CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, I will explain some of the speech act theories related to this research. First, I will elaborate the definition of pragmatics from some theorists. Second, I will elaborate the theories about context, Third, I will explain about speech acts and part of it such as; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Next, I will elaborate about the classification and function of illocutionary acts because it will be focus on my research. Lastly I will put some of the previous related studies.

2.1   Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics study. Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said (Yule, Pragmatics, 1996). Pragmatics also studies about finding the implied meaning of communication between speakers or writers and interpreted by listeners or readers. Yule (1996) also states that pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. When speakers and listeners try to interact, they must pay attention to each other utterances and situation. Leech (as cited in Fitriani, 2022, p.6) claims that pragmatics aims to explain the phenomena of language use in context, especially in meanings. Leech (as cited in Fitriani, 2022, p.6) also states that pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situation.

Pragmatics is a study of the meaning contained in writing, speech or utterance that is closely related to the speech situation that occurs. 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. (Fitriani, 2022, p.6). It also can be said that pragmatics is a study of how the meaning of an utterance or writing can be comprehended by people, also to know the implied meaning behind an utterance in verbal or nonverbal communication by understanding the context that occurs although the meaning itself is not conveyed directly. Example:

"It is hot here"

In this context, the sentence implies that the speaker wants the hearer to do something for him. For example, the speaker wants the hearer to turn on/switch on the fan or air conditioner.

2.2   Context

Context plays a big role in terms of communication, it is very important in communication using verbal or non-verbal language because context is closely related to meaning. Context becomes an important thing for every speaker and listener to comprehend or interpret the meaning. Mey (as cited in Fitriani, 2022, p.7) 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 speaking and writing, context is needed. Because without context, an utterance or writing will be very difficult to be interpret correctly by speakers or listeners.

Context can be found in every situation, for example when the speaker tells the listener to do something. Moreover, Endarto (2017) states that context is a pivotal concern because it significantly contributes to the process of meaning making. In communicating, meaning can be formed from the situation that occurs. If people cannot see the context or the situation that occurs, surely the communication will lead to misunderstanding, that is why context is important.

The given example below is illustrated by Saifudin (2018):

(1) Mom   : Tomorrow, are you going to Dieng?

  Son   : Do not worry Mom, I have prepared a thick jacket.

  Mom   : Thank goodness, then.

Then let's see the example (1) above. There is conversation between a mother and her child. The mother asks for confirmation whether her child

is leaving to Dieng. The child instead of answering yes or no instead answers with answers that have no relevance to the question. But if you see the response from the mother turns out that her child's answer is not problematic and understood by the mother. Why can the mother understand the child's answer? It is because the mother already understands the context. From the conversation, it can be known that it is not the first conversation about his son leaving. It is possible that in the previous conversation the child told his mother about plans to go to Dieng. Because the mother already knows that the Dieng area is cold, so she suggests to bring a thick jacket which her child did not have at that time. So on to the conversation illustration (1) the mother's question about whether or not to go to Dieng is interpreted her son is a concern for her mother because previously there were no thick jacket available.

From the illustration that has been shown we can see that context is very important in understanding the meaning of language or speech in a communication.

2.3   Speech Acts

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. (Fitriani, 2022, p.12). Austin (as cited in Fitriani, 2022, p.12) states that speech acts is the actions performed in saying something. Speech act is any kind of act possibly done by a speaker in expressing an utterance (Wijana, 2021)

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From the theories above, it can be understood that speech acts is the study of how actions contain meaning and delivered through speech with

specific purpose, such as requesting, thanking, promising, telling, etc. The action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts (Yule, 1996, p. 48). Yule classified the speech acts into locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act..

2.3.1 Locutionary Act

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).

Locutionary act 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 (Fitriani, 2022, p.12). For example, when someone says "It is very cold here, very different from Jakarta" if it is viewed from locutionary perspective, the sentence is merely to inform or describe the cold weather that the speaker is feeling at that time.

2.3.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is an utterance which has a certain (conventional) force such as informing, ordering, warning. undertaking (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 an agreement, statement, an explanation, an offer, or other communicative purpose.

Illocutionary speech acts can be defined as speech acts in which a speaker says something to convey a specific message, such an offer,

explanation, warning, etc. In short, illocutionary acts are utterances or statements or actions that are conveyed in doing something to comprehend the implied meaning depending on the context and situation of the speech that exists. For example, when someone says "It is getting dark" with the situation speaker and listener were hanging out together. In the perspective of locutionary act, the utterance is only to inform the listener that soon night will come. But it if is viewed from perspective of illocutionary act, the speaker has an implied meaning, indirectly the speaker wants to finish the day's activities and intends to go home because night will come soon.

2.3.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the third part of speech act. Sometimes when people communicate, they want their listener to do something without telling it directly. 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 trying to convey a message. Whether a statement or a question, they must have a specific purpose. The form and function of illocutionary act clearly demonstrate the specific purpose. By saying, deterring. persuading, convincing, the effect of those actions is the listener will do what the speaker says.

A perlocutionary act is an action that occurs as a result of an utterance or when the illocutionary has an impact on someone else. 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 (Fitriani, 2022, p.14). For example, when someone says, "It is very cold here. It is different from Jakarta". When it is viewed from the locutionary perspective, he just wants to inform what he feels. When it is viewed from the perspective of illocutionary act, the utterance has implied meaning which can be that he actually needs a heater, blanket, a cup of tea or even a hug. 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. She may immediately bring him a heater, blanket, a cup of tea, or even give him a hug.

2.4   The Function of Illocutionary Act

This research is focused on the illocutionary functions; therefore, I will put the theories of them. Speech acts are classified into five types of general functions: declaratives, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives (Yule, 1996, p. 53).

2.4.1 Commisives

Commissives are the kinds of speech acts used by speakers to promise to do something or an action in the future. They express what the speaker intends (Searle in Yule, 1996, p. 54). In communication, speakers often promise, offer, swear and bind the listener to do something. Yule (1996, p. 54) also argues that in using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via speaker). Moreover, Salsalina (2019) states that commissive is when the speaker indicates that he will do something in the future. In performing this type of illocutionary act, commonly using performative verbs such as: command, beg. plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, advise, dare, defy, and challenge (Rahayu et al., 2018, p.178). Commissive is a type of speech act that binds the speaker to do something in the future and can be understood to mean offer, promise, make a vow, swear, refuse, command, offer. 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.

2.4.2 Directives

Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers used to get someone else to do something (Searle in Yule, 1996, p. 53). In communicating, people are often asked to do something. Yule (1996, p.54) states that in using a directive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via the hearer). The speaker wants the listener to do something (Salsalina, 2019, p.17). Directives commonly appear with some performative verbs such as: requesting. questioning, asking, proposing, advising, suggesting, interrogating. urging, encouraging, ordering, and etc. (Rahayu et al., 2018, p.177).

It can be concluded that directives is an action that asks the listener to do something for the speaker. This speech act functions to ask, forbid, order, and advise in the hope that the listener will do what the speaker asks. 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.

2.4.3 Expressives

Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels (Searle in Yule, 1996, p. 53). Yule (1996, p.54) states that in using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). In illocutionary speech acts, one form of speech in communication is expressive. Something that is conveyed based on the feelings of the speaker is called expressives. According to Salsalina (2019, p. 18) expressives are when the speaker expresses his/her feeling, it can be statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislikes, etc. In performing an expressive, it can be noted with some performative verbs: greet, surprise, like, fear, apology, thank, regret, and praise (Rahayu et al., 2018).

In brief, the speaker conveys an utterance based on speaker's feelings with the functions of apologizing, thanking, greeting, liking, praising, regretting, etc. As Yule (1996, p.53) illustrates in the example below.

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

2.4.4 Representatives

Speech acts that state whether the speaker believes something to be true or not are referred to as representatives. Statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and descriptions (Searle in Yule, 1996, p. 53). 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) also states that in using a representative, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief). In performing this type of illocutionary act, it can be noted by some performative verbs, such as: state, tell, assert, correct, predict, report, remind, describe, inform, assure, agree, guess, claim, believe, conclude, etc. (Rahayu et al., 2018). In brief, representatives are speech acts that state something based on the speaker's belief which can function as reports, complaints, conclusions, notifications, demands, guesses, statements, etc. (Fitriani, 2022, p.18). 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.

2.4.5 Declaratives

Searle in Yule (1996, p. 53) states that declaratives 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). Stating a statement, opinion and announce something is something that often happens in communication. The speaker changes the world via utterance, in using declaration: the speaker must have the institutional role, in a specific context, in order to perform a declaration appropriately (Salsalina, 2019). The form of declarative speech acts has several functions, they are to announce, declare, define, appoint, cancel, bless, nominate, and decide (Rahayu et al., 2018), Yule says that the speaker has to have a special institutional role in a specific context in order to perform a declaration appropriately. 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 Forceman: "We find the defendant guilty"

2.5 Previous Related Study

Relevant research on speech acts studied pragmatically has been carried out by Rumaria (2015) in a term paper entitled "An Analysis of Speech Acts in The Dead Poets Society". This research aims at identifying (1) the types of the illocutionary acts of Mr. Keating's utterances when teaching, (2) the types of the perlocutionary acts of Mr. Keating's utterances when teaching, and (3) what Mr. Keating commonly does as a good teacher when teaching which reflected from the speech acts, he performed in the Dead Poets Society. This research employed both qualitative and quantitative method. The data were in the form of utterances spoken by the main character when teaching in the Dead Poets Society. The researcher had the role of planning, collecting, analyzing, and reporting the research

findings. The difference between the term paper written by Rumaria and my research lies in the object used, this research uses movie as an object whereas my research uses movie script as an object and also Rumaria's term paper uses qualitative and quantitative method while my research only uses qualitative method.

The second relevant research on speech acts studied pragmatically has been carried out by Ramayanti and Marlina (2018) in a journal entitled "The Analysis of Types Illocutionary Acts in "Tangled" Movie". The aims of this research are to describe the types of speech acts are produced by the characters in animated of western movie entitled "Tangled". Data of this research in the form of utterances that involved illocutionary acts used by each character in that movie which is taken from YouTube then classify them into categories of illocutionary acts based on Searle's of theory. The types of research in this study are qualitative and quantitative research. Qualitative research is applied to analyze the data in the form of the text. Quantitative research is used to count the member of speech acts used by the characters in that movie to conclude which types of speech acts is dominantly used. Based on data analysis, found that there are four of illocutionary acts found in that movie; directives, representatives, expressives, and commissives. This study shows that the dominant speech acts used is directives which 44% of percentage. It indicates that the characters of the movie "Tangled" use directives because some of them want the other character to do something. The difference the research written by Ramayanti and Marlina and my research lies in the method used, they use two method research, that are qualitative and quantitative method while my research only use qualitative method and also, they use movie as an object whereas my research use movie script as an object.

The third relevant research on speech acts studied pragmatically has been carried out 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 were 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" movie. The method used 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 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 difference between the research written by Rahayu, Arifin, and Ariani and my research lies in the object used, they use movie as an object whereas my research uses movie script as an object