

CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, I want to discuss some of the theories about speech acts that are relevant to our research. First, I want to explain various theorists' definitions of pragmatics. Second, I will explain the context ideas. Third, I want to discuss speech acts and the classification of speech acts, such as illocutionary acts. Next, I explain the function of the illocutionary act because it will be the focus of my research. Moreover, last, I put some of the previous related studies.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader) (Yule 1996, p.3). Pragmatics is distinguishing from semantics in being concern with meaning in relation to a speech situation (Leech, 1983, p.15). In other words, in understanding Pragmatics is different from semantics in terms of meaning in relation to the setting of speech. Pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations (Leech, 1983, p.6). In means, understanding pragmatics not only understanding speech but also the situation or context of the speaker. Pragmatics is the analysis of the relation between language and context that is contained in linguistic structure. Pragmatics is the study of how the unspeakable is acknowledged as a component of communication. It studies how a listener might make assumptions about a speaker's utterances to get an accurate interpretation. Pragmatics is a discipline that studies conversational communication.

2.2 Context

According to Lubis (2018: 8), context is the important part in understanding about pragmatics meaning because we can catch the actual meaning of a speaker when uttering an utterance which has intended meaning. In other words, context has an important role in pragmatics learning because

pragmatics studies the meaning of an utterance in communication. Context also can help people understand or interpret the meaning of an utterance (Yule, 1996, p.21). It means that, we as humans, when making utterances, need context to help us understand the meaning of the utterance. Cutting (2002: 2) states the meaning of words in context (the physical and social worlds) and assumption of knowledge that speaker and hearer share. In other words, the meaning of a word or utterance has a context (the physical and social world), as well as assumptions of knowledge or background held by speakers and listeners. Context as background knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance (Leech, 1983, p.13-14).

Based on the explanation above, I conclude that the use of language will not be perfect if it does not involve context, an additional linguistic element that cannot be separated from an utterance. Using language that involves context can make it more communicative, effective, and efficient.

2.3 Speech Acts

Speech acts are the most basic components of pragmatics. According to Searle (1970: 16), speaking a language is performing speech acts. Speech acts are actions taken while speaking. The actions performed in speech acts usually have a purpose between the speaker and listener. So, when we communicate with other people, the speaker does not only speak; the speaker also conveys a purpose or meaning of what the speaker is saying. Speech acts appear in conversations or dialogues carried out by speakers and listeners. Austin (as cited in Cutting, 2002, p. 16), defined speech acts as the actions performed in saying something. It means that, communication not only conveys an utterance but also the presence of a performed action between speaker and hearer. According to Searle (1970: 16), the form that this hypothesis will take is that speaking a language is performing speech acts, acts such as making statements, giving commands, asking question, making promises, and so on; and more abstractly, acts such as referring and predicating; and, secondly, that these acts are in

general made possible by and are performed in accordance with certain rules for the use of linguistic elements. Speech is characteristically performed in the utterance of sounds or the making of marks (Searle, 1970, p. 7).

2.4 Type of Speech Acts

There are three types of speech acts that can be analyzed; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

2.4.1 Locutionary Act

The form of the words uttered or the basic act of utterance is referred to as the locutionary act. According to Cutting (2002: 16) the locution, 'what is said', the form of the words uttered; the act of saying something is known as the locutionary act. A locutionary is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense (Austin, 1969, 108). Yule (1996: 48) defined locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. In other words, a basic action in speech that generates or expresses linguistic meaning to the listener is called a locutionary act. The locutionary act is a reasonably simple speech act to identify because it can be done without the context of the utterances mentioned in the speech act. For example, the speaker says, "It's 5 p.m." And the situation they are in the restaurant, and the speaker only intends to inform to hearer that it's 5 p.m. the speaker does not expect the listener to do anything.

2.4.2 Illocutionary Act

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. In other words, an illocutionary act is an action that has an effect on communicating. Illocutionary act such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking utterance which have a certain (conventional) force (Austin, 1962, p. 108). It can be expressed oral, through writing, or through other means of communication such as sign language. Illocutionary act performing stating, questioning, commanding, promising (Searle, 1979, p. 24). It means that, Illocutionary acts are actions in communicating that have purposes such as informing, ordering, asking, treating, and making requests verbally, in writing, or in sign language. For example, the speaker says, "It's 5 p.m." And the situation they are in the class, and the speaker only intends to tell the students as hearer that it's 5 p.m. the speaker expects the hearer to quickly prepare to go home. There are five basic kind of action that one can perform on utterances, by means of the following the function: representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaratives.

2.4.3 Perlocutionary Act

A perlocutionary act is a situation in which the illocution has an impact on or has an influence on the listener or reader. According to Cutting (2002:16), defined the perlocutionary act effect, 'what is done by uttering the words'; it is the effect on the hearer, the hearer reaction. Austin (as cited in Putri et al., 2019, p.79) states that perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterances toward the listener. Perlocutionary act is the effect on the audience by means of uttering a sentence (Levinson, 1983, p.236). It means that, Perlocutionary acts are the effects of the speaker's utterances on the listener. Perlocutionary act is what we bring

about or achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even, say, surprising or misleading (Austin, 1962, p. 108).

2.5 The Function of Illocutionary Act

There are five basic kind of action that one can perform on utterances, by means of the following function: representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

2.5.1 Representative

Representatives explain about the truthfulness of the utterance. Representative is one of the classifications of illocutionary act that state or express what the speaker believes to be case or not (Searle in Yule, 1996, p. 53). In using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (or belief) (Yule, 1996, p. 53). The speaker express her belief about the truth of a proposition (Salsalina in Fitriani, 2022, p.16). The example of this type are stating, asserting, denying, confessing, admitting, notifying, concluding, predicting, and so on (Searle, 1996, p.55). 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, p.120).

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that the representative is presenting external reality by adjusting the speaker's utterance. The functions of representatives include stating a fact, telling, explaining, asserting, denying, admitting, assuring, reminding, informing, describing, notifying, concluding, predicting, etc. For example, "she has a blue eye." In the sentence, the speaker notifies that she has blue eye because it is a fact, she says her eyes are blue. Stating a fact is categorized as a representative.

2.5.2 Directive

Directive are those kind of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something (Searle in Yule, 1996, p.53). Yule (1996, p.54) states that in using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer). Directive perform requesting, ordering, forbidding, warning, advising, suggesting, insisting, and recommending, and etc (Searle, 1996, p.56). Speakers direct the hearer to perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's word (Peccei, 1999, p.51).

Based on the theories above, it can be concluded that directives explain how the speaker directs the listener to take some future action that will cause the other person or listener to conform to the speaker's statements. The functions of a directive include requesting, ordering, command, forbidding, challenging, warning, advising, suggesting, insisting, recommending, etc. For example: "Open the door, please!". The utterance shows that the speaker is commanding the listener to open the door. This is categorized as a command.

2.5.3 Commissive

Commissive are that illocutionary act whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action (Searle, 1999, p. 29). They express what the speaker intends (via speakers) (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). Commissive an illocutionary act for getting the speaker (that is the one performing the speech act) to do something, for example, promising, threatening, intending (Searle, 1969, p.25). They express what commissive speakers mean, which is the utterance produced to suggest future action.

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that commissive explains how the speakers commit to future actions that make action match their words. The functions of commissive include promising, planning, vowing, inviting, offering, guaranteeing, pledging, and betting. Example: “I will come to your birthday party.”. The utterance uses the word “will” to indicate that she will do it in the future. These utterances show that the speaker is promising.

2.5.4 Expressive

The illocutionary act point of this class is to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content (Searle, 1999, p.30). they can be caused by something the speaker does or the hearer does, but they are about the speaker’s experience (Yule, 1996, p.53). Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels (Searle in Yule, 1996, p.53). Expressive is an illocutionary act that expresses the speaker’s mental state about an event presumed to be true, for example, congratulating, thanking, deploring, condoling, welcoming, apologizing (Searle, 1969, p.25).

Based on the statement above, it can be concluded that expressive explains how the speaker’s words match the feeling. The function of expresses thanking, welcoming, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, pleasuring, joying, liking, and disliking. example: “I apologize for being late.” The utterances show that the speaker is making an apology to the hearer for coming late. This utterance was categorized as apologizing.

2.5.5 Declaration

Declarations bring about some alteration in the status or condition of the referred-to object or object solely in virtue of the fact that the declaration the declaration has been successfully performed (Searle,

1999, p.31). Searle in Yule (1996, p.53) states that declaratives are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via words via utterance. Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra-linguistic institutions (Levinson, 1983, p.236). Declaration is an illocutionary act that brings existence the state of affairs to which it refers, for example, blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding, passing sentence, excommunicating (Searle, 1969, p.25).

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that when someone makes a declarative, they say something that has an effect on the listener or the world. The functions of declaratives include declaration of war, excommunicating, firing, marrying, and appointing. The example: "I now pronounce you husband and wife" (Yule, 1996, p.53). The utterances show that the speaker has to have a special institutional role, and a specific context such as marriage, there will be a change in relationship status. This utterance is categorized as a declaration.

2.6 Previous Related Study

In supporting this research, several previous studies that have similarities and differences with some researchers. Hereby proves the existence of research that uses same theory and approach with different object.

The first study from by Zulfa Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih, and Rusiana with the title "An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London: Has London Fallen? (2018)". This research focuses on analyzing movie scripts and uses speech acts as the topic of analysis and the qualitative method. The research concluded to find out about speech acts and the classification of illocutionary acts. The result of the research is that there are 76 utterances of the speech acts, and there are 99 utterances of the classification of the illocutionary act, and the most dominant categories are directive 32 utterances and expressive 23 utterances.

The second study are from Adi Imam Taufik with title “The Illocutionary Acts in Fast & Furious 7 movie”. This research focuses on the analysis of movie script, and uses speech acts as the topic of analysis and the qualitative method. This research aims to find out the explanation about speech acts especially illocutionary act with the classification of illocutionary act by Searle theory. The result of the research there 5 data of representatives, 4 data of directives, 5 data of commissives, 4 data of expressives, and 1 datum of declaratives.

The third study is from Galuh Fitriana Sakti with the title “An Analysis of Speech Acts Classification Used by the Characters in “Onward” Movie. This research aims to find out the types of speech acts uttered by the main character. This study uses a qualitative method. The result of this research is that there are 15 dialogues of the type of illocutionary act, there are 2 utterances of representatives, 4 utterances of directives, 3 utterances of commissives, 4 utterances of expressives, and 2 utterances of declaratives.

Each of the studies mentioned above describes how speech acts occur in dialogue and utterance. Some studies used types of illocutionary acts, and all studies used the same theory. The reason I use these previous studies is because I need a reference for the theories they used in the research and how they analyzed speech acts, especially types of illocutionary acts of utterance. The first is Zulfa Tutuarima’s, Nuraeningsih’s, and Rusiana’s journal as a reference for explaining the illocutionary acts by Searle’s theory. The second Adi’s journal as a reference for how she uses context in her analysis of illocutionary acts with Searle’s theory. The last Galuh Fitriana Sakti’s journal as a reference for how she described the type of illocutionary act by Searle’s theory. The difference between this research and the previous related studies is that they use films as research objects, while I use movie scripts as research objects.