CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter presents a literature review. It covers the explanation of the theories related to this research. Some theories discussed in this research such as pragmatics, speech act, the types of speech act, the classification of illocutionary act, and speech.

A. Pragmatics

Pragmatics studies are concerned with the meaning and role of utterances interpreted by audiences or readers (Yule, G., & Widdowson, 1996). According to (Thomas, 1995), pragmatics connects two tendencies, such as the meaning of the speaker and the pragmatic interpretation of the utterance, The point is how an audience interprets the utterance of the speaker, and the audience and the speaker must be fully involved in a conversation. Furthermore, (Leech, 1983), states that pragmatics can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meaning in situations.

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of the meaning conveyed by the speaker or writer and interpreted by the audience or reader based on the context that occurs when communication takes place. (Prasetyo, 2017) says that pragmatics is a study that studies the meaning influenced by factors outside the language, which also discusses the structure of language as a means of communication between speakers and audiences. The meaning of speech can be seen from the context when speech takes place, the place and time of speaking as well as who is involved and how it is delivered. Thus, pragmatics studies language and the purpose of an utterance.

Pragmatics also relies on other disciplines such as philosophy of linguistics which studies the language used in speech, sociolinguistics which studies language from the point of view of purpose and situation,

anthropology which studies the origin of the language used, and linguistics which studies the structure of the language used (Praharsini, 2021).

B. Speech Act

A speech act is a performed action by the utterance. When a speaker communicates something to others, they engage in a speech act. As stated by (J. L. AUSTIN, 1962), "*How to do things with words.*" It essentially refers to the idea that when someone speaks, they are also acting. This concept is supported by Yule's theory on speech acts, which explains that speech acts involve actions such as making requests, giving commands, asking questions, or providing information. In other words, speech acts involve engaging in activities through one's verbal expressions (Yule, G., & Widdowson, 1996)

Based on the experts' viewpoints above, it can be concluded that the ability of an individual to carry out speech acts with a specific purpose in certain situations is known as a speech act. The utterances mainly emphasize the significance of action in one's speech. This aligns with the role of language as a means of communication, which aims to express intentions and evoke emotions in the speaker. Furthermore, speech acts also encompass psychological expressions such as appreciation and apology, as well as social actions such as influencing others' behavior through reminders, commands, or contractual agreements like promises and agreements. Speech acts can be categorized into three fundamental types, which are the locutionary act, the illocutionary act, and the perlocutionary act.

C. Types of Speech Act

According to Austin in *How to Do Things with Word* (1962) speech acts into three types. That is, the locutionary act is the act of saying something that serves to provide information to speech partners. Then the illocutionary act is the act of doing something in this type that

requires speech partners to do something. The last is perlocutionary acts are actions that influence speech partners and require reactions from speech partners.

1. **Locutionary Act**

    Speech is an act that expresses something that is usually in the form of facts and actual circumstances. The focus of locutionary speech acts is to state something without any other tendency or influence on the interlocutor so that locution tends to be easy to understand and identify by both parties.

    An example of a Locutionary Act is "Whales are lactating animals." Based on the utterance is intended to simply say and inform something, without the intention of doing something, let alone influencing the interlocutor, and the message intended here is also the fact that whales are classified as animals.

2. **Illocutionary Act**

    An illocutionary speech act is a type of speech act by performing an action by the speaker saying something, having the right intention, and by the context. According to (Searle, 1976), illocutionary acts are speech acts to declare, command, promise, threaten, conclude, etc. The illocutionary acts are performed through the communication power of an utterance. Illocution is done through the communication power of an utterance (Yule, G., & Widdowson, 1996).

    An example of an Illocutionary Act is "Close the window!" Based on the example, the intention and purpose mean the speaker wants someone to close the window, on the other hand, this is called a command statement that the speaker intends to order people for their benefit. In this example, in other words, every speaker has a certain purpose for saying an utterance. The existence of a purpose of this speech act is to produce illocutionary power. By using this illocutionary power, speakers can inform something in conversation

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or communication. Then the communication will be accepted by the audiences, and this process successfully achieves the perlocutionary effect.

3. **Perlocutionary Act**

According to (J. L. AUSTIN, 1962), perlocutionary acts are "what we produce or achieve by saying something," such as convincing, persuading, telling, obstructing, and misleading. This speech act also often has an influence or effect on the audience according to the conditions and situation of the sentence. The response of the speech is not only in the form of words but also in the form of actions or deeds. Thus, this perlocutionary speech act works more on the impact that has been spoken by the speaker when saying something.

An example of the Perlocutionary Act is "The court is opened." Based on the example above, in terms of perlocutionary action the sentence "The court is opened" means that the speaker asks the speech partner to act for him. The order can be in the form of a suggestion, order, or suggestion. Then when this speech is uttered by a judge in a trial, in the courtroom, then from the speech it is expected that the desired effect of the speaker to the speech partner be able to carry out what the speaker wants. For example, telling them to be quiet and follow the trial orderly. (Mardian & Suhardianto, 2019)

D. **Illocutionary Acts**

(Searle, 1976) also classifies illocutionary acts based on various criteria as follows: Assertive, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. Searle's classification is a reformulation of an earlier philosopher, Austin J.L. (Searle, 1976) who then developed a theory of speech acts regarding the main rules for performing illocutionary acts. Searle believes that there are five general ways of using language, and

five general categories of illocutionary acts in which utterances can be classified which will be described as follows:

1. **Assertive**

   Assertive act. according to (Searle, 1979) are defined as one class of speech acts that have the purpose of making the speaker commit that something is true. Simply put, (Searle, 1979) states that by using assertive Acts, the speaker tells the hearer how something happened. Therefore, each type of assertive class has a truth value. All functions of assertive speech act types can be evaluated based on the dimension of magnitude which means that the utterance belongs to the assertive act seen through the assessment of true and false. Thus, if the utterance can be judged as a true utterance or a false utterance, then this identifies that the utterance is a type of assertive action (Searle, 1979).

   Assertive also indicates the psychological state in the utterance that arises when the speaker expresses an assertive action. That is when the speaker performs an assertive action, he shows confidence in the words spoken. As said (Searle, 1979), those who state, assert, or claim the proposition, also show their belief in the proposition. Example of an assertive speech act: "I like to eat chicken" In this speech, the speaker expresses assertive action because the speaker shows his belief in his favorite food, namely chicken through the word "I like." Because speakers can be responsible for the truth of what is spoken.

   In this speech act, the speaker is bound to the truth of the proposition expressed. For example, stating, informing, suggesting, complaining, and reporting (Perdana et al., 2021). The types of assertive speech acts are then described in the following assertive functions:

   1) Stating

Stating is one of the functions of assertive speech acts which is defined according to the Cambridge Dictionary as a sentence formed to broadcast a clear statement. An example is "I like pragmatic courses" The utterance is included in the assertive speech act because it contains a statement in the form of information that the speaker is bound by the truth of the content of the utterance. Through the word "I like", the speaker is responsible that the spoken word is indeed a fact and can be proven in the field that the speaker likes pragmatic courses.

2) Informing

Informing is a sentence that contains a notification so that the speech partner becomes aware of something previously unknown. Example sentences are as follows: "Rina cannot attend this birthday event because there is something she cannot leave." The speaker tells information to Rina's friends that today Rina cannot participate in the birthday event. Through the word "because" the speaker tries to give the reason Rina cannot attend her birthday event as information for her friends who previously did not know why Rina could not attend the birthday event.

3) Suggestion

Suggesting is a sentence that is put forward for consideration. Examples of speech sentences are as follows: "It's better to join activities outside the campus too" This speech occurred when the speaker was chatting with the speech partner (his friend). This speech is a suggestion for speech partners through the word "better"

to also participate in off-campus activities not only on campus intended to add relationships.

4) Complaining

Complaining, according to the Cambridge Dictionary, is a sentence used to express something difficult. Example sentences are as follows: "I have a headache doing math" The speech takes place during the learning process. The speaker complains to his speech partner through the words " I have a headache " not only complaining but the speaker cannot do the task and wants his friend to help him answer.

5) Reporting

Reporting according to the Cambridge Dictionary is a sentence that is stated to report something. Examples are as follows: "I've finished my assignment, ma'am." The utterance, which is carried out in a classroom environment, is spoken by the speaker to his speech partner to report that he has finished doing his assignment, through the word "finished." The utterance is not only a report that he has finished doing the task he has been instructed to do but also wants the teacher to allow him to leave the class because his task has been completed properly.

2. **Directive**

According to (Searle, 1976), a directive is a speech act that aims to produce an effect in the form of actions performed by speech partners. This form of speech states what the speaker wants and causes some influence through the actions of speech partners. For example, requirement, request, question, forbidding, and advising (Perdana et al., 2021). Examples of directive speech act:

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"Can I come with you?" The speech is included in the directive because the speaker expects the speech partner to do an action, namely inviting the speaker, this is seen through the word "Can I come" the speaker intends to ask to come together with the speech partner. The following will explain the function of directive speech acts, namely as follows:

1) Command

This command action identifies that when uttering a speech act, the speaker expects the speech partner to act. What is said by the speaker contains sufficient reasons and gives weight to his speech for the speech partner to take action. In other words, usually, this command speech is like giving commands, directing, instructing, organizing, dictating, and requiring.

2) Requesting

Requesting is an action in uttering an utterance, the speaker asks the speech partner to do an action. While expressing his wishes and intentions, the speaker hopes that the speech partner will take action on the speaker's wishes. In other words, usually request speeches such as: asking, begging, inviting speech partners, and praying.

3) Question

The question implies that in uttering an utterance, the speaker asks the speech partner whether the thing or proposition is true. This is done by the speaker to express the desire and intention that the proposition is true or not true and the speaker expects the speech partner to provide certain information. Usually, the question function is in the questioning and introspective sentences.

4) Prohibitive

Prohibitive is an action that shows that when the speaker utters an utterance of prohibition then the speech partner is expected to act because the speaker has the belief that his utterance shows sufficient reason for the speech partner not to act. This action is an order or command so that the speech partner does not do something, usually found in the act of prohibiting and restricting. Prohibition is an action that shows that when the speaker utters a prohibition utterance, the speech partner is expected to act because the speaker has the belief that his/her utterance shows sufficient reason for the speech partner not to act. This action is an order or command for the speech partner not to do something, usually found in prohibiting and restricting actions.

5) Advising

Advising is an action when the speaker utters an expression advising the speech partner to act. The speaker shows the intention that the speech partner takes the speaker's trust as a reason for him to perform a good action for the benefit of the speech partner. This advice function is usually found in sentences including advising and suggesting.

3. Commissive

According to Searle, the commissive speech act is an utterance that links the speaker to do what is mentioned in the utterance. In this speech act, the speaker links himself to future actions. Based on its function commissive acts include promising, offering, and vowing (Perdana et al., 2021). For example:

"I promise to come tomorrow".
"Dina, I want to offer you to be class secretary."

In the first example, included in the commissive speech promise, the obedient intends to promise to come to an event held tomorrow. In the second example, the speaker intends that his speech partner wants to be the secretary in his class.

The following will explain the function of commissive speech acts:

1) Promising

Promising is an expression of willingness and ability to do something. In other words, the promise is an expression of the speaker to the speech partner to give something or do an action to the speech partner as a form of devotion, loyalty, and obedience. This means that the speech spoken by the speaker functions to be bound by his promise and must fulfill the promise.

2) Offering

The offering shows a request. This function binds the speaker to prove the truth of his speech on the offer given to the speech partner and functions to influence and make others believe in his offer.

3) Vowed

Vowing is promising to do something if the request happens or is achieved. This function proves the truth of the words that have been spoken. Examples of speech in the vow function: "Plus 2 pieces if you buy a kilogram" This speech is said to be vowed because the speaker will add his merchandise to the buyer if the prospective buyer. buys one kilo of merchandise.

4. **Expressive**

According to (Searle, 1976), expressive in this type of illocutionary act is a form of speech that shows the speaker's

psychological attitude towards certain circumstances. This type serves to express or express the speaker's psychological attitude towards a statement about the conversation. The functions included in this type of illocutionary act are thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling. Examples of expressive speech acts: "I'm so guilty. I apologize" The speech uses expressive speech acts because the speaker adjusts his words to the feelings that are being felt seen from the words "I apologize" The speaker is trying to express his feelings of guilt for what he did to the speech partner by apologizing.

The following will explain the function of commissive speech acts:

1) Thanking

Thanking is a speech act that usually occurs due to several factors. Among them, is because the speech partner is willing to do whatever is asked by the speaker or it can also be because the speaker says a speech that praises the speech partner to produce a reply of thanks and it can also be due to the kindness of the speaker who has given something to the speech partner.

2) Congratulating

Congratulating is a speech act that occurs due to several factors, namely the speaker gets something special, the speaker gives a welcome to the speech partner, the speaker says a time marker greeting, or other things that express happiness.

3) Apologize

Apologizing is a speech act that occurs because of the speaker's bad feelings towards the speech partner because it has disturbed his time or because the speaker has made a mistake to the speech partner.

4) Condolence

  Condolences are utterances that express sadness at the loss of someone from this world.

5. **Declarative**

  According to (Searle, 1976), the declarative defines the characteristics of the successful performance of one of its members and brings some alternatives in status or condition based on the fact that the declaration is successfully performed. In other words, his speech connects the content of the speech with the existing reality. It can also be said that declarative is a speech act that is intended by the speaker to create a new state or change in status because of the speaker's utterance. Examples of declarative speech act in the following speech: "We declare that the defendant is guilty" This utterance was made during a court hearing. The speaker's speech is intended to state the fact that the defendant is found guilty. In the speech "we declare" means that it can change the status of the defendant to be guilty and can be charged with a predetermined sentence.

  The following will explain the function of commissive speech acts:

1) Deciding

  Deciding is an utterance that contains or functions to bind its speakers to make or create things that stone in the future.

2) Granting

  Granting is an utterance conveyed by the speaker that functions to grant something.

3) Canceling

Canceling is an utterance that has the function of binding the speaker to create something new from an utterance.

4) Allowing

Allowing is a speech that functions to bind the speaker to the speech partner to be able to create new things.

E. Speech

Speech is a communication activity given to the audience, both formally and informally. Public speaking activities are also quite often carried out not only among state officials, speeches can also be done by anyone But, also do it around friends. In a speech, a person can convey various things with many purposes. The content of his talk will explain ideas, instructions, or advice addressed to the audience. It depends on the context or situation of the speech.

In a speech, a person can convey various things for various purposes. The content of the speech will explain ideas, instructions, or advice addressed to the audience. This depends on the context or situation of the speech. In other words, speech is general, because it can be done in various activities such as political issues, statehood, and other formal events.

Communication in speech is more one-way because only one person speaks while others listen (Asiyah Lu'lu'ul Husna, 2012). In the Cambridge dictionary, the definition of speech is a person's ability to speak, or the activity of speaking and the language used when speaking.

In essence, speech is a public speaking skill in unidirectional communication by expressing ideas that are delivered with full preparation including mastery of material and mental readiness.

F. Youtube

YouTube is generally defined as an application used to view video uploads shared by others. Users can upload and watch various videos for free. Various video content contained on YouTube is usually video clips, movies, and videos made by YouTube users themselves.

This application can be used anywhere and anytime, by anyone using an internet connection base. Various innovations are issued by YouTube along with the times such as being provided to search for video information, and everyone can watch it directly.

In 2006, YouTube media managed to become the most popular media, so it provides a variety of benefits. Starting from only being able to upload or upload simple videos until now it can be used for live streaming, developing also as a medium for spreading da'wah, information about the world, and much more. These characteristics make YouTube more interesting and not boring compared to monotonous television. There is no limitation on duration, so users are free to enjoy watching without being limited by the variety of content presented.

YouTube is now also used by Indonesian political figures who disseminate various information used as promotional material in the form of speeches, interviews, and podcasts. Youtube contains video content which is classified as audio-visual media in the form of images as well as sound. So that the information uploaded becomes more effective and easily accepted by the audience. The characteristics of Youtube, are as follows:

a. There is no duration limit for uploading videos. This is one of the things that distinguishes it from several other applications that have a maximum duration limit.

b. Security system that starts to be accurate. YouTube limits its security by not sharing videos that contain

illegal Sara. By providing a confirmation question before uploading the video.

c. Paid. YouTube offers anyone who uploads videos and gets a minimum of 1000 viewers an honorarium will be given.

d. Offline system. YouTube has a new feature for users to watch videos offline (does not require an internet connection). By downloading the video first.

e. Simple editor. There is a simple editor provided by YouTube in the initial menu for uploading videos. Users will be offered to edit first before uploading. The menu offered is to cut the video, filter the color, or add effects to the video transfer.

This character makes YouTube more interesting and not boring compared to monotonous television. There are no restrictions on duration, so users are free to enjoy watching without being limited by the variety of content presented.

G. TED Talk

TED is a platform dedicated to spreading ideas, generally in the form of short, influential talks. TED started in 1984 as a conference where entertainment, technology, and design came together and now covers almost every topic. From business, and science to global issues in over 100 languages. In addition, TED also runs independent events to spread the ideas of communities around the world. TED is also a global community that welcomes people from different backgrounds.

TED strongly believes in the power of ideas to change lives, attitudes, and ultimately the world. By providing free insights from the world's most motivating thinkers and a diverse community eager to learn and engage with each other's ideas, both online and at TED and TEDx

events around the world. In addition, TED also spreads ideas around the world with topics presented in the form of videos and audio talks.

The video can be found on the TED.com website or the TED YouTube channel as well as in the audio version available on TED.com, Spotify, and podcasts. The purpose of TED talks is not only to gain new knowledge and insights about the world but also as language learning material because most of the language used in the talks uses English as a global language. TED also provides subtitles and transcripts for each video in more than 100 languages. Thus, non-English speakers can get ideas and learn the language at the same time. In addition, TED is also a great platform to gain more insights and gain new knowledge about the topics discussed around the world.