

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Robinson states in his book that the history of pragmatics was first defined in the abstract by Morris (2006, p.40). According to Morris, syntax is the study of the relation between signs (such as words) and other signs; semantics is the study of the relation between signs and their referents (the real-world things to which they refer); and pragmatics is the study of the relations between signs and interpreters (i.e., real people) (Robinson, 2006, p.40). In other words, pragmatics is not only focused in the language using but also on the process of producing language and its producers. This study is interested in the producing language includes the speaker's intention in producing the language. Davidson (1986) observes that 'the interpreter' includes everything that people might know and are capable of doing, so nothing sensible can be said about it (Carston, 2002, p.1). In other words, pragmatics is the study of what the speaker's mean rather than what the word says.

Yule (1997, p.3) states that pragmatics concerns with four areas of its meaning. First, pragmatics is study of speaker's meaning, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning, pragmatics is the study of how to get more communicated than is said, and the last pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance. While Cutting (2002, p.2) simplified it into pragmatics is the study of

meaning words in interactions and how interactors communicate more information than the words they use. The meaning of the utterance should be related to some factors such as the context when the utterance is said, cultural knowledge, and others.

2.1.2 Speech Acts Theory

Austin was an Oxford philosopher which his work in '*How to Do Thing with Words*' (1962) had an enormous impact on linguistics philosophy, and thereby on linguistic, especially in its pragmatic variant (Mey, 2001, p.92). Then Austin's thinking was revised by other pragmaticians. Yet, the most famous revision of Austin's taxonomy, and the one that many constative pragmaticians take to be the final solution to the problem, is Searle's in his 1969 book *Speech Act* (Robinson, 2006, p.82).

2.1.2.1 Definition of speech acts

Austin (1962) in Cutting defines speech acts in his book *How to Do Things with Words* as the actions performed in saying utterance (2002, p.16). While Searle in Mey defines speech acts as the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication (2001, p.93). The important part of utterances meaning is what the speakers do by uttering them. Speech acts theory is an art of words where when we make utterance we are making a verbal action. It can be said that in every sentence we uttered is speech act. Moreover, based on Robinson (2006, p.76), human beings are not computers that transmit information without intentions, without motivations, thus without performing actions.

Cutting states that in speech act theory the action performed when an utterance is produced can be analyzed on three different levels, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (2002, p.16).

- Locutionary acts: what is said, the form of the words uttered; the act of saying something.
- Illocutionary acts: what is done in uttering the words; the function of the words; the specific purpose that the speaker have in mind.
- Perlocutionary acts: what is done by uttering the words it is the effect on the hearer, the hearer's reaction.

2.1.2.2 Classification of Speech Acts

Robinson in his book states that even though many linguists have developed and revised Austin's theory but the most famous revision of his theory is Searle in his book, *Speech Acts* (2006, p.82). The reason of the revision includes inconsistency and incompleteness in Austin's taxonomy of speech act. According to Searle (1969) in Cutting (2002, p.16), there are five macro classes of speech acts, they are: declarations, representatives, expressive, directive, and commissive.

1. Declarations speech acts

Declarations are those kinds of speech act that change the words via their utterances (Yule, 1997, p.53). Together with Yule, Cutting also defines declarations are these words and expressions that change the world by their very utterance, such as 'I bet', 'I declare', 'I resign' (2002, p.16). The meaning of changing the world is that the utterance contains judgment or state of

situation in which after the speaker states it, it is not only a belief but it is the situation that really happens and accepted by people. Some examples of declaratives that we often find are:

- ‘I hereby pronounce you husband and wife’. (this utterance is stated by Priest which change two single turn into a married couple)
- ‘You are fired’. (this utterance is stated by the manager which change the worker turn into unemployed person)
- ‘This court sentences you to ten years’ imprisonment’. (which puts the person into prison)

All those examples are illocutionary act but they may not considered as declarative speech act because we should know that the utterance only succeed in having this function if certain external conditions are fulfilled. Mey states that declaration has to obey conditions, such as uttered by a person in power (2001, p.123). Yule also states that the speaker has to have a special institutional role, in specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately (1997, p.53). It means not only the speaker but also the context take important role in declare changing the world. For example the judge can court the person to be a prisoner if only the utterance uttered in court session.

2. Representatives speech act

Based on Yule (1997, p.53) those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not are called representatives. Similar with this idea, Leech in Mey (2001, p.120) states that this speech act

are assertions about a state of affairs in the world and thus carry the values true or false. This is their point; as to fit, they should, of course, match the world in order to be true. For example:

- The fact that girls have been outstripping boys academically has been acknowledged for the past 12 years or so. (Glasgow Herald: 28 November 2000; in Cutting, 2002, p.17)
- I came; I saw; I Conquered (Julius Caesar; in Cutting, 2001, p.17)

Based on Cutting (2002, p.17) the utterance describes some state of affairs by describing, claiming, hypotheses, insisting, and predicting. Yule also states that representatives are statements of fact, assumptions, opinions, descriptions, conclusions, quotations and paraphrases (1997, p.53).

3. Expressive speech acts

According to Mey this speech act as the word says, expresses an inner state of the speaker; the expression is essentially subjective and tell us nothing about the world (2001, p.121). While Robinson states that expressive speech acts expresses the speaker's feelings (2006, p.83). Based on Yule (1997, p.53), expressive 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. Such as apologizing, praising, congratulating, deploring, thanking, regretting and so on. For example:

- I'm really sorry! ;
- Congratulations! ;

- Oh, yes, great!

4. Directive speech acts

Mey states that this speech acts embody an effort on the part of the speaker to get the hearer to do something; to direct her or him toward some goal (of the speaker's, mostly) (2001, p.120). Yule (1997, p.53) states that directives are kinds of speech act which speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commanding, inviting, forbidding, requesting, suggesting and so on. Adding to this, Cutting (2002, p.17) defines this category covers acts in which the words are aimed at making the hearer do something. For example:

- Better remain silent and be thought a fool, than open your mouth and remove all possible doubt.
- Do not do unto others as you would they should do unto you. Their tastes may not be the same.
- Don't touch that!

5. Commissive speech acts

Cutting states in his book that commissives speech acts includes acts in which the words commit the speaker to future action, such as promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing, volunteering (2002, p.17). Similarly, based on Yule (1997, p.54), commissives are the kinds of speech acts that the speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. In using commissive,

the speaker undertakes to make the word fit the world (via the speaker). For example:

- I'll be back
- I'm going to get it right next time

2.1.2.3 Indirect Speech Act

Searle in Cutting (2002, p.19) said that a speaker using a direct speech act wants to communicate the literal meaning that the words conventionally express; there is a direct relationship between the form and the function. Searle in Grundy (2000, p.59) explains that English is fortunate in having one set of terms for sentences form

- declarative (subject + verb order)
- imperative (no over subject)
- interrogative (verb + subject order [with some exceptions])

and another matching set for utterance function

- assertion
- order/request
- question.

When form and function match, we call the effect a direct speech act as in

- I'll never sell her (declarative used as an assertion)
- Don't ever sell her (imperative used to give an order/make a request)

- Will you ever sell her (interrogative used to ask a question)

Still with Searle in Grundy, he illustrates that when form and function do not match, we might say that the illocutionary effect is conveyed as an indirect speech act, as in the following examples (2000, p.59)

- I wonder when the train leaves (Declarative form functioning as a question + do you know when the train leaves, or as a request + tell me when the train leaves)
- (to a child) You'd better eat your dinner fast (Declarative form functioning as an order)
- Have a good journey (Imperative form functioning as an assertion + I hope you have a good journey)
- Tell me why it's a good idea (Imperative form functioning as a question)
- Who cares (Interrogative form functioning as an assertion + no one cares)
- Can you open the door for me (interrogative form functioning as a request)

In classification of direct and indirect speech act may difficult to be done. According to Mey there are basically two ways of approaching this problem, the first one is the philosophical-semantic one; it is based on strict reasoning and certain basic principles of logic (2001, p.112). It means that the first step in classifying direct and indirect speech acts is referred to the semantic form.

2.1.3 Preaching

Preaching is one of the ways to spread the religion to society. The development of preaching can not be separated from the growth or spread of the religion in the region. Preaching according to Husain in Munir & Ilaihi (2009, p.19) is the activity or attempt to motivate people to do good and follow the path of guidance, and do '*Amr Ma'ruf Nahi Munkar*' in order to find success and happiness in the world and the hereafter. In other word preaching is an attempt to change people to be better in accordance with religious teachings.

According to Munir and Ilaihi (2009, p.21) the elements of preaching are preacher, listeners, topic, media, method, and the effect. In this study, the preacher is Mamah Dedeh, the audiences are the audiences at home and the audiences who come to the studio, the method is monolog and interaction between the preacher and the audiences, and the effect is the understanding of the topic by the audiences.

2.2 RELATED STUDIES

There are some studies conducted on speech acts. The first study is "Analysis of the Function of Speech Acts Used by Male and Female Preachers" which is conducted by Amelia (2008). This study was conducted to find out the function of speech act used by the male female preachers whether there were indirectness and overlapping function or not. The writer also related the use of speech act to language and gender issued. The writer found out that female preacher was appearantly more direct than the male preacher. It draws to a conclusion that personal character, culture, and power-relation are determinant factors in the use of direct or indirect language style.

The second study about speech acts that is quite helpful from this study is a thesis by Hayati (2010), a student of English Department of Airlangga University Entitled “The Speech Acts Analysis of Public service Advertisement in Surabaya City”. The study analysis public service advertisement such as billboard that is found in Surabaya. The writer used speech act theory to examine the kind of speech act and how the speech act used in public service advertisement in Surabaya city to capture the speaker’s intention within their messages. She uses the speech act theory proposed by Searle. The writer found that some overlapping function (an utterance falls into more than one macro function) occur in some messages of public service advertisement which shows indirectness.

The third study was conducted by Carr, Schrock, and Dauterman (2012) with the title ‘Speech Acts Within Facebook Status Messages’ in their journal. They examined the use of speech acts in computer mediated communication, specifically in the status messages of the social network site Facebook to communicate in both a mass and an interpersonal medium. They found that the most frequently used was expressive speech acts, it demonstrate differences in how users express themselves in alternate media.

However, this study has the similarity in the purpose of the study. They want to analyze the type of speech act used by each object although their objects are different each others. The first study, the objects are two preachers in Bethany Indonesia church, even this study has similarity with the object study but it is different because in the first study the preachers are Christian while in this study the preacher is Moslem. The second study the object is public service

advertisement in Surabaya city. The third study uses facebook status messages as the object of the study. The second and the third study has similarity in the object which they use a kind of one way communication.