CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that deals with the use and meaning of words, phrases, or sentences that are based on a specific context. The context is usually a social factor that influences the use and meaning of a word. As Yule (1996) defines that The study of meaning as transmitted by the speaker (or author) and understood by the listener is strongly connected to pragmatics (or reader). Finding meaning through context is what is noticed from pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of the speaker's meaning. This is the informative intent or meaning of the sentence and the other the communicative intent or meaning of the speaker by leech (as cited in Hausser, 1989). Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic studies. It focuses on the study in the sense of speech. There are many definitions of pragmatics. This form of research necessitates the interpretation of what individuals mean in a given setting and how the context influences what is said. This necessitates thinking about how the speaker organizes what conditions.

Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning Yule (1996). Based on the above opinions it follows that pragmatic meaning is the study of the ability of language users to connect and harmonize sentences and contexts. However, it has connections to circumstances or settings that go beyond linguistic boundaries and is regarded as a way of interactivity or communication within the community.

Language users and language are never observed alone but are always connected to social activities. Language is considered to be both a social and an individua phenomena. Pragmatics concerns the assumptions of people, the goals of people, and the types of actions they perform when they speak Yule (1996).

Pragmatics and speech acts are inextricably linked. This may be noticed in the research field. In general, speech actions and pragmatics debate the meaning of speech in relation to its context. We can't merely determine its significance based on what individuals say. Aside from those words, there are certain contextual factors to consider. In line language, Pragmatics is the study of how language is used in communication in relation to sentences, as well as the context and conditions in which they are used.

2.1.1. Speech Act

A speech act is a communicative utterance that serves a purpose. According to Yule (1996) speech acts are activities conducted out through utterances, More specific terms like apology, complaint, gratitude, invitation, fitment, or request are often used in English. Additionally, the action of creating an utterance will include a series of three acts. Performatives or speech act are declarative sentences, and Declarative sentences are typically used to make claims or to state that something is true. Furthermore, performatives are not an exception to the rule that to state anything seriously in a declarative phrase is to declare that something is true : as Searle (2013) As has been pointed out, someone who says 'I promise' promises. But assuming this is the case, why not interpret per formative statements as simple assertions. Many philosophers have reasoned along these

lines, and performatives have the unique property of being confirmed by their usage. The serious speaking of a performative sentence produces a statement and confirms it.

2.1.2. Types of Speech Act

There are five types of speech act:

2.1.2.1. Declaration

Words have the power to transform the state of the listener. This type of speaking act is categorized as a declaration. The speaker's position is only altered by his words.

2.1.2.2. Representative

Representative is a type of speaking act in which the speaker communicates his or her beliefs. The speaker's speech's goal is to make the words match the world. When we talk about representative speech actions, we generally mean facts, clear statements, and conclusions.

2.1.2.3. Expressive

When a speaker employs an expressive speech act, he or she wishes for his or her words to be interpreted as an evaluation of the objects of the speech. It must address the speaker's personal feelings. When a speaker speaks, he usually communicates his sentiments. Consider offering someone praise, nodding in agreement, confessing fault, establishing a

claim, extending a warm welcome, and so on as examples of expressive communication. The statement was filled with emotion.

2.1.2.4. Directive

A directive speech act is one in which the speaker uses his or her words to persuade the listener to do as the speaker directs. Requesting, asking, commanding, interrogating, proposing, suggesting, etc. are examples of directive speech acts. These expressions may be favourable or unfavourable. These actions convey the speaker's intention, and the speaker distorts reality to suit their message.

2.1.2.5. Commissive

In this thesis, the author will only pay attention to the commissive sort of speech act. The goal of a commissive speech act is achieved when someone uses words to make a promise or a verbal commitment. A spoken act known as a "commissive" describes an action that will be taken in the future. The speaker's goal is conveyed in this speech act. There will be a necessary requirement that suggests the purpose to create an obligation. In order to make the world suit the speaker's words, they engage in compulsive speech acts. Searle & Vanderveken (1985)A brief description of each category follows.

A. Commit

A promise is a statement made by the speaker that he or she will do or will not do something in the future. It will decide whether or not the

speaker will act to commit to another person. Consider the following example:

As an example, "I promise to stay at your side at all times."

B. Guarantee

A firm and assertive sort of complementary speech act is a guarantee. When a speaker promises anything, it implies that the speaker will be held accountable. He/she will carry out their plan precisely, or what they claimed is accurate. It confirms something's quality. The degree of aggressiveness and confidence the speaker has in what he will accomplish distinguishes a promise from a guarantee. Usually, the guarantee is more solid than a simple promise. See the example below. Example: "This machine will be okay, I guarantee!"

The term 'guarantee' in the example indicates that the speaker persuades the listener of something. The assertion must be true. If the gadget does not function as stated, the speaker must accept responsibility.

C. Refusals

Refusal is a sign that a speaker is unwilling to comply with a request. It conveys a disapproval of a request and recommendation. The speakers' future actions will be impacted by their decision to reject this. Example:

A: "Can you help me cook for dinner?"

B: "I don't think I can do it."

We can assume the situation as speaker A asking the speaker for assistance based on the conversation in example. The speaker's statements indicate that he has no intention of doing so in the future. But speaker B refuse the asking by saying "I don't think I can do it"

D. Bet

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that when placing a wager on the result of a sporting event, the first party makes a promise to pay the second party a certain amount of money if his team loses, and the second party accepts to pay the first party a certain amount of money if his team wins. A wager is a commitment to forfeit money based on an uncertain result. We have a comparable mutuality in the example of "One party makes a wager with another party." In a wager on the result of a sporting event, one party makes a pledge to pay the other party a certain amount of money if their team loses, while the other party agrees to pay the first party the same amount of money if their team wins, Searle & Vanderveken (1985).

E. Offer

An offer is when the speaker is prepared to take action on behalf of the listener. It could be a gift or a way to help.

Example: "I will drive you to the airport."

F. Threats

Threatening language is used to make a message intended to make the audience take notice. The way the speakers pronounce their words will scare the listener. Threats are typically justified by mistrust of the speakers.

G. Vow

Vow is a solemn or sincere promise made by the speakers to carry out a specific action or behave in a particular way. A promise to a deity or a saint can also commit someone to a future act, course of action, or way of life.

H. Promise

Involve a unique form of commitment, specifically an obligation (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). A promise is a declaration that the speaker will either do or will not do something. It is a verbal promise given by one person to another to carry out a future task.

I. Pledge

Although making a pledge is comparable to making a promise, it may not always be as solemn. There are many commitments made in pledges, However, they are not necessarily for the advantage of the listener. Searle & Vanderveken (1985). In essence, a pledge is a solemn formal vow.

J. Swear

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) The assertive sense is descended from the primitive assertive, just as the oath commissive sense is descended from the basic

commissive. When you swear, you make a solemn proclamation or affirmation in front of some sacred object or entity.

K. Accept

Accept is referred to as commissive, and its propositional content is determined by the speech act to which it is a response. Commissives are responses to a limited number of extremely particular directives. So, accepting or rejecting an offer is an option. Acceptance of an invitation or application binds the speaker in certain ways in each circumstance, Searle & Vanderveken (1985).

L. Consent

when someone agrees to something or gives someone else permission to do it. Consent is what we call this. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), Consent is the willingness to do something or to accept a direction to do something, with the added requirement that one has arguments for not doing it and would most likely not do it if not directed. Consent is described as the decision to do something based on one's comprehension of the action, the anticipated result, and one's capacity to refuse. A yes does not necessarily follow from the absence of a no.

M. Bid

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) acknowledged the fact that a bid is a form of offer that is extremely detailed and structured. Realizing that the buyer will make the highest offer, a piece of property has been put up for sale. The bids in this context are the offers that are invited after being made. You make a purchase

offer for something when you place a bid on it. When the auctioneer says "sold," it indicates he has accepted the highest bid. An extremely specific and organized version of an offer, for instance, is when someone bids at an auction.

N. Assure

Assure means to commit to doing additional action under the guise of convincing the hearer to carry it through, assuming the hearer has misgivings. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) Clearly stated, this perlocutionary goal strengthens the illocutionary point to a greater extent than it does the assertive meaning.

O. Warrant

A warrant is a guarantee that is typically provided in a legal setting and relates to assets and commercial goods. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) The warrant contains the identified propositional content conditions. In the case of a warranty, either specific commercial items or services, or the property rights of specific assets, are guaranteed. Warranties are often set up in a legal setting and pertain to commercial goods and property. With extra conditions for propositional content, a warrant is a guarantee. In the event of a warranty, There is a guarantee of either the ownership of a certain piece of property or of specific commercial goods or services.

P. Contract

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) a contract is defined as a series of agreements signed between two parties. A contract is a written agreement between two parties that specifies, defines, and governs each party's rights and obligations.

As an illustration, party A commits to perform something for party B in exchange for which return will be used to create the other.

    Q. Covenant

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) argued that although the term "covenant" similar in connotation as "contract" in English, the latter is preferred in law and religion because it is more official, dignified, and old-fashioned. An agreement with legal standing is known as a covenant. The process involves running human flesh through a machine.

2.1.3. Forms of Commissive Acts

Each form of commissive act differs in how the speaker performs the commissive act. Differences occur because each speaker has a different intent to have the other person take a specific action. Kreidler (2013)stated that the forms of policy action are imperative, interrogative, and declarative. The detailed explanation is as follows.

    A. Declarative

A declarative sentence is a type of sentence that serves to make a statement. In order to show that the sentence involves information, it is ended with a period. Kreidler (2013)The declarative sentence, it was claimed, is the form that serves to create a statement. It stresses the fact that a declarative phrase contains a statement that the speaker wishes to express.

B. Interrogative

A speaker will frequently employ an interrogative language to pose a question. The interrogative sentence is one that comes in a sentence and works to pose a question. To receive a response, it contains the WH-question and modal verb at the beginning.

C. Imperative

It specifies that this form of sentence purposes to request, order, or command an interlocutor to do a certain action. Besides, A modal verb should not be used to begin the request. It's because this statement lacks a question mark.

2.2. Previous Research

The purpose of this study was to pinpoint the commissive speech advertisement from the first 2019 Indonesian presidential debate. Data was gathered from a YouTube video, and 20 utterances were recognized as being a component of the behaviour. Ma'ruf did not provide any utterances, although Jokout, Prabowo, and Sandi did. The study concluded that the applicants usually employed the promise act in their utterances, appearing in the future tense, if clause condition phrase, and expression of Insya Allah. Creating speeches served as a means of showcasing the candidates' capacity to win over the public and secure a compassionate vote. The study described the utterances of the illocutionary act in presidential debates using the notion of meaning in linguistics Husain et al., (2020)

Rizki & Golubović (2020) looked on the phenomenon of speech acts in the dialogue of the movie's lead character, Omar Mukhtar. His speech is subjected to discourse analysis to identify the different speech acts he employs. The primary data sources are movie scripts and video files. Using a number of procedural steps, including watching the movie while reading the script, rewatching to pick up on details like sound, intonation, and imitation, and interpreting and categorizing the various speech act types in accordance with Searle's speech act theory, it was possible to extract the data. Searle. The results showed that Mukhtar's speech contained four different speech act categories, including representational, directive, commissive, and expressive speech.

Rahayu (2020) find out the kinds of speech acts and tenets a mother named Fika employed in a dialogue with her young son Nio were examined. This study aims to identify the type and function of a mother's speech act when speaking to her child in order to ascertain the speech act's goal. The qualitative descriptive method is used in this study. The Observation Technique of Uninvolved Conversations, recording, and recording are used to gather data. The speech's information was in Sundanese. This study uses an identification strategy that is tailored to the theoretical underpinnings to examine the data. Pragmatic data analysis, or language analysis from a pragmatic standpoint, is used to analyze data. This analysis is intended to demonstrate how the speaker's goals, both explicit and implicit, were communicated through his speech. According to the research, forceful speech acts predominate in conversations between moms, and

the notion of helping others serves as the major guiding principle. These results support the idea that a mother has a significant impact in a child's development.

Hussain (2020) emphasize the remarks made about Islamophobia during Prime Minister Imran Khan's address to the UN General Assembly on September 27, 2019. This study analyzes the categories, overlapping patterns, and directness or indirectness of Imran Khan's speaking acts. Speech acts are assessed in respect to each of these variables using both qualitative and quantitative analysis. The Speech Act theory developed by Austin and Searle serves as the theoretical foundation for this examination. The results showed that he used direct speaking as well as the most vicarious and expressive motions in his discourse. The conclusion of the article argues that the investigation of the Pakistani Prime Minister's speech acts exposes his factual, educational, and supporting nature.

Sari (2020) The study The SpongeBob SquarePants movie's primary characters' speech act kinds are revealed, as is earlier study on speech act analysis to determine how speech act instructions appeared. In order to describe the many speech acts that the main character uses, descriptive qualitative research is performed. Research on the study of speech act categories in cartoon or animated films is still lacking, despite the fact that it is crucial to do so. The results of this analysis show that there are 118 act speech instructions, or 44.36 percent of the total 266 or 100 percent of the data, in SpongeBob SquarePants movies. The information that directive speech acts are the most common speech in cartoon movies is then compared to data on similarity discovered in three publications on the study of speech acts.

Ahmed (2022) this paper highlights the rhetorical devices President Joe Biden employed in his inauguration speech. In this essay, we examine both direct and indirect speech. Each qualitative quantitative analysis is used to evaluate speech acts in relation to all of these factors. The Speech Act theory developed by Austin and Searle serves as the theoretical foundation for this examination. The results revealed that he used direct speech as well as a lot of directing and representational actions in his discourse. The examination of speech actions, the paper finds, demonstrates the U.S. President's demanding, informative, and supporting nature.

Mulyana & Engliana (2021) analyzed the effects of Donald Trump's 2016 victory speech's direct and indirect illocutionary speeches. This investigation is a qualitative descriptive investigation. The study focuses on speech to examine the various illocutionary behaviors and their direct or indirect delivery in speech. The findings of this research are: (1) Speech contains five different forms of illocutionary speech acts: declarative 22.7 percent, directive 9.3 percent, representational 17.3 percent, expressive 24.6 percent, and commissive 24 percent. The results showed that expressive action, at 24.6 percent, was the most prevalent illocutionary activity. (2) Most of Donald Trump's speeches are given in person.

Anggraini & Ambalegin (2020) determine the rejection techniques in Me Before You. The novel was adapted for this film, and the author's name is Jojo Moyes. There are two sorts of refuse: indirect and direct refusal. Indirect refusal is commonly employed because it helps reduce the negative effect (FTA) of upfront

refuse. Alternative, reason and explanation, request for further information, apology or remorse, repeat of portion earlier conversation, and postponement are the techniques of indirect refuse. Sudaryanto's study used an observational method and a non-participatory strategy. The data was then analyzed using the pragmatics technique in this study. According to the findings, there were 5 utterances that featured a request for more information, and this method was primarily employed by the characters in this film.
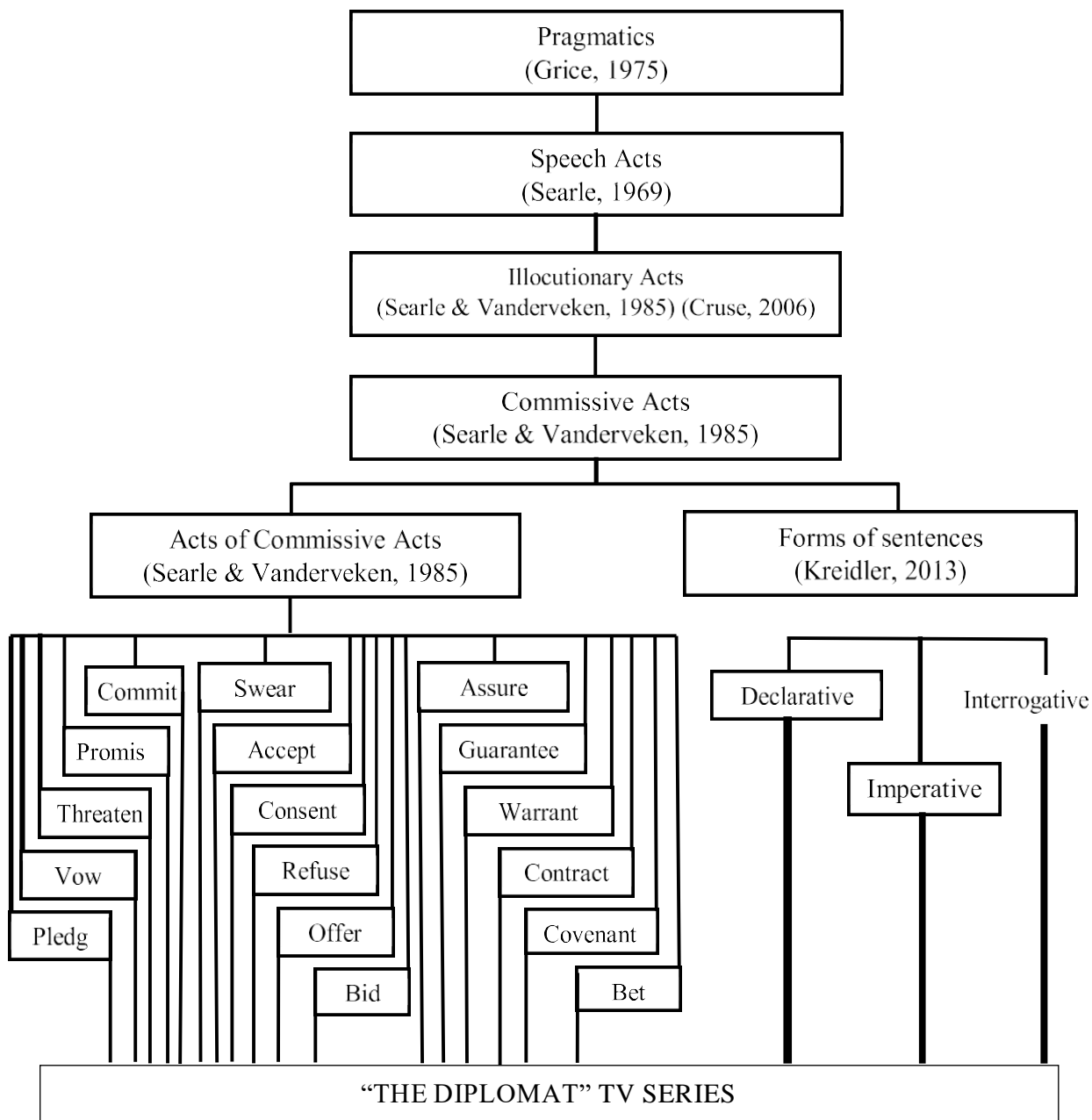
Regarding the similarities, the theory proposed by (Searle (2013) was used in earlier research, and it was also used in the current study. The current research data source differs from the prior research data source in terms of the differences. This study uses data from the TV Series "The Diplomat." The researcher picked the movie since it was never used as a different source of research data.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

This study's starting point is the pragmatics approach. The topic of pragmatics was chosen as the focus of this study. One of the categories of illocutionary speech actions studied by the researcher was commissive acts. This study concentrated on the many sorts and forms of commissive actions. Regarding the applied theory, this study used Searle (2013) theory of categories of directive actions to determine the types of directive acts. The types are promise, guarantee, 3 volunteer, refusal, offer, vow, and threats. Furthermore, in order to determine the forms of commissive actions, this study applied idea of forms of commissive acts Yule (1996). There are three forms: imperative, interrogative, and declarative.

Both hypotheses were used to conduct the analysis in the TV Series "The

Diplomat.

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                    │      Pragmatics         │
                    │     (Grice, 1975)       │
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                    │      Speech Acts        │
                    │     (Searle, 1969)      │
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              ┌───────────────────────────────────────┐
              │          Illocutionary Acts           │
              │ (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) (Cruse, 2006) │
              └───────────────────────────────────────┘

              ┌───────────────────────────────────────┐
              │          Commissive Acts              │
              │     (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)      │
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Acts of Commissive Acts
(Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Forms of sentences
(Kreidler, 2013)

Commit   Swear   Assure   Declarative   Interrogative

Promis   Accept   Guarantee

Threaten   Consent   Warrant   Imperative

Vow   Refuse   Contract

Pledg   Offer   Covenant

Bid   Bet

"THE DIPLOMAT" TV SERIES

Figure 2.1Theoritical Framework

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