CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter gives a theoretical background to support the analysis of problems formulated at the previous chapter. The researcher analyzes theory of speech acts, illocutionary acts, expressive act, and also previous studies which relate to the topic of thesis.

2.1 Speech Acts

Pragmatics is defined as the study of language use and the meaning of linguistic communication which also concern on the study of speech acts. The speech act or acts performed in the utterance of a sentence are in general a function of the meaning of the sentence (Searle, 1983, p.18).

According to Yule (1996, p.47), speech acts are actions performed via utterances, and in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request.

These descriptive terms for different kinds of speech acts apply to the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. The speaker normally expects that his or her communicative intention will be recognized by the hearer. Both speaker and hearer are usually helped in this process by the circumstances surrounding utterance.

Thus, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances in attempting to express themselves.

2.1.1 Classification of Speech Acts

Austin (1962, p.94) has defined speech act in three categories; locution, illocution, and perlocution. Those are three actions performed in saying something. Locutionary act is the act of saying something or form of the words uttered. According to Yule (1996, p.48), Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Illocutionary acts are characteristically performed in the utterance of sounds or the making of marks (Searle, 1983, p.42). He gave more explanation that the difference between just uttering sounds or making marks and performing an illocutionary act is that the sounds or marks one makes in the performance of an illocutionary act are characteristically said to have meaning, and a second related difference is that one is characteristically said to mean something by the utterance of those sounds or marks. Illocutionary act is the function of the words, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind, such as informing, ordering, warning, asking, apologizing, requesting, suggesting, etc. Perlocutionary act is the effects on the hearer or the hearer's reaction. Akmajian, et al (2001, p.396) says that "perlocutionary acts (unlike illocutionary acts) are not performed by uttering explicit performative sentences. It seem to involve the effects of utterance acts and illocutionary acts on the thoughts, feelings, and actions of the hearer, whereas illocutionary acts do not.

Thus, perlocutionary acts can be represented as an illocutionary act of the speaker (S) plus its effects on the hearer (H).

Example :

- Act (A) or Locution

He said to me 'Shut the door!' meaning by 'shut' and referring by 'door' to *her.*

- Act (B) or Illocution

He asked (or advised, ordered, urged) me to shut the door.

- Act (C) or Perlocution

I shut the door

2.2 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts have three important characteristics (Akmajian 1980, cited in Wahyuni, 2008, p.14), they are :

1. Illocutionary acts can often be successfully performed simply by uttering the right explicit performative sentence with the right intention and believe and under right circumstances.

2. Illocutionary acts are the central to linguistic communication. Our normal conversations are composed in large part of statements, requesting, ordering, greeting and so forth. The performed acts are governed by rules.

When one does perform perlocutionary acts of persuading, one does so by performing illocutionary act of stating or informing.

3. The most important characteristic possessed by illocutionary acts used to communicative have the feature that one performs them successfully simply by getting one's illocutionary intention recognized. For example, if you say, *"The book is the best."* is not sufficient for me just to recognize your intention to persuade me. I must also believe what you say and I will prove it by reading the book.

2.2.1 Classification of Illocutionary Acts

Austin (1962, p.83) develops a taxonomy of five types of illocutionary acts, which is included verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives.

Verdictives is acts that consist of delivering a finding, such as acquit, hold (as a matter of law), read something as, etc. Exercitives is acts of giving a decision for or against a course of action, such as appoint, dismiss, order, sentence, etc. Commissives is acts whose point is to commit the speaker to a course of action, such as contract, give one's word, declare one's intentions, etc. Behabitives is expressions of attitudes toward the conduct, fortunes, or attitudes of others, such as apologize, thank, congratulate, welcome, etc. Expositives is acts of expounding of views, conducting of arguments, and clarifying, such as deny, inform, concede, refer, etc.

Searle (1983, p.12) defines five classes of illocotionary acts. He considers every utterance performs one (or more) illocotionary acts of these classes. His classifying about illocutionary named taxonomy of illocutionary acts. These five

classes of illocutionary acts are representatives, directives, commissives, declaratives, and expressive.

a. Representatives

The acts which are included into representatives class has a purpose or point to commit the speaker to something that is being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. To make a simple test to the representatives of an utterance is by characterizing it as true or false. The acts included into representative class are stating, informing, denying, predicting, announcing, asserting, agreeing, predicting, etc.

Examples : - *The accident happened in the middle of the night.*

- *I think she did a good performance.*

b. Directives

This class of illocutionary acts performs the speaker attempts to get the hearer to do something. The effect of the act must be the hearer does some future actions. Verbs that become members of this class are order, command, request, ask, beg, plead, pray, entreat, and also invite, permit, and advise.

Examples : - *Could you lend me some money?*

- *You should take her home*

c. Commissives

Commissive acts are illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of actions. They express what the speaker intends. The propositional content is always that the speaker does some future actions. The examples of commissive verbs are offer, promise, swear, volunteer, and vow.

Example : - *I'll be back.*

- *I'm going to get it right next time.*

d. Declaratives

This class of illocutionary acts performs an act that can change a position or condition of the hearer by using an utterance. This act recommends a speaker has to have an institutional role in order to perform a declaration appropriately. It is given such institutions as the church, the law, the state, private property, etc.

Example : - *I appoint you as a chairman.*

- *You are fired.*

e. Expressives

The illocutionary point of this class is to express psychological state of the speaker. The expression stated that becomes a feeling of the speaker can be a statements of thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, pardoning, praising, etc.

Example : - *Thanks for visiting my house.*

- *I'm sorry.*

2.2.2 The Ways of Performing Illocutionary Acts

Speech acts in general, and illocutionary acts in particular can be performed in variety of ways. According to Akmajian et.al, (1980) (cited in Wahyuni, 2008:18) there are some ways of performing of speech acts :

1. Literal Act happens if the speaker means what he says in his utterances.

2. Non Literal Act is the contradiction of literal act where the speaker does not mean what he says.

3. Direct Act is when a speaker does not perform that act by means of performing any other act.

4. Indirect Act happens when a speaker performs that act by means of performing another speech act.

There are six possibilities of the ways of performing illocutionary acts, namely according to Akmajian et al (1980) (cited in Wahyuni, 2008, p.16) :

1. Literal direct act

It is literal when the illocution of the act most directly indicated by literal reading of grammatical form the vocabulary of the utterance. It is a direct when the speaker does not perform an act by means of perform another act. e.g : Please, come here! This sentence means a request to someone to come here.

2. Non literal direct act

In this case the illocution of an utterance is not directly indicated by the literal reading of grammatical form and the vocabulary of the utterance. The speaker does not mean what his words, phrases, sentence mean

literally. Non literal is in which speaker doesn't mean what his words mean literally. It is direct act, if the speaker performs an act but it is not performed by means of performing another act. e.g : "You come so quickly". It is used figuratively to insult someone. In brief the speaker means the contrary that the hearer 'come late'.

3. Literal direct act + Non literal indirect act

In literal direct act, the speaker means what he says literally and it is not performed any other act. In non literal indirect, the speaker does not mean what his word means literally and he performs the act by means of performing another speech act. e.g : My glass is empty. First it is used to report that is empty, second the request some water.

4. Literal direct act + Literal indirect act

In literal direct act, the speaker means what he says literally and it is not performed by means of performing any other act. In literal indirect, although the speaker means what he says, but it is performed by means of performing any other act (indirectly). e.g : Don't bloody do that to me again! First it is to report that he does not like the hearer doing that, second as a warning for the hearer.

5. Non literal direct act + Non literal indirect act

In non literal indirect act, the speaker does not mean what this words mean literally and it is not performed by means of performing any other.

In non literal indirect act, the speaker does not mean what his words mean literally but it is performed by means of performing any other acts.

e.g : Eat them out, we have a lot of rice now. First, it is used sarcastically

to point out that the mother does not like her son to eat all the rice, and

the second, it is used to ask her son to stop eating.

6. Non literal direct act + Literal indirect act

In this case, there are two acts to contend with. Those acts are direct and

indirect act. In non literal direct act, the speaker does not mean what his

words really mean and it is not performed by mean of any other act. In

literal indirect act the speaker means what he says but it is performed by

means performing any other act. The typical example of non literal direct

act and literal indirect act are rare and hard to find.

2.3 Expressive acts

As discussed earlier, expressive act is the act used to express psychological

state in the sincerity condition especially about affairs in the propositional content

(Searle, 1983, p.12). In his further explanation, Searle says that there is no

direction of fit in expressive. In performing an expressive act, the speaker is

neither trying to get the world to match the words nor the words to match the

world, but presupposing the truth of the expressed proposition. Some kinds of acts

included into expressive act are thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting,

condolence, and wish. To Austin, such acts are included into *behabitives act*

which includes the notion of reaction to other people's behavior and fortunes and

expression of attitudes to someone else (Austin, 1962, p.159)

Act of thanking is one of the example paradigms in expressive act. It is classified as act that can be defined as an expression of gratitude on the part of the speaker to the hearer. Expressing gratitude is considered to be one universals of interpersonal communication, in particular in realization of the politeness principle. The example sentences that indicate expression for thanking are; *'Thank you so much for calling.", "Thank you for letting me know."*

Moreover, another kind of expressive act is apologizing. Expression of apologizing is an expression of regret. Some definitions of apologizing such as; acknowledge faults or shortcoming failing, defend, explain, clear away or make excuses for by reasoning. There also some related terms of apologizing: alibi out of, apologize for, ask forgiveness, beg pardon, express regret, plead guilty, do penance and so on. The example sentences that indicate expression for apologizing are; *"I'm sorry to waste your time.", "I really do apologize.", "I beg your pardon."*

Meanwhile, congratulating and applauding are included into expression of congratulating. Those acts show the speaker's sympathy toward something lucky that has been happening to the hearer. Congratulating expresses the feeling of pleasure toward the hearer's luck, applauding expresses the feeling of honor toward hearer's ability. The example utterances that indicate expression of congratulating are; *"Well done!", "I congratulate you for your success."*

The other example is greeting. It is an expression of welcoming. It is used as something friendly and polite when someone meets or welcomes someone else.

The example utterances that belong to expression of greeting are; *"Good morning!", "Come in, young man!", "Good day to you!"*

Besides, expression of wishes is the expression of speaker's desire and wants in order to expect it becomes reality, for example; *"I wish I knew the cause.", "I hope you all have a good holliday."*

The last example of act included into expressive is the expression of the speaker's sympathy, compassion, and sadness for the family or close friends of a person who has recently died that is called condolence. The example utterance that belongs to the expression of condolence is, *"Oh, poor little thing!", "I am sorry to hear that"*

2.4 Previous Studies

The researcher uses two previous studies as a reference in conducting this research. The first previous study is Wahyuni's thesis (2008) entitled "Expressive Illocutionary acts in Jane Austen's Mansfield Park : A Pragmatic Analysis". In her thesis, she analyzed expressive illocutionary acts in a novel entitled Mansfield Park by Jane Austen using Yule and Nawawi theory. She found out 185 expressive acts that consisted of thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, wishes, and attitudes.

The other previous study is Wardani's thesis (2011) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince of Persia : The Sand of Time Movie". She used Austin theory about speech acts in analyzing illocutionary acts used by the main character in Prince of Persia movie. She found out there are five types of

illocutionary acts, namely Representative (*reporting*, *stating*, and *concluding*), Directive (*ordering*, *asking*, *requesting*, and *command*), Expressive (*praising* and *apologizing*), Commissive (*refusal* and *pledging*), and Declarative (*declaring*)

That previous studies are relevant with the research that researcher will conduct. The researcher will use the same theory about expressive act, but there are some other points that will be different between the previous study and the present research. The previous researchers used novel and movie as a data source, but the present researcher uses the transcribed data of a formal speech. Here Wardani (2011) analyzed the elements of speech act in Illocutionary acts. Meanwhile, the present researcher will analyze the elements of speech acts specifically in the existence of expressive acts and its performing strategies.