

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter discusses the theories used in the research and the references that support the analysis. In this chapter, the author explains about communication, speech act theory, type of speech act and previous studies.

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Pragmatic

Pragmatics study is a branch of linguistics and semiotics focus about context affects meaning. Yule (1996) explained that pragmatics is a study about meaning as it is expressed by the writer or speaker and understood by the audience member or reader. Further, Yule specify pragmatics as the study of speakers' meaning, contextual meaning, how more is conveyed than what is spoken and relative distance expression. He added that the study of the interaction between language scheme and the users is known as pragmatics. Poultrige (2006:53) explained that pragmatics is a study about meaning in affinity to the context in which someone speaks or writes. This also consist of the context of background knowledge; That is, what people know about each other and about the world.

Pragmatics estimate that when people communicate with each other, they usually follow the principle of cooperation. That is, they have a common understanding of how they should work together in their communication. The term "pragmatics" assign to the production of meaning within a particlar social context. Another definition is that semantics is the context-independent study of word and phrase meanings, while pragmatics is the study of how meaning are used or interact (Mullany and Peter, 2010:11).

2.1.2 Communication

Communication is a process in which the exchange of information provided by the communicator either by using a system of symbols, signs, or the same behavior (Merriam-Webster). People need and exchange information in human life for their communication and they use languages in order to express their thoughts, feelings, and intentions both in written or spoken forms. As explained by Afifah et. al (2015), language is a means of communication belonging to humans. Language is a unique heritage that have important role in human life, such as the way of thinking, communicating an ideas, and conferring with others. There are two forms of communication, those are written and spoken. Written media consist of children book, drama, magazine, newspaper, novel, short story and etc.

2.1.3 Speech Act

Speech act is an action by the speaker when they says utterances. Yule explained as quoted in Mufiah and Rahman (2018:126), speech acts have three related acts, the first one is a locutionary act, which is the basic act that produces an utterance or a meaningful verbal expression. Most of the time it does not just generate good utterances with no purpose. We shape an utterance with specific aims in mind. The second dimension is Illocutionary act. This happens due to the transmsion power of an utterance. We do not create an utterances with features we do not want to affect. This is the third dimension, the perlocutionary act. Illocutionary acts are the function of the word and the specific purpose that the speaker has in mind. In Speech Act Theories, language is viewedd as a form of action (Renkema, 1993:21). There are three types of actions within each utterance. First, locution the physical act that produces an utterance. Second, illocution the act

is committed by making the utterance. Third, perlocution the production of an effect through locution and illocution (Renkema, 1993:22)

The actions performed by utterance creation consist of three related acts. It is appropriate with Austin a cited Yule book 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 speech; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocution act.

a. Locutionary Act

According to Peccei (1999:44), locution is said to be the actual form of words and the semantic meaning used by the speaker. Yule also defines locutionary act, which is the basic acts or that produce meaningful linguistic expression. Further, Levinson explained in his book locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with meanings and reference. It can be concluded that locutionary act is the original meaning of the sentence without context influences, it means context has not got connection between the meaning and place/time the utterance is stated. For example, I buy a car, the meaning of that utterance is I literally buy a car.

b. Illocutionary Act

The speaker did by saying the words: governing, offering, promising, threatening, grateful, etc. That means when we declare that the words will be an interpretation of what actions in it. Then Yule said that we formed an utterance with a kind of function in the mind. This means that in every speech stated by the speaker then the action is carried out. Another definition is the making statement, offerings, promising etc.

In my opinion about the definition of illocutional actions is what the speaker meant by what he said was based on context. For example, I want it, to interpret what the speaker meant by the listener who must know the context.

Yule (1996:53) see that there are five types of general functions performed by speech acts, such as representatives, expressive, directives, commissive, and declaratives.

a. Representative: is such an act of speech that states what is believed by the speaker as a case or not. Statements of facts, assertions, conclusions and descriptions. In using a representative, the speaker makes words fit according to the world (trust). Example: a. Flat earth. b. Chomsky didn't write about nuts. c. It was a bright and bright day.

b. Expressive: is the act of speaking that expresses what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be expressions of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sadness. In using expressive, the speaker makes words according to the world (feelings). Example: a. I am so sorry! b. Congratulations! c. Oh, yes, great, mmmm, ssahh!

c. Directives: is a type of speech act that speakers use to get other people to do something. They express what the speaker need. Such as ordering, requesting, and suggestioning. In using the directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words. Example: a. please give me a cup of coffee. Make it black. b. May you lend me a pencil, please? c. Don't touch that.

d. Commissives: is a type of speech act that speakers use to attach themselves to future actions. They reveal what the speaker meant. They promise, threaten, refuse and promise. In using the commissive, the speaker is trying to make the world fit the words (through the speaker). Example: a. I will be back. b. I'll get it right next time c. We won't do that.

e. Declarations: is a type of speech act that changes the world through its speech. Speakers must have special institutional roles, in certain contexts, in order to make proper declarations. In using declarations, speakers change the world through words. Example: a. Pastor : Now I declare you as husband and wife. b. Referee: You're out!

c. Perlocutionary Act

The third part of the speech act is the perlocutionary. Here are the actual locutionary result. It may not be what the speaker wants, but somehow through the locutionary. This refers to the effect of the utterance on the listener. Levinson wrote in his book that the perlocutionary act is the effect on the audience of uttering a sentence. It means that the audience is happy/sad after saying the sentence. The perlocutionary effect, what is produced by the utterance the words, it is the effect on the listener, the reaction of the listener. This means that perlocutionary is an effect or response to the listener. Yule then states in his book states the assumption that the listeners perceives the the effect you mean. This means that the speaker assumes that the listener will recognize the effect through the speaker's utterance.

The conclusion that can be drawn is that the perlocutionary act is the effect or reaction of the utterance through the recipient's feelings after the speaker utters or the strength of the illocutionary. For example: this is your coffee whose words will give the listener a feeling of pleasure, or vice versa this example: your father died the speech will give the listener a feeling of displeasure. It is also important in determining and describing perlocutionary acts to know the contextual relationship, because different contexts will have different interpretations.

This study discusses the types of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts as pressure to convey the speaker's intention to the listener by using language. All data are classified based on Yule's theory which is used to analyze the illocutionary power used by the main character in the goal. The classification of illocutionary acts is representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

2.1.4 Aspect of Speech Act

According to Yule (1996:48), the first act of speech acts is the speech act, which is the basic speech act or produces a meaningful linguistic expression. Often we don't make well-formed statements for no reason. We greet with purpose. The second dimension is language usage. Accomplished through verbal communication skills. I never give a purposeful speech unless I want to make a difference. This is intentional action or third dimension.

A speech act consists of several aspects. Leach (1983:19-21) divides aspects of speech situations into five parts. d) the purpose of speech; and (e) speech as a product of verbal action.

a. Speakers and Speech Partners

The speaker is the person speaking and the language partner is the person who is the speaker's target or friend. There is interaction in communication because the roles of speaker and interlocutor are perceived alternately, with the next speaker-level speaker becoming the interlocutor and vice versa. Aspects relevant to speakers and partners include aspects such as age, social background, gender, education level, and notoriety.

b. Context of Speech Act

In essence, context in pragmatics is all background knowledge shared between speaker and interlocutor. This context can be interpreted as what the speaker meant when he gave a particular speech as a background to the understanding of the speaker and interlocutor.

a. Purposes of Speech Act

A speaking purpose is what the speaker is trying to achieve by speaking, or that there is a specific purpose in speaking a sentence when interacting with others. This component forms the background of the conversation. Because every speech has a purpose. Goals, on the other hand, are those expressed by a person who not only presents information but also performs actions.

b. Speech Acts as a Form of Action or Activity

A speech act as a form of action or activity means that this speech act is also an act. A speech act as an act is not the same as pinching and kicking. The only difference is the role of each part of the body. Speech acts are commonplace in everyday interactions, important for communication, and occur in a variety of contexts. An example is "I'm fired!" It indicates both the employment status of the data subject and the act of terminating that person's employment.

c. Speech as a Verbal Product

Language products refer to the use of voice and language to convey a message. It serves as a vehicle for expressing desires, ideas and concepts, to process communication between two or more people in learning and teaching. Language is the result of action. Speak is a verb, and verbal action is the act of expressing a word or language.

2.2 Previous Studies

There are several previous studies analyzed in the same area on this topic.

First is Rani Violet (2019), entitled *Speech act analysis of the main character in Maleficent movie script by Jane Metee*. The purpose of this study is to determine, through his scripts, the types of verbal acts that Maleficent predominantly portrays in Maleficent films. Speech acts he is divided into three acts. Speech behavior, speech behavior, speech behavior. This study focuses on the speech act because it is the most important speech act and is related to the speaker's intention. Researchers use qualitative descriptive methods to describe, analyze, and classify speech acts selected from the text according to John R. Searle's concept of non-verbal acts. In this study, researchers found that Maleficent uses all types of nonverbal behaviors: representational, complicit, expressive, and declarative.

Second, the research that conducted by Nadhira Afifa's (2021) entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Speech as A student speaker at Harvard Graduation 2020*. This research is a qualitative research using content or document analysis. This study uses qualitative descriptive analysis by analyzing Nadira's speech as the main data. Additionally, the data source for this study was collected by downloading audio-videos from YouTube. Data were then analyzed and transcribed into written form.

Next, the data are categorized into five types of non-verbal speech acts. The results show that there are four types of his non-verbal speech acts used in Nadira's speech. They are representative, expressive, indicative and binding. In this concept, we do not see any kind of declarative speech act during speech.

The last one is Mufiah & Rahman (2018) entitled Speech act analysis of Donald Trump's speech analysis. This research deals with the types of illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's Inaugural Speech. This study focuses on the many illocutionary techniques used in Donald Trump's inaugural address. The study focuses on Donald Trump's illocutionary actions while serving as American president. The purpose of this study is to examine the number of nonverbal speech acts that dominate discourse. Both Yule's speech act theory and the qualitative descriptive method are used in this study. There are 63 utterances, of which 46% are representative, 11% expressive, 16% indicative, 12.7% submissive, and 14.3% explicit. The result shows Donald Trump's promise to his audience of what this country will be like. Trump's speech act turned out to be a statement and confirmation of fact. Discuss the implicit expectations of Trump's speech behavior. As you can see from the table above, Trump is trying to get his audience to take action.

The difference between the previous study and this study is in the transcript of a series titled Queens Gambit on Netflix and the theme I will use is his three main characters in this series. In this study, we examine the non-verbal types and the predominant non-verbal usages in this transcribed sequence.

2.3 Theoretical framework

The main theory that used for this research entitled Illocutionary Acts in Selected *Queens Gambit* Character, while other supporting theories to analyses data and answer each of research questions are the theories of Yule. Yule theory which is used to analyze the illocutionary strength used by the main character in purpose. The classification of illocutionary acts is representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative to answer all of the research questions: 1. What type of illocutionary acts found in Selected *Queens Gambit* Character? 2. What is the most dominant type of illocutionary acts found in Selected *Queens Gambit* Character?

