CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

In this research, the writer uses semiotic theories from J. R. Searle on this paper. These absolutely about speech act definition and also the theory. Then, the writer finds some related theories that concern to object of the study.

Studying about language would be closely with two branches of language science, semantics and pragmatics. Both of that sciences concern at language but in different side. Semantics refers to the construction of meaning language, while pragmatics refers to meaning construction in specific interactional context. In other explanation, semantic study of word means and sentence meaning without any relation to context whereas pragmatics also means as the study of meaning use or meaning interaction. Context is the thing that makes semantics and pragmatics different at their basic.

Language is inseparable part in or everyday life. It is main device to convey message, communicate ideas opinions and thought. In specific situation there are moment we need to be understood language quite correctly. According to one of language philosopher J. R Searle a language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc. Hornby states that language is a system of sound, words, used by human to communicated thoughts and feeling. Language will serve it's meaning if only there are people who apply the language, and the process must be settled in social context.

Other experts who concern at this branch of science also gives definition about speech act. From Yule,he said that speech act is actions performed via utterance. Then, Mey viewed that speech act are actions happening in the world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of fairs. In addition, Parker defined speech act as every utterance of speech act constitutes some sort of fact. In general terms, it can usually recognize the type of action performed by a speaker with the utterance. The term speech act to describe actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning or informing. It can define a speech act as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance. Actions performed via utterances are generally is called speech acts and in English, are commonly

given more specific labels, such as apology, complain, compliment, invitation, promise and request.

Speech act concepts start being considered by the Professor from Oxford University. John. L. Austin is the first linguist whom introduces the idea of speech acts. Analyze the relationship between utterances and actions. On his lecture in Harvard University in 1955 he talks about this theory, then this lecture material is published into a book titled " *How to Do Things With Words* " in 1962 after he dies. Austin presents a new picture to analyze meaning. Meaning is described in a relation among linguistic conversations correlate with words or sentences, the situation where the speaker actually says something to hearer, and associates intentions of the speaker. J. R. Searle develops theory of speech acts. He does not satisfy with Austin's theory of speech act that has given more details about categories, In the study of language, as in any other systematic study, there is no neutral terminology. Every technical term is an expression of the assumptions and theoretical presuppositions of its users; and in this introduction, we want to clarify some of the issues that have surrounded the assumptions behind the use of the two terms "speech acts" and "pragmatics". The notion of a speech act is fairly well understood. The theory of speech acts starts with the assumption that the minimal unit of human communica tion is not a sentence or other expression, but rather the performance of certain kinds of acts, such as making statements, asking questions, giving orders, describing, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc. Characteristically, a speaker performs one or more of these acts by uttering a sentence or sentences; but the act itself is not to be confused with a sentence or other expression uttered in its performance. Such types of acts as those exemplified above are called, following Austin, illocutionary acts, and they are standardly contrasted in the literature with certain other types of acts such as perlocutionary acts and propositional acts. Perlocutionary acts have to do with those effects which our utterances have on hearers which go beyond the hearer's understanding of the utterance. Such acts as convincing, persuading, annoying, amusing, and frightening are all cases of perlocutionary acts.

2.1 The Speech Act Categories by J.R. Searle.

Searle's (Searle, 1976) early research on *speech acts* was seminal work in natural language processing that opened up a new way of thinking about conversational dialogue and

communication to make clear about the meaning from the utterance, Searle (1976) proposed that speech act could be grouped into general categories based on the relation of word and world. There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking or utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. According to Searle, to understand language one must understand the speaker's intention. Since language is intentional behavior, it should be treated like a form of action. Thus Searle refers to statements as speech acts. The speech act is the basic unit of language used to express meaning, an utterance that expresses an intention. Normally, the speech act is a sentence, but it can be a word or phrase as long as it follows the rules necessary to accomplish the intention. When one speaks, one performs an act. Speech is not just used to designate something, it actually does something. Speech act stresses the intent of the act as a whole. According to Searle, understanding the speaker's intention is essential to capture the meaning. Without the speaker's intention, it is impossible to understand the words as a speech act. There are four types of speech act: utterance acts, propositional acts (referring is a type of propositional act), illocutionary acts (promises, questions and commands) and perlocutionary acts. A perlocutionary act can be used to elicit some behavioral response from the listene

2.1.1. Representatives

Representatives in Yule (1996:53) tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In other words, it presents external reality by making their utterance or words fit with the world as they believe it to be. According to Searle, a *Representative speech act* commits the speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition. It represents the speaker's belief of something that can be evaluated to be true or false Searle used the term "assertive" in stating this category. In my point of view, representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. This type performs action such as: stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, and etc. For example:

"This book belongs to my brother,"

In this sentence, the speaker says a right proposition, become assertive utterance is just a statement about something. So all we need is collect the content of proposition and understand which one is the old information and which one is the new information. In collecting the content of this proposition we find where the argument and where the prediction. Who is doer and who is patient,

who is modified by who (long trip or trip long, etc) then we also find which one is the old one and which one is the new one.

2.1.2. Directives

A *Directive speech act* occurs when the speaker expects the listener to do something as a response. For example, the speaker may ask a question, make a request, or issue an invitation. This second category means that speakers direct the hearer to perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words (Peccei, 1999: 51). In my assumption, the utterance in this category attempt to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and etc. in daily conversation, command properly use to friend or younger hearer, but request, order, and suggestion can be used for any age of hearer. Furthermore, many Directive speech acts are not stated as a question but as a request for assistance. The form of the utterances could be such as:

a) A question

Example:

Do you smoking?

b) Soft request

Example:

If you go to my town don't hesitate to shopping by.

c) Bit sent

Example:

Come on, drink the coke.

d) Direct and rough

Example:

Get out of here!

Directives utterances actually can be divided into three smaller categories:

e) Question with yes / no / yet / not answers.

Example:

Is Monic eating the bread?

f) Question that uses what / who / why /when / which / where.

Example:

Who is our former President?

g) Order to do something.

Example:

Get in to the car guys!

So, the function of directives speech act is to push hearer to do something such as: Purpose, ask, push, against, order, and the kinds of it. The hearer will take some actions or answers the speaker's utterances depends on the context and the purpose of the sentence uttered by the speaker.

Directives is kind of speech act that often used by the speakers in daily conversation. In using directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the word via the hearer. Directives speech act also show a strong relationship between speaker and hearer. Through directive speech acts the speaker utterances make hearer do something. In conversation, directive is often used by speaker but they say in different way. The speaker has to concern about situation and context to make the hearer do as they want. Situation in conversation can be seen in some aspects, such as who is the hearer, what things speaker wants to say, and time of conversation. The most prominent context in directive speech act is about the hearer, and the relationship between the speaker and hearer. Relationship between speaker and hearer can be an indicator that makes speaker use different way to ask hearer do something for them, this is the logically reasons why directive speech act divided is into four specific aspects. They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions. In daily conversation, command properly use to friend or younger hearer, but request, order and suggestion can be used for any age of hearer.

2.2.3 Commissives

In conversation, common Commissive speech acts are promises and threats. speakers commit themselves to a future act which makes the words fit their words. They express what speaker intends (George Yule, 1996 :54). Commissives is the utterance is produces to give action in the future. They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc. They can be performed by the speaker alone, or by speaker as a member of a group.

The utterances are like promising, swearing, determining include in commisive category such as in these examples:

a. *I promise will always be with you forever*
b. *I swear to get revenge.*
c. *We determined to demand justice.*

Because commisive utterances are not questioning or ordering something, there are no actions have to do after the utterance uttered by the speaker. Like assertive utterance, the implementation of this category is just saving the information in our memory. *The aim of commisives act is to commit the speaker to some future course of action* (Searle: 1979:14). This category of speech act also can be cited as motivational words, because this form can make the speaker do something committed.

2.2.4 Expressive

Searle make a one category for speech act that focus on primarily on representing the speaker's feeling, it was expressive. An *Expressive speech act* occurs in conversation when a speaker expresses his or her psychological state to the listener. Typical cases are when the speaker thanks, apologizes, or welcomes the listener. Expressive use the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). They express a psychological state (Yule, 1996:53-54). The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, pleasuring, like, dislike, and joying, etc. In my opinion, expressive is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling. Fraser (1978) mention that expressive speech acts with term evaluative. Here are some of the examples:

a. *Thank you for your attention my study.*
b. *Sorry ma'am, we cannot help this matter.*
c. *Congratulations, hope your son become success in the future.*
d. *Damn, this is crazy!*

Because expressive utterance states someone's psychological condition, the implementation is not an action, or especially physical action. *Fraser states that expressive speech act by form evaluative. Praise, thank, criticize, complain blame, congratulate, and laud are included to expressive speech*

act category (Ruston, 1999:39). So, expressive utterance is a speech act which means that the utterance means as evaluation about the matter uttered.

2.2.5 Declaratives

This kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker utters words or statement that in themselves change the world via words. Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions. I agreed with George Yule's ideas that this category was special because it can change something in reality. The paradigm cases are: excommunicating, declaration war, firing, christening, etc.

For example:

> *I hereby pronounce you husband and wife.*

This sentence states that both of them already become husband and wife. It means that this Pastor officially declares the new condition of someone's life. One thing to be notified is that the person who states the utterance must have authority who can declare in the sentence to do it. For example in the sentence, only a Pastor or someone who has the authority who can declare a statement. Uttered under the correct circumstances by the right person, brings changes that at anytime are almost impossible to undo. Without authority, the statement has no value or worth officially. This circumstance is known as a felicity condition.

George Yule (1996: 48) writes on his book that in every occasion, speech act that produced action by performing some utterance, consists of three elements indeed. It is appropriate with Austin (1965) that isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something.

2.3. The Speech Act Categories by Austin

According to one of language philosopher J R Searle a language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc. Speech act was originally by philosopher J. L. Austin (1975) on his book *How to Do Things with Word* and developed by John R. Searle. Austin defined speech act as what actions we perform when we produce utterance. Austin (2009) indicates that three acts can occur simultaneously while performing a statement. One of these is the

locutionary act. This describes only the action of *saying* something. Illocutionary act, on the other hand, is to do something by saying something. Perlocutionary act.

In other words, a locutionary act has meaning; it produces an understandable utterance. An illocutionary act has force; it is informed with a certain tone, attitude, feeling, motive, or intention. A perlocutionary act has consequence; it has an effect upon the addressee. By describing an imminently dangerous situation (locutionary component) in a tone that is designed to have the force of a warning (illocutionary component), the addresser may actually frighten the addressee into moving (perlocutionary component). These three components, then, are not altogether separable, for as Austin points out, "we must consider the total situation in which the utterance is issued -- the total speech act -- if we are to see the parallel between statements and performative utterances, and how each can go wrong. Perhaps indeed there is no great distinction between statements and performative utterances." In contradistinction to structuralism, then, speech act theory privileges parole over langue, arguing that external context -- the context of situation -- is more important in the order of explanation than internal context -- the interrelationships among terms within the system of signsis related to the conclusion of something said. It tells the effect left on the hearer.

George Yule (1996: 48) writes on his book that in every occasion, speech act that produced action by performing some utterance, consists of three elements indeed. It is appropriate with Austin (1965) that isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something. In this condition, there are three basic kinds of acts perform in their speech; locution, illocution, and perlocution act.

2.3.1 Locutionarry Act
The actual word uttered means the physical acts of producing an utterance or the production of the utterance. In Locutionary acts, the function and purpose of the speech which are spoken and undisputed. As the utterance:

 My hand is hurt

This utterance solely intended to inform the listener that the speech is used when the hand of the speaker is in state of hurt. This kind of speech act may be cited as the act of saying something. In

locutionary act, there is no problematic about the meanings and functions of the utterances itself, the writer means, the utterance which is said by the speaker here does not have any purposes to ask a help to cure the hurt. The speaker just given information about his or her hand.

So, the locutionary act is an utterance that the meanings are appropriate to the utterance itself which is appropriate with meanings on the dictionary. It is without making relation with any curtain purposes:

> Example:
> *They looked so happy*
> *The cat is so lazy*

2.3.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary acts are considered the core of the theory of speech acts. As already suggested above, an illocutionary act is the action performed by the speaker in producing a given utterance. The illocutionary act is closely connected with speaker's intentions, e.g. stating, questioning, promising, requesting, giving commands, threatening and many others. As Yule (Yule, 1996: 48) claims, the illocutionary act is thus performed via the communicative force of an utterance which is also generally known as illocutionary force of the utterance. Basically, the illocutionary act indicates how the whole utterance is to be taken in the conversation.

Sometimes it is not easy to determine what kind of illocutionary act the speaker performs. To hint his intentions and to show how the proposition should be taken the speaker uses many indications, ranging from the most obvious ones, such as unambiguous performative verbs, to the more opaque ones, among which mainly various paralinguistic features (stress, timbre and intonation) and word order should be mentioned. All these hints or let's say factors influencing the meaning of the utterance are called Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices, or IFID as Yule, referring to previous Searle' s work, calls them (Yule, 1996: 49).

In order to correctly decode the illocutionary act performed by the speaker, it is also necessary for the hearer to be acquainted with the context the speech act occurs in. Mey (Mey, 1993: 139) says that one should not believe a speech act to be taking place, before one has considered, or possibly created, the appropriate context.

Another important thing, which should not be forgotten while encoding or decoding speech acts, is that certain speech acts can be culture-specific and that is why they cannot be employed universally. The illocutionary acts is committed by producing an utterance. The intentions behind the words are uttered and depend on the situation. The illocution could be promising, ordering, greeting, warning, inviting or congratulating. This kind of speech act can be cited as the act of doing something. The utterance:

My hand is dirty, could you please do something for me?

The example above is not solely intended to inform the listener that the hand of the speaker is dirty. But moreover that the speaker wants the listener does certain action relates to the dirty hand. Maybe, the speaker asks for a wet tissue or maybe the speaker wants the hearer handles something for a while so the speaker can wash and clean his or her hand. It depends on the context and the story's situation. *Whenever the speaker utters a sentence in an appropriate context with certain intentions, he or she perform one or more illocutionary acts (* Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). This kind of speech act may be determined as the achievement of the speech act's levels. This assumption appears because the utterance is followed by the listener's actions or answered based on the speaker's utterances purposes. *Curse states that there is no communication that without illocutionary potency, in communication the speaker delivers his message purpose by certain illocution utterance* (Rahyono, 2012:213).

A speech act that has function to tell or give information about something also can used to do something, if this happened; he speech act formed is illocutionary speech act (Wijana, 1996:18). Illocutionary is used to tell or give information about something that is considered carefully on purpose. The expert's statement justifies that locutionary speech act is different with illocutionary speech act. *Illocitionarry speech act is an utterance that has purpose, function, or certain utterances power* (Rustono, 2000:75). This kind of utterance can be identified by a question "what for is the utterance expressed?"

So, an illocutionary utterance constitutes a speech act to give information about something with certain purposes.

Example:

"You must go to the office tomorrow morning"

The example above describe an order from the speaker to the listener the speaker asks the listener to go to the office tomorrow morning. Here actually we still need more information about the purpose of the sentence uttered. But according to the theory, this footage is already containing of speech act category.

2.3.3 Perlocutionarry Act

Perlocutionary act is the production of an effect through locution and illocution. It means that the influence of the word on the listener, for example the execution of an order by the addresses. We find that the classical approaches to speech acts offer useful terms to describe and differentiate various kinds of acts, to separate the utterance, the meaning of the utterance the coming-about the act, and further consecutive effects. Perlocutionary acts are ways of the addressee to react to the speech act. For instance, if a speaker issues a command, "get *me the hammer"!* the addressee might go to fetch the hammer. This is a perlocutionary acts intended by the speaker. However, the addressee might additionally get nervous because the speaker never does well with the hammers. Hence, the command has the extra perlocutionary effect or frightening the hearer, perlocutionary acts are particularly interesting, however, when they are intended by the speaker as a side effect of a speech act. Effects like *annoying, amusing, boring* are usually side effects of assertions. I might assert "*You are an idiot." w*ith the intention that this information is suited to annoy you. I might tell you a funny story about my bss in order to amuse you. It is important to observe that such acts doesn't have corresponding explicit performatives. It is not possible to state *I hereby annoy you* and hope to cause anger. It is not possible to state *I hereby bore you* in order to bore someone even though the intended perlocutionary effect will most likely achieved, if you reiterate *"I hereby bore you"* long enough. *The perlocution of an utterance is the causing of a change to be brought about, perhaps unintentionally, though, or by means of the utterance* (Hurford and Heasley, 1983:22). It can be cited that perlocutionary utterance is kind of speech act that causes certain effect on the hearer when the speaker is saying something. For example from the utterance "*My hand is dirty"* can cause some responses on the hearer. The hearer can think about what is the cause of the speaker's dirty hand. Then the hearer will ask the cause of the speaker's dirt. The hearer has a

willing to help cleaning the speaker's hand, or perhaps the hearer will give a cleaner for the dirty hand. These kinds of effects on the hearer fulfill the aspects of perlocutionary speech act category based on the sentence from the speaker.