

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Pragmatics

According to Siahaan (2019:19), pragmatics as a branch of linguistic is the study of meaning which relates to the context or the external meaning of language unit. It explains the way language use understood well after connecting it to the situation where, when and by whom it is uttered. One of the areas of pragmatics that stands out is speech acts. Pragmatics and speech acts have a close relationship. Broadly speaking, speech acts and pragmatics discuss the meaning of speech according to the context. This is in accordance with Dowty (in Rahardi, 2003:12), pragmatic linguistics is actually the study of direct and indirect speech, presuppositions, implicatures, entailment, and conversations or conversational activities between speakers and partners said.

Pragmatics as one of the fields of linguistics, specializes in the study of the relationship between language and the context of speech. In this regard, Mey (in Rahardi, 2003:12) defines that pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language uses as there determined by the context of society. Pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language use determined by the context of society.

Levinson (in Rahardi, 2003:12) argues that pragmatics is the study of linguistics which studies the relations between language and its speech context. The context of the speech in question has been grammatized and codified in such a way that it cannot be separated from its linguistic structure at all. Leech (1983:36) states that pragmatics involves problem solving both from the speaker's point of view and from the hearer's point of view. The problem of speaker's point of view is how to produce an utterance which will make the result. Then Mey (1994:3) has suggested that pragmatics is a science that has something to do with language and its users.

Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that what is meant by pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to connect and harmonize sentences and contexts. However, it is associated with situations or contexts outside the language, and is seen as a means of interaction or communication in society. Language and language

users are not observed individually but are always associated with activities in society. Language is not only seen as an individual phenomenon but also a social phenomenon.

2.2.Speech Act Theory

The theory of speech acts was first developed by Austin (1962:18) and continued by Searle (1969:19). According to Austin (1962:18), speech act is performing various acts while speaking. This means when someone or a speaker produces an utterance, he or she is also performing an act.

Searle (1969:19) defines speech acts as the basic unit of language which is used to express meaning, and an utterance to express intention. A language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etcetera. Searle also states that language is a system of sound, words, used by human to communicated thoughts and feeling. Language will serve it is meaning if only there are people who apply the language, and the process must be settled in social context. Language is inseparable part in or everyday life. It means device to convey message, communicate ideas opinions and thought. In specific situation there are moment we need to be understood language quite correctly.

Siahaan (2019:17) states the study of speech act is very important for us. The one importance of studying speech act is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech act also decided by the language ability of speaker to convey the message in communication. Speech acts is the basic analysis in pragmatics. This opinion has relation with the objects of pragmatics which most of them are speech acts in communication. Speech acts term appears as a result of uttering something, the speakers do not just utter something, and there is a meaning behind it. So, it can be concluded that speech acts are the activity done by uttering something.

Meanwhile, Austin (in Leech, 1993:280) states that all speech is a form of action and not just something about the world of speech acts. Speech act is the function of language as a means of action. In other words, speech acts are performing action while uttering the utterances of making a statement, giving order, asking question, refusing,

complimenting, thanking, etcetera. Speech acts can be classified into locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act (Austin, 1962:20).

Based on the opinion above, it can be concluded that a speech act is an activity by saying something. The speech act that has a specific purpose cannot be separated from the concept of the speech situation. This concept clarifies the meaning of speech act as an action that produces speech as a product of speech act.

2.2.1. Locutionary Act

A locutionary act is an act how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. Chaer and Leonie (2010: 53) states that locutionary acts are speech acts that state something in the sense of "saying" or speech acts in the form of sentences that are meaningful and understandable. Searle (in Rahardi, 2005:35) states that locutionary acts are acts of speaking with words, phrases, and sentences according to the meanings contained by the words, phrases, and sentences. According to Wijana (1996:17), locutionary acts are speech acts to state something.

From the description above, it can be concluded that a locutionary act is an act how a person produces the utterance or to produce a meaningful linguistic expression. When the user uses his or her organ of speech to produce utterance, then, indirectly there is the locutionary act in his or her utterance. In other word, locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using his or her organ of speech to produce utterances. For example, "I promise to give you some money", the moment when the utterance is being said by the speaker by using the organ of speech is called locutionary act (Siahaan, 2019:20).

2.2.2. Illocutionary Act

Wijana (1996:18-19) argues that illocutionary acts are speech acts that contain the intent and function of the power of speech. These acts are identified as speech acts that are intended to inform something and do something, and contain the intent and power of speech. Illocutionary acts are not easy to identify, because illocutionary acts are related to who is the speaker, to whom, when and where the speech act is performed and so on. This illocutionary act is an important part in understanding speech acts.

Meanwhile, Chaer and Leonie (2010: 53) states that illocutionary acts are speech acts that are usually identified with explicit performative sentences. This illocutionary act is usually related to giving permission, saying thanks, ordering, offering and promising. It means when we state utterance it would be an interpretation of what action inside it. Then Yule (1996:48) states that we form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. It means in every utterance is stated by speaker then action is performed.

In every utterance, there must be a function in it. The function or meaning which is found in the utterance is called illocutionary act. For utterance, “I promise to give you some money”, it is not only a statement, but also binds the speaker to what she or he has just said. This is because that utterance intention is the fact that the speaker will do something. Therefore, the illocutionary act of an utterance above is the act of promising (Siahaan, 2019:20).

2.2.3. Perlocutionary Act

Mey (2009:1003) defines perlocutionary act as the effect of the act being performed by speaking is generally known as the perlocutionary effect. Chaer and Leonie (2010: 53) explain that perlocutionary acts are speech acts that relate to the presence of other people's speech in connection with non-linguistic attitudes and behavior of other people. An utterance uttered by someone often has a perlocutionary force, or effect on those who hear it. This effect or influence can be intentionally or unintentionally created by the speaker. Speech acts whose utterances are intended to influence the interlocutor are called perlocutionary acts. According to Wijana (1996:19-20) this act is called the act of affecting someone.

According to Siahaan (2019:21), perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which the speaker said to the hearer. The example “I promise to give you some money” the effect of that utterance can be a happy one. This is a result of the fact that the hearer really needs some money. But it can also give the opposite effect to the hearer. If the hearer is a very rich person who does not need any money from the speaker, the hearer may feel angry because of the utterance. The hearer will feel as if she or he is being mocked.

Based on explanation above, I will describe the types of speech acts, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. However, the analysis would be limited only on the illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory. There are five classifications of illocutionary acts will be discussed, namely: representative, expressive, directives, declarative, and commissive.

2.3. Type of illocutionary act

Searle (in Rahardi, 2003:72) classifies illocutionary speech acts in the speaking activity into five kinds of speech forms, each of which has its own communicative function. The five kinds of speech forms that show these separate communicative functions can be summarized and mentioned one by one as follows:

2.3.1. Representatives

Representative is kind of speech acts that state or express what the speaker believes to be case or not (Searle in Yule, 1996:53). It shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. Speaker who asserts a proposition as true does so in force of his or her believe, it means representing the thing by utterances that appropriate with what the speaker believes (Mey, 2001:120).

For example: "no one can make a better cake than me" (Situmorang, 2021:16), this utterance is a representative that speakers represent external reality by making their words fit the world as they believe it to be (stating, describing, affirming). Another example, "The sun rises in the east" this utterance shows a fact and general truth that the sun really rises in the east. This is an absolute fact which is trusted by everyone (Siahaan, 2019:21).

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the types of representatives are stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, assessing and etcetera. In my point, representative is what the speaker believes. Representatives tells about the truthfully of the utterance.

2.3.2. Directives

Directive is speech act that speakers use to get someone else to do something (Searle in Yule, 1996:54). It is a condition when the speaker requests the hearer to carry out some actions or to bring out some states or affairs. Directive illocutionary act used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. This directive can make the hearer under an obligation.

Peccei (1999: 51) states that speakers direct the hearer to perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words. An effort on the part of speaker to get the hearer to do something (Mey, 2001:120). Then Yule (1996:54) states that directives are those kinds of speech act that the speaker use to get someone else to do something.

In my conclusion, directive is speaker attempt to get the addressee to do something. The types of directives are commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and etcetera. For example: because the garage was mess. Ricky said to Fey "clean it up!" it means that Ricky commanding Fey to clean the mess (Situmorang, 2021:17).

2.3.3. Commissive

Speakers commit themselves to a future act which will make the words fit their words (Peccei, 1999:51). Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that commissive are the speaker's commitment to future action, the types of commissive are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, warning, etcetera. in my opinion, Commissive is what the speaker's say relate to the future action. It means the speaker commits to the listener. For example: "I will take her to the doctor" it is the example of planning. The situation is Steve's cat named Coco is sick, and he will take Coco to the vet to check (Situmorang, 2021:17).

2.3.4. Expressive

Cutting (2002:17) explains that expressive includes act in which the word states what the speaker feels. It means concern with the expression of psychological. It expresses the psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes,

dislikes, joy or sorrow. They can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker's experience. (Cutting, 2002:17)

In my opinion, expressive is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling. For example: "I am really sorry!" is the example of apologizing in expressive types. It reflects that the speaker requires some apologizing to hearer. It means concern with the expression of psychological. The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling etcetera, for example "I am sorry", that is the example of apologizing of expressive speech act (Ratnasari, 2021:24).

Based on the explanation above, expressive is what the speaker feels about someone's behavior in the past and in the future and to express what the speaker's psychological state. The expressive classes are thanking, greeting, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, welcoming, cursing, blaming, and regretting.

2.3.5. Declaratives

Cutting (2002:16) states that declarative as words or expression that change the world by their utterances. Declarations effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions. As Searle in Yule (1996:53) states that declarative is kind of speech acts that change the world via their utterance. The word "change" which is intended here refers to any situation. It can be the changing of the status of a person or the ownership of something. The verbs which belong to declaration are adjourn, appoint, baptize, christen, declare, communicate, name, resign, sentence, and veto.

Based on the theories above, it can be concluded that the declarative relates with act changing the world immediately. The types of declaratives are excommunicating, declaration war, firing, christening, and etcetera. In my simple words, declaration is what the speaker says change the propositional content and reality. It shows what the speaker says cause a change to the listener. For example: "I now pronounce you husband and wife" this utterance by a priest to changes the life of two persons of a single being to be husband and wife as a new family (Situmorang, 2021:34).

2.4.Previous Related Studies

These are some studies on pragmatics which focused on illocutionary acts that have been done by previous researchers. The first previous study that I will explain is a thesis by Rani Violeta (2019) from University of Islamic State Raden Intan Lampung entitled “Speech act Analysis of The Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script (2014)”.

This proposal will focus on the analysis of illocutionary act that is used by Maleficent and focus of the main character in maleficent movie script. The purpose of this research was to know the types of speech acts which were dominantly presented by Maleficent as main character in the maleficent movie through its script. 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 was the most important act in the speech acts and it related to the speakers 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 found that in maleficent movie used all types of illocutionary acts: representative, directives, commissive, expressive, declaratives.

The result of the data analysis is taken from the analysis process through the speech acts concerned data which is found in “Maleficent” movie script and analyzed according to the theories. After the researcher collected the data of the movie script used by the main character of the “Maleficent” movie, they are analyzed and categorized based on Searle theory about category and strategy of illocutionary speech acts. Then the writer found that these five types of illocutionary acts were all existed in eighty-five utterances used by the main character in maleficent movie script, including representatives, directives, commissive, and expressive and not to mention declaratives.

The second previous study that I will explain is a thesis by Fajar Yulia Siahaan (2019) from entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in the Utterances of the Main Characters of Queen of Katwe Movie Script 2016”. This thesis 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, Robert Katende and Phiona Mutesi, and to determine the most dominant illocutionary act that is used by the main character.

The research method that is used in completing this thesis is qualitative method. In analyzing the data, theory of Searle is used to determine the illocutionary act classifications of the main character's utterances. The instrument that is used in collecting and analyzing the data is the movie script of "queen of katwe" that is obtained from the internet.

The result of this thesis is there are 80 data as illocutionary act and have the function of illocutionary act. The most dominant illocutionary act is representative illocutionary act. From the data analysis above, the illocutionary acts in this movie script that can be found are representative, directives, commissive, expressive, and declarative based on Searle's theory. There are 80 utterances that found in the classification of illocutionary act.

Based on the data, 80 utterances were also performed in the category of the function of illocutionary acts. There were 31 utterances that belong to collaborative function, 21 utterances that belong to competitive function, 26 utterances that belong to convivial function and 2 utterances that belong to conflictive function.

The third previous study that I will explain is a thesis by Meilita Sefriana (2019) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts and Perlocutionary Acts in Monte Carlo movie by Thomas Bezucha (2011)". The purpose of this research was to know the types of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts which were presented by the characters in monte carlo movie through its script, the researcher also focuses on perlocutionary effect after the speaker uttering the illocutionary act. In this research, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts become main concern because illocutionary acts related to the speaker's intends and perlocutionary acts related to the effect of the utterance which is said by the speaker to the hearer.

The researcher used descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts which are taken from the script. The researcher analyzed the data one by one according to the Searle's concept of types of

illocutionary acts to know the classification of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. To focus on the research, the researcher limits the data into 18 data which contains illocutionary acts and successful perlocutionary acts.

The results of this research are the researcher found that the characters of monte carlo movie only used 4 types of illocutionary acts. First, the researcher finds representatives are 7 data such as complaining (1), informing (4), predicting (1) and describing (1). Directives are 6 data such as commanding (3), ordering (2) and asking (1). Commissive are 3 data such as volunteering (1) and promising (2). Expressive are 2 data such as congratulating (1) and apologizing (1). Declaratives was not found in this research. In this movie, each character never uttered a word containing the declaratives. Furthermore, the researcher also found 18 successful perlocutionary acts that can influence the hearer to do something according to the speakers' intention.

In doing this research, I have already read some previous studies that are related to this research, and from the previous related studies, I have got references that can be used to know how to conduct the study to analyze the illocutionary act. Similar to the previous research, the previous related studies analyzed illocutionary acts and use the five types of illocutionary but they just focused on the main character. But the difference between this research and the previous researches is in the object. The different object in the research will give new findings that lead to different results and in this research, I will focus with all characters in "Spider-Man No Way Home" movie script.