

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter contains a discussion of the theories which support the understanding of the problems mentioned in Chapter 1. This chapter will consist of theories regarding the pragmatics, speech acts, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, classification of illocutionary acts and previous related studies.

2.1 Pragmatics

According to Huang (2014:2), pragmatics is the systematic study of meaning through distinctive feature of, or dependent on, the use of language and the important topics of inquiry consist of implicature, presup-position, speech acts, deixis, reference and context, and the division of labor among and the interaction of, pragmatics and semantics. The wider definition comes from Levinson (1983: 5). He defines pragmatics is the study of language use, the study of relation between language and context which is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences that will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before. According to Yule (1996:3), pragmatics therefore has more to do with the examination of what individuals mean by their utterances than it does with the potential meanings of the words or phrases used in those utterances. We cannot only evaluate meaning based on what individuals say. We also need to be aware of some context factors outside of those words. Leech (1983: 6) also states that pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations.

According to Levinson, as mentioned in Huang (2007:2), described pragmatics as the methodical study of meaning or reliant upon, the use of language. From some of the definitions above I can see the idea of pragmatics is to solve the problem between the speaker and the hearer by studying the aspect of language related with the context or situation when something is being said. It is obvious that in effective communication, the listener must be able to understand the speaker purpose by their

utterance. Therefore, pragmatics is very important for the speaker to focus on the context so that the listener will understand the meaning of the context and language used by the speaker.

2.2 Speech Act

According to Austin (1994:4), speech acts are an act that refer to the action performed by produced utterances. In line with this, Yule (1996: 47) states that speech acts are an action which is performed via utterances. Stating the same idea, Birner (2013:8) also says that uttering something means doing something. Here, people can perform an action by saying something. Through speech acts, the speaker can convey physical action merely through words and phrases. The conveyed utterances are paramount to the actions performed. In line with this i can see that speech act is an action performed by a speaker contains an implied meaning in the terms of the context of the message, the intention of the speaker and the effect of the listener. According to Aitchison (2003: 106), speech act as a number of utterances behaves somewhat like actions.

Yule (1996: 47), states that speech act is an action performed by utterances and also gives specific labels in English for it such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise. Speech act is important in teaching and learning process because they are one component of language use and also means to express thoughts and feelings. From the statement above, I can conclude that speech act simply means people do not only make a sentence with word or grammatical structure but rather that they perform action by utterance and the meaning of a sentence is not determined by act of words or a sentence but how the speaker expressing the context of the utterance.

2.2.1 Locutionary Act

According Austin (1962: 108), 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. So, based on the definition above i as the researcher can see that locutionary act is the act of producing meaningful utterances.

Locutionary act also can be called speaker's utterance. Zakiah (2018:26) defines the examples of locutionary act, "My body is tired". Speakers do not refer to particular intention to the hearer. This utterance means that the speaker is in a state of extreme tiredness, without any intention of asking to be noticed in such way as massaged by the hearer. The speaker only reveals current situation. Another example such as "I am waiting". That sentence refers to the meaning that the speaker simply tells that he is waiting without being asked to call attention to the hearer.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

Austin (1962: 99) states that illocutionary act are acts performed by speakers in saying something rather than by virtue of having produced a particular effect by saying something. Illocutionary act can be the real description of interaction condition. For examples explained by Zakiah (2018:27):

- A) Hot air
- B) Wijaya is sick
- C) I am hungry

Based on the examples above, the first utterance implies that the speaker asks the hearer to open the window or door right away or to turn on the fan. Therefore, it is evident that the speech has a goal that is specific purpose to the listener. The second utterance is spoken directed towards the listener who is turning on a loud sound of the television, therefore it is intended to lower the volume or perhaps switch off the television. For the third utterance implies that the speaker requests to bring them a food.

From the definition and the example above, I as the researcher can conclude the function of the word, or the precise goal that the speakers have in mind, is performed by the communicative force of an utterance and is referred to the illocutionary act, which is the second dimension of speech act. To make an offer, a request, a promise, or for some other communicative purpose, people in communication can make an utterance. Illocutionary act, which relates to the type of function the speaker intends on the act of doing something.

2.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962:108), perlocutionary act is the result of an utterance. It is what humans bring about to achieve by expressing anything, such as to get the hearer to go and do something, encourage them to expect something, display glad and bad feeling, and praise. I can conclude perlocutionary act simply means speech act causing a certain effect carried out by the speaker to the listener. A perlocutionary act could have the following effects on the listener: persuasion, embarrassment, intimidation, boredom, irritation, and inspiration. According to Zakiah (2017:31), the example of perlocutionary act; “I do not have money, mom”. By that utterance, the speaker not only to tell but also ask for the money to the mother as the hearer, the effect of that utterance is that the mother will feel pity and give money to the speaker.

2.3. Classification of Illocutionary Act

Speech acts can be classified into five categories as Searle in Levinson (1983: 240) states that the classifications are representative, directives, commissive, expressive, and declarations. This classification helps us to filter speech acts so that facts are only separated from descriptive or expository text.

2.3.1 Representative

According to Searle (1979:12) The goal or purpose of representatives is to persuade the speakers to take action and verify the truth of the expressly stated proposition. Yule (1996:53) states that representations are those speech acts in which the speaker expresses whether they believe with the utterance or not. For the example of representatives is when someone says “The Moon is the natural orbit on the Earth.” The utterance represents the speaker’s assertions about the moon. Based on the statement above, I can conclude that representative is what the speaker believes based on the speaker’s observation of certain things then stating the fact or opinion based on the observation. The sentence include fact, announce, reporting, opinion, conclusion or description.

2.3.2 Directive

According to Yule (1996:54) directive acts are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. According to Malcolm (1996:24), A directive is a speaker's attempt to persuade the listener to take action with the goal of creating a future in which their words are reflected in reality. So, based on the definition above I as the researcher can conclude that these speech act include request, command, suggesting and they can be positive or negative. Futhermore, many directives are expressed as requests for help rather than questions. The example as the following: the speaker says, “Would you mind to close the blinds, please?”. This sentence is intended to imply what the speaker wants the listener to close the blinds in order to lessen the amount of sunlight entering the room. As a result, when giving instructions, the speaker may beg, dare, challenge, invite, or insist that someone do something.

2.3.3 Commissive

According to Searle (1976:11) commissive acts are those illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to some future course of action. According to Leech (1978:106), Commissive is similar to directives it seeks to change the world to reflect the speaker's intentions, but the goal is to obligate the speaker to do future action. The commissive utterances contain promising, threatening, asking, ordering, inviting, permitting, advisng, challenging, offering, refusal and pledges. According to Yule (1996:54), The examples of commissive as follow:

- A) I will be back. (Promising)
- B) I am going to get it right next time. (Promising)
- C) We will not do that. (Refusing)

2.3.4 Expressive

Yule (1996:53) states that expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. According to Searle (1969:70), expressive illocutionary acts are an act that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. Based on Searle (1969:65), here it is indicated in the sincerity condition. This law is applicable regardless of whether the speaker genuinely has the stated psychological condition or not, regardless of whether the behavior is sincere or not. To convey thankfulness, one must thank, welcome, or congratulate. According to Yule, 1996:53) the examples of expressive as follows:

- A) I'm so sorry! (Apologizing)
- B) Congratulations! (Congratulating)
- C) Mmm.. Shhh (Stating pleasure)

From the definition and examples above, I can conclude that expressive is an illocutionary act that expresses an attitude and feelings about an event presumed to be true. The speaker simply expresses the sincerity condition of the illocutionary act. Some performative verbs, such as welcome, surprise, like, fear, apology, thanking, regret, and praise, can be observed when performing an expressive.

2.3.5 Declaration

Searle (1976:13) states that declarations are characteristic of this class that the successful performance of members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality, successful performance guarantees that the propositional content corresponds to the world. Yule (1996:50) defines declaratives are kind of illocutionary acts that change the world via their utterances. The speaker must have a special institutional position, as seen in the example below, in a particular context, such as to pronounce, declare, baptize, and sentence. According to Yule (1996:53) the examples of declaration:

- A) I now pronounce you husband and wife. (Marrying)
- B) You are out! (Firing)
- C) We find this defendant guilty. (Sentencing)

Based on the definition and examples above I can conclude that declaration is a speech act that can change the world with the help of speaker's sentence. These speech acts include excommunicating, declaring war, christening, firing from employment.

2.4 Previous Related Studies

In this study, I choose some previous studies written by some researchers in order to support this research. In the journal by Wiratama (2017), entitled "Illocutionary Acts on Donald Trump Inaugural Speech". The research focuses on the analysis of speech script. To understand the meaning that is being uttered by Trump, the research analyzed on how the illocutionary acts are conveyed, using direct or indirect techniques.

The result of this research includes data of; (1) representatives that indicate stating, asserting, announce, reporting, describing, affirming, suggesting and concluding. (2) directive that indicate advising and forbidding. The third type is commissive act. (3) commissive that indicate promising, guaranteeing and vowing. (4) expressive that indicate thanking. (5) declaration that indicate appointing and sentencing. The types of representative illocutionary acts are dominant in this research. The researcher also found data which are conveyed directly and indirectly.

Another previous research that related to illocutionary speech act analysis is a journal by three people; Rahayu, et al (2018) entitled "Illocutionary Act in The Main Characters' Utterances in Mirror Mirror Movie". The objectives of the study were to categorize the types and find the most dominant type of illocutionary acts in this movie script, to find the context underlying illocutionary act in the main characters' utterances in the movie script.

The researchers finds directives as the dominant form among the five types of illocutionary act because the main characters mostly expressed their utterance in direct way such as ordering, requesting, asking or commanding. From the analysis, there were eight factors affecting 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 last previous research that I choose is a journal by Oktharina (2019) entitled "Illocutionary acts in Interview of Prime Minister Postmosque Terror Attack in New Zealand". This research is conducted in order to analyze the transcript text interview of Jacinda Ardern as Prime Minister of New Zealand with two interviewers in different occasion which are Waleed Aly in one of TV program and Clive Myrie in BBC News by using Searle's illocutionary acts theory.

Based on the research question and data analysis, there are three conclusion that can be taken from this research. First, the researcher found all the five classification of illocutionary acts. Second, based on the analysis, the representative illocutionary act has the highest frequency of use among others. Third, the researcher found one datum that conveyed indirectly and the rest of the data conveyed directly.

In order to avoid plagiarism, I as the researcher summarized the similarity and the differences between my research and the previous researches. The similarity of my research with the first related study done by Wiratama is to focus on the illocutionary acts, the classification of illocutionary acts and to find the most dominant type used in the script. Meanwhile, the difference between my research and Wiratama's is that this research focuses on analyzing the movie script and the perlocutionary acts found in the movie script by the characters while Wiramata's journal focuses on the speech transcript and analyzes how does the illocutionary acts convey, directly or indirectly.

Continuing on the similarity of my research with the second related study performed by Rahayu, et al, both researches focus on the movie script and the classification of illocutionary acts. The difference is that this research focus on analyzing the perlocutionary acts whilst Rahayu, et al focus on finding the context underlying illocutionary act in the main characters's utterance and explaining about the

setting, participants, ends, act, sequences, key, instrumentalities and genre using Hymes' theory.

The similarity of my research with the last previous related study done by Oktharina (2019) is to focus on the illocutionary acts and finding the most dominant type of illocutionary found in the utterances. Meanwhile, the difference is that illocutionary acts has five types but Oktharina only found four of them and also only focus on the illocutionary acts without analyzing the perlocutionary act. Another difference is that Oktharina focus on analyzing two interviews in different occasion whilst this research only analyzing the main character named Hiccup.

