

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Pragmatic

Morris (1938: 30) in the thesis in title *The Triggers of Promise Utterance in English : A Pragmatic Study* (2011) states that pragmatics can be defined as the study of the relationship between signs and their interpreters sign with its interpreter. That means pragmatics is one of the theoretical foundations or knowledge studies that discuss language and how it is used. Meanwhile Richards (2002) in journal *Expressive Speech Act in Comic Bintang Emon's Speech in Social Media About Social Distancing* (2021) argues that pragmatics is the science of language use which aims to see how it relates to other people or speech act situations. So, the science of pragmatics not only examines the use of language but also about its relationship to the existing situation.

Pragmatic is the study of communication and the interpretation (Yule, 1996). A speech act is a part of pragmatic science which is very influential and needed in the field of science. Because speech act is one of the objects that is the main focus in analyzing pragmatic science. With the speech act, researcher can see and analyze various types and elements of pragmatic science. Therefore, pragmatic is the theoretical basis used in this research. Pragmatic is a field of linguistics that has many other branches of science. But in the focus of this research, researchers analyze speech acts related to politeness in non-native speakers daily conversations. However, pragmatic has differences with semantic and syntax which are also included in linguistics. In pragmatic science, the things that are analyzed are about the form of a language and the users of the form of a language (Yule). There are so many fields of science contained in the study of pragmatic science that are certainly worthy of research, including the study of science that discusses speech acts and their relationship to the value of politeness in everyday life. In general, pragmatic is the theoretical basis used in this research. In other words, the discussion of speech act theory and politeness theory is a branch of science based on the study of pragmatic science. Both speech act theory and

politeness theory have different elements and theories. However, in this research, the two branches of science correlated through qualitative analysis. Therefore, in this research, one of the pragmatic studies that discussed in more depth is the relationship between speech act theory and politeness theory that exists in non-native speaker communities in daily conversations.

2.2 Speech Act

Speech act linguistically means the language behavior of people. According to John Austin (1955), people can show an act through an utterance. In the daily conversation people can also meet or find several language styles and they are used very much language accent, pronunciation, and use of context. Those several things that studied in Speech Act theory. Speech act theory is a study used to analyze these problems, the purpose of which is to find an understanding of an existing problem that knows the causes of speech act behavior that exists in a community or group of people. Research on speech acts has been widely analyzed and used to find out how speech acts should be used, what are the types, and how their role in social life. In this new era of technology, speech act not only seems from speaking skills but also seems from the written conversations.

As Childs (2016) tells that the analysis data in this contemporary sociolinguistic is mostly taken from written conversations. This is one of the proofs that speech acts are important to be analyzed from time to time so that later there updates in society in the behavior of existing speech acts. As time goes by, there are some languages that start to be forgotten or lost. Then, new language styles emerge and change the old language styles. Therefore, research on these studies continue to be updated. Speech acts certainly have several types and functions that are classified into several parts. These types and functions also have different characteristics and contexts. To analyze various kinds of speech acts, the types and functions that have been determined greatly facilitate the analysis and explanation of what speech acts are and what forms of sentences or utterances are in speech acts. With the classification of speech act types, speech act analysis becomes easier and clearer. Here are some types and kinds of speech acts found in speech act theory:

2.2.1 Types of Speech Act

The trichotomy of the speech act differences are developed to three speech act (Austin, 1962).

1. Locutionary Act

In locutionary, the speaker engage the speech of sound and word production. Locution speech acts are also intended so that the interlocutor does not give a response or response when the speaker gives all the information. For example like : *Indonesia independence day is celebrated on august 17th.*

2. Illocutionary Act

The illocutionary speech act are referred to as implementation of one of the languages. That is an act of telling something that is intended for the interlocutor to do what speaker says. For example like : *Please, listen to me right now!*

3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocution refers to the effects (purposeful and accidental) that follow the utterance of something. In this speech act, the speaker can make the interlocutor do something according to the context said by the speaker. For example is : *Tomorrow is the first day of exam.*

2.2.2 Kinds of Speech Act

Within one of the types of speech acts, there are several kinds that become specifications that distinguish one type of speech act from another (Verschuren, 1999). Some kinds of speech acts are as follows:

1. Assertive

Basically, this kind of speech is persuade the speaker or people to believes to what they said. Concluding, swearing, putting forward, boasting, suggesting. For example like : *No one can defeat me in that tournament.*

2. Directive

Efforting to make people want according to speaker and doing an act. That is begging, asking, requesting, inviting, advising.

For example like : *Could you put this pen on the table?*

3. Expressive

Reveals the speaker feeling about a condition or situation. Regret, thanking, apologizing. For example like : *I regret for doing this to you.*

4. Commissive

Asking people or speaker to commit plan for the future. Plan, promise, opposing. For example like : *Let's go to the beach tomorrow!*

5. Declaration

Changing the world order according to the propositional contingency. For example like : *You are retired, I hereby declare you as a headmaster.*

2.3 Felicity Conditions

In daily conversations, a lot of conversational contexts that find. This is related to the felicity conditions aspect, which is also one of the things that need to be included in the analysis of politeness theory in speech acts. Felicity condition can be interpreted as a condition where a type of speech act can be considered as a type of speech act if it fulfills its conditions. According to Austin (1962) in a journal written by Chusni Hadiati (2019), what is meant by felicity conditions is when a utterance is not just interpreted literally as a statement, but must be accompanied by appropriate actions. There are three aspects that qualify a felicity condition in an utterance (Levinson, 1995). The first is that a sentence must have a conventional impact, then the requirements contained in the type of speech act must be perfect and truthful. Then, the action or thought must also be in accordance with the requirements that have been set.

In addition, felicity conditions are also divided into several parts or types (Searle, 1970). They are general conditions, propositional content conditions, preparatory conditions, sincerity conditions, and essential conditions. In general conditions, the context of the conversation that is the topic of discussion can be understood by all speakers and receivers of speech. Then in propositional content conditions, the topic of discussion contained in the conversation usually discusses plans or things that implemented in the future. Then, in preparatory conditions, the topic of discussion regarding plans or things to be implemented in the future will prepared with two possibilities. One of them is that it may not be

implemented or it may be that it will bring benefits. As for sincerity conditions, speakers believe that the things that have been promised will not bring benefits. Then, in essential conditions, the speaker intends to make a promise that will actually be carried out according to the promise that has been made.

As an example of felicity condition in each kind of speech act, general conditions where the context discussed can be understood by all speakers are part of the assertive, directive, and expressive types of speech acts. As for the types of speech acts commissive, and declaration are included in the types of content conditions and preparatory conditions that discuss actions that will be carried out in the future.

2.4 Context

Richards & Schmidt (2002:116) state that what comes before or after a word, phrase, or sentence is also referred to as context. The meaning in these sentences can be interpreted depending on the context. that means context does play a very important role in pragmatics. Context can also be seen based on its types and kinds so that these sentences have their own characteristics to be distinguished. In this study, the context that may be analyzed is about speech acts related to its politeness aspects. In addition, this analysis is also aimed at the differences in speech acts of male and female.

In a conversation, there must be a context that becomes the topic of the conversation. According to Mey (1993), context in an utterance has a meaning that is not only to be understood as an utterance. The context in the speech act is also one of the aspects of the analysis of the speech act itself because in it there must be different types of speech acts according to the context contained in the conversation. Context is also one of the requirements for a speech act to be called a certain type of speech act

Context is divided into several 8 aspects which are abbreviated in the word SPEAKING (Hymes, 1972) that is S) Setting and Scene P) Participants E) Ends A) Act K) Key I) Instrumentalities N) Norms G) Genre. Some of these aspects are related to the discussion in this research. The data sources that have been classified in this research also contain the context of some of these aspects.

After the context in the conversation is analyzed based on the type of speech act, the context also analyzes according to the existing politeness theory. The researcher analyzes whether the context is also an aspect that affects the value of politeness theory in a conversation or not. Therefore, context is one of the important things in analyzing speech acts in conversation and communication. The results of the analysis certainly presented in the next discussion.

2.5 Language Style

In using language in everyday life, everyone has a different style of language. But what exactly is the definition of language style? Language is a main tools to communicating (Izar et al., 2021a). Language style is also one of the things that characterizes a society or a person in speaking in everyday life. To be able to communicate well with people in the surrounding environment, language skills are certainly very important in order to communicate and convey certain intentions more clearly and be understood. In addition, language also has many types and styles according to the rules, geographical location, or even the history found in the area where the language is used. Sometimes language styles are also formed from mixing two languages. According to Leppanen and Peuronen (2012), one of the discursive resource that can used to create meaning is a language mixing. Therefore, research on language styles has also been conducted by many researchers to see the correlation and influence on the surrounding cultural aspects. Because language and culture are actually very closely related, so it causes the way people think and speak (Ngai & Janusch, 2015, 2018).

2.5.1 Male Language

In previous study, interactions or conversations used by male are usually known to use aggressive language and tend to be more active than the language used by female. This could be due to the nature of men who tend to be thinkers and do not think too much about feelings. In the several scientific study, that statement also explained. In the many studies that discuss gender analysis, most often discuss female. As in the statement put forward by Strobel written by Sara

Mills in the journal *Gender, Place, & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography*, women carved out a space amid the options available to them: options for the most part created by imperialism and limited by male dominance (and by class).

In the statement, it is said that males are more dominant than females. In addition, males are also described as brave, capable, and having high potential. In terms of strength and power, males are also considered to have a position that is above females. Meanwhile, females are in the opposite position. Deborah Tannen (1991) in her statement said that there must be differences in the use of male and female language because this is influenced by the growth process of boys and girls also have differences in learning language styles.

2.5.2 Female Language

Holmes (1955) state that female's interactions are usually passive, but also do not want to lose arguments. Female also tend to choose to defuse disputes and do not want to stretch the relationship by providing supportive responses. This is the opposite of the language style used by male. Referring to Sara Mills' statement in one of her books entitled "Gender and Politeness" regarding politeness in speech acts that are more polite and organized are usually owned by females. So, in the development of politeness in speech act the female's speech act always thought are more often considered as speech acts that contain more politeness than male speech acts. Perhaps this statement can also be related to the previous statement which states that women's speech acts tend to be more passive and this allows the language used to be indirect.

Female language is often said to have more polite characteristics than male because females usually have a more meticulous nature as well as the use of language styles (Brown, 1980). The differences in speech acts of females also have differences in the level of politeness if differentiated according to age and social pattern.

2.6 Politeness

Politeness is defined as an elusive phenomenon, but it is also interpreted to be problematic because the phenomenon of impoliteness is not considered as a stand-

alone phrase or sentence and is not dependent on the words used (Bargiela-Chiappini, 2003). Politeness can be defined as behavior that is good and appropriate to be applied and implemented in everyday life. The value of politeness can be used as a reflection of one's self in front of others. Politeness is certainly very closely related to one's speech act behavior. These two things influence each other in a person. Therefore, sometimes people can judge a person's politeness by the way he acts speech. Mills (2009) states that linguistically and culturally, politeness and impoliteness are relative to the second language learner in order to be applied accordingly in a different language. So, from this statement language is connected with politeness theory. To gain a more comprehensive and in-depth understanding, a more contextualized investigation of the true meaning of politeness is needed (Hsieh, 2009, p. 56).

2.6.1 Direct Speech Act

Speech acts that are spoken clearly and literally are called direct speech (Yule, 1996). In definitely, direct speech acts are utterances or words that are spoken directly without using figures of speech or implied meanings. Because it is spoken clearly and does not use metaphors or figurative words, the meaning of direct speech acts can usually be directly understood by the interlocutor. In relation to politeness theory, direct speech acts also have an influence on the aspect of politeness. When someone uses a direct speech act sentence in everyday speech and conversation, there is a chance that there are elements of impoliteness in the speech act. This is because the clearer the context in a sentence that is spoken, the greater the possibility that the sentence can offend the interlocutor.

According to Searle (2002), direct speech acts are used by speakers to show conventional meaning. The forms and functions related to this are declarative, imperative, and interrogative.

2.6.2 Indirect Speech Act

Searle (1975) state that theoretically, indirect speech acts is the use of language or sentences that have a certain meaning but can be interpreted into another meaning. Indirect speech acts usually contain figurative words and

parable sentences that aim to provide explanations to the interlocutor in a different way and have implied meanings in them. indirect speech acts usually cannot be directly understood, and must be digested first to get the meaning of the times.

Because of its use of similes or figurative words, indirect speech acts have a fairly small possibility of creating sentences or speech acts that are impolite and most likely indirect speech acts lead to sentences that contain elements of politeness because they are spoken implicitly. According to Brown and Levinson (1987), politeness has an emotionally relative face which means that it can be modified according to certain circumstances and can also be improved. This is one of the factors that causes the value of politeness to be seen from various aspects.

2.7 Previous of Related Studies

There are some previous studies that basically analyzed about pragmatics, speech act, and language style that researchers have listed as previous studies in this study.

In various previous studies that have been described and analyzed by researchers, there are many differences that have never been analyzed by previous researchers. Both in terms of research objects, data sources, analysis methods, and research objectives. Therefore, in this study, the researchers is interested in discussing and analyzing the relationship between speech act and politeness theory whose data sources are taken from an english textbook made for non-native speaker in high school students.

Table 2.1
Previous Related Studies

No	Researcher / Author	Year	Journal	Research Object	Data Source	Result
1.	Julisah Izar, M. Muslim Nasution, Rengki Afria, Neldi Harianto, and Mar'atun Sholiha	2021	Expressive speech act in comic Bintang Emon's speech in social media about social distancing	Describe speech act form of angry expressive spoken by Comic Bintang Emon in social media about social distancing.	Comic Bintang Emon's speech in social media.	Speech Acts that are angry expression in Bintang Emon's speech are a strategy in expressing things that actually want to be conveyed in the form of comedy.
2.	Seyyed Hooshmand Mirzaei Jegarlooeei and Hamid Allami	2018	Impoliteness strategies and use of discourse markers	Relationship between speech acts and gender	English textbook	Male learners are more passive in using discourse markers as approximators and modals than female learners
3.	Dr Tahir Saleem, Dr Musarat	2021	Linguistic politeness of Pakistani English	Examines sociocultural,	Discourse completion task	The expression of apology used by both speakers is the

	Yasmin and Ms Aisha Saleem		and British English speakers: Culture and gender perspectives	pragmatic, and gender differences between native speakers of British English and Pakistani English speakers in expressing apology responses	(DCT) also known as “output questionnaire” using data from 60 speakers of both cultures	same. That is, using the usual expression of apology
4.	Leanne Schreurs	2020	Measuring language usage in hospitality situations	The use of language or speech acts carried out in a hospitality situation	Colombian Spanish novel	Formal forms of respect are used more often than informal forms of solidarity in hospitality situations
5.	Dina Abdel Salam El-Dakhs	2020	How do celebrities respond to criticism in media interviews? The case of an Egyptian TV show	Analyzed speech acts in critical responses from male and female celebrities	Interview on a television show which was then transcribed and analyzed based on existing theories	There is no significant difference in the analysis of differences in speech acts of male and female celebrities

6.	Nadira Zakiya Qolbi	2023	Politeness in Speech Acts Between Non- Native Male and Female in Daily Conversation	Relationship between speech acts and politeness theory of non-native speaker in daily communication	High School English Textbook grades X, XI, and XII	
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