CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE AND

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatic

The term of pragmatic is generally used for study about the way to use language when people do communication. The language is used as tool of communication in human life. Through this language, a speaker or listener has the potential or opportunity to convey what they know or the knowledge that they want to convey with others. Then, people use a language to have social interactions with others, which it becomes a social characteristic. People also should pay attention how to understand the meaning of language based on social context. It means, to be considered to study the use of language and about ourselves, the people know with whom apply the language, and the social environment that lives in it. Thus, to result a good communication, people might know the meaning of the context from the speaker's utterance.

The study of the meaning based on the context is known as pragmatic. It is one part of linguistic study which focused about meaning comes from a context and situation. According to Leech (1983) as cited in Suhardianto (2014) stated that the study about context meaning based on the meaning from a speaker and hearer and the purpose of their interaction is known as pragmatic. It means, the communication that happens between speaker and hearer, it doesnot only give and receive an utterance or information; however hearer gets the meaning of context

from the speaker speaking and involved in interpreting the context meaning. While, Mey (1993) in Lisnani et al. (2017) stated that the provision is refer to the context of society is study related to the conditions of using human language. It means that the language that created in communication, it is influenced by context of society.

2.2   Speech Acts

Humans as a social being always use communication to interact with others. This is because humans cannot live without other individuals. These interaction relationships can be generated in the form of speech through language, which includes in a word, sentences, a clause, and phrases. Social interaction can be found in various places. Such as in social life, in the classroom, in the work environment, even in a movie denotes a speech act between each player. This is due to the existence of social beings that need each other which is fulfilled through utterances. By producing an utterance, they can express what their desire, feeling and the act that want to do. The act by produces an utterance is known as speech act.

According to Searle (1969) stated that the thing that involves linguistics act is the form of all linguistic communication. Apart from symbol, word or sentences, or even the spoken of the symbol, a word or a sentence in exhibition the speech act, there are several unit of linguistics communication. It means that, a speech act is not only in a written form, but more tend use in spoken language. Meanwhile, (Austin, 1962) stated that all things that we perform at the moment of talking or suite of verbal discussion known as speech act. It means the

performances that we do while doing the conversation or doing communication known as a speech act.

Yule (2010) said that via utterances that result a performance is called as speech act. Sometimes their utterances are not always to describe something, however by producing an utterance people performance or doing something. The tendency does an action based on producing an utterance is known as speech act. So, speech act can be defined as an action that speaker did or performed with an utterance. For further understanding about speech act, the writer gives some examples of speech act: "Did you drink the coffee?" From this utterance, it consists a speech act in question. Another example that can be describing an action in a speech act such in command (request), that is: "Eat the food (please)." This utterance showed a speech act in command (request).

Speech act is a kind of verbal communication. The words speech act is derived from word speech and act. An utterance that occurs is known as speech, while the action is called an act. That is caused why the people must interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech act. Repeatedly, in daily conversation people are not only saying something, but also asserting the hearers to perform a thing. When the hearer performs something, it means that people do illocutionary act. The hearer tends to do something, and also people are possible to influence the hearer in that conversation.

From the definition above, can be concluded that speech act is an action that create by speaker in producing their utterance. Searle 1969 stated that there are

three parts of speech acts. Those are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

2.2.1 Locutionary Act

Communication is very benefit for humans. One of the most benefits is to interact with other individuals. That is because people cannot live alone and should know each other through the communication. Apart from that, other benefits of communication are conveying information, ideas, and messages. It is related to locutionary act, which is study about an action that uttering something.

According to Austin (1962) as cited in Haucsa et al. (2020), stated locutionary act happens when the speaker are uttering something in the real words. For example: There is a teacher says to his students that "there will be an examination next week". From the utterance showed a locutionary act, which the teacher utters an utterance to the students that there will be an examination in next week. Austin devides three types of locutionary acts, they are:

1. Phonetic act is the act of language to utter the certain sounds. For example: a,b,c,d and others.

2. Phatic act is the pronounciation of the certain vocabulary. For example: He said, "They will go to school".

3. Rhetic act is the form of act language with use of vocabulary from the phatic act with the definite meaning. For example: He said that he was hungry.

Austin also divides three patterns of locutionary act, which are: The first is declarative, which is happens if it states something. The second is imperative,

which knew by give an order and the last interrogative if it asks a question. While, Wijana (1996) in Rohmadi (2016) stated that locutionary is the thing of action to saying something. It means that, when the people are uttering something or doing an action by uttering something is called locutionary act. From the definition of locutionary act above the writer concluded that, the locutionary act is the common cognition of the speaker's expression.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

In daily life, people always use communication to interact with others. Through a communication they can share anything that should deliver to another person. And also, by using communication people know the need of each other about what they want to do or what they get it while doing communication. It relates to the illocutionary act study, which is the study about when the people do an action that is uttering something which from their utterances there is an action that the hearer should doing.

Another definition from Searle (1969), explains that the thing that the speaker's aims to perform an action which uttering something is called illocutionary act. In other word, illocutionary act is the action of producing an utterance which in it has the meaning or the goals of the speaker's utterance when speaking to the listener. According to Austin (1962) in Lisnani et al. (2017) stated that illocutionary act is the act of saying something, which has the meaning and function. It means that, when the speaker utters something to the hearer, so the speaker's utterance it's not only to give or inform something, but from their utterances there is an implicit meaning that the hearer should understand intend to

the speaker's purposes. For example: "I've just made some bread". In producing this utterance, there is an offer or a statement from the speaker to the hearer. It means that, in a statement, the speaker created the illocutionary act that is "directive" which ask the hearer to eat some bread, or produced illocutionary act of "assertive" or inform to the hearer that he has make a bread.

In Wijana and Rohmadi (2009) as cited in Rosyidi et al. (2019) defines illocutionary act as the act of the listener in doing something which is related to the speaker's goal. From definition illocutionary act that describes from some experts above, the writer concluded that the illocutionary speech act is the act of doing something, which the utterance uttered is not only focused in original meaning (literal meaning), however Illocutionary acts have the implicit meaning and certain function refer to the speaker's aim.

2.2.2 Perlocutionary Act

Each communication activity carried out by individual has many functions. Some of the functions are conveying what they are feeling, providing information, and even influencing other individuals to do what they want through the utterances they say. When people communicate and from their words spoken give an affect or caused the listeners to performing an action related from the speaker's speech refers to perlocutionary speech act.

According to Austin (1962) in Elbasan (2017) explains that perlocutionary act defines as the act of speech that can provide an effect or influencing to the listener, both in terms of sense, idea, and performances of listeners when they hear the speaker's speech. In other word, the speaker's utterance is not only to give

information to the listener but there is a suggestion or stimulation that makes the listener to perform something. Searle (1969) classifies five types of perlocutionary acts, those are:

1. Directive is the type of perlocutionary that used by the speaker to make the listener to do something relate to the speaker's desires. For example: The utterance from the theacher to the student. "Open your book". This utterance consists perlocutionary act in commanding. Which the teacher's utterance is command the student to open his book, and the student open his book because of the influence of the teacher's utterance.

2. Expressive is the act of saying to expresses what the speaker feel. For example: This room is very hot. This expression can be called as expressive because someone will do the action after saying the room is hot and suddenly turn on the AC.

3. Assertive is the type of speech act based on what the speaker believes. For example: I think today will be raining. This example can be said as assertive because actually the speaker only believes that today is raining.

4. Declarative is the act of speaker saying, which by produced the utterance there is a change. Example. I leave working from now. The utterance consist perlocutionary. While the speaker produces this utterance, It can make the company lost its employee.

5. Commisive is the act of saying something, which binds the speaker to do action in the future. For example: I promise I will come to your party.

Based on the utterance, the speaker make a promise and will attend the party.

Another definition from Jacobs (1989) as cited in Situmorang & Handayani (2020) said that perlocutionary act is the performance of influencing utterance. It means that, the speaker utterance is to evoke the listener to do an action. From Austin and Jacobs explain above, the writer concluded that perlocutionary act is an act of saying which can affecting or influencing from the speaker's utterance to the listener.

2.2.3.1 Types of Illocutionary Act

After knowing the defenition of illocutionary act, the writer tries to classsifies the types of illocutionary act by using theory of Searle 1969, which are:

1. Assertive: is the types of illocutionary act which binds the speaker at the correctness of what he said. Thera are some parts of representatives, those are:

   a. Stating is the action of the speaker to express words or writes formally or the performance already did to convey an idea. Example: *She has a purpose, it was for your comfortable.*

   b. Suggesting is the performance by stated the idea, which it becomes a posibilty scheme or a thing that make other person reflect. For example: *I think you should pay attention the items before buying.*

   c. Boasting is the action of the speaker with converse too arrogantly or being happy about what he has done or what he already has. For

example: *I never hope much dream to be a winner, but three times I parcipated in singing competition I always won.*

d. Complaining is the act of saying something when there is a discrepancy or or dissatisfaction. For example: *Your performance is not good as usual.*

e. Claiming is the act of saying about the correctness or the real something even the speaker can not verify and might be the hearer not rely it. For example: *The learning process will be conducted by the offline process.*

2. Directive: is the speech which the speaker's proposed is to make the hearer doing something.

a. Ordering is a form of speech, which the speaker asks or order the hearer to make or provide something. For example: *I want you to make an attendance report for this week!*

b. Commanding is a form of speech which the speaker gives a command to the hearer. For example: *Sit down, please!*

c. Requesting is a form of speech for asking something by not being force but in politeness. For example: *Please, bring me your book!*

d. Advising is a form of speech which the speaker gives an advise to the listener. For example: *You must be deligent, to be successfull.*

e. Recommanding is a form a speech for giving a suggest to someone to take an action that must be done in order to good or fit in

achieving a certain goal. For example: *You have to eat the medicine three times a day after eating.*

3. Expressive is a form of speech that intended to reveal or denote a psychological attitudes by the speaker in it condition.

   a. Thanking is the speaker expressing to someone about thankful for the action that other people have finished. For example:*I am thankful, for your helping me.*

   b. Congratulating is the form of speech to saying a praise or agree about the goal or someone's success. For example: *Congratulation! You have been selected as the best student in this year.*

   c. Pardoning is the form of speech which the speaker forgive the hearer to repeat about what the hearer has talked or finished. For example: *Pardon me, could you tell me again?*

   d. Blaming is the speaker act to express or assume that the hearer does make a mistake. For example: *The teacher always accuse me.*

   e. Praising is the speaker act to give a praise or glory to the hearer's the performance or feature. For example: *Your hair is so pretty.*

   f. Condoling is a form of statement by the speaker to reveals sympathy for the hearer who is experiencing sadness. For example: *My condolences for the tragedy that happened in your life.*

4. Commisive is the form of speech that proposed to reveal an appointment or propose.

a. Promising is the act of speaker about the speech that expresses willingness or ability to act something. For example: *I promise, I will be back in two weeks later.*

b. Vowing is the act of the speaker about the statement with accompanied by a determination to perform something. For example: *He vowed that never to repeat his mistake again.*

c. Offering is the act of the speaker to provide or propose something to the hearer. For example: *In order to be faster, you prefer to take the bus or the train.*

5. Declaration is the shape of speech, which connect the text with the truth.

a. Resigning is the act of speaker to tell about the resigning from the occupation or level that will be forsaking. For example: *I must back to my hometown, and I will be resign from this job.*

b. Dismissing is the form of speech wich the speaker is determine the people who is eligible to reasoning. For example: *They want her friend defeteadly from this sequences.*

c. Christening is the Christian custom in celebrating the giving of baby names and being joined as the member of Christian. For example: *They will be celebrate the christening of their son in Sunday.*

d. Appointing is the act of officially choosing person about something to take a responsibility. For example: *His father chooses him as the forward their business.*

e. Naming is the act of saying to the public about the person who is make a not good way. For example: *They have already stated their purpose of naming the infant Jesline about it was a male or female.*

f. Excommunicating is the act of refusing or not allowing the person to involve in the church. For example: *They are despised.*

g. Sentencing is the category of words that containts a statement, question, or intruction which is to punish someone. For example: *I sentence you to a jail for ten years.*

2.3 Previous Research

In supporting and also as the reference in carry out this research, the writer reads and reviews some researches sources which conducting the equal topic with this research. The writer found seventh journals which perform a research with the similar topic about illocutionary acts.

The first previous research is by Rohmadi et al. (2016) with the title "Illocution on Speech Acts of Foreign Students in Indonesian Learning". This research performs to find out the forms of illocution which the object by Indonesian language students. In conducting this research, the writer applied a qualitative descriptive approach. Then, in collecting data the writer used observation, interviews, and documentation methods. The result research shows there are five illocution that happens in Indonesian language learning, those are: assertive, declaration, directives, commisive, and expressive. This paper has a difference and the same with the writer's paper. The difference is object of this

research using Indonesian language learning process while this writer used a movie. And the same focuses to study about illocution on speech acts.

The second previous research done by Lisnani et al. (2017) with entitled "Illocutionary Act of Grug's Utterances in the *Croods* Movie". This research is proposed to identify the types and to find out the context of illocutionary act that found in the Croods movie. In conducting this research, the writer used a qualitative approach. There are four steps in collecting the data: First, seek the movie and the script. The second is watching the movie entirely. Third, reading the conversation on the script, and the last highlighting the utterance that show about illocutionary.The data of this research found the types of illocutionary act, which are: assertive (13), directive (13), commissive (6), and expressive (13). This research same with the writer's paper which focused to study about illocutionary and the object by used the movie's utterances.

The third previous research is by Wardana et al. (2019) with entitled "Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's Speech". This paper aims to describe illocutionary act in President Rodrigo Duterte's speech. The writer used a qualitative descriptive approach in conducting this research by perform transcription's speech and meticulously every word. The writer used Searle's theory in classify illocutionary acts. In result research, the writer concluded there are five types of illocutionary that found in President Rodrigo Duterte's Speech: Assertive, Directives, Expressive, Commisve, and Declaration. This paper is same with the writer's paper which focused to analyze an illocutionary acts. However

the object of this research is different. Juan Riska used a President Rodrigo Duterte's Speech while the writer's paper using a movie.

The fourth previous research is by Rosyidi et al. (2019) with entitled "Illocutionary Speech Acts Use by Joko widodo in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019". This research focused to study about the classified of kinds of illocutionary acts by Joko widodo in First Indonesia Presidential Election Debate 2019. In conducting this research, Rosyidi et al. (2019), used a qualitative descriptive design by watching the debate. In this research, the researcher concluded there are 13 data of illocutionary that used by Joko widodo in election debate which are: assertive (6), Directive (3), Expressive (3), and Commissive (1). This research same with the writer's paper which discussing about illocutionary act, but the object of this research is different.

The fifth previous research was by Sholihatin (2019) with the title "an Analysis of Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Speech Acts in Defamation Texts". The aims of this study are to examine of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts about defamation texts by family converse in social media group. In this research, the writer used a qualitative approach. The collecting of data is used literature review, which the data are the society complaint to the police. From the data result, the writer found three kinds of illocutionary act which happens in family converse with using social media group, those are: representative, declarative, and directive. Meanwhile, the defamation of texts's perlocutionary is the speaker's desire to be abashed their partner in public.

The sixth previous is by Haucsa et al. (2020) with the title "Illocutionary Speech Acts Analysis in Tom Cruise's Interview". This research purposes to describe the function of illocutionary acts and frequently of the used of illocutionary that using by both interviewer and interviewee. In analysis, the writer used a qualitative descriptive method. The result study showed the types of illocutionary and the percentage of the using illocutionary act that found in Tom Cruise's Interview, those are: Representative (48.7%), expressive (38.5%), commisive (7.7%), directive (5.1%), and declarative (0%). From the data result reveals that the most frequently of using illocutionary is representative and the least used is declarative.

The last previous research were done by Chairani Mutiara et al. (2020) with entitled "Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts on Youtube Videos Employed by Niana Guerrero". This research aims is to investigate types of illocutionary and the perlocutionary effect that happens on Youtube Videos Employed by Niana Guerrero. In this study, the researcher used qualitative method. The process of collecting the data are listing, choosing, accumulate the videos, and watching the video. To analyze the data, the writer takes the interactional converse by Niana Guerrero with the hearers. This research uses Searle's theory in classified illocutionary acts, and uses Gu's theory in classified perlocutionary effect. The result research shows some types of illocutionary, those are: representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. And the findings of the data perlocutionary effect are motor reflexive response, emotive response, cognitive response, verbal response, and physical response.

From seventh previous research above, the writer concluded that there are some similarities and the differences with this study. All of the previous research would utilize as the references in making this study. The previous research contains more theories and explanation about the phenomenon of illocutionary act that found in daily talking, such as in the movie, novel, social life, and learning process. Those of all making the writer is motivated and passionated in conducting this research.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The writer uses pragmatic approach in analyzing the problem. From the branch of pragmatics, the writer chooses speech act as the study of pragmatic which is discussed in this research. Because of limitation time and resources, this research only focuses on illocutionary acts. The theory that will be used in the analysis is the theory proposed by Searle (1969), which category of illocutionary act divided into five types, they are: assertive, directives, expressive, commissive, and declaration. The types of illocutionary acts will be identified in *Amazed By You* movie. The writer makes the theoretical frame work of this research in this following shape:
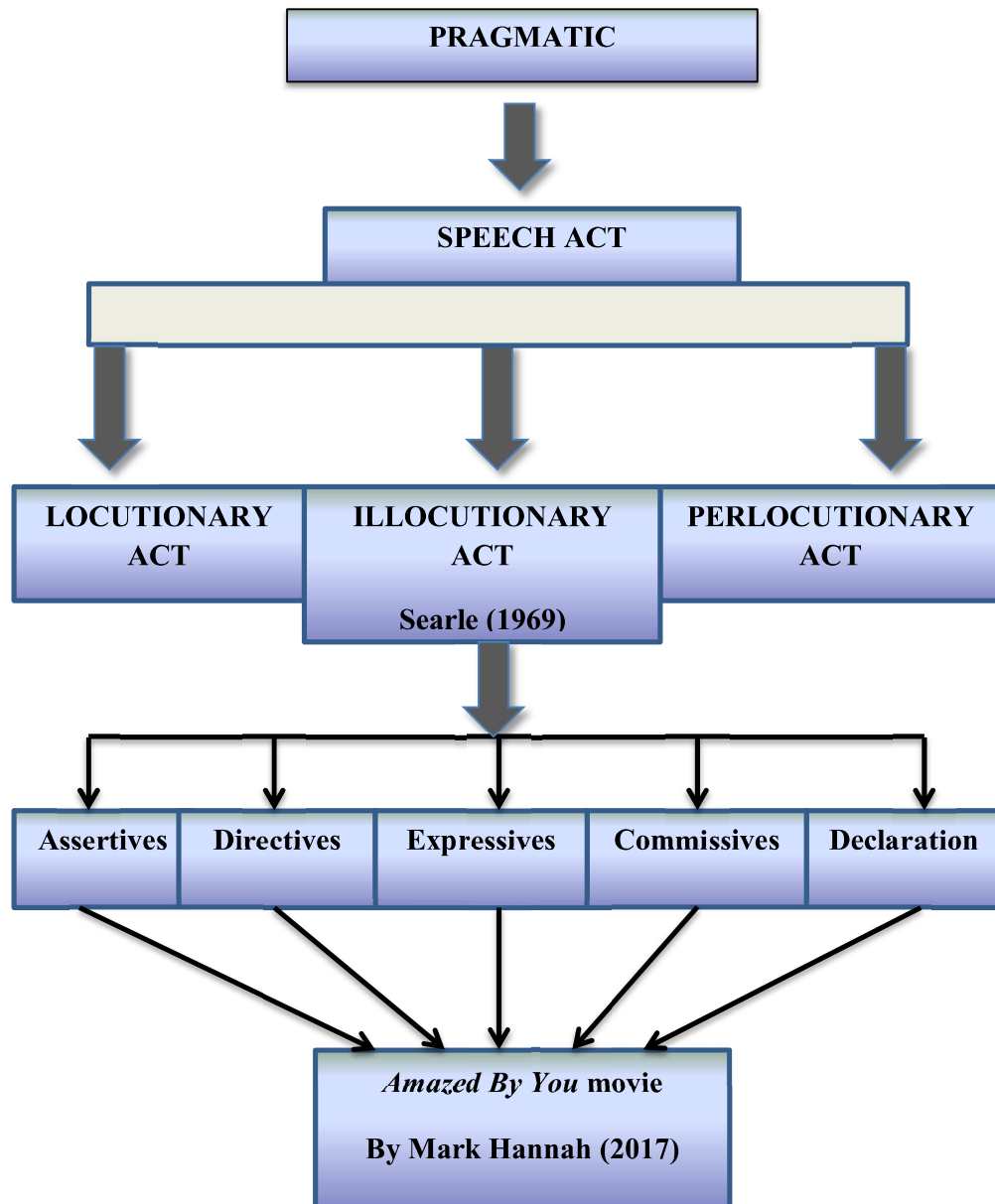
Figure : 2.1 Theoretical Frameworks