

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, I will explain some of the speech acts' theories related to this research. First, I will elaborate on the definition of pragmatics from some theorists. Second, I will elaborate on the theories about speech acts. Third, I will explain the locutionary speech act. Fourth, I will explain illocutionary speech act. Fifth, I will explain the perlocutionary act. Sixth, I will explain theories about movie script. And the last, I will put some of the previous related studies.

2.1 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how meaning is generated from a language. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a listener or reader. But to understand the meaning of the speaker we also must pay attention to the context. Yule (1996) also states that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. On the other hand, Leech (Stated in Shilalahi, 2016, p. 83) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situations. The speech situation enables the speaker to use language to achieve a particular effect on the mind of the listener. It can be understood that pragmatics is the study of contexts outside of language in communication related to the meaning to be conveyed by speakers depending on the speech situations. In short, the meaning produced by the speaker is influenced by the speech situation. Another definition is stated by Richards and Schmidt (2002) in Dictionary of Language Teaching & Applied Linguistics defined pragmatic is

“The study of the use of language in communication, particularly the relationships between sentences and the contexts and situations in which they are used. Pragmatics includes the study of: (1). how the interpretation and use of utterances depends on knowledge of the real world (2). how speakers use and understand speech acts (3). how the structure of sentences is influenced by the relationship between the speaker and the hearer.”

Based on the explanation above, Pragmatics does not only study how to understand the meaning. But pragmatic also study how the relationship between meaning and speech situation, how to produce meaning by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. The study of pragmatics it is also explained the use of language in communication, especially the relationship between sentences and the context and situations in which they are used.

2.2 Speech Act Theory

In the study of linguistics, speech acts is a part of pragmatics. Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (Yule, 1996). Speech acts is a person's ability to perform utterances that have a specific purpose in accordance with certain situations and contexts, for example wanting to apologize, complain, invite, promise, order, etc. According to Searle (1996) stated to understand language, one must understand the speaker's intention. Since language is intentional behaviour, it should be treated like a form of action. Searle also stated (in Salsalina, 2018, p. 11) The unit of linguistic communication is not symbol word or sentence, but rather the production of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance of the speech act. Another definition is stated by Austin (in Prakarsa, 2017, p.79) speech acts is the actions performed in saying something. According to Austin (in Tutuarima, 2018, p.124) Based on comparison between constative utterances and performative utterances, Austin refers to "constative utterances" to those utterances which are used to describe or constate something, and those which thus are true or false, and "performative utterances" to those utterances not only perform a speech act beyond the assertion but also at the same time describe the speech act. Austin divided three parts of Speech Act that are Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act.

Base on explanation above speech act are the study of how actions are conveyed through speech with a specific purpose. In speech acts, the meaning conveyed by the speaker is not always the same as what the speaker says because there is an accompanying action. That is, in understanding the meaning of speech,

we must also know what actions accompany it, not only understand words or sentences literally. not only utter but also act at the same time depending on the context and situation of the utterance.

2.2.1 Locutionary

Locutionary speech act is roughly equivalent to uttering certain utterance with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in traditional sense (Austin, 1962, p. 108). According to Yule (1996, p. 48) locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistics expression. Locutionary acts is the act that is performed in order to communicate, the act of actual uttering (the particular sense and reference of an utterance) the study is the domain of field like phonetic, phonology, and linguistic semantics (Tutuarima et al., 2018).

Base on explanation above locutionary speech acts is an act whose utterances or sentences have real meanings that are in accordance with the dictionary and syntactic rules. In brief, locutionary speech acts is speech acts with the use of words, phrases and sentences whose meanings are in accordance with the words, phrases and sentences themselves without any specific purpose. For example, when someone says "It is very hot here. It is different from Bandung", if it is viewed from a locutionary perspective, the sentence is merely to describe or inform the hot weather that the speaker is feeling at that time.

2.2.2 Illocutionary

Illocutionary act such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking utterances which have a certain (conventional) force (Austin, 1962, p.108). Illocutionary act is performing an act in saying something (Leech, 1983, p. 199). According to Yule (1996, p.48) the illocutionary acts is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Illocutionary acts might be uttered to make statement, an offer, an explanation, or some other communicative purpose.

Base on explanation above illocutionary speech act is speech acts in which a speaker acts in saying something to communicate with a specific purpose such as

offering, explaining, warning, etc. In brief, illocutionary speech act is utterances or statements conveyed in doing something to understand the implicit meaning depend on the existing context and speech situations. For example, when someone says, "It is very hot here. It is different from Bandung" with the situation they are in a room and the speaker has just arrived at the listener's house. In the perspective of locutionary speech acts, the utterance is only to inform the listener that the weather in that place is indeed hot. But if it is viewed from the perspective of illocutionary speech acts, the speaker conveys a certain meaning. It could be that the real speaker not only wants to tell the listener that he is hot, but also hopes that the listener will understand that he needs AC or fan.

2.2.3 Perlocutionary

When people communicate, sometimes they want their listener to do something they want without speaking directly. Perlocutionary speech act is the third part of speech acts. Austin (1962, p.108) states that perlocutionary act is what we bring about or achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even, say, surprising or misleading. When speakers are conveying something, whether a statement or a question, they must have a specific purpose. Of course, we can see this particular purpose from the form and function of the illocutionary speech act. By saying, convincing, persuading, deterring, the result that will happen is that the listener will do what the speaker says. According to Leech (1983, p.199) perlocutionary act is performing an act by saying something. Austin (as cited in Putri et al., 2019, p. 79) states that perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterances toward the listener. Perlocutionary speech acts are about how well a listener understands the speaker's speech so that he knows what the speaker needs by doing something immediately.

Base on explanation above perlocutionary act is a form of action as a result of an utterance or it is an impact of the illocutionary. In other words, Perlocutionary is an effect in the form of actions taken by listeners when they have already known the meaning of the utterance conveyed through illocutionary speech acts. For example, someone says, "It is very hot here. It is different from Bandung". When it

is viewed from the locutionary perspective, he just wants to explain what he feels. When it is viewed from the perspective of the illocutionary, the utterance has implicit meaning which can be that he actually needs an AC, fan or cold water to drink. And if it is viewed from the perlocutionary perspective and the listener has already known the meaning conveyed, then the listener will take an action. He may immediately turn on the AC or fan or get cold water for the speaker.

2.3 The Classification of Speech Act

The classifications of speech act based on the theory of Searle (in Yule,1996:53) defines that there are five types of general functions performed by speech acts, they are representatives, declarations, commissive, directives, and expressive.

2.3.1 Representative

A representative is a speech act that states what the speaker believes to be correct, such as asserting facts, asserting, reasoning, or explaining. The Representative explains the credibility of the utterance. In other words, it represents an external reality by adapting your utterances and words to the world as you believe it. A representative is a speech act that states what the speaker believes to be correct, such as asserting facts, asserting, reasoning, or explaining. according to (Searle in Yule, 1996, p. 53). Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions. Yule (1996, p.53) also states that in using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief). In short, Representative is a type of speech act to state a fact, to give a conclusion, a description of a thing, etc. Yule (1996, p. 53) gives some examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes:

- a. The earth is flat.
- b. Chomsky did not write about peanuts.
- c. It was a warm sunny day.

2.3.2 Declarative

Declarative is a form of speech act that affects and changes the state of certain events that occur at that time. Searle in Yule (1996, p. 53) states that declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterance. In using declaration, the speaker changes the world via words (Searle in Yule, 1996, p. 53). In short, declaratives are utterances that are spoken so as to produce changes in the world, for example, such as baptizing, firing, and imposing punishment. The given examples below are illustrated by Yule (1996, p. 53):

- a. Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife
- b. Referee: You are out!"
- c. "Jury Foreceman: We find the defendant guilty

2.3.3 Commissive

Commissive is a form of speech act that gives impetus to the speaker for some future action. They express what the speaker intends (Searle in Yule, 1996, p. 54). Yule (1996, p. 54) also argues that in using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via speaker). In short In a commissive, the speaker commits to a future action that matches his or her own words. Example They promise, swear, plot, threaten, offer, etc. As the examples shown by Yule (1996, p.54) below, they can be performed by the speaker alone, or by the speaker as a member of a group:

- a. I will be back.
- b. I am going to get it right next time.
- c. We will not do that.

2.3.4 Directive

Directive is a form of speech act that makes the speech partner do something on what is said by the speaker. According to (Searle in Yule, 1996, p. 53) directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. In communication, people are often asked to do something. Communication by

asking the listener to do something for the speaker, based on the form of speech act, is called a directive. Yule (1996, p.54) states that in using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer). In short, the directive is speech addressed by the speaker to the listener to make him do something. Examples include advice, orders, inquiries, requests, offers, and orders. Here are the examples given by Yule (1996, p.54), they can be positive or negative:

- a. Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black.
- b. Could you lend me a pen, please?
- c. Do not touch that.

2.3.5 Expressive

Expressive is a form of speech act that expresses an action or statement in the form of joy, likes or dislikes, and feelings. According to (Searle in Yule, 1996, p. 53). Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. (Yule 1996, p.54) states that in using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). According to Salsalina (2019, p. 18) expressives are when the speaker expresses his feeling, it can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislikes, etc. In short, expressive is a speech act that is used to express the speaker's feelings, this has no relationship between the words spoken and the world in the speaker's area. Examples include blaming, congratulating, apologizing, thanking, and praising. For example, the speech "Congratulations on your graduation" is spoken by the speaker to the speech partner to congratulate him on his graduation. As Yule (1996, p.53) illustrates in the example below, they can be caused something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience:

- a. I am really sorry!
- b. Congratulations!
- c. Oh, yes, great, mmmm, ssahh!

2.4 Context

In communication using verbal and nonverbal language, context has a very important role because context is closely related to meaning. Context has been understood in various ways, for example to include “relevant” aspects of the physical or social setting of an utterance (Leech, 1983, p. 13). Context becomes a background of knowledge possessed by every speaker and listener with the contribution of the listener's interpretation of what he understands from the speaker's utterance. Mey (as cited in Widdowson, 2004, p. 41) states that context is a dynamic, not a static concept: it is to be understood as the surroundings, in the widest sense, that enable the participants in the communication process to interact, and that make the linguistic expressions of their interaction intelligible. In viewing text, context is needed. Because without context, speakers and listeners cannot interpret the speech delivered clearly. Context usually exists in the situation that occurs when the utterances are conveyed. Moreover, Endarto (2017) states that context is a pivotal concern because it significantly contributes to the process of meaning making. One does not speak and write in isolated sentences but in meaningful units called text which are produced in and influenced by context. In communicating, context becomes very important because meaning can be formed from the existing context. Imagine if people do not understand the context, surely the communication will not be able to achieve the purpose.

Based on explanation above context is a condition that presents in communicating which is very influential in interpreting the meaning of the utterances of speakers and listeners. In brief, context is a situation and condition that can form the meaning of an utterance related to an particular event.

2.5 Movie Script

In this research, I use movie script as the subject of study. Script is an autonomous literary work, or merely the translation into movie language of drama as a pre-existent literary work such as novel, story, play (Schank&Abelson: 1977). According to (Boggs and Petrie, 2008:97) Script is true at every step in the filmmaking process, the basic blueprint. It is the script that provides the unity of

vision for a film. According to Longman Dictionary (2014), script in literature is the written form of a speech, play, and film (screenplay). These screenplays can be original works or adaptations from existing pieces of writing. It contains the movement, actions expression and dialogues of the characters are also narrated.

Based on the above Explanation A film script is a blueprint written for a film. Scenarios can be produced in the form of original preparations or adaptations of existing writing such as literary results. in which there are movements, expressions, actions and dialogues of the characters which are also narrated. so that we will be able to clearly analyze a film.

2.6 Previous Related Studies

Relevant research on speech acts which are studied pragmatically was conducted by Tutuarima, Nuraeningsing, and Russiana (2018) in the journal entitled "An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie" This research focuses on (1) to find out the kinds of speech act used in London Has Fallen Movie (2) to find out the way of speech act and the classifications of illocutionary act used in London Has Fallen Movie. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. This research figures out the kinds of speech acts and the classifications of the illocutionary act used in the London Has Fallen Movie. The result of the research shows that: (i) there are 76 utterances of speech act used in London Has Fallen Movie which is the most dominant is illocutionary act consist of 37 utterances. (ii) there are 99 utterances of the classifications of the illocutionary act, and the most dominant categories are directive with 32 utterances and expressive with 23 utterances.

The second relevant research on speech acts which are studied pragmatically was conducted by Rahayu, Arifin, and Ariani (2018) in a journal entitled "Illocutionary Act in the Main Characters' Utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie". This journal focuses on the function of illocutionary speech acts in the movie. The aims of this research is to find out the types of illocutionary act in the main characters' utterances in Mirror Mirror movie with the Searle's theory of illocutionary act and to find the context underlying illocutionary act of the main characters by Hymes'

speaking model in Mirror Mirror movies. The method uses in this research is descriptive qualitative. The results of the research are (1) fifty-five utterances containing illocutionary speech acts, (2) illocutionary speech acts with the category (a) representatives which include stating a fact, (b) directives which include commanding, requesting, questioning, inviting and forbidding, (c) commissives which include promising (d) expressives which include surprising, thanking, disliking, and praising. (3) eight factors affect the illocutionary act of the main characters using the context of Hymes' Speaking model. They are setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities and genre.

The third relevant research on speech acts which are studied pragmatically was conducted by Salsalina (2019) in a term paper entitled "Speech Act in the Aladdin Movie". This research focuses on the kinds of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts based on Searle's theory in the Aladdin movie. The aim of this research is to find out the classification of illocutionary acts performed by the speakers in the dialogues of the movie and to evaluate whether the hearers will respond to the same way the speakers is expecting, in other words, fulfilling the perlocutionary act of the speeches. This research uses qualitative method. The results of this study are (1) there are seventeen randomly analyzed data which are included in illocutionary speech acts, (2) illocutionary speech acts with several categories (a) directives which include commanding, ordering, and asking. (b) representatives which include asserting, describing, insisting, and stating of fact. (c) commissives which include promising and threatening. (d) declarations which include adjournment and admission. (e) expressives which include apologizing, complementing, condolence, and thanking. (3) 15 data of the illocutionary acts in this conversation get many perlocutionary acts from the hearers as the effects of the illocutionary act that was expected from hearer's responses.

The research was conducted by the researchers above are to examine speech acts with a pragmatic study. The thing that distinguishes these studies is the object and focus of the research. The studies were conducted by Tutuarima, Nuraeningsing, and Russiana. This study focuses on finding out the kinds of speech acts used in London Has Fallen Movie and find out the way of speech act and the

classifications of illocutionary acts used in London. This study is broad because it includes locutions, illocutions, and perlocutions as well as types of illocutions. Then, the studies were conducted by Rahayu, Arifin, and Ariani. This study focuses on the function of illocutionary speech acts in the movie. This study is narrow because it only discusses the function of the illocutionary. Meanwhile, in the study which was conducted by Yesi Salsalina BR. Perangin-Angin only focuses on illocutionary and perlocutionary speech acts. The three studies above are very helpful in my research. I try to do research that emphasizes more on the classification and function of illocutionary speech acts of the main characters in Aquaman movie script.

