

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical framework is related to the theories use by the writer to conduct the study. The components of this chapter contains the theory of pragmatics and the five types of illocutionary speech acts. I will explain the theories as the basis of my research deeply and comprehensively. The theoretical framework as a follows:

2.1 Definition of Pragmatics

According by Yule (1996:6), the study of language is dominated by the tendency to describe formal languages based systems, it means systems that are lower in mathematics and logic, and ignore the element of language users. Pragmatics tells us that it is acceptable to use a language in various, unconventional ways, as long as we know, as language user, what we are doing. Furthermore, Thomas (1995:22) assumes that meaning is a dynamic process that involves negotiation between speaker and listener and the context of utterance (physical, social, and linguistic) and the potential significance of the speech utterances may, defines pragmatics as a field of study meaning in interaction (meaning in interaction).

According by Nurhidayat (2021), Leech as cited by Gunarwan (2004:2) sees pragmatics as a field of study in linguistics that is concerned with semantics. Leech (1983:36) asserts that pragmatics is the study of how utterances have meaning in situations.

Based on the definition of pragmatics above, as we can see pragmatics is a communication we uses in a daily life. In pragmatics, we can solve the problem between the speakers with the listeners' point of view. The problem is the speakers' utterances can affect different and indirectly meaning to the listeners in their conversation situations.

2.2 Speech Acts

Speech acts are verbal actions happening in the world, Mey (2001:95). Speech acts theory describes what utterances are intended to do, such as promise, apologise, and threaten Cutting (2002:2). People do not just use language to say things to make statements, but do things (perform actions) Austin (1962:22). Yule (1996:48) says that action generated by the speech contains the three other action related, it means locutions (locutionary act), illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. In a direct-speech act direct relationship exists between the sentence structure to function, whereas in indirect speech act, it does not directly use the (form) other speech-acts (Gunarwan, 2004: 9).

2.2.1 Illocutionary acts

According to Searle (1979: 23-24), the types of illocutionary act into five, they are representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive. Austin (1962) states that illocutionary act is the act of doing something. In performing illocutionary act, the speaker should utter something with intended meaning to the hearer based on the situation and real condition. By studying illocutionary act, it can help us to know more knowledge in understanding the speaker utterance in certain situation, for example in a movie. Austin (1962: 101), called attention to the fact that acts of stating or asserting, which are presumably illocutionary acts, are characteristic of the use of canonical constantives, and such sentences are, by assumption, not performative.

2.2.2 Perlocutionary acts

Cutting (2002: 16) says that perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which the speaker's saying something to the listener. Perlocutionary act is what is done by uttering the words, it is the effect on the hearer, the hearer reaction. Perlocutionary act is an utterance that has the function to have an effect (Yule, 2008:48-49). However, saying something will also produce certain consequential effects upon the feelings, thoughts or actions of the audience and the speaker

(Austin, 1962:101) and (Searle, 1969:25). For example, "I am very hungry, but I forget bring my wallet in my bag" based on the example above, the speaker does not only tell the hearer that she is hungry, but also mentioned that she forgets to bring her wallet. The effect of that utterance is that the hearer will lend some money to the speaker and buy some food.

2.2.3 Locutionary acts

Yule (1996:48), saying locutionary act is called the act of saying something, which is the basic of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expressions. According to Austin in Horn and Howard (2006:54) as cited by Juhariyah (2019), locutionary acts, is acts of speaking, acts involved in the construction of speech, such as uttering certain sounds or making certain marks, using particular words and using them in conformity with the grammatical rules of a particular language and with certain senses and certain references as determined by the rules of language from which they are drawn. It means that locutionary acts is the actual words with grammatical rules of a particular language uttered by the speaker in conversation. For example, "**My father asked me to buy some cigarettes**". From that utterance, it is clearly stated that her father asked his daughter to buy some cigarettes. It does not need to interpret it, since that the sentence is understandable and has truth value.

2.3 Types of Illocutionary acts

According to Searle (1969: 48), the sentence provides a conventional means of achieving the intention to produce a certain illocutionary effect in the hearer. Searle mention five kinds of follow-speech function, which is assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and the declaration (Littlejohn, 2002:80) and (Yule, 1996: 53-54). Illocutionary act is an important parts in order to understand the speech acts. It can be seen from their utterances what the speaker's meaning in the conversation and uses illocutionary to deliver information to interlocutors.

2.3.1 Assertive speech acts

According to Suyono and Widiastuti (2021), assertive acts is speech forms which binds speakers to the truth prepositions expresses. Assertive acts only explain something that is expressed is what it is. For example, stated, reported, suggested, boasting, complaining and claiming. Here are some examples of assertive speech act (Suyono and Widiastuti, 2021):

a) Holmes: “The name’s Sherlock Holmes and the address is 221B Baker Street.”

(Informing)

b) Holmes: “Yes, her perfume, which brings insight to me and disaster to you.”

(Boasting)

c) Holmes: “You did. By every means short of actual speech.”

Watson: “Ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, Holmes, you have misdiagnosed.” (Complaining).

2.3.2 Directive speech acts

Directive is a speech-act that requires the listener to do something. Based on Kreidler (1998:189-191), directive speech are command, request, and suggestion. Yule (1996) explains directives are illocutionary act that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They express about what they want directly to the listeners. Here is the example of directive speech act (Aldila, Noryatin, and Arvian, 2020):

Nakia: “Why you’re here? You just ruined my mission”

T’Challa: “My father is dead, Nakia. I will be crowned King tomorrow. And I wish for you to be there.” (Requesting)

2.3.3 Commissive speech acts

There are six functions of commissives speech act, guarantee, offer, promise, refuse, threat, and volunteer. According to Yule (1996:54) as cited by Nabilah (n.d), says that "In using a commissives, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker)". Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express speaker's intention. They are promises, threats, refusals, offering, guarantee, and pledges, and they can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. Here are the examples of commissive by (Devi and Degaf, 2021):

- a) "I bet his existence" and "I would like to request". (Guarantee)
- b) "Will you do it, Marta?" and "You want to eat". (Offering)

2.3.4 Expressive speech acts

Expressive speech acts is one of the five basic categories of illocutionary speech acts identified by Searle (1976). Searle (1997) says that expressive include the words stated what the speaker feels. Moreover, According to Yule (1996), expressive are those kinds of speech acts that speech act that state what the speakers feels. They express psychological states and can be statement of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, or sorrow. According to Clark (1995), pleasure is used where the speaker feeling of being pleased or gratified. Here are the examples of expressive speech acts by (Novy, 2019):

- a) Savannah: "I love this night." (Pleasure)

John: /smiles/

- b) Savannah: "Seafood in this restaurant is very good." (Liking)

John: "Yeah, I know."

2.3.5 Declarative speech acts

According to Arif (2018), declaration is the speaker alters the external status or condition of an object of situation, solely by making the utterance Austin (2001:3). Declaration are typically broadcast within a social group and rely for their success on speaker being sanctioned by the community, institution, committee or even a single person within the group to perform such acts under stipulated conditions, provided the stipulated conditions are met. Hearer's reaction as an individuals is irrelevant to effectiveness of the declaration (e.g. being baptized, disqualified from driving or fired) Allan (1998:8). Yule (1996) defines declaratives are kind of illocutionary acts that change the world via their utterances. The words that can be recognized into this type are curse, announce, declare, define, appoint, call, bless, nominate, and authorized. Here are the example of declarative (Yule, 1996:53) as cited by (Rahayu, Arifin, and Ariani, 2018):

- a) I now pronounce you husband and wife. (Marrying)
- b) You are out! (Firing)
- c) We find this defendant guilty. (Sentencing)

2.4 Previous Related Studies

The first previous study that I will explain is an article written by Aldila and Larasati (2020) with title "**Directive speech act T'Challa in Black Panther movie**". The similarity in the title of this research is about illocutionary by Searle's theory and using qualitative methods by collecting utterances of the characters by "Black Panther" movie script. While I use the five types of illocutionary acts (assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative). I will focus on all the characters utterances by "Black Panther" movie script and she only focuses on the main character is T'Challa in "Black Panther" movie.

The different from my research journal is that theory she uses is specifically (directive). My goal in this research is to solve the problem between listeners and speakers when sometimes the characters in the movie script have different meaning in uttering something, in several situations.

Another research about illocutionary acts is conducted in a journal by Ratnasari (2019) with title "**Illocutionary acts Performed in Coco movie (Pragmatic Analysis)**". The objectives of this study are to: (1) find out the types of illocutionary acts are performed in Coco movie; and (2) explain the meaning of the utterances used in the dialogue. The research uses qualitative method. The selected data were classified based on the types of illocutionary acts. The theory she focusses is 5 types of illocutionary acts same like my research study, by doing watching the film and reading the movie script. My research discusses about illocutionary act, and the object of this research is different from the previous studies.

The last article is by Arrosid and Munandar (2018) with the title "**Illocutionary Acts in Outline Airline Advertising Slogans**". Their research focuses to examine the illocutionary acts used in airline slogans taken from online airlines advertisements and investigate the most dominant illocutionary acts used in the slogans, meanwhile mine focuses on the movie script. The results of their research only consist of four types of illocutionary acts used in the slogans: directives, expressives, commissives and assertives, while in my research, I would try to provide data and classify them based on five types of illocutionary acts.