

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Language**

According to Halliday's (1975) in Santoso *et al.* (2014:108) states that:

View on language and language learning address the relationship between social meaning and language form. Instead of describing language as a self-contained system of rules, he has attempted to describe it in terms of its use as a symbolic system reflecting the meanings generated and shared within social group.

Actually, the way people use the language involves their thinking or mind and also the characters of the speaker. Whether of social, society, education and culture also has crucial roles when the people produce the language in communication.

In addition, language is the way of people make communication to achieve the purpose of the intentions. Producing the language is influenced by circumstances such as education, culture, social and politic. For example in the culture case, a word in one of town would be different interpretation with another town by people who use that word for a long time. This divergence should be known by people who will go to the another town especially that has different language.

#### **2.2 Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the word

or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. *Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning* (Yule, 1996:3). In the interpretation, pragmatics is always concluded as “study of intended meaning of the utterances”. Meaning here could be called as the inference of the listener as the receiver of the informations. Pragmatics in another term is also called as ‘interpretation meaning’ by the receiver to arrest what speaker said.

Pragmatics study is close to the context of meaning by the utterances or sentences of people said or wrote. Context meaning of pragmatics is described by Yule (1996:3) as follows:

This type of study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. It requires a consideration of how speakers organize what they want to say in accordance with who they’re talking to, where, and under what circumstances. *Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning.*

Contexts is a crucial element in the communication and also involves the interpretations from the listener who as the addressee. Giving the sense of the speaker’s says is close to the environment that comprises of social, knowledge, education, culture and politic.

In pragmatics study, also discussed about how the listener gives the sense of the speaker’s expressions or something unsaid that should be understood. People sometimes gives the expressions for the respon without say anything, as the addressee might know the intended meaning by the speaker. For example when the sender sends message to the receiver with the emoticon that available without gives the texts. Both of them certain know the intended meaning of the emoticon by the context of the topic that was discussing in that moment.

### 2.3 Speech Acts

One of pragmatics study is speech acts theory which explain about the actions that performing by the people when they are producing the utterances or sentences. Yule (1996:47) figure out that “Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request”.

In any speech situation there is a speaker, a hearer and a speech act being performed by the speaker. The speaker and the hearer share a mutual knowledge of those facts together with a mutual knowledge of the rules of performing the various kinds of speech acts (Searle, 1979:167).

One of the interest in this theory is how the speaker produces the utterances or sentences and the hearer might know the intention of the sender. The respons might be different based on the circumstances such as background, mindset and believes. O’ Keeffe *et al.* (2011:84) describes that “Speech Act Theory emerged in the 1960s against the backdrop of theories focused on language structure and individual sentences which were mainly analysed according to their descriptive qualities”. It is mean that to analyze the utterances or sentences or to know the intention of people’s said could be by the types of speech acts and also speech acts classification that would be explained in this below.

### 2.4 Speech Act Types

To communicate we must express propositions with a particular illocutionary force, and in so doing we perform particular kinds of action such as stating, promising, warning, and so on, which have come to be called speech acts. It is,

however, important to distinguish between three sorts of things that one is doing in the course of producing an utterance. These are usually distinguished by the terms locutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and illocutionary acts (Cruse, 2000:331).

Austin in Thomas (2013:49), made a three-fold distinction:

- Locution      the actual words uttered.
- Illocution    the force or intention behind the words.
- Perlocution   the effect of the illocution on the hearer.

From the explanation above, could be concluded that the speech acts types divided into three that comprises of locutionary acts, perlocutionary acts and illocutionary acts that would be described in this below:

#### **2.4.1 Locutionary Act**

The first type of speech acts is locutionary act that describes the textual meaning of people's said. For example when the speaker says "*Tonight is so cold*", the hearer would says agree or disagree about that utterance. Yule (1996:48) states that "There is first a locutionary act, which is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression". Locution has clear interpretation without another intention in the utterances. it is really happens and state directly that sometimes is following with the facts.

Example of locutionary act is when the reporter is telling the chronological of the accident in the cross road, the utterances should be clear and not ambiguity that can make different interpretation of people who as addressee. Another example when the president is giving the speech in the office, he or she should gives clear intentions of the utterances.

### 2.4.2 Illocutionary Act

The second type of speech act is illocutionary act that describes the contextual meaning of people's said which involves the social functions. For example when a speaker says "*Tonight is so cold*" could be :

- He wants you to close the door.
- He asks you to fetch the blanket to him.
- He wants you to bring a cup of hot coffee to him.

By the utterances above, the respons of the hearer would be one of that interpretations or might be another actions depends on the hearer's thinking. It is shows that sometimes the speaker just give the '*sign*' to the hearer if he or she feels reluctant to asks for help or things.

Illocutionary Acts as being described by Cruse (2000:332) is:

Illocutionary acts are acts which are internal to the locutionary act, in the sense that, if the contextual conditions are appropriate (see below), once the locutionary act has been performed, so has the illocutionary act. Take the act of promising. If someone says to another *I promise to buy you a ring* they have, by simply saying these words, performed the act of promising. Notice that it makes sense to say: *I tried to persuade her to come, but I failed*, or *I tried to cheer him up, but failed*, but it makes no sense to say *I tried to promise to come, but I failed*, except in the sense that one failed to utter the words, that is, to perform the locutionary act.

### 2.4.3 Perlocutionary Act

The third type of speech act is perlocutionary act that describes the actions or feedback by the hearer from the utterances. For example when a speaker utter "*don't touch the book*", the hearer certain go away from that book. This action is called as perlocutionary act. Feedback that given could be positive or negative. In that utterance, the hearer might be touch the book because he or she feel annoying because of that prohibition.

“Perlocutionary acts are acts performed by means of language, using language as a tool. The elements which define the act are external to the locutionary act. Take the act of persuading someone to do something, or getting them to believe that something is the case” (Cruse, 2000:332).

## **2.5 Speech Acts Classification**

In general, speech acts divided into five classifications comprises of declarations (causes), representatives (believes), expressives (feels), directives (wants) and commissives (intends). For the explanations would be describes in below:

### **2.5.1 Declarations**

“Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance, As the example in [15] illustrate, the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately” (Yule, 1996:53). From that interpretation, could be concluded that declarations is explain about the illustration of the moment with the specific context. Below is the examples of declarations by Yule:

- [15] a. Priest : I know pronounce you husband and wife.  
 b. Referee : You're out!  
 c. Jury Foreman : We find the defendant guilty.

Briefly, declarations is happens when the speaker says something that can change the situation after utter statement. As the example [15a], after Priest pronounce both to be husband and wife, their status would be different than before as the a man and a woman. It is shows that ‘change’ here is involves before and after stating words.

### 2.5.2 Representatives

Representatives is described by Yule (1996:53) as follows:

Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions and descriptions, as illustrated in [16], are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is.

- [16] a. The earth is flat.  
 b. Chomsky didn't write about peanuts.  
 c. It was a warm sunny day.

Representatives shows the believes of people toward something that occurred. It is also telling something truth about the experiences or event of people in the last moment. For example when a friend telling about her holiday a year ago in fact, in speech act classification include as representatives. Representatives statements almost rises on the seminar, speech and meeting. State of facts should be followed by the evidences to prove the truth. In utterance [16a], utter that the earth is flat, when he says that utterance, surely that he has doing the verification about the data that shows that utterance is true, it also collaborated with his believes to certain the evidence.

### 2.5.3 Expressives

Expressives is often used to show people's feeling intention to the hearer however just state one word. Expressive here includes happy, sad, angry and annoyed. Yule (1996:54) points out expressives as follows:

Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. As illustrated in [17], they can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience.

- [17] a. I'm really sorry!  
 b. Congratulations!  
 c. Oh, yes, great, mmmm, ssahh!

Giving expressions to the hearer without saying anything could be analyzed by the way the speaker's expression on face that involves the topic. Topic here is the condition or situation that happening both.

#### **2.5.4 Directives**

Directives is one of speech act classification describes that the speaker asks to other people to do something. Yule (1996:54) explains directives as follow:

Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They are commands, orders, requests, suggestions, and as illustrated in [18], they can be positive or negative.

- [18] a. Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black.  
 b. Could you lend me a pen, please?  
 c. Don't touch that.

In the daily conversation, directives is one of high frequently in used of people such as in the hotel, restaurant and cafe. Another example when a customer having lunch in the restaurant and he wants to order some of food and drink. He would calls the waitress and asks her to give him the table of menu then note the order. These activity shows the directives because indicates the requisites in directives.

#### **2.5.5 Commissives**

When a man makes a promise to his girlfriend to marry her in early year, in speech acts classification is called commissives. So, commissives is used to commit about the future actions. As Yule (1996:54) has descibed in below:



Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges, and as shown in [19], they can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a member of a group.

- [19] a. I'll be back.  
b. I'm going to get it right next time.  
c. We will not do that.

Commissive is almost used when the people make a plan, another example is when he or she gets threat from the people whom wants to hurts him or her, condition is also include of. From the examples above, commit here not just commit to ourselves but also commit to the others. In utterance [19c], the speaker asks to his friend to commit what he wants and they would not do that.