

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

Based on the objectives of the research in Chapter 1, to understand the meaning and the construction of the movie, I use some concepts and theories to analyze speech acts in the *Kissing Booth* movie. In order to achieve it, this chapter consists of three parts. The first part is Speech Act Theory such as Ilocutionary, Illocutionary and Perlocutionary. The second is the definition of Movie. The last part is literature review that consists of previous research to support this thesis which was taken from other three researchers. This chapter tells about a further explanation of the concepts and theories as follows:

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of language use, that is the study of relation between language and context which is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before. Pragmatics can be also solve the problem between the speaker and the hearer, especially the problem about point of view (Levinson, 1983:5).

According to Levinson (2000:9) Pragmatics is the study of those relations between language and context that are grammaticalized, or encoded in the structure of language. It is also analyzed the relation between language and context which is representing foundation for record or report of understanding language, equally a study about language user's ability to connect and make compatible sentences and contexts precisely.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic that focuses on meaning sayings. Pragmatics deals with the meaning of speech, where meaning depends on the situation in which the speech occurs (Leeches in Trosborg, 1994: 6). Meanwhile, Yule (1994: 4) states that the speaker or the writer must be able to depend on many shared assumptions, people's intentions or goals, and types of actions (such as requests, offers, apologies, etc.) they take when they talk.

Yule (1996: 3) also adds four definition of pragmatics. Firstly, pragmatics is the study of speaker's utterances and the effort of the hearer to interpret those utterances. Secondly, pragmatics is "a study of contextual meaning". This definition concerns the interpretation of the speaker's utterance related to a particular context and how the context influence what the speaker says. In this case, both of the speaker and the hearer have to be aware of the context that follows the speaker's utterance. Thirdly, pragmatics is a study that explores how the unsaid is recognized as a part of what is communicated. It explores how a hearer can make an assumption on the speaker's utterances in order to gain at a correct interpretation. The last, pragmatics is a study of the relationship between linguistic forms and uses of those forms.

Based on the definition above, I conclude that pragmatics is studies the contextual meaning behind an utterance or the meaning created when an utterance is uttered. Pragmatics pays attention to the time, place, who is peaking, and to whom the utterance is addresses.

2.2 Speech Act Theory

Austin (2014: 26) defines speech acts as a piece of speech produced as part of social interaction. Saying something is doing something and language or speech can be used to make events. This speech act is a communication activity (act of locution) which contains the intention to be conveyed while speaking (the illocutionary power of an utterance) and the effect desired by the speaker (perlocution from the utterance).

In speech act people do not only produce utterance 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). Similarly, Austin (in Tsui, 1994:4) states that speect act is an act refers to the action that is performed in making an utterance.

2.3 Types of Speect Acts

Austin (1962:18) states that there are three basic types of speech act named locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. From those three types of speech act, illocutionary act is considered quite complicated, since it has been discussed by many previous researches.

2.3.1. Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the act of saying something with words and sentences in accordance with the meaning in the dictionary and according to syntactic rules. Locutionary acts are speech acts that are relatively easiest to identify, because identification can be done without including the context of the speech that is covered in the speech situation. According to Rahardi (2007:71), locutionary acts are speech acts with words, phrases and sentences in accordance with the meaning contained by the words, phrases and sentences. In localizing acts there is no question about the purpose and function of the speech delivered by the speaker. For example, a speech that says, “my hand is itchy”, is intended to be a statement that describes the physical condition of the speaker who is feeling itchiness on his hand. Locutionary act is the literal meaning of an utterance or semantically. Peccei, (1999:44) states that locution is the actual form or words used by the sepakers and the semantic meaning.

2.3.2. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary acts are speech acts that contain intentions, the relationship with sentence forms that embody an expression. According to Rahardi (2008:35), illocutionary speech acts are acts of doing something with a specific purpose and function. Illocutionary speech acts are usually concerned with granting permits, expressing thanks, ordering, offering, promising and and so on. Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words; commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc. (Peccei, 1999:44).

2.3.2.1. Representative

Representative in Yule (1996:53) tells about the truthfully of the utterance. In other words, it presents external reality by making their utterance or words fit

with the world as they believe it to be. According to Searle, a representative speech act commits the speaker to the truth of an expressed proposition. It represents the speaker's belief of something that can be evaluated to be true or false Searle used the term "assertive" in stating this category. In my point of view, representatives are statement which commits the speaker to something being the case. This type performs action such as: stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, and etc. For example: "This book belongs to my brother"

In this sentence, the speaker says a right proposition, become assertive utterance is just a statement about something. So all we need is collect the content of proposition and understand which one is the old information and which one is the new information. In collecting the content of this proposition we find where the argument and where the prediction.

2.3.2.2. Directives

Directives is conversation between 1st and 2nd person, here the speaker tries to make the hearer do something. This second category means that speakers direct the hearer to perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words. In my assumption, the utterance in this category attempts to make the addressee perform an action. Directives perform (commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and etc.).

For example, because the board games were mess. Sam says to Tao "clean it up!" it is mean that Sam ordering Tao to clean the mess. The form of speech that asks the speaker to make it so that the partner asks for action according to suggestions, requests and orders.

2.3.2.3. Commissives

In commissive, speakers commit themselves to a future act which make the words fit their words. They express what the speaker intends commissives is the utterance is produces to give action in the future. They are (promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc.). They can be performed by the speaker alone, or by speaker as a member of a group. "I promise: I'll accompany you shopping next week" it is the example of when Sam does not keep a promise to

accompany Kristin shopping. In the end, he make a decision to accompany Kristin shopping next week.

2.3.2.4. Expressive

Searle make a one category for speech act that focus on primarily on representing the speaker's feeling, it was expressive. Expressive use by the speaker to make words fit the world (of feeling). They express a psychological state. The expressions such as (thanking, apologizing, welcoming, consoling, pleasuring, like, dislike, joying etc.). In my opinion, expressive is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling, "I'm really sorry!" is the example of apologizing in expressive types. It reflects that the speaker requires some apologizing to hearer.

2.3.2.5. Declaratives

Declaratives is speech acts that can change circumstances. This kind of speech act is quite special, because the speaker utters words or statement that in themselves change the world via words. Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions. The paradigm cases are: (excommunication, declaration war, firing, christening, etc.). For example, utterance: I pronounce you husband and wife . This utterance by a priest to decelerate a man and a women marriage and become a husband and wife. These words the status of a person from an unmarried state to a married state

2.3.3. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the effect on the audience by means of uttering a sentence. It means audience feels good/sad after uttering a sentence. The perlocutionary effect, what is done by uttering the words, is the effect on the hearer, the hearer's reaction. It means perlocutionary is effect or reaction on the hearer. It means speaker assumes that the hearer would recognize the effect through the uttering of speaker. It can be concluded that the perlocutionary act is the effect or reaction of the utterance through addressee's feeling after speaker uttering or illocutionary force.

For example: here's your coffee that utterance would give feeling happy to hearer or on the contrary of this example: your father passed away that utterance would give feeling unhappy to hearer. Then Yule (1996:48) on his book states assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect you intended. It means speaker assumes that the hearer would recognize the effect through the uttering of speaker.

This research dealt with the types of speech acts, especially illocutionary acts as the pressure to convey the speaker's purpose to listeners using language. All data were classified based on Searle's theory which is used to analyze the illocutionary strength used by the main character in conveying her purpose. The classification of illocutionary acts representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

2.4 Movie

2.4.1. Definition of Movie

Movie, also known as motion picture, live image, theater movie or moving photo. It is a still image, which compilation on the screen will make an illusion of moving images due to the effects of phenomena. This optical illusion supports the viewer to see the continuous movement between different objects quickly and completely. The movie making process is a combination of art and industry. A movie that can be made by photographing real scenes with a film camera; photographing pictures or "miniature" models using traditional animation techniques; with CGI and computer animation; or by a combination of some existing techniques and other visual effects. Movie is the most famous entertainment media around the world. Movie has many interesting sides we can see. Start from action, audio, visual, location, situation, technology and many more. Motion picture is a combination between movement, words, music and colors. Movies become so familiar in this era. Movie can make people enjoy when people watch it. By movies, people can get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, learn some new from the movies, and many other things. By watching the movies, the audience can begin to feel, enjoy, angry, happy, fear, sad and many emotions. That will be attractive when somebody too seriously to understanding the movies by watching the setting, plot, dialogue, and characters of the movie.

2.5 Literature Review

Before getting into the analysis, I have gathered literature review that consists of previous research to support this thesis. For the previous studies, I do not find any research that uses this novel. However, there are several previous studies using the same topic. Those previous studies are:

The first, *An Analysis Of Speech Acts In The Dead Poets Society* by Rumaria (2015), the student of State University of Yogyakarta. In this thesis, she aims at identifying (1) the types of the illocutionary acts of Mr. Keating's utterances when teaching, (2) the types of the perlocutionary acts of Mr. Keating's utterances when teaching, and (3) what Mr. Keating commonly does as a good teacher when teaching which reflects from the speech acts he performs in the Dead Poets Society. The findings shows that as a good teacher in the Dead Poets Society, Mr. Keating often uses question form to deliver commands to the students which are a good teachers' classroom English. He also performs mostly directives as the illocutionary acts as he often asks the students to do some works as assignments and homework, to present, to read, to come to the front, and many more.

The second, *Speech Acts Analysis Of The Main Character In Maleficent Movie Script* by Violeta (2019) the student of University Of Islamic State Raden Intan Lampung. In this thesis, she aims at identifying (1). the types of Speech acts which were dominantly presented by Maleficent in the Maleficent movie through its script, (2). Speech acts is divided into three acts; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. In this research, an illocutionary acts become main concern because it is the most important act in the speech acts and relate to the speaker's intends. The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected of Speech acts which are taken from the script, and then classifies them according to the John R. Searle's concept of types of illocutionary acts. In this research, the researcher find that Maleficent used all types of illocutionary acts: Representative, Directives Commisives, Expressives, Declaratives.

The third, *Speech Acts Analysis Of The Main Character In Shrek Movie Script* by Isnawati, Anam, dan Diana (2015) the student of University of Jember.

In this thesis, the aims of this research are to describe the types of speech acts and to analyze the most dominant speech acts produced by the main character and the aim of this research is also to know and describe the purposes of Shrek as the main character to use speech acts. The types of research in this study are qualitative and quantitative research. Qualitative research is applied to analyze the data in the form of the text. Quantitative research is used to count the member of speech acts used by Shrek to conclude which types of speech acts is dominantly used. There are 50 utterances to be analyzed. The result of this research shows that the four types of speech acts produced by Shrek are directives, representatives, expressives, and commissives. This study shows that the dominant speech acts used is directives. It indicates that Shrek uses directives because he wants to make the hearer do something. Besides, Shrek also wants to be admitted by the people that he is actually a kind ogre.

The difference between this research and previous research is in the object and the focus of the analysis of the object of the research. The first research used *Analysis Of Speech Acts In The Dead Poets Society* by Rumaria , the second research used *Speech Acts Analysis Of The Main Character In Maleficent Movie Script*, and the third research used *Speech Acts Analysis Of The Main Character In Shrek Movie Script*, while in this research, I used The Movie Subtitle Of The Kissing Booth. In this study focuses on analyzing description conversation by the main character, namely Elle Evans, Lee Flynn and Noah .