CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics studies the factors that decide our choice of language in social interaction. It looks at the social rules that affect our choice. It looks at the meaning of speech acts and the intention of the speaker and includes information about the social status of the speakers, cultural features such as politeness and formality, and both explicit and implicit linguistic features. Pragmatics overlaps at times with semantics, stylistics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and discourse analysis.

Pragmatics, as the sub-field of the study of language that investigates the technique by which language is used for communicational purpose, studies how language users make use of their knowledge of language conceived in terms of their understanding in mind of the language structure and rules. In addition, the basic idea or pragmatics is that when we are speaking in certain contexts we also accomplish certain acts (Van Dijk, 1977: 218).

According to Levinson (1983:3) pragmatics is the study of aspect of language that requires reference to the users of the language then led to a very natural, pragmatics is the field of linguistic which points out speech utterance

expressed by speaker related context. Levinson (1983:5) also argues, pragmatics is the study of the huge range of psychological and sociological phenomena involved in sign system. Levinson in Suyono (1990:2) also added that pragmatics is the study about the ability to use language and to make the sentence which has relationship with the context. Based on that boundary, the conclusion is that pragmatics studies about language and its context. When people communicate with other people they do not only consider how to use the language, but also consider the contexts in which the language is used.

Pragmatics studies the context within which an interaction occurs as well as the intention of the language user. Pragmatics also explores how listener and readers can make inferences about what is said or written in order to arrive at an interpretation of users intended meaning.

Leech (1983:76) views that language consist of grammars, vocabulary, and pragmatics. He then defines pragmatics as a set of strategies and principles for achieving success in communication by the case of grammar. So in this case, pragmatics is the process of producing language and in its producers, not just in the end-product language. Whatever the outcomes of our preliminary quest for a definition, the language use seems to be at the center of attention in pragmatics. Thus, we can talk about the user's point of view as common orienting feature for both linguist and philosopher dealing with pragmatics.

Levinson (1983:5-27) even gives several definition to the term pragmatics. He defines pragmatics as:

1. The study of language use.
2. The study of language from a functional perspective that it attempts to explain aspect of linguistics structure by reference to non-linguistics pressure and causes.
3. The study of those relations between language and context that are grammatical zed, or encoded in the structure of language.
4. The study of all those aspect of meaning not captured in a semantic theory.
5. The study of the relations between language and context that is basic to an account of language understanding.
6. The study of the ability of language user to pair sentences with the contexts in which they would be appropriate.
7. The study of deixis (as least in part), implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and aspects of discourse structure.

Owens (2000:26) states that when we use language to affect other to give information, we make use of pragmatics. He, then, defines pragmatics as set of rules related to language use within communicative context. "Rule" here means limitation of the forms that may be used dealing with the context where the speaker and the hearer are placed in the some knowledge of the language context. Since language is transmitted primarily via the speech mode, pragmatics rules govern a number of conversational interactions.

The definition above is similar to the definition number five from Levinson. The context in which an utterance is made is also an important factor in a sentence. So, the meaning of language in an utterance cannot be separated to the context, because when the same utterance is uttered in a different context, it will have a different meaning too.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics, which deals with meaning. It concerns with how language is used. Bach (2003) in Rutledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy entry states that when we speak, our words do not have meaning in

and of themselves. They are very much affected by situation the speaker and the listener. He adds that thus words do not have a simple fixed meaning.

Pragmatics is distinguished from semantics in being concerned with meaning in relation to a speech situation (Leech, 1983:15). This phenomenon can be viewed from a criterion of a speech situation. They are addressers the context of an utterance, the goals of an utterance, and the utterance as a form of fact or activity or called as a speech act and the utterance as a product of a verbal act. In other word, pragmatics is mostly focused on the process of producing language and its producers, not just in the language itself.

2.2 Speech Act

In our daily lives we always communicate with others by saying or expressing something. We can communicate because we are equipped with speech organs. By referring to Austin (1962: 22), in uttering a sentence, one is not merely saying something but he is also doing something.

The nation of speech act is fairly well understood, Searle, Kiefer, and Bierwisch (1980:vii) states that theory of speech act start the assumption that the minimal unit human communication is not a sentence or other expression, but rather the performance of certain kinds of act, such as making statement, asking question, giving order, describing, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc.

According to Levinson (1983:227), a speech acts is a quite essentially pragmatics because it is created when the speaker makes an utterance to the

heaver in context and must be interpreted as an aspect of social interaction. All of issues in the general theory of language usage, speech act theory has probably a roused the widest interest.

Moreover, to communicate is to express a certain attitude, and act defined as the unit at the lowest rank of discourse (Coulthard 1997:8). As an act of communication a speech act succeeds if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude being expressed.

The first thing one should notice is that speech acts are actions happening in the world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of affairs (Mey 1993: 111). We can make request, ask questions, give an order, make promises, give thanks, offer, apologies, and so on. A major task for the theory of speech acts is to account for how speakers can succeed in what they do despite the various ways which linguistic meaning under determines use.

Furthermore, almost any speech acts is really the performance of several acts at once, distinguished by different aspect of the speaker's intention. Speech acts might be seen as a prototypically pragmatics phenomenon in the sense that they challenge the nation that there is no one to one correspondence between a form and its function (Grundy 1995:105). Studying speech acts is not a non sense, according to Searle (1977:16) the reason for concentrating on the study of speech acts is simply this: all linguistics communication involves linguistics acts. Therefore studying speech

act is very important because we concern with linguistics communication everyday.

John Austin (1962) in his book *How to Do Things with Words* who is first to introduce to the idea of speech act, defines speech act, as the action performed by language to modify the state of the object on which the action is performed. The writer represents an action effectively fulfilled by a sentence.

Searle and Austin argued that in the same way that we perform physical act, such as having a meal or closing a door, we can also perform acts by using language. We can use language, for example, to give orders, to make requests, to give warnings, or to give advice. They called these speech acts. Thus, people do things with words in much the same way as they perform physical action.

Owens (2000:57) gives a statement which relates to speech act. He states that a speech act is a unit of linguistics communication expressed according to linguistics rules that convey a speaker's conceptual representation and intentions.

Speech act is human activity in language. It studies the way people act through their speech. Richard in Suyono (1990:5) says that speech act is the things that we actually do when we speech or minimal unit of speaking which can be said to have function. Speech act itself has some types. According to Austin in Levinson (1983:236), speech act can be divided into three types. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

2.2.1 Locutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts

Utterances can perform three kinds of act. Austin (1962:109) identifies three distinct levels of action beyond the act of utterance. He classifies the three level of act that begin with the building blocks of words and end words the effects those word have in an audience. They are called locutionary act, illcocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

Locutionary act is the aspect of language which has been the traditional concern of linguistics (Stubbs 1983:152). The locutionary act is the act of saying something: producing a series of sound which mean something. In other word, locutionary act is the act simply uttering a sentence from a language; it is a description of what the speaker says. It is the act of using a referring expressions and a predicating expression. It is the act of saying something in which each word in the sentences is uttered exactly the same as its meaning in the dictionary. Austin states that the content of a locutionary act (what is said) is not always determined by what is meant by the sentence being uttered.

Illocutionary act is performed in saying something, and includes acts such as betting, promising, denying, stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering and requesting, and ordering, some of the verbs to label illocutionary acts can themselves be used per formatively. Moreover, illocutionary act can be defined as what the speaker intend to do by uttering a sentence, Sari (1988:15). In other word it is the out in

saying something using a certain intention. Coulthard (1977:18) states that basically an illocutionary act is a linguistics act performed in uttering a certain words in a given context.

The most significant level of action in a speech act is the illocutionary act because the force, which has been desired by the speakers, determines this act. Illocutionary act can be the real description of interaction condition.

The last act is the perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary acts produce some effect on the hearer of what the speaker says. So, perlocutionary act is hearer's behavioral response to the meaning of utterance. It can be physical or verbal response, perhaps merely a mental and emotional response of some kind. As with illocutionary act, the effect associated with a perlocutionary act is sometimes referred to as the perlocutionary force of the utterance. Although important to a complete understanding of speech act, perlocutionary act are unfortunately, poorly understood at the present time. Perlocutionary act would include such effects as persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the hearer. Perlocutionary acts are performed with the intention of producing a further effect.

Unlike the notion of locutionary act, which describes the linguistic function of an utterance, a perlocutionary effect is in some sense external to the performance. It may be thought of, in a sense, as the effect of the

illocutionary act. Therefore, when examining perlocutionary acts, the effect on the hearer or reader is emphasized.

As an example, consider the following utterance: "that it's cold in here" (such as someone actually close the door), "there is food in the stove" (helping themselves to the food). Or "By the way, I have a CD of Debussy; would you like to borrow it?" Its illocutionary function is an offer, while its intended perlocutionary effect might be to impress the listener, or to show a friendly attitude, or to encourage an interest in a particular type of music.

2.2.2 Classification of Illocutionary Speech Act

Speech acts are all the acts we perform through speaking and it is not just acts of producing certain sounds. Speech acts always deal with our daily life. We tell people how things are, we try to get to do things, we commit ourselves to doing things, we express feelings and attitudes, and we bring about changes through our utterance. Perhaps the most significant characteristic of speech acts is that after their performance, the world has changed into a new reality (Marmaridou 2000:164). For example, things are not the same before and after we promised something. More dramatically, the world has changes significantly for a particular person after a sentence has been passed on him or her.

Searle has proposed two fundamental aspects of speech acts theory. They are meaning intentionality (Searle 1997:43). According to him, the

manifestation of the intention of performing an act is enough for that act to be performed. Searle also attempted to classify speech acts in groups according to shared sets of condition. He found this impossible to do, however, and proposed instead a set of criteria that might be used for classifying speech act (1976).

Five basic types of speech act are:

1. Representative

Representative speech act or assertive speech acts is utterances which commit the speaker to the truth of a particular proposition.

Representative speech act uses language to tell people how things are, as in concluding, telling, asserting, hypothesizing, etc. for instance: "Nicole Kidman is a beautiful woman". The sentence is a form statement. The speaker can state the sentence based on the fact or just give his or her own opinion about physical condition of a person. It can be his or her subjunctive opinion.

2. Directive

Directive speech act is utterances which attempt to get someone to do something. The point of which is to direct the hearer towards doing something, which have a world-to-word direction of fit, in which a wish is expressed, in which the proposition is a future act done by the hearer. In other word, directives use language to try to get someone to do things as in demanding, commanding, requesting, advising, suggesting, etc.

One example of this kind of speech act is when a father speaks to his son, "Open the door!". The sentence contains directive speech act. The speaker in this case "father" gives command to the hearer is symbolized by "his son" to close the door.

3. Commissives

    Similar to directives, commisives operates a change in the world by means of creating an obligation. In this case, the speaker creates the obligation. In other words, commisives is act, which commits the speaker to do something in the future which has a world-to-word direction of fit; in which an intention is expressed; in which the proposition is a future act done by the speaker. It includes promise, offer, swear, plague, etc.

    See the following example of commisive speech act ; "I will marry you as soon as possible". Here, the sentence contains promise form the speaker to the hearer. It shows that the promise has been realized yet. The speaker promises that he will marry the hearer as soon as possible.

4. Expressive

    The main point of expressive that a certain psychological state is expressed. It is express the speaker's inner state toward a certain thing. It is in which have no direction of fit; in which the proposition ascribes a property or act to the speaker or the hearer. In other word expressive uses language to express the feelings and attitudes as in apologizing, thanking, welcoming, etc.

The following is an example of expressive: "thanks for your coming". The speaker expresses his certain psychological state; that is thanking. Because when it is uttered, it didn't change anything.

5. Declarations

This speech act is made by someone who is especially authorized to do so within some institutional framework. It is to bring something about in the word, which has both a world-to-word direction of fit; in which no psychological state is expressed; in which proposition can occur. Declarations are typically broadcast within a social group, and rely for their success on speaker being sanctioned by the community, institution, committee, or even a single person within the group to perform such acts stipulated conditions. We also can say that declaration uses language to bring about change in the world through utterances, as in declaring war, nominating a candidate, etc. for example: "I declare this national park to be opened". The sentences above maybe uttered by a president of a certain country who has the authority or duty to do so.

2.2.3 Direct and Indirect Speech Act

In saying something one generally intends more than just to communicate, but getting oneself understands is intended to produce some effect on the listener. However, our speech act vocabulary can obscure this fact, speech act can be performed directly and indirectly by the speaker.

Direct speech act is one in which the speaker performs an utterance directly which contains the truth condition of the utterance. Grundy (1995:95) classified three basic sentence types of direct speech act, they are:

1. Question (Interrogative)

   Direct speech act can be performed by a question. For example : Did you came to the party last night?

2. Order (Imperative)

   Imperative type of a sentence has a function to affect other's behavior. For example : Get the winner for the competition!

3. Assertion (Declarative)

   The third type is declarative ; the function is the convey information from the utterance. For example :John got the second in competition.

In each of these examples, the syntactic form of the utterance matches the direct illocutionary act. In (1) in an interrogative form is used to ask a question; in (2) an imperative form is used to give an order or make request and in (3) a directive form is used to make a statement. Thus the direct speech act (or direct illocutionary act) is the one that matches the syntactic form of the utterances, in other word, direct speech act means that whatever we use language as a means of bringing about some end, this does not imply some chain of actions.

Indirect speech act, the word indirect means that whenever we use language as a means of bringing about some end, this implies some chain

of actions. Searle in Leech (1983) defined indirect acts as cases in which one illocutionary acts is performed indirectly by the way of performing a direct speech act.

Our acts in using utterances in daily communication are known as speech acts. Speech act is the most important thinning pragmatic study. According to Rustono (1991:31) speech act is the central point in pragmatics and it emerges in analyzing other topic of pragmatics. The other topics of pragmatics are presupposition, entailment, conversational implicative, cooperative principle, politeness principle, etc.