

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents some related information about topic of the recent study. It is intended to provide some research samples to support this research. The theoretical reviews tells about the theory that is used in this research.

A. Previous Study

Researcher found some studies that have similarities in theme of research. The first previous study had been carried out by Dyah Anita (2009) entitled “*The Speech Act and Communication Strategy in Children of 3-5 Years Old*”. The second is “*Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Atas Nama Cinta Karya Wahyu Sujani dan Implikasinya pada Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA*” which was conducted by Nurhasanah (2012).

1. *The Speech Act and Communication Strategy in Children of 3-5 Years Old*

This reaserch was written by Dyah Anita (2009) entitled *The Speech Act and Communication Strategy in Children of 3-5 Years Old*. The aims of this previous study was to describe the form of illocution and to found the strategic that was used in children of 3-5 years old in Semarang.

This reaserch used padan pragmatik methodes. Source of data was speech act in daily communication children of 3-5 years old. The reasult of the reaserch showed that children of 3-5 years old were used directive, assertive, commissive, and expressive. The directive act became dominan because it was often used by children of 3-5 years old.

2. *Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Atas Nama Cinta Karya Wahyu Sujani dan Implikasinya pada Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA*

The second research was written by Nurhasanah (2012) entitled *Tindak Tutur Ekspresif Tokoh Utama dalam Novel Atas Nama Cinta Karya Wahyu Sujani dan Implikasinya pada Pembelajaran Bahasa Indonesia di SMA*. The main issues discussed in this research was expressive act in novel and the implications for Indonesian learners. The purposes of this study were to find the expressive act in *Atas Nama Cinta* and the implications for Indonesian learners.

This research used descriptive qualitative. Source of data was fragment of a conversation between characters in *Atas Nama Cinta* written by Wahyu Sujani that contained expressive act. The results showed that expressive act told by a character in *Atas Nama Cinta* by Wahyu Sujani was delivered directly and indirectly.

Both of previous studies above shows that there are differences between this research with theirs. The difference are the object, the purpose, and the method of analyzing data. The first previous studies uses children's utterance in their speech

as an object. The purpose of the first previous studies are to describe the types of Speech Acts, describe the communication strategy in children speech and describe the influence of children's age to their ability in producing an utterance. The second previous studies uses novel as an object and the main purpose are find the expressive act in *Atas Nama Cinta* and the implications for Indonesian learners. Moreovre, *Casilda Expressive Act in Elizabeth Burton's Novel Casilda Of The Rising Moon* focuses to find the form and the function in the main character's utterance and the implication to hearers. This research uses descriptive method and uses felicity condition as a method to analyze the samples.

B. Theoretical Reviews

1. Pragmatics

Levinson (1983:21) says that pragmatics is a study of the relation between language and context that become a basic of note and report of language understanding. In other words, it studies the ability of language usage. Levinson describes that pragmatics can not be separated by sentence and context because both of them play a major role in language. Understanding the meaning of sentence and context are actually needed in language. It can help to communicate and to understand the other utterances so there will not be misunderstanding in conversation.

In Levinson (1983), Morris explains that pragmatics studies the relation between signs and interpreters. Morris also explains that sign can change the

meaning if the interpreters can not catch the true meaning of sign. It can mislead and disrupt the communication.

The argument of both linguist above describe and underline that understanding meaning, context, and sign are important thing in communication.

a. Context

Context is a psychological construct, a conceptual representation of a state of affairs (Widdowson, 2007:22). Context can be identified as a theme and concept of conversation between people. Context also can be seen as form of situation like place and time that has been talked by people in communication. The following is an example of context and conversation:

CONTEXT: The conversation between Casilda and Sulaima (Casilda's nurse) happened in Casilda's room. When Prince Ahmed (Casila's older brother) returned from war and he brought some prisoners.

Sulema: "Didn't I beg you, as you love me, to stay away from that window?" (1.1)

Casilda: "Yes. Oh, I am sorry, Sulema. We must help them! It is not enough to just to feed them!"(1.2)

Sulema: "We will think of some way. But first you must eat, my Littel Rising Moon."(1.3)

The aim of adds the context is to shares knowledge to the readers. It able to reader mislead the conversation meaning when they did not see the context.

b. Utterance

Leech (1983) says that Utterance is something said by a speaker to the hearer when they are communicating to each other. Speech or utterance in pragmatics is defined as the product of an act by verbal. Basically utterance is sound that comes from people's mouth.

Speech can be words, phrases and letters. Of course if it is the word, sentence and the letters, they should be pronounced. The speech also cannot be repeated exactly the same as before. It happens if the emphasis contained in the pronunciation is different, and the meaning also could be different. The following is the example, "Ooo!". The letter "O" if it is written in a blackboard may not mean anything and cannot be called utterance, but if the "O" is pronounced based on the context and emphasis. It can be called as utterance and is meaningful.

2. Speech Acts

Austin, in Tarigan (2009:34) stated that Speech Acts is an utterance that has performative function in language and communication. There are three types of Speech Acts: locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act. Every type of Speech Acts have their own characteristic that describes in the next discussion.

a. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is a basic act that produces utterances with the true meaning, that is meaningful and can be understood by addressees. For example, "I was cutting a paper". A sentence that merely informs, without giving a result to the addressees. Because it only concerns with meaning.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is an utterance that forms as a function of the mind of speakers. This illocutionary acts typically related to licensing, thanking, sending offers and congratulating. For example, "The teacher told me to leave immediately". If locutionary act is only related to the meaning, then Illocutionary Act is related to the value.

Based on Searle's theory (1969), there are five types of Illocutionary Act. The types are Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive and Declarative. Every type of illocutionary have their own characteristic like form and purpose

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary Act is utterances which have the effect without a specific purpose from the speaker to the addressees. For example, because of the words of the doctor (to the patient) "You may suffering coronary heart

disease", then the patient will be panic or sad. The doctor's word can be called as perlocutionary act.

3. Expressive Act

Expressive Act is Illocutionary Act that shows about what the speaker feeling. Expressive Act expresses the psychological state of the speaker. It uses to expresses various types of feeling such as expression of apology, expression of gratitude, expression of love, expression of sympathy, expression of protest, expression of sadness, expression of happiness and expression of compliment (Yule:1996). The statement above shows that human has complex feeling. The following is an expamle sentence of expressive act:

I am sorry to hear that!

The expression shows the symphathy of speaker to addressees condition. whether the expression is sincere or insincere in some situation is counted as expression of symphaty. This is true if the expression utters in sad moment when speaker hears about addressees's unfotrune story is called symphaty. Meanwhile, if the background story of speaker and addressees in honest is not really close or they even hate each other is can not be an expression of symphaty anymore. It is only formality from the speaker to the addressees.