (Birner, 2013).

2.1.3 Locutionary

Locutionary is the basic linguistic act of conveying some meaning. Austin says locutionary is *the act of saying something* with a certain meaning and reference here are defined as the real meaning or fact of something (Birner, 2013). For example: (4) *I'm cold*, the locutionary act above is to predicate coldness of myself (a subject I). The locutionary act has to do with “what is said” in a sense rather than like that example.

2.1.4 Illocutionary

Illocutionary is the intentions of the speaker regarding what act they intended to perform by means of making that utterance. Whereas, Austin says speech act is *The Act of Doing something* (Bayat, 2012). It is not only used to inform something, but to do something as far as the circumstances of his speech are considered carefully and also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered.

On the other hand, Yule (1996) says that illocutionary is performed via communicative force of an utterance. According to the definitions of both experts above can be defined that the illocutionary is an intention or speaker meaning performed by an action of the interlocutor.

2.1.5 Perlocutionary Act

Austin says perlocutionary act is *The act of affecting someone* (Birner, 2013), it is related to the conclusion of something said. It tells the effect left on the hearer.

Perlocutionary act concerns to the effect an utterance may have on the address. A perlocutionary 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. Perlocutionary acts are always producing sequel of alerting or even alarming.

On the other hand Yule (1996) says perlocutionary act is an assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect you intended or an effect that the speech act has on the thoughts, feelings, or actions of the addressee or others; notice that unintended over hearers might equally be persuaded to do something in response to the utterance *I'm cold*. Suppose I'm in a doctor's waiting room and utter it with the illocutionary force of asking a companion to hand me my sweater; it might also be that the receptionist will hear the utterance and choose to turn up the thermostat. This, too, would be a perlocutionary effect.

For a clear explanation about locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary act see the example; *I am hungry*. The sentence meaning here is straight forward: The speaker is being hungry, this utterance can be categorized as locutionary. The locutionary here is the speaker's meaning in using this utterance in a given context not to show what the speaker is feeling to the hearer. However, it could be any of a number of things, including: a requesting to ask the wife cooks something, or provide him the food or buy something to eat, etc. The various above is the intention of the speaker by saying something and not to declare the information, but want the

hearer to do any number of the intention above. On the other hand, the perlocutionary of this utterance is the effect of this utterance by doing an action toward the speaker.

2.2. Speech Act Classification

Searle reviewed Austin classifications and make some changes, they are five types of general functions performed by speech acts: representatives, directives commissives, expressive and declarative (Simon & Dejica-Cartis, 2015).

1. Representatives

Representatives are those kinds of speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statement of fact, assertion, conclusion, and description, commit stating, claiming, reporting, concluding, confessing, confirming, etc. as illustrated in the example below: *the ball is circle*, and *it is a sunny day*. When representative is used, the speaker to make sure that it represent the words to fact.

2. Directives

Directives are kinds of speech act that states what the speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands order, request, suggestions, and as illustrated in the following below; *do not touch that*, or *could you lend me a pen, please* or *could your turn on the TV*. When directive is used the speaker guides the

interlocutor to the speaker's intention in order to direct the interlocutor to do an action.

3. *Commissives*

Commissives are those kinds of speech act that the speaker uses to commit themselves to some future actions. They are promise, threats, refusing, ordering, commanding, begging, challenging, requesting, questioning, advising, recommending, and pledging such as in the following below; *I will be back* and *we will not do that*. When commissive is used the speakers remind themselves to do some activity at future time.

4. *Expressive*

Expressive are those kinds of speech act that states what the speaker feels. They express their psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow, thanking, apologizing, blaming, pardoning, congratulating, condoling, welcoming, etc.. The following examples below are the example of expressive; *I am really sorry* and *congratulations*. When expressive is used the speakers try to express their feeling.

5. *Declarations (or Declarative)*

Declarative is kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance such as; resigning, naming, appointing, sentencing etc. As the example below illustrates the speaker has to have special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perfume a declaration appropriately. It can be

drawn such as; *you are fired*, when declarative is used the speakers declare something that change something like in the example above. Someone is recently fired from his/her job that the hearer life.

2.3. Failure of Speech Act

Not every single utterance of the speaker can be responded by the hearer and give good expectation, it sometimes happens a failure in a communication. It is influenced by some factors which basically come from the interlocutor. (Chaer, 2010) says there are some factors influence speech of failure acts of:

a. Interlocutor does not have knowledge

The speech event will fail if the interlocutor does not have knowledge concerning the object is being uttered. The speech event will be communicative if both of them have knowledge about the object of speech. It probably cause by the age, education, environment, social status.

b. Interlocutor unconscious

The speech event will be affective if interlocutor is aware, he must realize there will be a speech from the speaker. When the speaker utter something when the interlocutor unaware the intention delivered cannot be processed by brain.

c. Interlocutor is not interested

The process of speech event will be proceed well if the information or objects spoken are equally enthused by speakers and interlocutor or the interlocutor of speech also has attention to the information conveyed by the speaker. However, if

the interlocutor is not interested in the speech and has no attention to the information conveyed by the speaker, then the process of speech event will be fail. When a person does not feel attracted to something then he will be difficult understand the object. Moreover, the interlocutor of speech will understand when he likes the object of spoken, because the object will be communicative if speakers and interlocutor said equally understand the object uttered.

d. Interlocutor unwelcoming

The process of speech will also fail if the interlocutor does not deign or dislike the way the speaker convey the information speech. The speaker assumes that in important speech the message is communicated. However, for the interlocutor said the existence of a message that is communicated just not enough. Interlocutor said also want the delivery of messages in a good way and pleasing in his heart that is by using polite language. Everyone hopes to be treated politely by others, as well as speaker convey the message to the opponent said, when the opponent said already pleased with the manner and ethics of speakers in conveying his speech, then the opponent said will be more happy and automatically after the likes also will be more concentrated to understand the information conveyed by the speaker.

e. Interlocutor has nothing what speaker wants

The process of speech may also fail if the interlocutor does not have what the speaker wants. The process of speech is begun by the speaker and addressed to the interlocutor said to be responded as desired by the speaker. However, if the desired is not owned by the opponent said the process of speech became a failure. When the

speaker expects the response of the opponent to his request, the interlocutor will give it in accordance with the expectations of the speaker. On the other hand, if the interlocutor does not have what the speaker asks and then the interlocutor will not be able to deliver the speaker's expectations.

f. Interlocutor does not understand

A process of speech will work well if speakers and other opponents have the same understanding of the subject matter. However, if the interlocutor cannot understand the meaning of the speaker's speech, then the communication will not continue. Interlocutor will understand the object delivered by the speaker if both share the language and content of the message conveyed by the speaker. Speakers must be able to adjust the ability of the language speakers to speak so that the message conveyed can be understood by the opponent said. If it turns out the level of understanding the language of the interlocutor said the category is or even low, then the speakers should use language straightforward. This is caused by several things, including; the field of knowledge owned by speakers and interlocutor of speech is not the same, vocabularies and phrases used by speakers are elusive, what the speakers say are different from what is meant, speakers use too many phrases and words.

g. Violating the ethics code

The process of speech can also fail as a result of the code of ethics held by the interlocutor of speech. Actually the opponent can answer the speaker's request, but if answered he will violate the code of ethics that must be held (Chaer, 2010).

2.4. Previous Study

a. Nihat Bayat

This journal is analyzed by (Bayat, 2012) with the title “*A study on the use of speech acts*”, it is specifically analyzing about how to determining by which strategies 150 participants continuing their education in Preschool Teacher Education Program carry out the acts of apologizing, complaining, refusing, and thanking. Data was collected through content analysis of the short memories that participants wrote. Accordingly, ten apology, six refusal and six thanking strategies were identified. While the participants generally express the acts of thanking, apologizing and refusing explicitly, they mostly perform the act of complaining implicitly.

b. Simon & Dejica-Cartis

This journal is analyzed by Simon & Dejica-Cartis with the title *Analysis and Classification of Directions in Written Advertisements* and published in 2015 Dubai – United Arab Emirates. They analyzed about the phenomenon of speech act found in advertisement especially discusses about direction in written advertisement.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

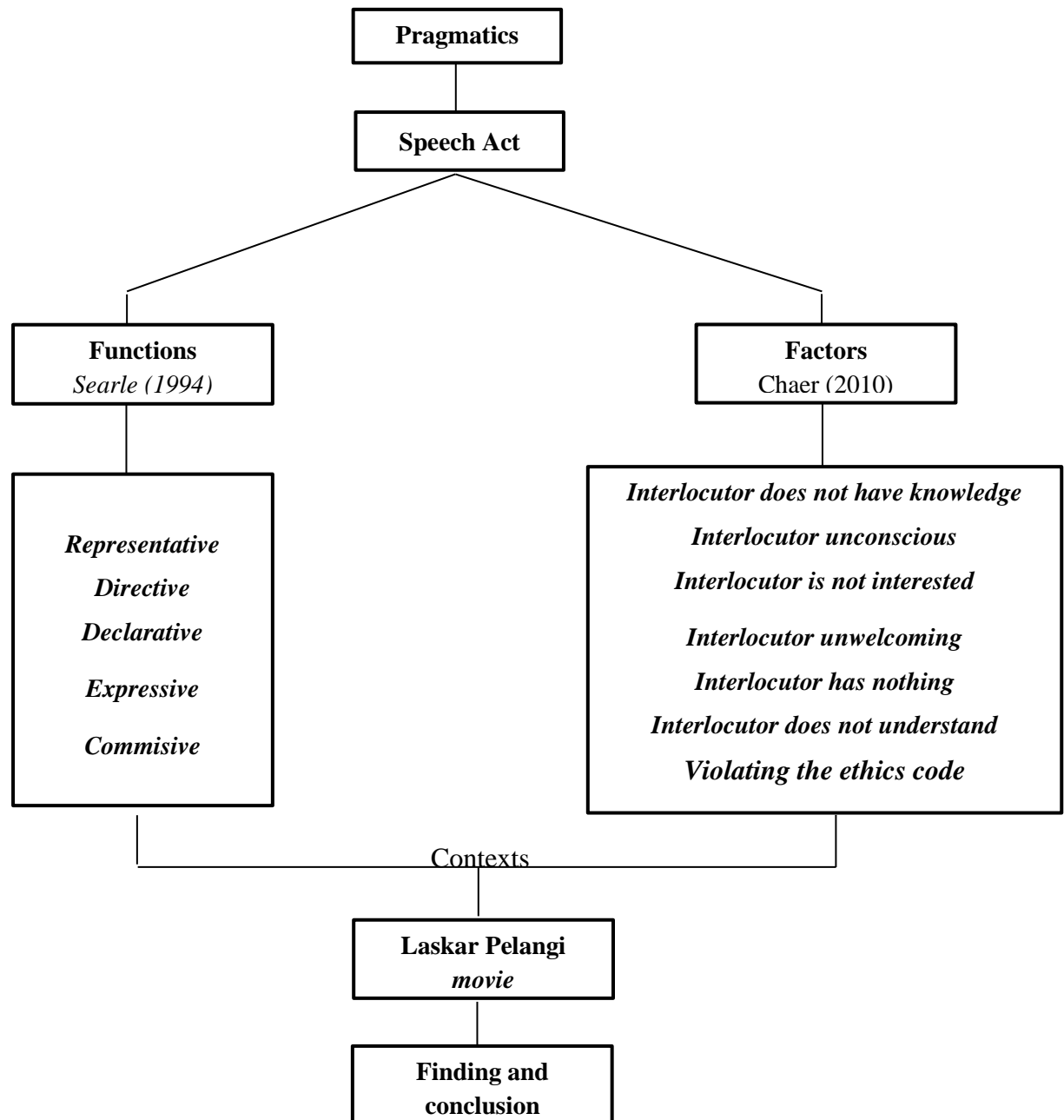


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

Based on the cart figure **2.3** above the researcher uses (Searle, 1994) theory that he divides five types of general function performed by speech act; representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. these functions are delivered via utterance, sometimes these functions fail delivered to the interlocutor. it is caused by some factors such as; interlocutor does not understand, interlocutor has nothing, interlocutor unwelcoming, interlocutor is not interested, interlocutor unconsciously and interlocutor does not have knowledge (Chaer, 2010).