# CHAPTER II

## FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

In this chapter, the writer describes theories used in this writing. The researcher uses pragmatics approaches as the theory. The theory is necessary since it will be the basic foundation in conducting this research.

### 2.1 Pragmatics Study

There are some definitions by the experts or by linguists about Pragmatics. It is the study of meaning as delivered by a speaker (or a writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) (Yule:1996). Yule also divides the meaning of pragmatics in several definitions as follows:

2.1.1 Pragmatic is the study of speaker meaning

It means that the utterances that are expressed by speaker are more than what is said. It is nothing to do with the structure of the utterances but the speaker intended meaning which is conveyed through their utterances. The hearer has to find it in order to be communicative.

2.1.2 Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than it is said

In this case, hearers have to investigate the invisible meaning that speakers try to convey. The hearer has to be capable to see and understand the invisible meaning in order to be more communicative.

2.1.3 Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning

Speakers have to consider what they want to say regarding on with whom they are talking with, where, when and the situation. It is because the context influences the interpretation of the hearer. The hearer has to have share knowledge in order to be more communicative.

2.1.4 Pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance

It has to be different in which you speak to your peers than your parents. Talking with slang words is acceptable with your friends instead of your parents. Since there is a relative distance that makes us has to find better language to speak when talking to elders or parents. Thus, we have to pay

attention in which words we use with different people and different context.

Also known by Steve Campsall as,

*"Pragmatics is a way of investigating and understanding, without ambiguity, 'meaning beyond the words'. The extra meaning is there, not because of the semantics aspects of the words themselves, but because users (either as addresser or addressee) share certain contextual knowledge with the writer or speaker of the text."*

## 2.2 Speech Acts

In linguistics, a speech act is an utterance defined in terms of a speaker's intention and the effect it has on a listener. Essentially, it is the actions which the speaker hopes to provoke in their audience. Speech act is a subfield of pragmatics that is concerned with the ways in which words can be used, not only to present information but also to carry out actions.

In 1950s, the speech acts started to become the subject of language philosophers. Austin is the founder of the Speech Act Theory, and he isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one are doing something, and hence three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed:

a) Locutionary act: the utterance of the sentence with determinate sense and reference.

b) Illocutionary act: the making of statement, offer, promise, etc. in uttering a sentence by virtue of the conventional force associated with it.

c) Perlocutionary act: the bringing about of effects on the audience by means of uttering the sentences, such effects being special to the circumstances of utterance.

In the process of raising this theory, Austin especially emphasized on the importance of the purpose of speakers. So most linguists attach great importance to the illocutionary act. Thomas (1995, p.51) even stated that "Today the term 'speech act' is used to mean the same as illocutionary act- in fact, you will find the terms speech act, iloocutionary act, illocutionary force, pragmatic force or even just force, all used to mean the same thing." At the same time, the research of perlocutionary act is gradually neglected. In fact, perlocutionary act is also very important in pragmatic study.

Austin made the emphasis on the purpose of speakers, yet this cannot represent the he considered the speech act and illocutionary force as the same thing,

and regarded the **locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act** as a kind of intentional and unintentional act. He thought the perlocutionary act must have some results. We can say the perlocutionary act is also influenced by the mutual understanding of speakers and hearers. Thus, the perlocutionary act is the results of speaker's utterance on three relevant parts in communication; speaker, hearer, and other unintended hearers in the context.

On any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts. It is locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (Yule, 1996:48). According to Austin (1967:109) he divided speech act into three types. Firstly, it is distinguished a group of things we do in saying something, which together summed up by saying, we perform a locutionary acts, which is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to "meaning" in the traditional sense. Secondly, we say words that also perform illocutionary acts such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking, utterances which have a certain conventional force. Thirdly, we may also perform perlocutionary acts of what we bring about or achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and so on. Based on the explanation above, the researcher explains the types of speech acts as mentioned above.

### 2.2.1. Locutionary Act

Looking up to the word definition taken from http://www.dictionary.com/browse/locutionary-act?s=t. Locutionary act is the act of uttering a sentence. In other way, in linguistics study locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing meaningful expression. When someone produces the utterance, that utterance is called locutionary act. For example someone said "It's raining outside!", the utterance itself called locutionary act. In the simple explanation, locutionary act is the act of saying, the literal meaning of the utterance. Loutionary act is the literal meaning of the utterance, the meaning is carried by the words in the utterance and their arrangement or their structure of words (Wagiman, 2008:69). When we have difficulty with actual forming of sounds and words to create a meaningful utterance in a language, then we might fail to produce a locutionary act.

As written on https://www.thoughtco.com/locutionary-act-speech-1691257
Locutionary acts can be broken into two basic types: utterance acts and proposional acts. An utterance act is a speech act that consists of the verbal employment of units of expression such as words and sentences, and it is also the act in which something is said (or a sound is made) that may not have any meaning. By contrast, propositonal acts are where a particular reference is made. Propositonal acts are clear and express a specific definable point, as opposed to mere utterance acts, which may be unintelligible sounds.

### 2.2.2. Illocutionary Act

According to the word's definition itself that taken from http://www.dictionary.com/browse/illocution?s=ts Illocutionary is pertaining to a linguistic act performed by a speaker in producing an utterance, as suggesting, warning, promising, or requesting. Furthermore, Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Illocutionary act is an utterance with some kind of function in mind. Someone might utter to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose. This is also generally known as the illocurionary force of the utterance (Yule,1996:48). This mean, in every utterance, illocutionary is the act of the utterance. It is the act which is performed by saying the utterance. It is the underlying force of the utterqnce or the interpretation of the utterance by the hearer (Wagiman, 2008:70). Illocutionary act would include stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering andrequesting. For example, "It's raining outside!." That utterance could have meaning the speaker wish the hearer use umbrella if the hearer want to go outside, or the speaker wants the hearer not to go outside and stay still in the room.

There are five-fold classification based on the type of illocution and psychological of the speaker (Yule, 1996: 53). Those are declaratives, representative, expressive, commisives, and directives that will be briefly explained by the researcher as

1.      Directives

Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants (Yule, 1996:54). They

are commanding, ordering, pleading, inviting, questioning, daring, insisting or suggesting. For instance;

> *"Do you mind opening the window?"*
> *"What do you think of my work?"*

2.     Representative

Representatives are those kinds of speech acts what state what the speaker believes to be the case or not (Yule, 1996:53). The acts are asserting, claiming, predicting, informing, complaining, and concluding. For instance:

> *" It's cloudy. It is going to rain soon."*
> *"Excuse me, can you just mind your own business?"*

3.     Expressive

Expressives 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 (Yule, 1996:53). The acts of expressives are congratulating, thinking, deploring, condoling, welcoming greeting, apologizing, mocking, complimenting and leave-taking, praising, blaming, etc. For instance;

> *"Thank you for helping me."*
> *"I am sorry for coming late."*

4.     Commisives

Commisives are those kinds of speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends (Yule, 1996:54). They are promising, vowing, offering, etc. For instance:

> *"I will buy food when I come home."*
> *"I will not lie to you."*

5.     Declaratives

Declaratives are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance (Yule, 1996:53). The acts are declaring, approving, confirming, disapproving, blessing, cursing, naming, nominating.

**2.2.2.1 IFIDs**

Based on the definition itself IFIDs is defined as an illocutionary force indicating device is any linguistic element that indicates or delimits

the illocutionary    force of    an utterance,    taken    from
https://glossary.sil.org/term/illocutionary-force-indicating-device

Meanwhile, According to Searle (Searle, 1969) the illocutionary act is not just a simple act of saying something, but an act of doing something, e.g. informing, ordering, warning, asking, stating, wishing, promising, etc. In his analysis he concludes that generally the speech acts have the structure F (P), where F represents the illocutionary force and P represents the propositional content. The F and P components are represented in the syntactic structure of a sentence by linguistic units, which are called the propositional content indicator and the illocutionary force indicator. The illocutionary force indicating device (IFID) can be represented by any element of a natural language, which can be literally used to indicate that an utterance of a sentence containing this element has a certain illocutionary force or a range of illocutionary forces. Many researchers in various languages have already accepted and analyzed such devices as the mood of the verbs, punctuation, word-order in a sentence, intonation contour and stress, performative verbs and the performative form, etc., accepting as well that this is the task of the empirical linguistics (Searle &Vanderveken,1985: p.110).

According to Searle (1969:30) the verb mood was one of the devices, which indicate the illocutionary force of an utterance. Later on, he and Vanderveken (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985:2-3) emphasized that the mood together with the context played a crutial role in indicating the illocutionary force. Bach and Harnish (Bach & Harnish, 1979) consider the verb mood to be the locution of the behavior upon the truth of a proposition, whereas, Harnish (Harnish, 1994) treats it as a sui generis fact, as a device, which indicates directly the potential illocutionary force of a sentence. According to Wunderlich (Wunderlich, 1980, p.296) the sentential mood would constitute one of the four criteria of the speech acts classifications. Thus speech acts can be classified according to the main grammatical markers(and their possible functional equivalents) in a given language. These markersare in languages like English and German at least the following ones:

a. The interrogative mood - speech acts of the erotetic type;
b. The imperative mood - speech acts of the directive type;

c. The declarative mood – speech acts of the representative type;

d. Specific performative formulas – speech acts of the declaration type.

According to these points of view, which have already created a tradition in the field of speech acts studies, the sentential mood and, therefore, even the grammatical mood suggest what type of direct illocutionary act is being performed.

### 2.2.2.1.1 Indicative Sentences

The indicative sentences are used mainly to perform acts such as, affirming and declaring one fact, proclaiming an attitude, pretending, giving a verdict etc., but also to promise something, to accuse somebody, to criticise, to guarantee about a fact etc., by including speech acts which are treated within the class of the assertives, the commissives and the declarations. In the class of declarations there are included all the performative sentences of the type, I promise that … ., I declare you unguilty … ., I nominate you … .,etc., which are treated as a special form of the speech acts within this type (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985:111). The illocutionary point of these classes is to commit the speaker to the truth of the fact expressed (assertives); to commit the hearer to a future course of the action (commissives); for the speaker to declare the action or the execution of the action (declarations). The verb (predicate, copula or primary unit) of the indicative sentence is generally in the indicative mood, which indicates in general a real fact. The predicate could be as well in the admirative or in the conditional mood, or, when the sentence is subordinate it is as well in the subjunctive mood (Gramatika II, 2002: § 4.3.)

### 2.2.2.1.2 Interrogative Sentences

The interrogative sentences are those used by the speaker in order to learn something from the interlocutor or interlocutors, something he does not know, has no complete information about, or about whose truth he wants to be reassured (Gramatika II, 2002: § 4.7).These sentences are used in order to perform acts such as, addressing a question, asking for specific information, introducing a topic for discussion etc.; these acts are treated by Searle as a sub-type within the directives. It has been considered appropriate that the sub-type of speech acts which are

performed by the utterance of the interrogative sentences (even though it is going to be subordinated in the class of directives) shall be introduced with the designation suggested by Wunderlich, (speech acts of erotetic type). The latter, in fact, claims that this "sub-type" has all the grammatical indicators and traits; that is to say, it is grammatically marked for a generic type of speech act (Wunderlich, 1980, p.296). The verb mood does not serve as one of the criteria for the distinction of the interrogative sentences, because this criterion is fully replaced by the intonation, punctuation, question words and word order.

### 2.2.2.1.3 Imperative Sentences

Imperative Sentences are the sentences which express the speaker's willpower in the form of desire or request in order to execute or not an action or a situation (Gramatika II, 2002: § 4.6.). Even though they are included within the boundaries of a sentence type, the important distinctions between the two sub-types suggest the need for a separate pragmatic analysis. a) Causative sentences Causative sentences are those which express the clear request of the speaker for the execution or non-execution of something and which reveal different aspects of his willpower, starting from the unquestionable order to the proposal, instruction, advice, pleading, accepting etc. They perform such acts as, ordering, commanding, requesting, calling, suggesting, guiding, pleading, inviting (proposing) to do something, supplicating, imploring, permitting, advising etc., which are included in the class of directives. The illocutionary point of this class refers to the attempt of the speaker to commit the hearer to do something. In the causative sentences, is usually used the imperative mood. The present subjunctive occurs especially when it refers to an action or situation in the third person singular or plural or the first person plural; it can be used as well even in the future of the indicative mood in the second person singular or plural, and in the present tense of this mood in the first person plural

### 2.2.2.1.4 Exclamatory Sentences

The type of the expressive reflects similar characteristics with the sentences, which in Albanian are treated as the sub-type of the exclamatories and could be indicative-exclamatory, interrogative-exclamatory and optative-

exclamatory orcausative-exclamatory. The exclamatory sentences are considered only or mainly the indicative-exclamatory sentences in the Albanian grammatical tradition. This is explained by the fact that they are more frequently used and, differently from the other types, they are clearly distinct (Gramatika II, 2002:§ 4.5.5.). The illocutionary point of the expressive speech acts is the utterance of the speaker's psychological state about a certain fact uttered in the propositional content. The most encountered verbal mood is the administrative mood, but the indicative and subjunctive ones as well, (usually accompanied by words with an exclamatory emphatic character):

**2.2.2.2      Summary of IFIDs**

The results can be summarized in the following table:

| Illocutionary Act | Illocutuionary Aim | Type of the Sentence | Verb Mood (according to the range of usage) |
|---|---|---|---|
| Assertive | The speaker is commited to the truth of the expressed proposition | Indicative Sentences | -Indicative<br><br>-Admirative<br><br>-Conditional<br><br>-Subjunctive |
| Directive | The speaker attempts to cause the hearer to undertake a particular action | Operative and causative sentence | -Imperative<br><br>-Subjunctive<br><br>-Indicative |
| Eroretic | | Interrogative Sentence | |

| Commissive | The speaker shall commit the hearer to a future course of the action | Indicative Sentences | -indicative<br><br>-admirative<br><br>-conditional<br><br>-subjunctive |
|---|---|---|---|
| Expressive | The speaker shall express the psychological state specified at the condition of sincerity for a certain expressed fact | Exclamatory sentences (indicative-exclamatory, interrogative-exclamatory) | -admirative<br><br>-indicative<br><br>-subjunctive |
| Declaration | The speaker shall declare the execution of the action. | Indicative sentences | indicative |

The results of the above table, show that the verb mood in the Albanian language constitute an important classification criterion, since it is directly connected with the action expressed by the verb. However it cannot be self-sufficient in order to support the classification of the types of the sentences and the classification of the speech acts. In order to define the illocutionary force of an utterance in Albanian, this device needs to be accompanied and completed by other linguistic elements such as intonation (together with the punctuation), word order, helping words (interrogative, exclamatory), performative form and also by the context of the sentence performance, the utterance of which would constitute an illocutionary act.
http://konferenca.unishk.edu.al/icrae2013/icraecd2013/doc/81.pdf

### 2.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

Taken from http://www.dictionary.com/browse/perlocutionary?s=ts the word perlocutionary is defined as producing an effect upen the listener, as in persuading, frightening, amusing, or causing the listener to act. As the last part of the speech act is perlocutionary act. In linguistics study, Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance on the hearer, depending on specific circumstances. This is the effect on the hearer of what the speaker says. Perlocutionary act is the consequent effect of the utterance on the hearer, or the overall aim of the utterance (Wagiman,2008:70). Perlocutionary act is the hearer's reaction toward the speaker's utterance. Perlocutionary acts would include such effects as persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the hearer. For example, "It's raining outside!". The perlocutionary effect from that utterance may the hearer use umbrella when he or she goes outside, or the hearer keep stay still in the room. These are the simple examples of the speech act with its component:

**1.      I have substantial amount of back pay money**

Locution        : I have substantial amount of back pay money

Illocution        : an act of offering the hearer to ask for money, borrows some money or has a dinner treat, depending on the context.

Perlocution      :the hearer asks for some money, borrows some money, or asks for a dinner treat.

**2.      You have eye inflammation**

Locution        : You have eye inflammation

Illocution        : an act of ordering the hearer to go to an ophthammologist to have eye examination or to treat the eye, depending on the context.

Perlocution      : the hearer goes to an ophthalmologist or treats the eye.

http://hariku23.blogspot.co.id/2015/01/locutionary-illocutionary-and.html

The goal of speaker and the actual effect conversation is a kind of face to face communication for two or more people. during general language communication, all the participants of conversation follow some common principles, which will help them to be understood by each other. Grice pointed out that, conversation is restricted by certain conditions. The reason why conversation between people is not a string of incoherent words is that all the speakers obey the

same goal and cooperate with each other. He named this as cooperative principle. Attardo came out with the perlocutionary cooperative principle. Cooperate in whatever goals the speaker may have in initiating a conversational exchange, including any non-linguistic, practical goal. This principles includes three rules;

1.      If someone needs or wants something, give it to them.

2.      If someone is doing something, help out.

**3.**      Anticipate people's needs, for instance provide them with what they need, even if they do not know what they need it.

Attardo's perlocutionary cooperative principle revealed two important factore of perlocutionary act: Speaker's intention is consistent with actual effect. A host of facts proved that even though people;s speech act differs in thousands of ways, most of the speech act can be transmitted in time and get the expected results. http://cscanada.net/index.php/sll/article/viewFile/j.sll.1923156320130601.1582/3516