

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

This chapter discusses the theoretical framework which support the understanding of the problem formulated. This chapter consists of theories about pragmatics, speech acts, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, types of illocutionary based on John Searle's theory, and previous related studies.

#### **2.1 Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics, which is the study of language. Pragmatics is concerned with conversational implicature, a process in which the speaker suggests and the listener infers. Pragmatics is defined as the study of language in context (Birner, 2012:2). Simply described, pragmatics is the study of not directly spoken. Instead, the speaker hints or implies a meaning, and the listener correctly interprets the speaker's intent.

According to Leech (1983:36), pragmatics involves problem-solving both from the speaker's and the hearer's viewpoints. The problem with the speaker's point of view is determining how to produce an utterance in a way that will achieve the desired outcome. Yule (1996:3) argues that pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning in conversation analysis, as well as how people interpret and produce a communicative act in a particular circumstance. In some aspects, pragmatics can be considered a mutual agreement between people to follow particular rules of interaction. The meanings of words and phrases in everyday conversations are continually suggested but not clearly expressed. Depending on the context, words can have multiple meanings.

You may assume that words always have a clear meaning, but this is not always the case. Pragmatics is the study of how words can be interpreted differently depending on the context. According to Levinson (1983:9), pragmatics is the study of the interactions between language and context that are grammaticalized or encoded in a language's structure. In conclusion, pragmatics is the study of how the speaker's meaning is understood by the listener even when it is not stated clearly by

the speaker since the speaker does not directly communicate that intent to the listener. Furthermore, studying pragmatics involves not only learning the meaning of a language but also learning how to understand the meaning of a language based on its context and structure.

On the other hand, Horn and Ward (2004:198) argue that a theory of the linguistic structure (syntactic, morphological, and prosodic) of utterances would be necessary for a pragmatic theory to approach the rigor and predictive ability of formal semantics. It would also include a well-defined notion of linguistic context as well as a statement of how structure and context interact with semantic principles to produce felicity and interpretations for particular utterances. In theory, such a theory may be able to make precise predictions about the meanings expressed by the utterances in a given context.

Regarding the definitions and principles of pragmatics given above, pragmatics studies the meaning of utterances in relation to the context of language, which addresses how speakers might make the best utterances to express the meaning of the speaker's utterance.

## **2.2 Context**

Context is one of the factors that influence how people use language, and it plays an important role in interpreting an utterance's meaning. Because context is a key concept in pragmatic analysis because it focuses on the meaning of words in context or interaction, as well as how the people involved in the interaction communicate more information than the words they use.

According to Cutting (2002:3), context of situation refers to the context surrounding the speakers to which they can see it. It is the immediate physical co-presence, the situation where the interaction is taking place at the moment of speaking. There are three typical contexts, namely: (1) situational context is the context of what speakers know about what can be seen around them or situations in which interactions occur at the time the speech occurs; (2) the context of knowledge has two kinds, namely the context of general cultural knowledge and interpersonal

knowledge. The context of general cultural knowledge is knowledge held in mind about human life in general. (3) the context of the co-text is the context surrounding the text itself, including grammatical and lexical cohesion.

Asher (1994:731) states that context is one of those linguistic terms which are constantly used in all kinds of contexts but never explained. It has a relationship with meaning and they are important in pragmatics. Meanwhile, Mey (1993:39-40) states that context is more than a matter of reference and of understanding what things are about. It gives a deeper meaning to utterances.

### **2.3 Speech Acts**

Speech acts are one branch of pragmatics, which is a branch of linguistics that deals with the act of asking others through an utterance. Yule (1996:47), states that speech act is an utterance that performs an action. That means speech acts is utterances that are followed by an act. In communication, the speaker not only makes a statement but also performs an action.

Cutting (2002:16) says that speech acts as the action performed in saying something. It means that the speaker is asking the listener to do something based on what he or she has said. So, the speaker must see the listener toward whom he is heading. To understand the speaker's intention, the listener must have the same background knowledge as the speaker. People who understand the intended meaning have the same background knowledge.

According to Searle (1976:16), speech acts are the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication. Austin (1962:94) states we do not just use language to say things (to make statements), but also to do things (to perform actions). There are three types of speech acts according to Austin (1962:108), they are: locutionary act, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary act. Among the three types of speech acts, illocutionary acts are the dominant in pragmatics.

## **2.4 Illocutionary Acts**

Illocutionary acts are characteristically performed in the utterance of sounds or making of marks according to Searle (1969:42). Illocutionary act is also known as illocutionary force. The important point of illocutionary acts is force. The illocutionary acts performed by a speaker to convey the meaning of an utterance is viewed in terms of the significance of the utterance within a conventional system of social interactions. An illocutionary act is the type of function or action that the speaker intends to perform in the production of an utterance. It is a performance of speaking. The speaker's intention and illocutionary acts are connected. In other words, every speaker has a purpose for their words.

The act of making a statement, offer, promise, etc. while uttering a sentence by virtue of the conventional force associated with it is referred to as an illocutionary act. According to Leech (1983:199), illocutionary acts is the speaker's communicative intention. Yule (1996:48) states that illocutionary acts contain communicative force of utterance, such as performing, apologizing, offering, and questioning. Austin (1962:148) also states five more general classes of utterance; classified according to the illocutionary force, they are: verdictive, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, expositives.

## **2.5 The Classification of Illocutionary Acts**

This research focuses on illocutionary acts; therefore, I will put the theories of them. According to Searle (1979), there are five classifications of illocutionary acts including their illocutionary functions.

### **2.5.1 Representative**

Yule (1996:53) states representative is one of a classification of illocutionary acts that commits the speaker, whether they believe it or not, to a belief. Representative is a speech acts in which utterances are produced based on the speaker's observation of certain things, followed by the statement of a fact or opinion based on the observation (Searle, 1979:12). This kind of illocutionary acts

can be identified by certain performative verbs, including; state, tell, assert, predict, describe, complain, convince, insisting, etc.

These are the examples given by Yule (1996, p. 53) such as;

- a) The earth is flat.
- b) Chomsky did not write about peanuts.
- c) It is a warm sunny day.

### **2.5.2 Declarative**

According to Searle in Yule (1996:53), declarative speech acts change the world through their utterance. The word "change," which is intended here, refers to any situation. It can be a person's status or ownership of something. Cutting (2002:16) defines declarative as "words or expressions that change the world by their utterances." Declarations have immediate effects on the institutional state of affairs and rely on complex extra-linguistic institutions. The types of declarative such as blessing, firing, bidding, declaring, baptizing, excommunicating, and passing sentence.

These are the examples given by Yule (1996, p. 53) such as;

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

### **2.5.3 Commissive**

According to Searle (1979:14), commissive binds the speaker to some future action. It expresses the speaker's intention. According to Yule (1996:54), when using a commissive, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words (via speaker). In a commissive, the speaker commits to a future action that corresponds

to their own words. The speaker commits future action by using words such as promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing, and volunteering.

These are the examples given by Yule (1996, p. 54) such as;

- a) I will be back
- b) I am going to get it right next time
- c) We will not do that

#### **2.5.4 Directives**

A directive is a type of speech act in which the speaker commands the hearer to do something based on what the speaker says. Yule (1996:54) states directives are types of speech act that speakers use to get someone else to do something. They express the speaker's desires. An illocutionary act used to persuade the addressee to do something, such as requesting, ordering, commanding, asking, suggesting.

These are the examples given by Yule (1996, p. 54) such as;

- a) Gimme a cup of coffee. Make it black.
- b) Could you lend me a pen, please?
- c) Do not touch that.

#### **2.5.5 Expressive**

Expressive is a form of speech act that expresses an action or statement in the form of pleasure, likes or dislikes, and feelings. According to (Searle in Yule, 1996:53), expressive are types of speech acts are those that express how the speaker feels. Searle (1979:12) defines expressive as apologizing, thanking, congratulating, condoling, regretting, greeting, surprising, liking, fearing, and praising.

These are the examples given by Yule (1996, p. 53) such as;

- a) I'm really sorry!
- b) Congratulations!
- c) Mmmm... Sssh.

## **2.6 Movie Script**

According to Collins (2005), a movie script is a written text that acts as the foundation for a film production. A movie script generally includes not only the dialogue spoken by the characters but also a shot-by-shot outline of the movie's action. The movie script may be original work by the screenwriters or their collaborators, or it may be an adaptation of a book or a play. According to Haag and Cole (1980), the format of a movie script is designed in such a way that one page usually correlates to one minute of screen time. A movie script will typically have scene numbers and technical guidance. The scenes in a draft at various phases of production are not numbered, and technical guidance is minimal. The typical font for a script is Courier, 12 points, 10 pitches. The major points are dialogue and action. The action is written in the present tense. The dialogue is the spoken words of the characters.

## **2.7 Previous Related Study**

In this case, I discover some previous studies that are relevant to the research that I conduct. They are in the form of theses and journal. These studies are signs that this type of research is being conducted.

The first research has been carried out by Putri (2013) in a thesis entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in *Abunawas and His Impossible Missions Short Stories* by Sugeng Hariyanto”. The research is focused on identifying the context of the illocutionary acts used by King Aaron and Abunawas in the short stories *Abunawas and His Impossible Missions*, the types of illocutionary acts in the stories, and the dominant type of illocutionary acts in the stories. The descriptive qualitative method was used in the research. The findings of this research showed that King Aaron and Abunawas used four different types of illocutionary acts in

their short story collection *Abunawas and His Impossible Missions* by Sugeng Hariyanto. The directives serve as the most common sort of illocutionary acts. There are 24 data that contain directives (48,98%). There are 10 data (20, 40%) that are representative. There are 14 data (28,58%) that are compliant. Expressive acts with only one data have the lowest frequency of illocutionary acts (2,04%). In this research, the type of declaration was not found.

The second research has been carried out by Violeta (2019) in a thesis entitled “Speech Act Analysis of The Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script by Jane McTee”. Based on Searle's theory, the research focuses on the type of illocutionary acts performed by the main character's conversation in the movie script. The research used a descriptive qualitative method to describe and analyze the selected speech acts from the script, and then classify the data according to Searle's forms of illocutionary acts. As a result of this research, the main character used five types of illocutionary acts: representative, directives, commissives, expressive, and declaratives.

The third research has been carried out by Putri (2021) in a journal entitled “The Analysis of Speech Act in Thor: Ragnarok”. The journal attempted to analyze the classification of illocutionary acts in the Thor: Ragnarok movie script using Searle's theory. The journal used a qualitative method, and the object is the Thor: Ragnarok movie script. In accordance with the findings, there are 189 data included in Representative, with 38% of the entire data, 183 data included in Directive, with 37% of the total data, 77 data included in Expressive, with 12% of the total data, 50 data included in Commissive, with 10% and 2 data included in Declarative.

Based on the previous studies mentioned above, I find several similarities and differences in this research. I choose speech acts and illocutionary acts as my broad-scale objects. Speech act is one of the subfields of pragmatics, and there are three types of speech acts: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. This study focuses on illocutionary speech acts using Searle's theory. The difference in this research is the data source; this research uses the "Luca" (2021) movie script as the data source. The three studies mentioned above were highly beneficial to my



research. This research aims to analyze the types of illocutionary acts used by the main character and the most dominant illocutionary acts of the main character in the “Luca” (2021) movie script.

