

CHAPTER II

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

As stated in the previous chapter, the theories that are applied for this research is only speech acts approach. In this chapter, the review of related theories are mentioned. The definition of the pragmatic, speech acts are also mentioned in this research.

2.1 Pragmatic

Pragmatic is one of linguistic branches which focused on about how people understand the meaning of the utterance and also which discussed about how to produce a communicative act by involving the context which belief is what is communicate is more than what it said, either through verbal- communication or non-verbal communication such as gesture, facial expression, etc. And that is the reason about the study of pragmatic is important because in consequence, the analysis of pragmatic of what people mean via utterance is more important than just the words or phrases in those utterances might mean literally. To make it clearer to understand, the writer concludes

According to Yule (1996:3), “Firstly, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning that requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker’s utterances. The last, pragmatics is the study of the expression of a relative distance”. It is assumed as the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the users of those forms.

According to Levinson, S. C, (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. Pragmatics is the study of the huge range of psychological and sociological phenomena involved in sign system (1983:5). From that state from Levinson above, pragmatics is the way how we understand the implicit message to understand what is said to what is mutually assumed or what

has been said before, pragmatics is the 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.

Mey J. L (1993:2) states Pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication on as determined by the conditions of the society. With this definition, Mey causes us to notice the way that significance inside business like terms depends much on extralinguistic variables which are all the more regularly subsumed inside the general public. As each speaker of an expression doesn't talk from a brain, the impact of the general public on significance elucidation is indisputable.

According to Stalnaker (1970), “Pragmatics is the study of linguistic acts and the context in which they are performed”. Pragmatics looks to ‘describe the highlights of the discourse setting which help figure out which recommendation is communicated by a given sentence. The significance of a sentence can be viewed as a capacity from a specific situation such as : including time, place, possible world into a recommendation, where a suggestion is a capacity from a conceivable world into a fact esteem. From this theory, the writer assume that pragmatics according to Stalnaker is the study of how we derive the language into which they act that based on the context from the utterance and listener. According to While Mey (1993), “pragmatics is a subfield of linguistics and semiotics that studies the ways in which context contributes to meaning. Pragmatics encompasses speech act theory, conversational implicature, talk in interaction and other approaches to language behaviour in philosophy, sociology, linguistics and anthropology.

According to Richard and Smith (2002), “Pragmatic is the study of the use of language in communication related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used”. From this statement from Richard and Smith, the writer summarize that Pragmatic is a science about how to do something via utterance into the listener. It comes into possibilities to the listener via the utterance such as requesting, asking, questioning, ordering, and etc.

In brief, by the theories and meanings above, pragmatic consists of the context and how we derive the meaning from conversation. Not only to understand, but also about how we react the language from the sentence into performance.

Therefore, pragmatics is applied to analyze the implicit message and the request from the utterance. The uses of pragmatic are also can be found in everyday life. Because pragmatic not only used in our daily verbal communication, but also in non-verbal communication that refers to gestures, body language, eye contact, facial expressions, tone of voice, posture and other ways people communicate without using language.

We can't just pass judgment on the importance through the words individuals state. Past those words, there are a few parts of setting that we should know about. From this theory, the writer summarizes that pragmatic is the message of the speakers' intend or aim behind the words they uttered related to its context, it could be consist as a request, order, and etc. Therefore, in pragmatic we learn about the terms of illocution, locution, and perlocution in Speech Acts. And speech acts is one of pragmatic branches that study about speakers' intended meaning.

2.2 Speech Acts Theory

In daily life communication, language is the main thing to deliver the message of some thought, opinion, order, and etc. And that is why language is inseparable in communication as the main device to convey the message, to communicate ideas, and thought. In one way or another, there are moments when we have to understand the language quite correctly either on what is spoken, or what is not be spoken by verbal communication but in non-verbal communication such as gestures, tone of voice, eye contact, posture, and so much more.

According to Austin (1962), "Speech acts is an act refers to the action that is performed in making an utterance". That means, Speech acts is an act that have reference to do some action that is doing in making an utterance the things that the listeners should do. Austin states that Speech acts is about how to do things with words. Speech acts according to Austin is about how we ask the listener to do or to act for what we said without we say it literally.

According to Kreidler (1998:26), "Speech acts is an act of speech or writing; it is a specific event at a particular time and place and involving at least one person, the one who produces the utterance, but usually more than one person". As what Kreidler states above, we can see that speech acts are not only an act of speech for

one person, but usually for more than one person. Because as we can see, Speech acts is about the way how we uttered something into the listeners that based on shared knowledge, context, or relative distance. And as in speech acts, there are 3 types that occur while we are talking about kind of speech acts. Those are : Locutionary Acts, Illocutionary Acts, and Perlocutionary Acts.

According to Peccei (1999:43), “speech act is an act that the speaker’s performance when making an utterance. The actions are performed via utterance consist of three acts; they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.” The action performed via utterance consists of three acts; they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The locutionary act is the basic act of utterance as first dimension (the literal meaning of the utterance). Illocutionary act is the second dimension. It means that purpose of an utterance (the meaning intended by the speaker). The third dimension is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is assumption of hearer and dependence of situation (the effect of the utterance on the hearer).

According to Searle (in Levinson, 1983:240) that all actions in an utterance can be classified into five main types, the following five types of speech act, they are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive and declarations. Representatives are the committing of the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition (paradigm cases: asserting, concluding). Directives are attempts by the speaker to get the addressee to do something (paradigm cases: requesting, questioning, commanding, suggestion). Commissives are committed the speaker to some future course of action (paradigm cases: promising, threatening, offering). Expressives are expression a psychological state (paradigm cases: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating). Declarations are effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions (paradigm cases: excommunicating, declaring, war, christening, firing from employment).

From those theory that have mentioned above, the writer summarizes that Speech Acts is the represent a key concept of Pragmatics which can be broadly defined as language use in communication under the based on context, relative distance, and addressee's verbal and non-verbal contributions to the negotiation of

meaning in interaction.. Speech Act that based on action are performed is classified to locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. While Speech Acts that based on all actions in an utterance is classified into five main types that occur in Illocutionary acts, those are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

2.2.1 Locutionary acts

Locutionary act is the literal meaning of an utterance or semantically. According to Peccei S, J (1999), “locution is the actual form of words used by the speakers and the semantic meaning”. From this theory we know that locutionary is the true form of words that used by the utterance and has a literal meaning without implicit message that occur in the sentence based on contextual conditioning, knowledge between the utterance and the listener, and relative distance between the utterance and the listener. According to Yule (1996:3), “Locutionary acts are the act of producing meaningful utterances”. While according to Levinson (1983:3), “locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with determined sense and reference”. From that theories above, it can be conclude that locutionary acts is the original meaning of a sentence that spoken via the utterance to the listeners without context influences, it implies context has not got association or connection between the meaning and where/when the utterance is stated.

The understanding of the function of the sentence is very important to understand semantic or literal meaning of sentence. Langacker (1972) classified locutionary acts based on the type of the sentence. In order to describe the types of the locution, According to Langacker (1972), There are three types of locutionary acts, those are :

A. Declarative Sentences

Which are sentences that present a predicate and with or without more phrase adjuncts that have a functions to describe and assert something. For example :

“Rina eat Candy”

It present a predicate without phrase adjuncts. That the person who eat the candy is Rina. We can see that without any other implicatural addition, the listener will known that without having incorrect derived meaning. This phrase is a locutionary acts with distinct phonetic, syntatic and semantic features.

B. Imperative Sentences

Which are said over the person who has some voluntary control. They will in general be limited to sentences with second individual subject. furthermore, dynamic action words. They are likewise confined in tense and are nearer to request or ask for.

For Example :

"Let Him in".

From this sentences, the utterance is asking the listener what he/she request which is let the person who is outside to come in. Therefore, the utterance are requesting or asking the listener to do what the utterance's say.

C. Interrogative Sentences

Is a sentence that use to ask a question that have two basic kinds of asking a question either alternative question, or specification question of the further asks which of two or more alternative proposition is true. For example :

A. "Did you buy some ice cream?"

B. " Who buy ice cream?"

In sentence A is an alternative question which presents two or more possible answers and presupposes that only on is true. It could be the listener answer "Yes, I did" or "No, I did not" (Presents two or more possible answers). While in sentence B is a specification question which ask for further specification of some constituent.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary Acts is the true meaning of what the speaker is saying. Because Illocutionary Act refers to the use of a sentence to express an attitude with a certain function or "force", and that is why often said as *Illocutionary Force*, which differs from the Locutionary Act in that and carry on the certain urgency and appeal to the meaning and direction of the speaker.

According to Austin (1962), “ Illocutionary Act is the act of doing something either for the speaker or for the listener”. From that definition from Austin, we can summarize the Illocutionary act is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words that may be consist as a part of : Commanding, Offering, Promising, Threatening, Thanking, etc. It means when we uttered about something there must be an interpretation of what action inside is required. To ilustrate, when a speaker says “It’s so cold in here” in the class, he or she intends to give affect to the hearer for turning the fan off. Furthermore, according to Yule (1996), “sometimes, it is not easy to determine what kinds are the illocutionary act of the speaker performs.” In this case, to hint his intentions and to show how to proposition should be taken, the speaker uses many indication such as gestures, intonation, tone of voices, or any other supportive hints to the hearer.

To make clear and about the illocutionary act, Searle (1980) stated that speech act could be grouped into 5 general categories based on the relation of word and world, based on Austin’s Theory (1969), which consist of declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. And These categories that have been mentioned by Searle, got elaborated by Yule (1996) in his book as follows :

A. Declaratives

Declaratives are where the speaker intend to let the hearer to do something. In this type of speech act, a speaker wants to change the worlds via his/her utterance. It is a unique form of speech act, in that their successful performance depends upon the status of the utterance and the precise circumstances surrounding the event.

According to Yule (1996), “The speaker has to have a special institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform the declaration appropriately.” From that theory, the writer assume that Declaratives is the act to change something. It means, only those who has a special condition can use the word as a declarative illocutionary speech act. Because by having great position that can be used to express it. For example :

“I pronounce you husband and wife”.

This utterance that got to say by the priest into the function of its expression of declaratives. Because *Priest* are the only person who can officially declare from man and woman, into husband and wife. Which is changing relationship status of the citizen. Another example are often founded in the various situations like : excommunicating, declaration of war, firing, christening, etc. Therefore, the uses of declaratives could be either naming, or deciding.

B. Representatives

Representative talks about the truthfully of the utterance. In other words, it is about what the speaker talk about something that commit him to the truth. The utterance are created based on the speaker's perception of the specific things at that point, followed by expressing reality or sentiment dependent on perception. When somebody says " She is beautiful", the speaker can express the sentence dependent on the reality or simply offer their own input about state of a person. In another example, when someone says that Earth is flat, he/she just talked based on his/her beliefs because he/she thinks that the Earth is flat is a truth.

According to Searle (1979:8), "Representative is we tell people how things are and divided into asserting, mentioning, submitting, refusing, and recognizing." From this theory, the writer assume that representative is what the speaker believes to be case or not. Statement of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is.

C. Directives

Directives are a speech where the speaker uses to order someone or to ask someone to do something as what the speaker says. This Directives speech acts include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting. As for the example, when the speaker says "Could you call me a cab?" the utterance represents the speaker requests to the hearer to do something that is to book or to find a cab for the speaker.

D. Commisives

Commisives are speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to some future action, these Commisives speech acts include, promising, threatening, offering, and pledges. According to Yule (1996:53), “Commissive speech acts are kind of illocutionary act that is the commit the utterance of the speaker to do something in the future course of action”. Based on this theory from Yule, Commissive is used to commit about action to the speaker based on his utterance in future course of action. Commonly, in performing this type of illocutionary acts, we use performative verb which carried out simply by means of uttering them aloud. For the example :

“If you touch that button, you’ll die” (Threatening)

From this example, the utterance of the speaker are based on Commisives speech acts because the speaker threatens the hearer to not touch the button as what the speaker said, because if the hearer do so he will die. From this explanation we can clearly understand that everthing about the utterance that based on promising, threatening, offering, and pledges are included into kinds of this illocutionary act, Commissive speech acts.

E. Expressives

According to Yule (1996:53), “Expressive is kind of illocutionary acts that state what the speakers feel”. In addition, according to Searle (1979:29), “Expressives is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content”. Based on those theories above, the writer assume that in this kind of illocutionary act, the utterance of the speaker are based on his psychological feeling and has responsible for the action. Thus, Expressive is kind of illocutionary act that express the speaker's gesture body and feelings towards the suggestion. The gestures body can be applied like motion of body, motion of hand, and motion of eye or as we can say by eye-contact.

This kind of illocutionary act can be expressed such as thanking, greeting, and praising

For the example :

“You are so pretty”

From this example we can see the utterance of the speaker is to praise to the hearer which is woman that she is pretty based on the speaker’s psychological state specified in the sincerity condition. The speaker impressed by the look of the hearer that the speaker thinks that the hearer is pretty based on the speaker’s psychological feeling about the hearer.

2.2.3 Perlocutionary Acts

According to Riemer (2010), “Perlocutionary Act is the act of producing and effect to the hearer by means of the utterance”. In addition, according to Hufford & Heasley (1983:250), “perlocutionary act is the act that is carried out by a speaker when making an utterance causes in certain effect on the hearer and others”. From those theories above the writer assume that Perlocutionary Act is type of speech acts where the hearer are affected by the speaker via utterance, and It is also the act of offering someone that refers to the effect of the utterance has on thoughts or action of the other person.

In other words, Perlocutionary acts is what the speaker intends on background meaning. The perlocutionary act is explicit to the conditions of issuance and is in this manner not traditionally accomplished just by articulating that the specific expression, and incorporates each one of those impacts, planned or unintended, regularly uncertain, that some specific expression in a specific circumstance cause. By perlocutionary act, is used by the speaker in order the hearer will recognize the effect of the speaker’s intended via utterance. It means the speaker accepts that the listener would perceive the impact through the expressing of the speaker. It very well may be presumed that the perlocutionary demonstration is the impact or response of the expression through the recipient's inclination after the speaker articulating or illocutionary power.

For the example :

“It is so hot in here”

From that example, the speaker says that it is hot in that room or area, thus in intended meaning is the speaker asks the hearer to turn on the air-conditioner to get room not longer hot. As in Illocutionary act of the hearer, the speaker is

requesting to the hearer to turn on the air-conditioner. From this example, we can assume that Perlocutionary Act is what the speaker wants to effect the hearer as intended meaning that next to the hearer to analyze it in illocutionary acts of the hearer. It is also important while deciding and portraying the perlocutionary act, it should be knowing the setting connection or context relation on the grounds that the various settings would be diverse in interpreting.

2.3 Functions of Illocutionary Acts

In speech acts, the main focus of analysing the speech acts is based on illocutionary acts. Because in Illocutionary acts is what the speaker's intended meaning via the utterance. This actively demonstrates that the illocutionary acts always has function of speech acts.

According to Leech, G. (1983:104), "Illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness". From this theory above, the writer summarize that the function of illocutionary acts is based on how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of arranging and setting up in a polite ways.

Everytime when we are communicating, either the speaker and the listener have pursue of two goals; illocutionary goals, and social goals. Eventually the corelation between illocutionary goals and social goals may either support or compete with each other and the goal of being (in some degree) polite is particularly important. Illocutionary goals in example is what people want to do through verbal or non-verbal communication such as asking permission, giving some advices, commanding, or questioning. Social goals in example is what people want to maintain good communicative relations with other people.

When the illocutionary goal supports the social goals, it comes the term as positive politeness for instance paying attentions to maintain good communicative relations between the speaker and the listener. But, when illocutionary goal compete with social goal, it comes the term as negative politeness for a request has a negative purpose which is beyond by the social goal intended to avoid offence by easing to which speaker's goals are enforce on the listener.

2.3.1 Types of Function of Illocutionary Acts

Geoffrey Leech divided the functions of illocutionary acts into four types of functions : Competitive, Convivial, Collaborative, And Conflictive.

2.3.1.1 Competitive

Competitive was the function where the illocutionary goal competed with the social goal or purposes, such as ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. It is intended to produce some effects through action by the hearer. In this function, politeness had negative nature and aims to reduce the unpleasant way between what the speakers want to the politeness should say. In this function, the politeness distinguished with manners. Where politeness refers to the goal, and manners refers to linguistic behavior or other behaviors to achieve that purpose. Therefore the principle of manners needed to be soften the impolite nature intrinsically contained in that goal. For instance : ordering, asking, demanding, and begging. Example : “ I want coffee”

2.3.1.2 Convivial

Convivial was the function where the illocutionary goal or purpose coincides with the social goal or purpose. The impact of convivial is positive politeness and use to seek chance for social time. In this context, politeness is formed positively to make a pleasure relationship to the society and aim to seek chance hospitable. In example if there is a chance to say ‘congratulations!’ to those who had achieve his achivement, then we should do it as what we can see this type of greeting formed to make a pleasure relationship. For instance : offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating. Example: “Would you like to come to my party”

2.3.1.3 Collaborative

Collaborative was the function where the illocutionary goal or purpose was having no relation with social goal or purpose. Therefore, collaborative illocutionary function does not contain politeness, for which politeness in this

context is irrelevant. To sum up everything that have been stated so far, the use of collaborative illocutionary function is to commit the speaker to the truth of expressed proposition and focusses at ignoring the social purposes like asserting, reporting, describing, and announcing. Example: “Black is beautiful”

2.3.1.4 Conflictive

Conflictive was the function where the illocutionary goals or purpose conflicts with the social goal or purpose. In this function, there is not contain any elements of politeness at all, because the function was basically aimed at caused of an anger. Such as threatening, firing, accusing, and complaining. Example: “If you say that curse word again, I will punch you”

From all of the functions above, the writer summarize that representative belongs to collaborative category. Directive belongs to the competitive category because it also includes illocutionary acts categories that require negative manners. Commissive tend to be convivial than competitive because its implementation is often meets the person’s interest rather than the speaker. Expressive illocutionary acts tend to be convivial, except for expressive illocutionary “blaming” and any other illocutionary that caused by the emotion or anger of the speaker which belongs to be conflictive. Declarative does not included neither positive nor negative politeness because of its position as a special category of speech acts; they are performed usually via verbal communication by someone who is especially authorized to do to change the world’s term of individual. Such as price who is baptised the baby, or leader of a country who is declaring a war, or queen who is inaugurates someone to have a noble position.

2.4 Analysing Speech Acts in Second Language

In analysing speech acts as a secong language situation, there are things to consider to the speaker and the hearer when it comes to speech act. Things like idiomatic expressions, and cultural norms will be a barrier when we analyze speech acts as a second language because when it comes to second language, those factors could hindrance somenone’s ability to truly understand the meaning of the utterances. It is difficult to perform speech acts in a second language since learners

may not have the foggiest idea about the idiomatic expressions or cultural norms in the second language or they may move their first language rules and shows into the second language, expecting that such principles are all-inclusive.

To get a handle on the messages of expressions, the writer use Hymes' (1974) model Speech analysis. According to Hymes (1974), "in order to speak a language correctly, one does not only need to learn its vocabulary and grammar, but also the context in which words are used. In the speaking model aspects of the linguistic situation are considered and applied to various components of a discourse sample or a communicated message". Hymes (1974) state the model to analyze the speech as in speech analysis as "SPEAKING" model of speech analysis.

2.4.1 SPEAKING Model of Hymes (1974)

As what the writer mentioned above, the writer use Hymes' "SPEAKING" model to analyze the speech, There are Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, Act Sequence, Key, Instrumentalities, Norms, Genre. All of the definition will explained below.

- 1. S - Setting and Scene** - The setting refers to the time and place while scene describes the environment of the situation or type of activity. (classroom, bar, coffee shop, morning, friendly conversation)
- 2. P - Participants** - This refers to who is involved in the speech including the speaker and the audience, inter-viewer, caller, performer.
- 3. E - Ends** - The purpose and goals of the speech along with any outcomes, functions or effects of the speech.
- 4. A - Act Sequence** - The order of events that took place during the speech including form and content.
- 5. K - Key** - The overall key, tone, mood or manner of the speech. (serious, sarcastic, formal)
- 6. I - Instrumentalities** - The form and style of the speech being given. Channel (verbal, nonverbal, face to face, telephone, SMS,) Code (emoticons, dialect or language variety)
- 7. N - Norms** - Defines what is socially acceptable at the event, the rules that govern interaction and interpretation.

8. G - Genre - The type of speech that is being given. (greeting, joke, apology, lecture)

Based on the theory of SPEAKING, it is possible to determine the intended meaning of utterances by analyzing the factors mentioned. The perception of meaning of utterances can be different based on the context. The time, place, purpose, participant, tone, the media, rules, and type of speech determine the intended meaning of utterances.

2.5 Literature Review

There have been numerous research on speech acts, especially on illocutionary acts. These researchs are quite helpful in establishing the thesis of the study, which is the theory of speech acts. In this chapter, some relevant journal and thesis were cited, searching for their similarities and dissimilarities.

One of the researchers is found on thesis entitled “An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts In Donald Trump’s Presidential Candidacy Speech” by Fenti Rahmayanti Usman (Usman, Rahmayanti, 2017). This research aims to evaluate the speech acts as second language in Donald Trump’s presidential candidacy speech. That research uses 358 data which is organized by several sentences, clauses, and paragraphs. Unfortunately, Fenti Rahmayanti has a typo in stating the argument on her research. It can found in page 9 Chapter II section A. *Previous Study*. Fenti Rahmayanti Usman typed the word “theory” by “teory”. This mistake is not acceptable because the word “teory” is not having a similar stem with the word “Theory” which the word “Theory” is based on Greek as “Theorein” which has the meaning as ‘to look at’. The word ‘theorein’ is built upon ‘to theion’(to divine), and ‘orao’(I see). Therefore, the researcher found the deficiency of this research on typo because it will lead into the miss-understanding the research paper.

The second journal that is found is entitled “Doing Things with Words; A speech Act Analysis of a Christian Wedding” by Ahidjo (2011). He analyzes the vows of Christian wedding and found that those vows are not mere descriptive statements but illocutionary acts (commisives and declaration), the explication of which should be necessarily related to acts of social performance, deducible from

the context of situation. But ahidjo's article is less the problems. It only shows us the analysis without any particular problems

Not just theories, a few journals or theses that pre-owned speech acts likewise related and generally utilized Austin and Searle's discourse demonstrations hypothesis as the principal reference. For example, Akinwontu (2013) examinations discourse acts in a political figure and zeroed in on the function of language in the correspondence and translation of aims by inspecting chose political talks as bits of talk with explicit objectives. Like Akiwontu's examination, Yiyu and Paul Trossell (2011) additionally applied the speech acts hypothesis to an alternate object which is English Foreign Language Teaching in China. They found that the speech act hypothesis has a critical impact in EFL educating and learning in China and is too related to the amenability system just as great practices in intercultural correspondence. Ilyas and Khushi (2012) utilized various objects of study in utilizing the speech acts hypothesis, examined 171 Facebook status gathered for 5 consecutive days. At that point, the information was ordered by the formulated coding. They found another class of expressive in illocutionary acts hypothesis called beautiful sections. The discoveries demonstrated that different socialization designs arise through the sharing of sentiments, data, and thoughts..

The similarity of the two literature review that is mentioned above is analyzing speech acts on movie with its method as analyzing speech acts as second language. The advantage of conducting this research is The writer wants to give a good speech acts analysis with the methods and techniques are used on this research, so that the readers are able to understand easily the speech acts analysis of 'Black Spiderman' song by Logic into the correct analysis of speech acts that have mentioned before.