

## **CHAPTER II**

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

#### **2.1 Pragmatic**

Pragmatic is the study of utterance meaning, sentences which are used in communication and also the study of meaning in language interaction between a speaker and hearer. According to Yule (1996:3) pragmatics concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (writer) and interpreted by a listener (reader). It means that the analysis is based on people mean by their utterances that produce while speaking to others. Pragmatic is the study of contextual meaning. pragmatics to involves the interpretation of what people mean and how the context influenced for what is said. It considers for the speaker on how they talking to, when, where, and whom you talk based on the circumstances. The aims of this approach is to explores how the listeners can make inferences about what it said to interpretation to the speaker's intended meaning.

#### **2.2 Speech Act**

Human life cannot be separated by language, language means of communication where people can deliver ideas, perceptions, talk and gives information to each others. Speech act is a unit of communication which is the speaker do an act when they deliver an utterances. Speech act is the basic unit of

linguistic communication Searle (1979) it means that speech act is the production of what is said within performance of speech act. It is the way people act through their speech. There are three classification of speech act. Speech acts according to Austin (1962) has classifiy into three basic categories they are : locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. First, locutionary act is the act of producing a meaningful utterance. Second, illocutionary act is the act of saying something by the utterance produce. Last, perlocutionary act is the act of affecting the addressee.

### **2.3 Illocutionary Acts**

In this research, the researcher analyzed types of illocutionary using Searl's theory. Searle in valeika and Daiva (2010) has set up the following classification of illocutionary acts into five types categories: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The first categories is assertives kind of speech act that state what the speaker believes case or not case. For example, "*I think it will rain today*" based on the utterance the speaker opinions that today will be rain. From the example above the speaker represents that predicting today will be rain. Second, directive is kind of speech acts that the speaker uses to get the addressee to do something, the example is "*do you want some coffee*" from the utterance the speaker give an order or to somebody by ordering coffee. Third, commissive is kind of speech acts that the speakers uses to commit himself or herself to some future action, for example "*promise me I will be back*" from the utterance that uttered by the speaker make a promise that he or she will come back soon, this utterance indicate the types of illocutionary commissive. Fourth, expressive is

kind of speech acts that the speaker uses to state what he or she feels. For example “*congratulations on your new house*” from the utterance describe about speaker congratulate on he or she who just moving to a new house. The word “congratulations” indicates the types of illocutionary act expressive. Last, declaration is kind of speech acts that the speaker uses to change the reality, for example “*I name this cat Mimin*” from the example above, the speaker describe that he or she give name for cat. Based on the explanation it can be conclude that the word “name” indicates the types of illocutionary act of declarative.

## 2.4 Context

Context is one of the important thing in pragmatics study. Context is one of the factors that give an effect to people how they use the language. It is not only about situation but also about event that occurs around us when people do an communication. According to According to Leech in Lavenia (2017) states that context is a background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance produced

## 2.5 Previous Studies

There are five previous studies that related to this research. There are some different studies between two previous studies. The first researcher is done by The first researcher is conducted by (Herman, 2015) with the tittle “Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Chinese in Pematangsiantar”. Based on his research he analyzed about the types of illocutionary acts are that found on Chinese conversation in

Pematangsiantar. The researcher uses the sampling data to get the accurate data while he analyzed in Chinese conversation.

Second researcher is conducted by (Istiningdias, Sujatna, 2014) with the title “Illocutionary Acts in Declarative Mood: A Functional Grammar Approach”. Based on the research they focus analyzed the two main points about Illocutionary act that identified in declarative mood and what kinds of Illocutionary that mostly uses in declarative mood by using grammatical approach.

Third previous research that has been done with the title “ The Speech Act as an Act of Knowing” done by (Martinez del Castillo, 2015). This case study examines the occurrences of speech act of knowing includes their speaking and interpreting speech act in human daily activities. The result of the study reveals that speech act is an act that speaking, saying and knowing, an act of creation which is connected with the way of it transformed and it is creating by speaking, saying, and knowing the subject.

Fourth, the previous research has been done by the title “Persuasive Speech Acts in Barack Obama’s Inaugural Speeches (2009, 2013) and The Last State of the Union Address (2016). The previous research done by (Altikriti, 2016). These cases studies examine Presidential addresses, the persuasive speech act, political discourse, and persuasion. The Presidential language is an important role to enhancing the persuasion which is influenced to the audience for some various speech act where found in one utterance in illocutionary act. The meaning of persuasion is someone meaning of performing an act by using communication. In addition language is the important factor that concerned with the power of

setting, influencing people, and attitudes. The result of this study reveal to understanding about persuasion in political speech through the speech act.

The last previous research has been done by the title “Expressive Speech Act of Judges’ Narratives in X-Factor Indonesia Talent Show on Rajawali Citra Televisi Indonesia (RCTI): A Pragmatic Study “. The previous research was done by (Utami ,Wulan Praditia, Darmayanti, Nani and Riyanto, 2013). This case study examines to find out the types of speech act that is expressive uses in X-factor talent show. The result reveal that the types of speech act that used in X-factor Indonesia judges are expressive of praising, thanking, congratulating, and the last is criticizing.

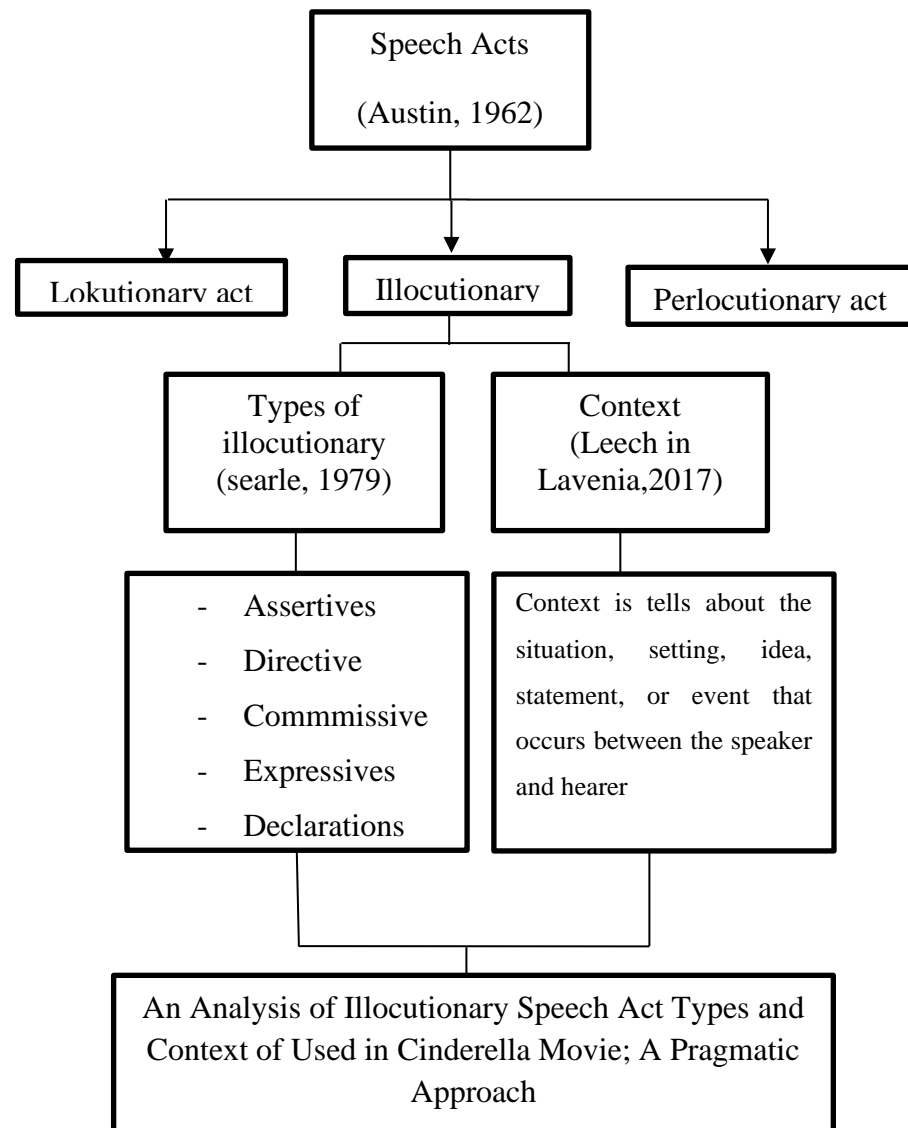
Different from the previous researches, the researcher wants to research with different source. The first, researches investigate about the types of illocutionary act that found in Chinese conversation in Pematangsiantar. The second previous research analyzed about Illocutionary act in Declarative mood and what mostly found of illocutionary act in Declarative mood. Third, the previous research analyzed about knowing the speech act and interpreting through the human activities includes speaking, saying, or an act which are connected with the way of it transformed.

Fourth, the previous study research about persuasive speech act that found in Obama’s inaugural speeches. In this case studies there some cases that found in the research includes, persuasion, Presidential addresses, political discourse, and the persuasive speech act. Based on the research, the important role is Presidential language which is influence to the audience where found in the utterance of

illocutionary act. There is other language factor which is concerned to the setting, people, and the attitudes.

The last previous research is tells about the expressive speech act through X-factor Indonesia talent show. This case study examines to find out the types of speech act that is expressive uses in X-factor talent show. Moreover, the result reveals that the types of speech act that used in X-factor Indonesia judges are expressive of praising, thanking, congratulating, and the last is criticizing.

## 2.6 Theoretical Framework



**Figure 2.1** Theoretical framework

Based on the framework above, the researcher describes the work of the research from the general, the researcher starts from the pragmatic, then for the specific is illocutionaryt act. From the theories that have been described, the researcher focuses the problem of this research based on the theoretical framework above. The focus of this research is about identified types of

illocutionary act and context. This theoretical framework aims to make the reader understand about the valid data of the research. Illocutionary acts have five types; here is Searle's classification for types of illocution such as; Assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Context knows about everything that surrounds the speaker and hearer while doing conversation. Context is something that really important thing in study pragmatics. Its because context is soemthing that cannot leave out from the utterance that the human being used in daily activity. Context is one of the important thing in pragmatics study. Context is one of the factors that give an effect to people how they use the language. It is not only about situation but also about event that occurs around us when people do an communication. According to Leech in Lavenia (2017) states that context is a background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance produced