

CHAPTER II

THEORICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatic

2.1.1 Definition of Pragmatic

In studying pragmatic, it discusses about the meaning of utterance in communication. Experts interpret the definition of pragmatic differently. As Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatic is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). In other words, studying pragmatic discusses about the meaning which is uttered and the meaning which is communicated by a speaker. In addition, Griffiths (2006:1) states that pragmatic is concerned with the use of these tools (language) in meaningful communication.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that pragmatic is an important part of communication that relates to the meaning. The use of language is evident which involves speaker and listener in communication. Language is a tool to create a good communication and similarly in communication, language is a primary thing to achieve a good communication. So, in a communication, it will be successful if listeners understand what speakers said.

Meanwhile, Mey (2001:5) states that pragmatic is interested in the process of producing language and in its producers, not just in the end-product, language. It means that pragmatic does not only focus on

utterances which are uttered by speaker as the product of language. But, it requires a consideration of how speaker organizes what they want to say in accordance with where, when and who they are talking to.

Based on explanation above, studying pragmatic is not only discussion about an utterance. In communication, it also considers a process that must be performed by people, that is the process of producing language. A process of producing language relates to someone's comprehension and ability in producing of sentence or utterance either spoken or written. A word can be produced if someone has own prior comprehension. It means that someone has kept word in his memory before.

According to Levinson (1983:21) defines that pragmatic is the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. This is to say that the meaning is not only based on word but it depends on the context of language. In addition, Cutting (2002:1), adds that pragmatic is studying language's relation to the contextual background features. In other words, pragmatic can be defined as study about the use of language in context.

From the statement above, it can be inferred that language and context are an important thing to be understood by everyone in doing communication. In this part, the importance of pragmatic study in linguistic, which is located on the language and context as well as the use of language itself. In use of the language itself, there is a placement in

talking based on the needs of each field. However, study of meaning in pragmatic is also related to the context other than the use of language.

Pragmatic is a branch of linguistic that becomes an object of language in use it, such as oral and written communication. On the other side, Djajasudarma (2012:48), elaborates that pragmatic encompasses the study of interaction between knowledge of language and basic knowledge about world that is owned by listener or reader. Pragmatic focuses on how listener and reader use their knowledge to interpret the meaning of language.

Based on definition above, pragmatic deals with knowledge both language and world in interaction among speaker (writer) and listener (reader). Knowledge of language relates to vocabulary, form or structure of sentence, affixation and others. Pragmatic is not only study about meaning that is delivered by speaker, but also study about the use of language in daily based on the context. In addition, pragmatic has closely relationship with speech act, namely in the form of utterances. Pragmatic is also a study in the field of discourse, deixis, implicature, and presupposition.

According to Tarigan (2009:24) set forths that pragmatic as a study of meaning in correlation with variety of speech situation. It means that pragmatic is a study about how context affects the participants in interpreting the sentence or analyzing the meaning of sentence in connection with speech situation. While Darma (2014:74) sees pragmatic

as knowledge of understanding the meaning of words in certain situation. It means that the study toward the meaning of speech in particular situation.

From the ideas above, in studying pragmatic situation and meaning are important thing, because it can affect the meaning of what a speaker says. Pragmatic needs meaning and situation in its relationship with language. Sometimes, Language has a certain meaning, which can change at a particular time and situation. In studying pragmatic, this knowledge is essential to guide us so that we can use variety of languages based on the situation and use the language well.

The definition of pragmatic is described differently by some experts. But, the goals of pragmatic understanding itself are the same. So that, the advantages of studying language through pragmatic are people talk about other people's intended meaning, think about other people's purpose or goal, and discuss about other's people assumption or opinion when they speak. Pragmatic is very relevant which is used to express the meanings of speech acts that relates to the context. Therefore, with many definitions of pragmatic, it is expected will be added our knowledge about pragmatic.

2.1.2 Context

Context is one of an important part in pragmatic study. Pedersen (2002:30) defines the context represents the knowledge of a conversation that is used in order to determine the meaning of speech act. Context is

useful to help the listener in interpreting the aim expressed by the speaker. And also, context is strongly influence to the form of language that will be used by a speaker.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that context is an important thing in understanding and interpreting a speech act. Context is something that cannot be ignored in a conversation. If someone gives an interpretation or a translation of the sentence or speech without looking at the context, so that he is doubtful to be able to catch the information what a speaker wants to deliver.

The meaning of a sentence can be said 'right' when people know who speaker or listener is how to convey or express it. According to Parera (2004:227), context is a situation that forms because there is a setting, activities, and relation. Setting relates to time and place of situation happened. Meanwhile, activities mean behavior that happens in interaction of language. And relation deals with correlation between speaker and listener.

From definition above, it can be concluded that setting, activities and relation are needed in a context. In addition, context has closely relationship between time, place, and behavior that involves the speaker and listener in communication. Language and context cannot be separated especially in pragmatic study. In pragmatic and speech act study, it is looking at the context as a knowledge which relates to linguistic science.

So, it can be said that relationship between language and context is a basic in understanding of pragmatic study.

Puschmann (2002:40), sees context as the world around us, the situation in which a piece of discourse happens. In other words, context can be considered as the cause and reason which happens a dialogue. From the definition above, it can be inferred that the language that is used by a speaker can be captured the intention by listener accordance with context and situation is surrounding the event of speech. The shape and meaning of language must be adapted to the context and situation or condition. Therefore, different situation and context can inflict a different interpretation in language.

Furthermore, Nadar (2009:6-7), elaborates context as the things that relevant to physical and social environment of a speech or knowledge background which has both speaker and hearer and that helps the hearer interprets the meaning of utterances. Clearly, without knowing the context, the identity of speaker, and also their intention, it is not possible to interpret the meaning with confidence. Context is very important in studying pragmatic, because the user of language should pay attention to the context in order to use language and determine the meaning appropriately.

Based on the thought from some experts above, it can be concluded that one of a branch linguistic that accentuates the context in its analysis is pragmatic. Without context, pragmatic analysis will not run well. With

context, speaker can interpret an utterance that will be said to the listener based on the context. In addition, the advantages of studying language through pragmatic are people can talk about other people's intended meaning, think about other people's purpose or goal, and discuss about other people's assumption or opinion when they speak. Clearly, a context makes communication more communicative, effective and efficient.

2.2 Speech Act

Speech act is one of an important position in the pragmatic study. Speech act in linguistic is an utterance in pragmatic field that involves speaker or writer and listener and reader both spoken and written form. Speech is a medium to interaction or communication. The following description describes about definition of speech from some experts.

2.2.1 Definition of Speech Act

In pragmatic, spoken language actualizes in the form of speech with the term of speech act. A speech does not only have the meaning of explicit, but also it has meaning of implicit. It can be seen from the action that is taken by someone when someone speaks something. When people produce utterances of sentence, they have many purposes. As Austin (1962:94) supports that speech act is a theory in which to say something is to do something, or in saying something we do something. In other words, when people say something, people are not only saying something but also use it to perform act.

One of the objects in pragmatic especially in communication is speech act. According to Brown and Yule (1983:231), speech act is an utterance means an action that showed by a speaker. It means that an utterance also has actions or meaning. When people produce utterances, people have many purposes such as making a statement. All utterances perform specific acts via specific communication. The term of speech act appears as a result of uttering something. A speaker does not just utter something, but also there is a meaning behind it.

On the other side, Fromkin, et al (2003:214) describes speech acts as people can use language to do things. It means that when someone speaks, someone performs an action. People exactly have certain intention in doing communication. Communication process cannot be separated from speech act. Speech act more focuses on meaning or meaning of act in speech. In addition, the point of uttering such sentences is not just to say things, but also actively to do thing.

According to Yule (1996:48), actions are performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. It means that language can be used to do something through utterances. The form of speech deals with the words that are used, how it is used, and the relationship between what is said with the topic of conversation. In saying sentence, people do not merely say the sentence which they uttered. It means that if people say the sentence, people also do something.

Speech does not only deals with the aspect that tends to the textual, but also it relates to the aspect that tends to the interactional. As Horn, et al (2004:53) states that speech act is defined as when we speak we can do all sorts of things. People often use utterance with indirect meaning. So that, understanding the speaker's intention is essential to capture the meaning. Speech act occurs on the process of the meaning in how the communication occurs and how a listener perceives the purpose.

According to Radford et.al (2009:394), Austin's work sparked interest in the way that we can use language to perform certain types of act, speech acts. The utterances are also used to do something such as to make question, order, request, forbid and many more. Speech act is a staple thing in the pragmatic. A series of speech act will be form a speech event.

Based on the explanation above, it can be inferred that speech act is the activity done by uttering something. It means that an action that is performed in saying something. It shows what people think and what people feel about something. Speech act can be found in an utterance. In addition, utterance also has a function to influence the listener to do action. Therefore, understanding about speech act is needed in communication, because speech acts have variation forms to convey an aim.

2.2.2 Types of Speech Acts

Speech act theory assumes that an utterance as an act performed by a speaker. In other words, every act that is performed through speech contains meaning and aim. Speech acts play an important role in effective

communication. According to Austin (1962 in Leech 1983:199) the type of speech acts are divided into three types. First, locutionary act is performing the act of saying something. Locutionary act contains literal meaning. It is the meaning of word as its original. Locutionary act is easiest to identify the meaning of its sentence. To identifying, people can do it without including the context of speech or without connecting to a particular aim. In other words, a locutionary act is a speech act that contains words, phrases, and sentences accordance with meaning contained by words, phrases, and sentences itself. In addition, a speech act is uttered just to inform by saying something without the inclination to do something and it does not influence the listener.

Second, illocutionary act is performing an act in saying something. It means that illocutionary act as speech acts that speaker has a specific purpose in the utterance. Illocutionary act is not only to utter something, but the speaker also wants the listener to do something. This act relates to the speaker's intention. The illocutionary act is rather difficult to be identified than locutionary act. It is spoken language with the intention of making contact with a listener. When the speaker says something, the speaker may perform some function of act through the utterance such as requesting, offering, and others.

Third, Perlocutionary act is performing an act by saying something. In other words, it means that an act appears because someone does certain speech acts. The utterance uttered by the speaker usually has the effect to

the listener. The result or the effect inflicted of the expression to the listener, in accordance with situation and condition of the sentence. Utterance uttered by speaker give an effect or perlocutionary force on feeling, thought, and behavior of the listener. This speech act is more difficult to determine its meaning, because to understand it, people must know first the context of its speech. The meaning that caught or understood at perlocutionary act depend on the perception and comprehension of the listener.

Searle (1979) classifies illocutionary acts into five kinds of speech that each has its own communicative function. These five kinds of speech that shows its own communicative function can be summarized and enumerated as follow :

a) Assertive

According to Searle (1979:12) he stated that assertive is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In other words, it shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. Meanwhile, Wijana (2015:94) he declared that assertive is a speech act used to express or declare a fact or knowledge. It means that the use of language in this field relates to the knowledge. The categories of assertive verbs are suggesting, insisting, swearing, hypothesizing, calling, stating, concluding, deducing, boasting, and complaining.

The main representative verbs in English are assert, reassert, negate, deny, correct, claim, affirm, state, disclaim, tell, suggest, guess, hypothesize, conjecture postulate, predict, forecast, foretell, predict, prophesy, vaticinate, report, retrodict, warn, forewarn, advise, alert, alarm, remind, describe, inform, reveal, divulge, divulgate, notify, insinuate, sustain, insist, maintain, assure, aver, avouch, certify, attest, swear, testify, agree, disagree, assent, acquiesce, abject, recognize, acknowledge, admit, confess, conceded, recant, criticize, praise, blame, accuse, calumniate, reprimand, castigate, denounce, boast, complain, lament.

For example:

- (1) My father insisted I should go to see the place

From the sentence above, it includes into assertive act. The speaker uses the phrase “insisted” indicating the speech acts of assertive act especially insisting form. Insist means to say firmly or demand forcefully especially when others disagree with what someone says. In this case, the speaker says what he/she believes to his/her desire. So, the speaker uttered an insistence.

- (2) Mrs. Bernstein!

Based on the sentence above, the utterance is still one of assertive act. The kind of verb that is used in the sentence is about calling. Call means to ask someone to come or talk to you. In this case, someone calls her friend's name, so that the listener realizes that his name is calling by

her friend. It is uttered by a woman to her friend. Based on the example, it just a piece of name without any additional sentence.

b) Directives

According to Searle (1979:13) he stated that the illocutionary point of this consist in fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. It can be said that this speech act has a function to make the speaker will doing something or inflicting an effect of an act performed by the speaker to make the listener to do something. Wijana also has the same opinion about directive act. According to Wijana (2015:97) who declares that directive is a speech act expressed by the speaker so that the listener does something. The categories of directive verbs are ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, and also invite, permit, and advise. According to Devitt (2006:151) he stated that the categories of directive acts are advising, admonishing, asking, begging, dismissing, excusing, forbidding, instructing, ordering, permitting, requesting, requiring, suggesting, urging, and warning.

For example:

(3) I admit that you are not responsible with your job and make it again.

From the sentence above, it includes into directive act. The speaker uses the phrase “admit” indicating the speech acts of directive act especially pleading form. The word ‘admit’ has synonym with the verb of pleading. Admit means confess about something to the listener. It means

that the speaker pleads what he/she believes to be the case. So, the speaker uttered a confession.

(4) How do I know you are lying to me, Tom ?

Based on the expression above, it includes directive act. The speaker uses the phrase “how” indicating the speech acts of directive act especially asking form. The word ‘how’ means used when you want someone explains what someone has just said. The type of directive verb is asking. It also has an implicit meaning. In this case, the speaker prohibits the listener lies to the speaker. So, the speaker uttered a question.

c) Commissive

According to Searle (1979:14) stated that commissive is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. By uttering a commissive, the speaker shows commitment of him/herself to do some action later. In commissive, the speaker express what they intends. Wijana (2015:98) declared that commissive is a speech act that is binding its speaker to do an act as what is promised. The categories of commissive verbs are promise, intend, favor, and shall. According to Devitt (2006:151) he stated that the categories of directive acts are agreeing, betting, guaranteeing, inviting, offering, promising, swearing, and volunteering.

For example:

(5) I will keep your secret save with me. Trust me!

The utterance above is commissive act. The speaker uses the phrase “keep” indicating the speech acts of directive act especially promising form. Keep means do what people have told someone that people would do. It has an implicit meaning because it is binding the speaker to do his utterance. From the example above, it uttered by a girl to her friend. Her friend promised to keep the secret. In other words, the speaker promises something to the listener.

(6) I always support your big ideas for your works

From the expression above, it includes commissive act. The speaker uses the phrase “support” indicating the speech acts of directive act especially agreeing form. Support means to agree with and give encouragement to someone or something. It can be concluded that the listener always agree with her friend. The word “support” has an implicit meaning. It has same meaning with agreeing. Whatever it is, the listener believes that her friend’s ideas are the best thing for her works.

d) Expressive

According to Searle (1979:15) he declared that to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affair specified in the propositional content. This kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels. Meanwhile, according to Wijana (2015:96) stated that expressive is a speech act used to declare something that relates to the case is done by the speaker. It means that this speech act relates to

the act done by the speaker itself. The categories of expressive verbs are thanks, congratulate, apologize, condole, deplore, and welcome.

For example:

- (7) I heard that you passed the singing contest. Congratulations, putri.
I'm proud of you.

From the utterance above, it includes expressive act. The speaker uses the phrase "congratulation" indicating the speech acts of expressive act especially congratulating form. Congratulation means something that you say when you want to congratulate someone. In that utterance, the speaker expresses his/her psychological states to the listener for give congratulation.

- (8) Max, Thank you for tonight.

From the expression above, it includes expressive act. The speaker uses the phrase 'Thank you' indicating the speech acts of expressive (thanking). Thank you means used to tell someone that you are grateful because someone have given you something or done something for you. It can be concluded that the speaker said thanks to the listener. It because his friend invited him to come at his home and have a dinner with his family. He is very happy for that because in all his life, till he met you, He never had a best friend.

- e) Declarative

According to Yule (1996:92) who states that those kinds of speech acts that changes the world via their utterance. So, in this speech the

speaker creates a new status or condition through the thing that the speaker uttered. This speech act cannot be uttered by every person. This speech act only can be uttered by person that relates to the utterance. The categories of declarative verbs are declaring, resigning, permitting, baptizing.

For example:

(9) He declared that he was not involved in the event of robbery yesterday.

The utterance above is declarative verb because it changes the status or condition through the speaker uttered. The speaker uses the phrase 'declared' indicating the speech acts of declarative especially declaring form. Declare means to announce something clearly, firmly, publicly, and individually. From the example above, it uttered by a defendant to the judge. It means that the speaker declares something to the listener.

(10) You may propose job application letter

The sentence above is one of the types from declarative. The sentence has an implicit meaning. The speaker uses the phrase 'may' indicating the speech acts of declarative especially permitting form. The word 'may' has an implicit meaning. May means to allow or to give permission for someone does something. The speech act above has the intention to give a permit for addressee to propose a job application letter.

2.3 Relevant Studies

There are three relevant studies that are used by the researcher as references. The first research is "Speech Act Analysis of Anger in the Film entitled: Something the Lord made". Nunung Permata Istiqomah is the name of researcher. The researcher used pragmatics study to analyze the types of speech act to deliver anger. The descriptive qualitative research is employed in this research. This research is expected to be useful for the readers in studying speech act in anger expression.

The second research is "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in MOANA MOVIE The Sand of Time Movie". Kharisma Dhini is the name of researcher. She analyzed the sorts of illocutionary acts as main character in Moana movie. The researcher found five categories of illocutionary acts implied by Dastan as main character in Moana Movie. There are representative (reporting, stating, and including), directive (ordering, asking, requesting, commanding), Expressive (praising and apologizing), commissive (refusal and pledging) and declarative (declaring).

The third research is "An Analysis of Speech Act in UP Movie". The name of the researcher is Isnaini Akhlakul K. This research focused on analyzing types of speech acts, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act and classify them into declarative, expressive, directive, commissive, and representative.

2.4 The Concept of Framework.

