CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter dicusses the framework of the theories which support the understanding of the problems formulated in Chapter 1. This chapter will consist of theories about the pragmatics, implicature, speech act, locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act, function of illocutionary act, and previous related studies.

2.1 Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics is the study of believing what is communicated more than what is said. The utterances that the speakers produce in communication contain a deeper sense than the actual meaning of the words or phrases themselves. According to Levinson (1983: 21), pragmatics is thestudy of language use, that is, the study of the relations betweenlanguage and context that are basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences that willconnect what is said to, what is mutually assumed, or what has been said before. Yule (1996:3) also defines pragmatics concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. Leech (983: 6) defines thatpragmatics also strongly related with context or situation when something is being said, thus it is very important for the speakersto focus on the context.

From some of the theories above, pragmatics means thestudy of how people use language and context incommunication. When a person communicates, he must believethat what is communicated contains a deeper meaning than the actual meaning. How to understand a deeper meaning, the listener must understand the language and context used by thespeaker.

2.2 Context

According to Holmes (1992), the way someone speaks is influenced by the

situational context in which the conversationor speech take place. Yule (1996:21) called this terminology as a "physical environment" and this part is the most important thing in analyzing the utterances, because the meaning of an utterance depends on the context that followed the utterance. Context also can help people understand or interpret the meaning of an utterance. If the context is ignored, misinterpretation of the meaning of the utterance may happen. Asher (1994: 731) defines context is one of those linguistic terms which are constantly used in all kinds of context but neverexplained. It has a relationship with meaning and they are important in pragmatics.

According to Lubis (2018), context is an important part of understanding pragmatic meaning becausewe can catch the actual meaning of a speaker when uttering an utterance that has intended meaning. Here is the example of therelation between the context of the situation and the utterance spoken by the speaker: "wear your seat belt". The utterance might have two meanings, if it is delivered by the driver, it mightbe advisable. It is because wearing a seat belt is very important to save ourselves from an accident. However, it will be differentif the speaker is a policeman, it might be common. It is becausewearing a seat belt is one of the high road regulations. If we break it consciously we will get punishment for our deed.

In communication, people do not only recognize the meaning of the word in their utterance but also recognize what the speaker means in their utterance. The meaning utterance is not only lexical meaning but also from the situation, called context. From some of the theories above, context is very important to comprehend an utterance because it helps thelistener reveal the literal or the intended meaning of the speaker's utterance. Therefore, the meaning itself cannot directly appear and is easily understood without knowing the context or situation. The context includes where, when, why theutterance is produced and must be well understood by the speaker and hearer. So that whoever has produced the utteranceis certain it possibly has more than one meaning inside.

2.3 Implicature

Grice (in Levinson, 1983: 31) defines implicature as what the speaker can imply, suggest or mean as distict from whatthe speaker litteraly says. According to Yule (1996: 41), implicature happens when the hearer does not need to have a special knowledge to estimate the additional conveyed meaning.Levinson (1983:97) explains that implicature in general is to cover the term that stands in what is said and expressed the truthcondition or expression of by the speaker.

Example (Laurie and Weston, 2008):

a) Dr. Gregory House: "How many friends do you have?"

b) Lucas Douglas: "Seventeen."

c) Dr. Gregory House: "Seriously? Do you keep a list orsomething?"

d) Lucas Douglas: "No, I knew this conversation was really about you, so I gave you an answer so you could get back toyour train of thought."

The question asked by Dr. Gregory made him the only friend Lucas had. So Lucas replied "seventeen" with the intention of the doctor. Gregory isn't his only ofriend of Lucas.This explains that Dr. Gregory conveys an indirect or implicit point(Laurie and Weston,

From some of the theories above, an implicature means something the speaker suggests or implies with an utterance, even though it is not expressed. Implicature is different by saying the untrue condition, it is just implied the situation. Implicatures can aid in communicating more efficiently than byexplicitly saying everything we want to communicate. implicature is an indirect or implicit speech act, that is meant bya speaker's utterance that is not part of what is explicitly said.

2.4 Speech Act Theory

According to Searle (1976:16), speech acts are the basicor the minimal units of linguistic communication. Austin (1960:52) states that speech act refers to an utterance and also the total situation in which the utterance is issued. People do not

only produce utterances which contain grammatical structure and words when they speak, but also perform action through those utterances. Utterances that perform an action is generally called as speech act (Yule, 1996:47). Bach (1979) explains that an action in verbal communication has message in itself, so thecommunication is not only about language but also with action. In conclusion, speech act is the utterance that occurs and act refers to an action. Yule (1996) states that speech acts are a studyof how the speakers and hearers use language. According to Siahaan (2019), speech acts are the acts of communication, by communicating is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed.

For example, in a classroom, Mr. G, as the teacher, says"Can someone close the door, please?" then a student stands upand closes the door, which means the speaker uses language to command something to the listener. When someone says something, it means that there will be an action that is producedbased on the speech that is issued. From some of the theories above, speech acts means actions that are performed when speech is issued because peopledo not only produce utterances that contain grammatical structure and words when they speak but also act on those utterances. Austin (in Levinson, 1983:236) divides three basic senses in which when someone says something, he or she is alsodoing something in the same time. For this reason, he proposes three kinds of acts, they are:

2.4.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary speech act is roughly equivalent to utteringcertain utterances with certain sense and reference, which againis roughlyequivalent to meaning in the traditional sense (Austin,1962: 108). Locutionary act is the act of simply uttering a sentence from a language; it is a description of what the speakersays (Leech, 1983: 199). Yule (1996) also defines locutionaryact is the act of producing meaningful utterances.

For example, "I warn you to stop smoking". It constitutes an expressed locutionary

act because its propositional content predicates a future act to stop smoking of the hearer you (Khan,2020).

Locutionary act is the form of the words uttered or the basic act of utterance. This is the level that is connected with theproduction of utterances such as grammar, phonetics, and phonology. Locutionary act is a description of what the speaker wants to talk to. We can conclude that a locutionary act is an actof using a referring expression and a predicting expression to express a proposition.

2.4.2 Illocutionary Act

Austin (1969: 108) defines the illocutionary act as an utterance that has a certain (conventional) force. Leech (1996: 199) also states that an illocutionary act is performing the act in saying something. According to Searle (1979), the illocutionaryact is divided into five categories. They are representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive. Yule(1996:48) states that the illocutionary act isperformed via the communicative force of an utterance. For example, "There's too much homework in this subject." (opinion), "I'll do my homework later" (promise), "go do your homework!" (order) (Khan, 2020). Safira (2017) states that the illocutionary act is called the act of doing something. It is only used for informing something but also doing something as far asspeech event was accurate considered.

From some of the theories of illocutionary acts, I conclude the Illocutionary act is a very important part of speechact because illocutionary act itself becomes the main center to linguistic in elements of communication. the illocutionary act is the function of the words which is uttered by the speaker.sometimes we do not just produce well-formed utterances with no purpose but form an utterance with some kind of function inmind. So, in an illocutionary act, it is not just saying something itself, but the act of saying something with the intention of.

2.4.3. Perlocutionary Act

According to Austin (1969: 108), perlocutionary act is the effect of an

utterance. It is what people bring about or achieve by saying something such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even say, surprising, misleading. Perlocutionary act is not simply creating an utterance with a function without intending it but creating an utterance that has an effect (Yule, 1996:48). Leech (1996: 199) defines that perlocutionary act as performing the act by saying something. For example, "Considera negotiation with a hostage-taker under siege. The police negotiator says: 'If you release the children, we'll allow the pressto publish your demands.' In making that utterance she has offered a deal (illocutionary act). Suppose the hostage-taker accepts the deal and as a consequence releases the children. In that case, we can say that by making the utterance, the negotiatorbrought about the release of the children, or in more technical terms, that this was a perlocutionary effect of the utterance"(Allots, 2019). According to Kempson (1977), the perlocutionary act is the consequent effect on the hearer which the speaker intends should follow from his utterance.

From some of the theories above, perlocutionary act is an utterance with a function intending it to have an effect. It is performed by saying something that produces effects on the hearer. The perlocutionary act is an act of achieving a particularperlocutionary effect on the hearer as a result of the hearer recognizing (what she/he takes to be) the locution and illocutionary force in utterance. The perlocutionary acts are speech acts that are carried out by the speaker making an utterance as the act of causing a certain effect on the feelings,thoughts, or actions of either the speaker or the listener.

2.5 Function of Illocutionary Act

Leech (1983:104) aims at the illocutionary acts based ontheir functions. It is according to how illocutionary acts relate to the social goals or purposes of establishing and maintaining politeness. According to Searle (1969), there are five classifications of illocutionary acts including their illocutionaryfunctions. Austin (1955: (51-164) explains performatives of theutterance divided into five categories. The form types of illocutionary acts functions are as follows:

a) Repressentative: an illocutionary act that represents a state of affairs, for example, stating, claiming, hypothesizing, describing, telling (Searle: 1969:25). Yule (1996) states representative are kind of speech acts that state what the speakerbelieves to be the case or not.

Examples:
1) The earth is flat. (Stating a fact)
2) Chomsky did not write about peanuts. (Stating an opinion)
3) It was a warm sunny day. (Describing)
(Yule, 1996, p.53)

b) Directive: an illocutionary act for getting the addressee to do something, for example, ordering, commanding, daring, defying, challenging (Searle: 1969:25). Yule (1996) explains directives are illocutionary act that attempts by the speaker to get the hearerto do something. They express about what they want directly tothe hearer.
Examples:
1) Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black. (Commanding orordering)
2) Could you lend me a pen please? (Requesting)
3) Do not touch that. (Forbidding)
(Yule, 1996, p.54)

c) Commissive: an illocutionary act for getting the speaker (that isthe one performing the speech act) to do something, for example, promising, threatening, intending (Searle: 1969:25). Yule (1996)argues commissives are kind of illocutionary act that is commit the speaker to some future course of action. In performing this type of illocutionary act, commonly using performative verbs such as: asking, ordering, commanding, requesting, begging, pleasing, praying, entreating, inviting, permitting, advising, daring, defying, and challenging.
Examples:

1) I will be back. (Promising)

2) I'm going to get it right next time. (Promising)

3) We will not do that. (Refusing)

(Yule, 1996, p.54)

d) Expressive: an illocutionary act that expresses the speaker's mental state about an event presumed to be true, for example, congratulating, thanking, deploring, condoling, welcoming, apologizing (Searle: 1969:25). Yule (1996) defines expressive are kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy and sorrow.

Examples:

1) I'm really sorry! (Apologizing)

2) Congratulations! (Congratulating)

3) Mmmm.. Sssh. (Stating pleasure)

(Yule, 1996, p.53)

e) Declaration: an illocutionary act that brings into existence the state of affairs to which it refers, for example blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding, passing sentence, excommunicating (Searle:1969:25). Yule (1996) defines declaration are kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance.

Examples:

1) I now pronounce you husband and wife. (Marrying)

2) You are out! (Firing)

3) We find this defendant guilty. (Sentencing)

(Yule, 1996, p.53)

2.6 Previous Related Studies

In this study, I choose some previous studies written by some writer in order to support this research. In the journal by Safira (2017), she has conducted the research entitled "AnAnalysis of Illocutionary Acts used By Main Character in

Zootopia Movie Script". This research focuses on the analysis of movie script, with the use of pragmatics as the subject of analysis. The research was conducted to find out types of illocutionary acts and forces uttered by main character. The result of this reseacrh are analyzed base on five types of illocutionary acts by Searle (1969). Representative act they are:

(1) Act of asserting, (2) Act of concluding, (3) Act of assessing.Directive act they are: (1) Act of requesting, (2) Act of ordering, (3) Act of advising. Commissive act they are: (1) Act of promising, (2) Act of threatening, (3) Act of offering, (4) Act of warning. Expressive act they are: (1) Act of apologizing, (2) Actof thanking, (3) Act of welcoming, (4) Act of like. Declarative act it is: (1) Act of arresting.

Another research about illocutionary acts is conducted ina journal by Lubis (2018) entitled "Illocutionary Acts In Alice In Wonderland Movie Script". This research deals with illocutionary act in the Alice in Wonderland movie script. The objectives of the study were to categorize the types of illocutionary act in this script, to find out the most dominant typeand the reason of the illocutionary acts are realized in this moviescript. This research was carried out by using descriptive qualitative method. The data were collected by browsing and watching the movie. Then, the researcher read the movie script to find out the data or utterances illocutionary acts. The techniques to analyze the data used the theory of Miles and Huberman (1994). the researcher found the reason of illocutionary acts are realized in the movie script and taking thepercentage to get the most dominant the types of illocutionary act realized. There were 58 item of illocutionary act are realizedin Alice in Wonderland movie script.

The last is journal by Siahaan (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in The Utterances of The Main Characters of Queen of Katwe Movie Script". This research aimed to determine the classification of illocutionary act and the function of illocutionary act that is contained the utterances of the main character of the movie to determine the most dominantillocutionary act that is used by the main character. The researchmethod that is used in completing this research is the qualitativemethod. In analyzing the data, the theory of Searle is used to determine

the illocutionary act classifications of the main character‟s utterances. The result of this research is 80 data fulfill the criteria as illocutionary act and have the function of illocutionary act. The most dominant illocutionary act is a representative illocutionary act.

The studies performed by the researchers above are to look at speech acts with a realistic study. The studies performedby Safira, Lubis, and Siahaan focus on illocutionary speech actswith their kind and features. Then the studies handiest stand outin a part of speech acts this is illocutionary acts and the maximum dominant the varieties of illocutionary act realized. The similarity of the studies aboove with my research is to focus on the illocutionary and functions of illocutionary of the moviescript used. Meanwhile, which is the difference between my research and previous research I attempt to do the studies that places emphasize greater the features of illocutionary and what is perlocutionary that realized.