

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

As have known in previous chapter that it is important to figure out ways in speaking when getting involved with someone in communication. It is necessary to know more about the main matter in communication that is how making our partner of speaking gives a reaction appropriate to intention. Therefore, the study is interested to analyze some problems related to the communication issue that is, find out the illocutionary and the perlocutionary acts of Bung Tomo's speech.

Before analyzing the speech act in speech text of Bung Tomo in Surabaya, it is necessary to review some theories on speech acts related to the statement of problem. The first studies the speech theories, the second trying to specify his study to kind of speech acts (locutionary, illocutionary, perlocutionary) and the third trying to understand deeply about them and focused on illocutionary act applied in speech text of Bung Tomo in Surabaya.

2.1 PRAGMATICS

Pragmatics is the study of language from the users' points of view, especially from the choices they make, the constraints they encounter in using language in social interaction and effects of their use of language to other participants, which can be defined as the study of communicative action in its socio-cultural context (Kirana, 2007: 12). Cultural context, here, means the cultural general knowledge that most people carry within their minds about areas of life (Cutting, 2002: 5).

According to Cook (1994:40) pragmatics is the study of how speech acts may go some way to word explaining how the function of utterances is inferred. The function of utterances are very important because it can make someone to do something, thus speech act theories try to explain.

In other side George Yule (1996: 3) states in his book entitled *Pragmatics* states that

Pragmatics concerns with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader. Furthermore Yule defines Pragmatics as :

- 2.1.1 *Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning:* it has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what in those utterances might mean by themselves. For instance when review a notice “keep this door closed” the writer can understand it by staying the door closed. So every time when opening the door, it must closed again.
- 2.1.2 *Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning:* this type study necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how speaker organize what they want to say in accordance with who they are talking to, where, when, and under what circumstances. When the writer with the lecturer in the classroom, the writer use polite and formal language so the context here is formal and will be different if the writer talk with his friend outside the classroom that is informal.
- 2.1.3 *Pragmatics is the study of how much more gets communicated than is said:* this approach necessarily explores how listeners can make inferences about what is said in order to arrive at an about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of the speaker’s intended meaning. This type of the study explores how a great deal of what is unsaid is recognized as part of what communicated. We might say that it is the investigation of invisible meaning. For instance when the teacher said “it is very hot here” and for the student who understand his intended meaning will directly open the door so the room become cooler.

2.1.4 *Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance*: this perspective then raises the question of what determines the choice between the said and unsaid. The basic reply is tied to the notion of distances. Closeness, whether it is physical, social or conceptual, implies shared experience. On the assumption of how close or distant the listener is, speakers determine how much needs to be said. For instance there is a teacher and his son,. When the teacher teaches in his son's class he will behave and speak to his son as if he speaks to the other student that is by using formal language but at home they will talk as if like father and son.

2.2 SPEECH ACT I

According to Searle (1969:21) speech acts are the basic unit of communication. The speech act theory basically concerns on what people do with language with the function of language (Deborah Schiffrin, 1994:54). In other words when people say a sentence in the course of normal communication activity, they do two things at the same time; they express the propositional meaning and the illocutionary act.

Making a statement may be the paradigmatic use of language, but there are all sorts of other things we can do with words. We can make requests, ask questions, give orders, make promises, give thanks, offer apologies, etc. moreover, almost any speech act is really the performance of several acts once, distinguished by different aspects of the speaker's intention: there is the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, such as requesting or promising, and how one is trying to affect one's audience.

.2.1 The kinds of Speech Acts

Austin maintains that once "we realize that what we have to study is not the sentence but the issuing of an utterance in a speech situation, there can hardly be any longer a possibility

of not seeing that stating is performing an act". This conclusion stated his belief that studying words or sentences (illocutionary acts) or its effect on an audience (perlocutionary acts).

2.2.1.1 Locutionary acts

Locutionary act is the basic act at the utterance of producing of a meaningful linguistic expression (Yule, 1996:48). In performing a locutionary act, a speaker uses an identifiable expression consisting of a sentence or sentence fragment from language, spoken with identifiable prosody. Prosody is the study of pattern of sound in rhythms in poetry and speech (Oxford 2nd Ed, 1995). Normally, a locution demands that speaker and hearer have knowledge of the grammar, lexicon, semantics, and phonology of language.

- **Illocutionary acts**

Illocutionary act is forming an utterance with some kinds of function in mind (Yule, 1996:48). An illocutionary act is a complete speech act, made in a typical utterance, that consists of the delivery of the propositional content of the utterance (including references and a predicate), and a particular illocutionary force where the speaker asserts, suggests, demands, promises or vows.

In utterance, speaker performs an illocutionary act in using a particular locution to refer, such that utterance has the illocutionary force of a statement, a confirmation, a denial, a prediction, a promise, a request, and so forth. For example a speaker might say, "shut the window", and the auditor might respond by saying, "shut it yourself." From this, Searle claims that the "fact that illocutionary acts are basically intentional, since perlocutionary acts may or may not be intentional, is a consequence of the fact that the illocutionary act is the unit of meaning in communication".

Sometimes it is rather difficult to describe whether an utterance belongs to illocutionary acts or the perlocutionary act, since both depend on the context (who is talking to whom, when and

where the sentence is uttered). It is not impossible that one locutionary act might seem to have more than one illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. Therefore, the previous utterance should be concerned in order to grasp the appreciate act.

- **Perlocutionary Acts**

Perlocutionary act, according to Austin (1955: 99), is what someone does by saying it. Speaker's perlocutionary effect on the hearer as a result of hearer recognizing (what he/she takes to be) the locution and illocutionary forces in a utterance. A perlocutionary act is a speech act that produces an effect, intended or not, achieved in an addressee by a speaker's utterance. So, in other words, perlocution is behavioral response to the meaning of the utterance, not necessarily a physical or verbal response, perhaps merely a mental or emotional response of some kind. Other perlocutions are such things as: alerting hearer by warning hearer of danger; persuading hearer to an opinion by stating supporting facts; intimidating hearer by threatening; getting hearer to do something by means of a suggestion, a hint, a request, or a command; and so forth.

An effect of utterance which does not result from hearer recognizing the locution and illocutionary point of an utterance is not a perlocutionary effect, but some kind of gestures effect (e.g. responding to a raised voice or an angry look). Perlocutions are extremely significant within a theory of communication because the normal reason for speaking is to cause an effect in hearer, and speaker typically strives to achieve this by any means he/she can. For example, the writer formulated a conversation as follows:

Situation : Miachel, Anne and Linda are sitting together in the cafeteria.

Barbara :“I will get another cup of tea”

John :“I was going to get one too”

Rebecca :“could you please get me a glass a water?”

The perlocutionary effect of John and Rebecca’s utterance is that Barbara gets up and brings John and Barbara cup of tea and a glass of water.

Horford and Heasley equip Searle’s speech act classification in detail in to a number of illocutionary acts such as *accusing, accepting, admitting, advising, apologizing, assuring, challenging, complaining, condoling, congratulating, complementing, giving permission, deploring, greeting, leave taking, mocking, offering, promising, protesting, refusing, and thanking* (Hurford and Heasley, 1983;244)

Furthermore the characteristic of those illocutionary acts are described based on Oxford Dictionary, 1989, as below:

2.4.1 Accusing

Accusing is an illocutionary act of saying that somebody has done something wrong. It is guilty of something. Somebody has broken the law is also accusing. For example : accuse somebody in cheating or stealing. The characteristic of accusing can be described are:

- The owner knows that his possession is stolen and make direct accusing to recover his possession back.
- The owner does not realize that somebody has stolen his possession but the thing is gone. He make accused that someone steals his possession .
- The owner makes accused based on information about the missing thing.

- The owner is able to accuse someone because there are evidence and witnesses who have seen the incident.
- The owner is able to accuse someone because there are trusted informants who investigate the incident.

2.4.2 Accepting

Accepting is an illocutionary act of taking something offered willingly. Someone willingly agree or to believe in something. Someone receives any consequences with an open heart.

Someone says yes to an offer invitation. Treat somebody or something as welcome is also accepting. The characteristics of accepting can be described as :

- The person is really eager to join something offered.
- The person has to accept the fact whether he likes it or not.
- The person has known the consequences and he is willing to accept the risk.
- The person accepts an offer or invitation.

2.4.3 Admitting

Admitting is an illocutionary act of doing something recognize. Someone acknowledges something as true or confess something. An admitting something, the speaker, the speaker also requires to speak honestly or fairly. The characteristics of admitting can be described as:

1. The person must be honest in stating it; the atmosphere in uttering it, is in a serious way.
2. The person really acknowledges what he states.
3. The person is not trying to crack a joke with he says. It is based on a honest confession.

2.4.4 Advising

Advising is an illocutionary act of giving advice to somebody. Advising is to give someone a solution or to give input to somebody about something so that he can decide what the best thing to do is. The characteristics of advising are:

- The person knows what is supposed to do.
- The person is willing to help by giving the solution to the problem.

2.4.5 Apologizing

Apologizing is an illocutionary act of making an apology. Someone says sorry to the particular person. Someone says that he regrets it truly after breaking a promise or an appointment or something else. Apologizing is also an expression of sorry for what he or she has done something wrong. Here are the characteristics of apologizing:

- The person has a sense of regret in starting it
- The person realizes that what he is doing is wrong or it caused trouble.
- The person must be responsible for the thing apologized for.

2.4.6 Assuring

Assuring is an illocutionary act of causing somebody to be sure or feel certain about something. Perhaps someone tries to make somebody to be confident about something is also assuring. The characteristics of assuring are presented below:

- The person is quite certain with what might happen.
- The person knows exactly how to handle it.

2.4.7 Challenging

Challenging is an illocutionary act of offering problems that test somebody's ability. In

challenging, someone may ask somebody to compete with him/her to prove who is better. The following are the characteristics of challenging:

- There are at least two persons; both of them agree with what they are going to challenge.
- Both of them keep their deal.
- Both of them must be consequent with what they deal with.
- Both of them will be there at the place where they both agree.

2.4.8 Complaining

Complaining is an illocutionary act of saying that one is dissatisfied, unhappy, etc. in complaining, someone might tell about dissatisfaction about someone's treatment or telling about her or his unhappy situation that she or he deals with. Complaining is also an expression that she or he is fed up with something. The writer describes the characteristics of complaining below:

- The speaker is really fed up with it.
- The speaker cannot help to keep it himself because he is angry with the person or something else.
- The speaker is dissatisfied with the service or the result of something.

2.4.9 Condoling

Condoling is an illocutionary act of expressing sympathy to someone for misfortune, or bereavement. Condoling is showing our sympathy toward somebody who lost someone to close to her or his. It is kind of felling that we also have the same felling as the person has at the moment of sorrow or misfortune. The characteristics of condoling are:

- The speaker is serious in uttering it; he is not grinning or joking.
- The speaker really feels sorry for what happens to the person.
- The person shows sympathy to the person who has lost someone whom he or she loves.

2.4.10 Congratulating

Congratulating is an illocutionary act of telling him/her that one is pleased about his/her good fortune or achievement. Congratulating is an expression that we are happy about one's achievement or progress and express it to person. It is an expression. It is an expression that one has the same happiness about the success or the fortune that he/she has at the time. The characteristic of congratulating is just saying, "Congratulation!"

2.4.11 Complementing

Complementing is an illocutionary act of expressing of praise, admiration, approval, etc. someone expresses something good and satisfies to something or someone. It is also an expression of admiration for one's ability to do something well. The writer describes the characteristics of complementing as following:

- The person really has done something well
- The person is really an expert in it so that his work brings satisfaction.
- The things is very beautiful so everyone who sees it might adore it.
- The person gives praise or admiration to someone's achievement.

2.4.12 Giving Permission

Giving permission is an illocutionary act of allowing someone to do something. Giving permission is letting someone to do something which is not belonging to the person. It is kind of giving the person allowance to do something. The characteristics of giving permission are:

- The person has an authority to give permission.
- The person really does not mind someone doing it so.

2.4.13 Deploring

Deploring is an illocutionary act of being shocked or offended by something. Someone feels sorrow or regret about something is also deploring. The writer presents the characteristics of deploring as follows:

1. The person feels that he or she deserves a better treatment.
2. The person feels being underestimated with someone's action.

2.4.14 Greeting

Greeting is an illocutionary act of expressing friendly recognition or courteous respect to someone upon meeting. Greeting is also defined as first words used on seeing somebody. Someone gives an expressionword of welcome or pleasure when meeting somebody or receiving a guest. The characteristics of greeting that just saying greeting "good moming, how is your life?" .

2.4.15 Leave-taking

Leave-taking is an illocutionary act of saying good-bye to someone. It is said to a person who has come to see someone and then prepares to go. The characteristics of utterance in leave taking that good-bye. In informal situation, the person just says before he or she leaves.

2.4.16 Mocking

Mocking is an illocutionary act of making fun at something or somebody. Mocking is ridiculing someone or something, usually, by mimicking or by something rude. The writer dedicates the characteristics of mocking as follows:

- The person is making fun of something or someone.
- The person is doing that in order to make a joke or something to ridicule someone.
- The person is doing on purpose.
- The person is doing it to get attention.

2.4.17 Offering

Offering is an illocutionary act of giving opportunity for someone to join or to give help. Offering is sometimes can also give up, asking someone to join or something else depends on the situation. Besides the speaker express the willingness or intention to do or give something is also offering. The writer presents the characteristics of offering are:

1. The person wants to help someone.
2. The person really wants to give someone something.
3. The person feels that it is good to share with someone because of the quantity of the goods are too much.

2.4.18 Promising

Promising is an illocutionary act of assuring somebody that one will give do or not to do something. Promising is the speaker commits to do something for someone. The writer gives the characteristics of promising as presented below:

1. The person is willing to keep the promise.

2. The person is really meant what he says.
3. The person is able to fulfill his promise.

2.4.19 Protesting

Protesting is an illocutionary act of stating or showing one's disapproval or strong disagreement. Someone protests because he has been treated improperly or unjustly. The writer tries to describe the characteristics of protesting as follows:

1. The person is dissatisfied with what has happened to him.
2. The person disagrees with something and feels that it is necessary to State it.
3. The person feels that he deserves something better than that.

2.4.20 Refusing

Refusing is an illocutionary act of saying or showing that one is unwilling to give, accept, grant or do something. Refusing is rejecting something or rejecting one's offer or help. The characteristics of refusing are:

1. The person is unwilling to do something.
2. The person is not interest in doing it.
3. The person does not need the thing of the person.

2.4.21 Thanking

Thanking is an illocutionary act of expressing gratitude to somebody. Thanking is an expression or appreciation for what someone has done. The characteristics is a of utterance in thanking is *thankyou* but in informal way; there is a type of thanking such *thanks*

2.4.22 Reporting

Reporting is an illocutionary act of giving information about something happened. The

speaker will give information by telling them. The characteristics of reporting as presented below:

1. The person has information.
2. The person thinks that is useful to tell.

2.4.23 Announcing

Announcing is an illocutionary act telling something publicly. The speaker conveys something to the public because it must be known by the public. The characteristics of announcing are:

1. The person notifies it in front of many people or public.
2. The information is publicly or general.

2.4.24 Predicting

Predicting is an illocutionary act of assuming or saying something will happen in the future. Even though the speaker has not experienced it; he/she can guess what will happen.

1. The person uses his/her previous experiences and his/her knowledge.
2. The person says it to convince the listener.
3. It can happen and it cannot happen.

2.4.25 Opining

Opining is an illocutionary act of expressing opinion about something. The speaker gives such a comment to somebody. The characteristics of opining are :

- The person expresses opinion about something.
- The person gives comment to somebody based on his/her mind.

2.4.26 Requesting

Requesting is an illocutionary act of asking politely for something or asking somebody for something politely. The characteristics of requesting are:

- The speaker asks politely
- Usually the utterance is added by *please*

2.4.27 Suggesting

Suggesting is an illocutionary act of proposing for consideration or remind somebody or something. The speaker tries to give advice for goodness. The characteristics of suggesting

- The person advises somebody to avoid something bad happen.
- The person persuades somebody to follow what should be done.
- The person makes somebody to consider.

2.4.28 Ordering

Ordering is an illocutionary act of commanding to do something or giving instruction for something to be done. The characteristics of ordering can be described as bellow:

- The speaker has higher level of status.
- The speaker gives the instruction in order to be done or be followed.

2.4.29 Expressing

Expressing is an illocutionary act of stating thought or felling in word. Someone express something to convey what he/she is thinks and what he/she feels so that the other can understand.

The characteristics of expressing can be described below:

- The speaker uses his feeling in his behavior
- The speaker uses an expression.

- The speaker sometimes use gesture, and Symbol

2.4.30 Exhorting

Exhorting is an illocutionary act of urging somebody urgently and strongly to do something. Someone exhorts somebody else because it is very urgent to be done sooner. The characteristics of exhorting are:

- The speaker wants something to be done as soon as possible.
- The speaker gives urgent or earnest advice.