

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2. Related Theories

This chapter presents the theories used to help analyze the data or to findings of the similar research. It is conducted and explains about description of the literature related to the topic of the research such as pragmatics, speech acts, felicity of condition and topic framework.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics concerned with the use of language. People produce and comprehend meanings through language depends on the context or situation they are taking place. It is also concerned with speakers intended meaning, contextual factors, and listeners inferences in order to interpret the utterance. It is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader. According to Mey (1993: 42) “pragmatics has to do with language and its users, it studies the condition of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society.”

Another investigation, according to Leech (1993: 1) “proposes that one cannot understand completely the characteristic of language, should people does not understand pragmatics, that is how language is used to communicate”. This statement shows that pragmatics cannot be separate from the use of language. Kreidler (1998: 18) stated that pragmatics is another branch of linguistics that is concerned with meaning. Pragmatics and semantics can be viewed as different parts, or different aspects, of the same general study. Both are concerned with people ability to use language meaningfully. It means pragmatics is the study and description of how people actually use language in communicating.

Yule (2010:128) states that pragmatics is the study of invisible meaning, or how recognized what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. Based on the definition above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the study of what speakers mean, or speaker meaning. Another branch of linguistics concern

with meaning influence on the context. Pragmatics focuses on the meaning of speaker utterances rather than on the meaning of words or sentences. It is also concerned with speaker intended meaning, contextual factors, and listener's inferences in order to interpret the utterance.

2.1. Speech Acts

According to Austin (1962), Speech acts is the use of language to do things or how to do things with words. Through language are not only say something but also do things. The term speech acts are related to the theory which was originally proposed by J. L. Austin (1962) within the framework of ordinary language of philosophy. For Austin, what the speaker doing is creating social realities within certain social contexts. Normally, speech acts are action performed via utterance. In English, speech acts commonly given more specific labels, such as: apology, compliment, complain, promise, invitation, and request.

Austin (1962) said that all utterances, in addition to meaning whatever they mean, perform specific acts via the specific communicative force of an utterance. There is threefold distinction among the acts one simultaneous performs when saying something, namely illocutionary act, locutionary act, perlocutionary act. Illocutionary act is the production of a meaningful linguistic expressions. Locutionary act is performed by a speaker in uttering a linguistic expression. Perlocutionary act is about of effect or consequences on the audience through the uttering of a linguistic expression.

2.1.1 Illocutionary Act

According to Yule (1996) illocutionary acts is form an utterance with some kind of functional in mind. This study will focus on Searle's theory for this research. Searle proposes five macro classes of illocutionary acts. Those are: Directives, Commissive, Representative, Expressive, and Declarations. According to Searle (1997:212), Searle's classification of illocutionary acts is based on some criteria:

a. Representatives

Representatives are the kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. The statement can be defined as fact, statements of fact such: asserting, concluding, stating, telling, suggesting, swearing, claiming, reporting, comparing, and insisting. For example: “.. And I just told him, a lot of money’s coming way for the transit.” And also I spoke with the governor of New York, Governor Cuomo” (see appendix p.16). In his utterance, Donald told about the way how he have integrated with governor about vaccine.

b. Commissive

Commissive are the kinds of speech acts which the speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends such promises, threats, refusals, pledges, etc. they can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speakers as a member of a group. Here is the example: “No, we’re looking for a full vaccine for everyone that wants to get it. Not everybody’s going to want to get it, but we’re looking at a full vaccine. Is that a correct statement?” (see appendix p.14). From this utterance, Donald Trump responded to questioner that he commits to look for vaccine.

c. Expressive

Expressive are the kinds of speech acts that state speakers’ feeling. They can express psychological states such as statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, sorrow, joy or the acts of thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, deploring, condolence, greeting, and complaining. Example in Donald Trump’s speech, “Good afternoon, everyone.” He greets people by saying good morning.

d. Directives

Directives are those kinds of speech acts that the speakers use to get someone else to do something. It means to know what a speaker intends others (hearers) to do it. Thus, they do what the speaker wants. The acts can be questioning, commanding, requesting, pledging, inviting, and

daring. Example: "... Any questions please?" (see appendix p.10). Speaker is inviting audience to ask for question.

e. Declarations

Declarations are the kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterances. Here, the acts of this kind of the utterance are used as an announcement, transforming from one condition to another. It means that this part is being able to change the listeners' point of view. This classification is such in the case of declaring war, christening, marrying, and firing from employment. Example, "I pronounce you husband and wife." A priest marries couple to be husband and wife in a marriage.

These five general functions of speech acts are used to classify the types of illocutionary acts so it can be clear differentiated deeper. These five classifications from Searle are the main theories to point each type of illocutionary acts in each utterance.

2.2 The Function of Speech

Speech is action which performs by utterances. Speech can be meaningful activities to convey ideas verbally using proper reasoning and aspects of nonverbal communications expressions, gestures, and so forth, which supports the efficiency and effectiveness of the disclosure of the idea to the people at a particular event. According to Metchalfe, S. (2009), speeches have three functions, namely are informative, persuasive and entertaining.

a. Informative speech

Informative speech is the speech to inform to each other. The purpose of the speech to inform is to lead the audience to have a clear and correct understanding of the problem, situation, event, process or concept about which the speaker chooses to speak. Moreover, it is more definite and precise in its aim to impart new, useful and fresh information.

b. Persuasive speech

Persuasive speech is the condition in which speaker must persuade or people be persuaded. Speakers have to make decisions on many issues and problems that we face. Since they must think, feel, and act on every issue of life, public speakers, political candidates, minister, and civil leaders tend to give persuasive speeches which will influence other people in beliefs, feelings and conduct.

c. Political Speech

Political Speech most activities performed by politicians are done through the avenue created by language. Sapolsky (2008) says that language is regularly used in the exercise of political power. Politicians present their arguments, express their opinions, standpoints and in order to influence and convince potential voters. They try to look positive and sound persuasive in front of their audience. Donald is Politician who conduct political speech in front of people with his particular purposes such as in his speech “Operation Warp Speed.”

2.3 Previous Studies

This research conducted by some related studies that have been taken to compare this research with the other research. The previous studies discussed about the same and the different of speech acts theory. The relevant of previous studies and this research is focusing on speech acts theory. This research explain about the illocutionary act found in Donald Trump speech and looking for relation between illocutionary which is found with power relation that influence the listener.

There are some previous researchers who conducted the analysis of speech acts. First previous study is discussed by Sumponogati entitled “*Illocutionary Acts Produced by the Main Characters in Khaled Hosseini's "A Thousand Splendid Suns"*”. The procedure of analyzing the data is based on the criteria proposed by Searle (1997) and Schiffrin (1994). This study is designed in descriptive qualitative research. This study is aimed at finding illocutionary acts and the speech function of the main characters in Khaled Hosseini's novel "A Thousand Splendid Suns", particularly the part one of the novel. Here, the results

show that the utterances produced by the main characters in part one of the novel are mostly using directive, followed by commissives and representative, but rarely with expressives. There is no declarative at all in the part one of the novel.

The second research is article published in The Journal of University of SS Cyril and Methodius in Trnava entitled "*ILLOCUTION OF DIRECT SPEECH ACTS VIA CONVENTIONAL IMPLICATURE AND SEMANTIC PRESUPPOSITION*" by Kravchenko (2017). The principal aim of the article consists in multi-criteria categorization of illocution of direct acts in its relation to other pragmatic phenomena. The data analyzed in this paper include the direct speech acts taken from conversational, literary, and political discourses. The paper identifies the structure of illocution of direct speech acts in its correlations with conventional implicatures and semantic presuppositions.

The third research is a thesis conducted by Rahmat Adi Prasetyo (2017) entitled "*ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN BARRACK OBAMA'S SPEECH IN BALTIMORE*" This research had been conducted in order to analyze five types of illocutionary act based on the theory proposed by Austin. The object is the speech of Barrack Obama which is delivered in Baltimore entitled "Islamic Society of Baltimore Address". This study tried to identify the illocutionary act from Obama's speech and tried to find out the meaning and the purpose of each type. The researcher used the video and the text from the trusted source Named American Rhetoric. The speech of Obama in Baltimore was intentionally chosen as a research object because the researcher found many data that can contribute to the comprehensive understanding toward the use of illocutionary act. Besides, Obama's speech was choose by considering the position of Obama as a president that has much speeches in many places that can ease the researcher to gain the insight about illocutionary act. To make systematically analysis, the researcher used qualitative descriptive method.

Another research is a thesis by Desinta (2019) entitled "*AN ANALYSIS OF THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON DONALD TRUMP'S PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDACY SPEECH*". This research is aimed to find the types of illocutionary acts and identifying about how utterances in the Donald Trump's speeches are

able to be included into certain type of illocutionary acts be based on Searle's theory. This research is designed in descriptive qualitative. The data is collected by documentation. The primary data are taken from two transcripts of Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches. While the secondary data are related theories obtained from literary books and journals. The procedure of analyzing the data starts by finding out the types of illocutionary acts in the Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches by using the illocutionary acts' classifications proposed by Searle (1969). After that, the researcher also identifies about the different frequency of illocutionary acts appearances and the dominant illocutionary acts appeared in the Donald Trump's presidential candidacy speeches. The finding shows that the type of illocutionary acts found in the Donald Trump's speeches were assertive, commissive, expressive, and directive. Eventhough the types of illocutionary acts found in Donald Trump's speeches were exactly the same, but they were different in the frequency of appearance. Donald Trump produced mostly assertive type of illocutionary acts and also asserting category of illocutionary type in both of the speeches. Moreover, some utterances are included into assertive type of illocutionary acts due to the fact that they have a suitability with the explanation of assertive type of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle.

The last research while is an Academic Journal PERSPECTIVE by entitled "ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS ANALYSIS IN TOM CRUISE'S INTERVIEW" by Ghasella (2020). This study is an analysis of illocutionary speech acts performed in Tom Cruise's interview in promoting his movie. This study aims to describe the types as well as the functions of illocutionary speech acts performed by both the interviewer and the interviewee. Moreover, this study also describes the most and the least used illocutionary speech acts performed in the interview. This study uses qualitative method employing descriptive analysis design. The data source of this study is collected by downloading the video of the interview from YouTube. The data are observed and transcribed into written form. Furthermore, the data are categorized into some types of illocutionary speech acts. The result showed that there are four kinds of illocutionary speech acts which are performed in Tom Cruise's interview which are representative, commissive,

directive, and expressive. Here, the representative speech acts was categorized as the most performed speech in that interview.

Based on those five previous studies, the writer of this present study found the differences between this present study and the previous studies. The difference of this study was found on the part of the object of the study and the theory used. The illocutionary act was used on all previous studies as the subject of the study. The result of all studies showed what the research intended to investigate. All of studies tried to capture some types of illocutionary act used and the meaning in every context of the speech. Every writer found the different use of every type of illocutionary which is the context of the subject.

