

CHAPTER 2

FRAMEWORK OF THE THEORIES

Out of linguistics discipline arises three sorts of study, first literary criticism, second semiotics, and the latter is Speech act. These examinations center on glancing out the suggested importance behind the content. Speech act itself is a technique to disentangle the significance behind the content that the speaker attempts to certainly pass on. In this unique circumstance, I will utilize talk investigation to get the inferred significance inside the film discourse. The technique that I use does not portray reality, but instead make reality by taking a gander at the words that influence the interlocutor.

2.1 Speech Acts Theory by John Searle

Speech acts are hypothesis made by linguist J.L Austin. John Searle, enlivened from Austin makes his own hypothesis which actually associates with the first hypothesis. Speech act itself is a hypothesis about the understood importance of expression; an expression that the speaker makes to accomplish a proposed meaning (Searle, 1979, p.1).

Speech acts itself comprise of three classes, which are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary acts. To pick what direction the discourse to be deciphered, one should initially pick the kind of speech acts which was performed. Locutionary act, as indicated by Searle only a demonstration of creating primarily syntactic sentence and phonetics sound with specific references (Searle, 1979, p.1). So to say, the locutionary act is only a case as illocutionary and perlocutionary act is happening all the while with the locutionary act.

In endeavoring to communicate one's contemplations, one doesn't just deliver expressions containing syntactic construction and words, one is likewise performing activities through those expressions (Yule, 1996, p.47). On the off chance that one works in a specific circumstance where the supervisor has much more force than oneself, at that point the manager's expression of articulation is more than only an expression. For instance: "You are terminated!" (Yule, 1996, p.48).

As indicated by Searle (1979), speech acts are would dependent on the care. Searle contends that deliberateness is a significant piece of one who is articulating speech. Language has a few different ways to be utilized by the speaker, one of them is a backhanded speech act. Speech act has a secret thought process such that the listener would not comprehend in the event that it just deciphers hastily. Moreover, a sentence, which has an endless number of mixes, will not be indistinguishable from some.

There is an illustration of significance which is those wherein the speaker expresses a sentence and means precisely and in a real sense what he says. In such case, the speaker needs to make likely an illocutionary impact in the listener, and he means to make this impact by getting the listener to perceive his aim to deliver it, and he/she expects to get the listener to perceive this aim in ethicalness of the speaker's information on the standards that oversee the expression of the sentence (Searle, 1979).

For instance, the speaker may articulate a sentence "I need him to do it" via mentioning the third individual to accomplish something. The expression is implied as a proclamation, yet it is additionally implied absolutely as a solicitation, the solicitation made via saying something. Another kind of illocutionary act. There are likewise cases in which the speaker may articulate a sentence and mean in a real sense very much like what he says and furthermore mean another illocutionary act with an unmistakable propositional content. For instance, the speaker may articulate the sentence "Would you be able to arrive at the salt?" and mean it not simply as an inquiry yet as a solicitation to get the salt for the speaker.

Activities which we intended to be uttered are generally called speech acts. In English language these sorts of expressions are normally given certain marks, similar to commend, conciliatory sentiment, objection, guarantee, greeting, or solicitation. These changing terms which are for various kinds of speech acts do have any significant bearing to the speaker's expectation in expressing an expression. The speaker ordinarily expects that their goal will be recognized by the listener. Both speaker and listener are normally more mindful of this interaction by the conditions that has setting with the expression. The present situation including different expressions are called speech Event. From numerous points of view, it is

nature that speech occasion could influence the understanding of an expression (Searle, 1979, p.7).

Lubis (2018) says that illocutionary act is a vital grammatical feature act on the grounds that illocutionary act itself turns into the principle vital to phonetic in components of correspondence. Illocutionary act called the demonstration of accomplishing something. Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the particular reason that the speakers have as a primary concern. The illocutionary act is performed by means of the open power of an expression.

In endeavoring to clarify the illocutionary acts in this investigation, I classified the illocutionary acts into a few unique sorts, which are: (assertive) is the point at which we attempt to tell others how the things ought to be (directives) is the way we attempt to make them to do certain things which we proposed them to do as such, (commisives) is the way we would accomplish something in which we are promising to them (expressive) is the way we will communicate our abstract inclination to others, and (declarations) is the way we change the world as what we have implied to us through our expression.

2.1.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary acts are a speech act with words, expressions, and sentences, as indicated by the importance contained by words, expressions, and sentences that. This discourse act might be referred to as the act of saying something. In a locutionary acts are most certainly not question the reason and capacity of the Speech conveyed by the speaker, so the speech of my hands tingle for instance, exclusively expected to illuminate the accomplice said that at the current time speaker said that the speech is in a condition of tingling.

The act of locution is not spoken to say something (Searle, 1979, p.86). This speech act referred to as the act of saying something. When observed closely the concept of locus is a concept related to sentence propositions. The sentence or speech in this case is seen as a unit consisting of two elements, namely the subject / topic and predicate comment. Furthermore, the local act is the speech act that is relatively the most easy to identify because the identification tends to be done without including the context of the speech covered in the speech situation. So, -

from a pragmatic perspective, the act of locution is actually not or so lacking important role in understanding speech acts.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962) illocutionary act is the speaker intention. It is performing an act in saying something, what is done in uttering a word, the function of the word, the specific purpose that speakers have in mind. According to Yule (1996) the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance.

Directives are those sorts of speech acts that speakers use to get another person to accomplish something. They express what the speaker's need. They are directive, directive, demands, and ideas, what's more, they can be positive or negative. In utilizing an order, the speaker endeavors to make the world fit the words (Yule, 1996). As indicated by Mey (1992) directive as an exertion of the speaker to get the listener to accomplish something, or to coordinate the listener towards some objective. To summarize, directives are those sorts of speech acts that the speakers use to get another person to accomplish something.

2.1.3 Assertive

The central matter or motivation behind confident class is to do the speaker (in a few degrees) to something which is the principle issue, to the reality of which the uttered proposition (Searle, 1979, p.8). Being performed. The entirety of the pieces of the emphatic classification can be surveyed on the component of appraisal which is for this situation incorporate to the valid or bogus. Whenever we have perceived the presence of assertive as very extraordinary class, in light of the thought of illocutionary act, at that point the presence of countless performative action words that mean illocutions which can be surveyed in the valid or bogus measurement but then are not exclusively proclamations will be effectively clarified as far as the way that they have a few highlights of illocutionary power which are notwithstanding illocutionary point. Accordingly, for instance, consider: "gloating" and "gripping". The two of them mean assertive with the element that they would have something to do with the subject of the speaker. "closing" and "reasoning" are likewise arranged as assertive with the element that they have set apart with specific relations between the self-assured illocution and the remainder of the content or the

setting of the expression. The least complex trial of a confident is this: can you in a real sense describe it (bury alia) as evident or bogus.

(Searle, 1979) These are the words classified into assertive illocutionary act: Asserting, claiming, affirming, stating, denying, disclaiming, assuring, arguing, informing, notifying, reminding, objecting, predicting, reporting, suggesting, insisting, guessing, swearing admitting, confessing, accusing, blaming, lamenting.

2.1.4 Directive

The illocutionary act of these comprises in the way that they are endeavors by the speaker to get the listener to accomplish something. They might be unobtrusive "endeavors" as when someone welcome you to do it or recommend that you do it, or they might be extremely savage endeavors as when someone demand that you do it (Searle, 1979, p.13). The course of fit is world-to-words and the earnestness condition is need (or wish or want). Action words signifying individuals from this class are ask, request, order, demand, ask, argue, ask, beseech, and furthermore welcome, permit, and prompt. Oppose and challenge which Austin records as behabitives are in this class. Large numbers of Austin's exercitives are additionally in this class (Searle, 1979, p.14). Here are some of watchword for orders illocutionary acts: coordinating, mentioning, asking, asking, telling, requiring, requesting, instructing, requesting, restricting, charging, allowing, proposing, demanding, cautioning, exhorting, suggesting, asking, asking, begging, and asking.

2.1.5 Commissive

Searle's Declarative illocutionary act is comparably characterized as what Austin has characterized. Commissives at that point are those illocutionary acts whose point is to committ the speaker (again in changing degrees) to some future game-plan. The bearing of fit is world-to-word and the genuineness condition is expectation (Searle, 1979, p.14). A portion of the models are: directing, requesting, asking, urging, telling, requiring, demanding, commanding, ordering, forbidding, enjoining, permitting, suggesting, insisting, warning, advising, recommending, begging, supplicating, imploring, and praying.

2.1.6 Expressive

A fourth classification I will call, expressive, the illocutionary act of this class is to communicate the mental state indicated in the earnestness condition about a situation determined in the propositional content. The ideal models of expressive action words are thank, salute, apologize, mourn, regret, and welcome. Notice that in expressive there is no heading of fit. In playing out an expressive, the speaker is neither attempting to get the world to coordinate with the words nor the words to coordinate with the world, rather the reality of the communicated recommendation is assumed. Along these lines, for instance, when I am sorry for having stepped on your toe, it is not my motivation either to guarantee that your toe was stepped on nor to get it stepped on. This reality is conveniently reflected in the sentence structure (of English) by the way that the world-view expressive action words in their performative event will not take that conditions however require a gerundive nominalization change (or some other ostensible). One can not say: I am sorry that I stepped on your toe; rather the right English is, I am sorry for stepping on your toe. Likewise, one can not have: I compliment you that you dominated the race nor I thank you that you paid me the cash. One should have: I compliment you on dominating the race (congrats on dominating the race) I thank you for paying me the cash (much obliged for paying me the cash). These linguistic realities, I propose, are ramifications of the way that there is no bearing of fit in expressives. The reality of the suggestion communicated in an expressive is surmised (Searle, 1979, p.14).

2.1.7 Declaration

As per Searle (1979) there is still left a significant class of cases, where the situation addressed in the suggestion communicated is acknowledged or brought into reality by the illocutionary power showing gadget, situations where one brings a situation into reality by proclaiming it to exist, situations where, in a manner of speaking, "saying makes it so". Instances of these cases are "I leave", "You're terminated", "I suspend you", "I initiate this boat the warship Missouri", "I select you director", and "War is thus pronounced" (Searle, 1979, p.163. These cases were introduced as standards in the most punctual conversations of performatives, however it appears to me they are as yet not satisfactorily depicted in the writing and their connection to different sorts of illocutionary acts is typically

misconstrued. Allow us to call this class, Declarations. It is the characterizing normal for this class that the fruitful exhibition of one of its individuals achieves the correspondence between the propositional substance and reality, effective execution ensures that the propositional content compares to the world: assuming I effectively play out the demonstration of delegating you administrator, you are director; in the event that I effectively play out the demonstration of assigning you as up-and-comer, you are an up-and-comer; in the event that I effectively play out the demonstration of pronouncing a condition of war, war is on; in the event that I effectively play out the demonstration of wedding you, you are hitched.

According to Austin (1962) the surface linguistic construction of a huge number used to perform announcements covers this point from us on the grounds that in them there is no surface grammatical differentiation between propositional content and illocutionary power. In this manner, "No doubt about it" "I leave" don't appear to allow a qualification between illocutionary power and propositional content, however I think indeed that in their utilization to perform statements their semantic design is: I proclaim: your work is (thusly) ended I pronounce: my position is (therefore) ended. Assertions achieve some adjustment in the status or state of the alluded to protest or articles exclusively in goodness of the way that the affirmation has been effectively performed. This component of statements recognizes them from different classifications. Throughout the entire existence of the conversation of these subjects since Austin's first presentation of his qualification among performatives and constatives, this element of announcements has not been as expected comprehended. The first differentiation among constatives and performatives should be a qualification between expressions which are truisms (constatives, proclamations, declarations, and so on) and expressions which are doings (guarantees, wagers, alerts, and so forth) what I am calling assertions were remembered for the class of performatives. The fundamental subject of Austin's developed work, *How to Do Things with Words* is that this differentiation breakdowns.

Similarly as expressing certain things establishes getting hitched (a performative) and expressing certain things comprises making a guarantee (another performative), so expressing certain things establishes saying something (evidently

a "constative"). As Austin saw yet as numerous thinkers actually neglect to see, the equal is definite. Saying something is as much playing out an illocutionary go about as making a guarantee, a bet, an admonition or what have you. Any expression will comprise in performing at least one illocutionary acts (Searle, 1979, p.14).

2.1.8 Perlocutionary Act

Contrasts in perspective (or motivation behind) the (kind of) act. the point or motivation behind a order can be determined by saying that it is an endeavor to get the listener to accomplish something. The point or motivation behind a depiction is that it is a portrayal (valid or bogus, exact or mistaken) of how something is. The point or reason for a guarantee is that it is an endeavor of a commitment by the speaker to accomplish something (Searle, 1979, p.80).

These distinctions correspond to the fundamental conditions. Notice that the wording of "point" or "design" isn't intended to suggest, nor is it dependent on the view, that each illocutionary act has a definitional related perlocutionary plan. For some, maybe most, of the most significant illocutionary acts, there is no fundamental perlocutionary goal related by definition with the comparing action word, for example explanations and guarantees are not by definition endeavors to create perlocutionary outcome in hearer (Searle, 1979, p.2-3).

2.2 Sigmund Freud's Theory of Humor

Sigmund Freud saw that humor, similar to dreams, can be identified with oblivious content. In the 1905 book *Jokes and Their Relation to the Unconscious* (German: *Der Witz Und Seine Beziehung zum Unbewußten*), just as in the 1928 diary article *Humor*, Freud recognized antagonistic jokes from non-argumentative or senseless humor. Truth be told, he arranged humor into three types that could be categorized as: Joke, Comic, and Mimetic (Freud, 1905, p.30)

In Freud's view, jokes (the verbal and relational type of humor) happened when the cognizant permitted the declaration of musings that society typically stifled or forbade. Superego permitted the self-image to produce humor. A generous superego permitted a light and encouraging sort of humor, while a cruel superego made a gnawing and snide kind of humor. An unforgiving superego smothered humor altogether. Freud's humor hypothesis, as the vast majority of his thoughts, depended on a dynamic among id, conscience, and super-ego The instructing

superego would hinder the personality from looking for delight for the id, or to quickly adjust to the requests of reality, a develop adapting technique.

Additionally, Freud (1960) followed Herbert Spencer's thoughts of impulse being monitored, suppressed, and afterward delivered like such a lot of steam venting to stay away from a blast. Freud was imagining psychic or emotional impulse, and this idea is now thought of as the relief theory of humor. Afterward, Freud re-directed his concentration toward humor taking note of that not every person is equipped for planning humor.

2.2.1 Tendentious Jokes

Tendentious jokes are particularly preferred to make forcefulness or analysis conceivable against people in commended positions who guarantee to practice authority. The joke at that point addresses a resistance to that power, a freedom from its pressing factor. The appeal of caricatures lies in this equivalent factor: we chuckle at them regardless of whether they are fruitless just since we count resistance as a detriment to power as a legitimacy (Freud, 1905, p.77).

2.2.2 Non-Tendentious Jokes

Non-tendentious jokes are described by Vischer as abstract jokes. I prefer to call them innocent jokes. A non-one-sided - joke may likewise be of incredible substance it might state something of esteem. Yet, the substance of a joke is autonomous of the joke and is the substance of the thought which is here, through an extraordinary course of action, communicated as a joke. Most likely, just as watch-producers typically furnish an especially decent development with a comparatively significant case, so it might occur with jokes that the best accomplishments in the method of jokes are utilized as an envelope for musings of the best substance (Freud, 1905, p.68).

2.3 Literature Review

The thesis that I use as a reference is *Analyzing the Language of Humor in "Little Mosque on the Prairie"* TV Series by M. Putra Fajarna (2018). This thesis contains the same theory of Humor by Sigmund Freud. But, Fajarna's paper does not contain linguistics aspect of the analysis as what I have used such as theory of speech acts based on the linguistic perspective on jokes.

The second thesis that I use as a reference is Speech Acts Analysis of the Main Character in Maleficen Movie By Jane McTee (2019). This thesis is using the theory of speech acts from John Searle. The differences between my term paper and her thesis lay in the second variable of the analysis. The second variable that I use is the psychoanalytic theory in which dissecting the psychological aspect of the jokes.

Last reference that I use is a term paper Illocutionary Acts In Alice in Wonderland Movie Script by Putri Amalia Safitri Lubis (2018). This term paper use the identical theory about speech acts. The differences between my term paper and her are the use of a humor theory by Freud that I use. Although the theory that I use is the same, but Lubis use other tools of the speech acts theory such as IFID which I do not use.

