

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Review of Previous Studies

The study of Illocutionary Acts has been analyzed by some researchers, but they are already done with different source of the data and how the way they analyze. In order to proof that this study has differentiation with others, the researcher compares and reviews to another related studies about Illocutionary Acts.

The first study is “Illocutionary Acts Produced by The Main Character in Khaled Hosseini’s *A Thousand Splendid Suns*” that is written by Sarah Sumponoganti in 2015 from University of Stikubank Semarang. This study uses Searle’s (1997) and Schiffrin’s theory. Based on Searle, there are 5 classifications of illocutionary acts. They are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. While based on Schiffrin there are 4 classifications of illocutionary acts, they are question, request, offer, and statement. The analysis uses descriptive qualitative method. There are 4 main characters in the novel and each character has utterances which can be classified into types of speech act. It is found that 5 utterances are included in representative (17,5%), 26 utterances for directive (65%), 6 utterances for commissive (15%), 3 utterances for expressive (7,5%) and there is no utterance for declarative (0%). According to the theory of speech function proposed by Schiffrin (1994). The main character Nana performed 10 utterances, consists of 3 questions, 4 requests, and 3 statements. It means that requests (10%) dominate the dialogues. Jalil performed 5 utterances, consists of 2 requests, 1 offer, and 2 statements. It means 2 questions, 9 requests, and 3 statements that his dialog is dominated by requests (5%) and statements (5%). Mariam performed 11 utterances, consist of 1 question, 4 requests, and 6 statements, it means that statements dominate her dialogues (15%).

The second is “A Study of Illocutionary Acts Found In Television Advertisement of *Mie Sedaap*” by Istiqomah in 2014 from University of Brawijaya. The study used the theory of speech act especially in taxonomy of illocutionary acts by Searle (1979). The method that is used is qualitative data method because the data of this study are in the form of words rather than numbers, and uses the transcription of the actors’ and actresses’ utterances to be analyzed. To analyze the data, the context of each advertisement is explained first. Then, the data are presented and analyzed by using speech act theory. It is found that there are five

types of illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory; assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaration. The occurrences of those types are 10 utterances contained assertive type of illocutionary act, 6 utterances contained directive, 3 utterances contained commissive type, 19 and 3 utterances contained expressive and declaration. So, the type of illocutionary acts is dominated by expressive act because this advertisement is mostly contained with the form of adjective in order to express the taste of *Mie Sedaap*.

The third study that has been reviewed is "An Analysis on Illocutionary Acts in Novel *A Splendid Suns*" that is written by Ismi Adinda in 2011 from Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta. This study is analyzed by using J.R. Searle's theory about classifications of illocutionary acts. In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. It is found that some kinds of illocutionary acts such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations can be used to classify the characteristics of the characters as using the words like state, assert, question, warn, promise, swear, apologize, thank, welcome, hint, name, declare and marry.

The next study is "The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in The President Joko Widodo's Speech" that is written by Anin Listya K. in 2015 from Abdurachman Saleh University. The researcher used Searle's theory for the types of Illocutionary Acts and used Leech's theory for the functions of illocutionary acts. The finding showed that there are five types of illocutionary acts found in this study are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The type of illocutionary acts found most in this speech was assertive. This study also found four functions of illocutionary acts such as competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive. This study is also analyzed by using Spradley's theory that has 4 steps. They are domain analysis, taxonomi and componential analysis and cultural value. The function of illocutionary acts found most in this category was collaborative. In this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative approach.

"Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in *The Prince and The Pauper* Movie" is the fifth study which has been reviewed. This study is written by Suci Almuslimah in 2012 from Andalas University. This study used Searle's theory (1979) and Ibrahim's theory (1993) about types of illocutionary acts and also supported by Leech's theory (1983) about context proposed. Types of illocutionary acts are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The researcher also focuses on the context of the utterance. Then, the researcher determines the dominant of the types of illocutionary acts that occurs in the data. The researcher analyzes 20 utterances from two characters. It is found that each type of illocutionary acts has difference occurrence. They are 1 utterance in assertive that occurs four times (20%), 2

directive which occurs seven time (35%), 3 commissive that occurs two times (10%), 4 expressive that occurs four times (20%), and 5 declaration that occurs three times (15%). In collecting data the researcher uses Non-Participant Observational Method (Sudaryanto, 1993) in which the researcher do not involve in the conversation.

Then the last study is “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in *Sherlock Homes* Movie” is written by Agung Suryo Nugroho in 2011 from UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta. The researcher uses the theory of illocutionary acts classification by J.R. Searle. It is found that Sherlock Homes uses all types of illocutionary acts. assertives (arguing, asserting, informing, telling), directive (advising, asking, commanding, entreating, insisting, inviting, ordering, requesting), expressives (thanking, congratulating, welcoming, praising), declarations (appointing). The result of the research is Sherlock Homes dominant using directive acts than others.

The previous studies shows all of the types of illocutionary acts which are 5 types of illocutionary acts and 4 functions of illocutionary acts. The previous studies also shows the percentages of each type of illocutionary acts. The weakness of the previous studies is that there is no meaning of the utterance for each type of illocutionary acts that is influenced by the context. The similarity is that there are 2 previous studies that use a novel as the data source. The differences between the previous studies and this study is that the data source uses a novel Donna Cooner’s *Skinny* while other studies use advertisements, speech and novel with different title. This study uses 2 types of illocutionary acts in order to be more specific while the previous studies use 5 types of illocutionary acts which is based on the Searle’s theory. This study also includes the context in order to classify the types of illocutionary acts to the types of sentences based on the purpose.

2.2. Theoretical Frameworks

2.2.1. Pragmatics

Charles Morris is a philosopher who introduces the term pragmatics for the first time that is the study of the relation of linguistic units to people who communicate; using language in various, unconventional ways. The study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener is known as pragmatics according to Yule (1996). According to Mey (1993), pragmatics is the science of language seen in relation to its users, for their own aims and within their regulations. There are some aspects of speech situation in Pragmatics according to Leech are *addressers and addressees* includes speaker-hearer and researcher-reader; *context of an utterance* includes social setting of an utterance and shared background

knowledge; *goal of utterance* includes motivation and goal-oriented activities; *illocutionary act* is a speech act; *utterance* is a words from a verbal act using in a particular situation that has various meaning.

2.2.2. Context

Context is a part of pragmatics in order to study about the meaning which can be explained by the knowledge of physical and social enviroment which more easily recognized in referring expressions to be interpreted (Yule, 1996:21). Context is important in order to figure out some ambiguities which is found in the written or spoken language that allow the participants in the communication process (Mey, 2001:39).

2.2.3. Speech Acts

Speech Acts is the performance of several acts at once. According to Yule (1996), speech acts is an action performed by the use of an utterance to communicate. For example, “I am hungry”, it expresses hunger that means requesting for something to eat. Speech acts is divided into three parts; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts (Austin, 1962:98-103).

2.2.3.1. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary acts happen with the utterance of a sound, a word, or even a phrase as a natural unit of speech. What is required for the utterance to be a locutionary act is that has sense, and has the same meaning to both the speaker and the listener. For example, “What?” it is expressed when someone is surprised. Locutionary is acted by using the speech according to the condition; “...in which way and which *sense* we were on this occasion 'using' it” (Austin, 1962: 99). Locutionary acts make a differentiation whether it is about advising, whether it is about suggesting or sometimes ordering, and so on.

2.2.3.2. Illocutionary Acts

In order to perform illocutionary acts, it must be determined in what way the speakers use the locution:

- asking or answering a question,
- giving some information or an assurance or a warning,
- announcing a verdict or an intention,
- pronouncing sentence,
- making an appointment or an appeal or a criticism,
- making an identification or giving a description.

(Austin, 1962:98)

According to Leech (1983: 199), Illocutionary Act is performing an act in saying something. Yule (1996: 48) states that illocutionary act related to the fact that people produce “well- formed” utterances with a purpose or a function in mind.

According to Searle’s theory (Searle, 1979:187), there are five types of illocutionary act. They are assertive that is an illocutionary act that represents a state of affairs (stating, claiming, hypothesizing, describing, telling, insisting, suggesting, asserting, or swearing that something is the case), directive is an illocutionary act for getting the addressee to do something (ordering, commanding, daring, defying, challenging), commissive is an illocutionary act for getting the speaker (the one performing the speech act) to do something (threatening, intending, vowing to do or to refrain from doing something), expressive is an illocutionary act that expresses the mental state of the speaker about an event presumed to be true (congratulating, thanking, deploring, condoling, welcoming, apologizing), declaration is an illocutionary act that brings into existence the state of affairs to which it refers (blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding, passing sentence, excommunicating).

2.2.3.3. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts is an action of the hearer about what the speaker says. In other words, it is the hearer interpretation after the speaker says some messages. Kinds of performance of acts which is produced from the locutionary or illocutionary acts because in order to perform them, it can perform another kind of acts which is known as perlocutionary acts. In saying something, produce some kinds of effect upon the feelings, thoughts or action of the audience (Austin, 1962: 101).

2.2.4. Kinds of Sentences Based on Purposes

Generally, sentences are created based on structural forms. It means that sentences have special form based on the grammatical aspects. On the other hand, utterances do not focus on the grammatical aspects. Besides that, both sentences and utterances have purposes. Traditionally, sentences are designated to tell something, to ask, to request action and to express a sudden feeling which is based on the forms of sentences and utterances also have similar various functions which are independent of forms (Kreidler, 1998:176). There are four kinds of sentences based on its purposes. They are declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamative.

2.2.4.1. Declarative

Declarative sentences are the common forms of sentence which the function is to make a statement or convey information and ideas. These sentences can be simple or complex according to the structures. Declarative typically have subject, verb and sometimes an object, in order to make it more complex, the structure can be added by a complement and adverbial phrase. For example, “Tom broke a window” (Kreidler, 1998:177).

2.2.4.2. Interrogative

Interrogative sentences are usually known by questions and it is marked by the question mark. Basically, questions have different types which are differentiated on the basis of the marker(s) present, such as rising intonation, inverted word order, a question word WH-word: *who*, *what*, *which*, *where*, *when*, *how*, and *why*. The example can be seen below:

- “you’re leaving now?” (a)
- “are you leaving now?” (b)
- “you’re leaving ↑ when?” (c)
- “↑ when are you leaving?” (d)
- “you’re leaving now, aren’t you?” (e)

(Kreidler, 1998:178-179)

Kind of question which has the word order of statement is (a) and (b). Question which use ‘WH-word’ is (c) and (d), but it is spoken with rising or falling

intonation in order to differentiate whether it is to confirm or to get information. (a) and (b) show that these are kind of ‘yes-no’ question. (c) indicates that the speaker has been told the time but the hearer didn’t get it or forgot. It makes the hearer asks again to confirm and make the speaker repeats the information. On the other hand, the position of question word of (d) in the beginning means that this is kind of common structure and indicates that the speaker wants to get an information about the time. Question (e) is kind of question tag. This is similar with (a) which is about statement but in the form of question, but it has a tag question in order to make a confirmation of what the speaker believes.

2.2.4.3. Imperative

Imperative sentences are used to command, request and also give an order. It begins with verbs and do not really need a subject. For example “close the window, please”.