

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

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

#### **2.1 Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and their users. It is one of the studies in language that teaches how to communicate properly. The speaker plays an important role in this, so that the speaker can understand what being said by the listener is. In addition, the speaker can also influence others to be interested in what are discussed, such as assumptions, goals in speaking, and types of actions in speaking.

According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics is the study of the speaker's meaning, the meaning according to the context, the meaning communicated by the speaker, and the form of expression according to the social distance that limits the participants in a conversation. In other words, pragmatics is a study of what is spoken by the speaker and what is heard by the listener, which has several limitations. These limits are based on the experience of the participants (speakers and listeners) as well as their social knowledge.

In the pragmatic context, utterance refers to a language more significant than just a word or phrase, involving aspects such as context, purpose of communication, and intended effects. According to Levinson (1983:53), we can compute out of sequences of utterances, taken together with background assumptions about language usage, highly detailed inferences about the nature of the assumptions participants are making, and the purposes for which utterances are being used. To interact in daily language use, we should understand language, both in the context of spoken and written language. The speech expressed by a person in the context of pragmatics describes the ability to communicate because this ability applies to spoken and written language.

## **2.2 Context**

In the study of pragmatics, an utterance in a conversation cannot be interpreted literally based on the language itself because the meaning that emerges may be contrary to what is being discussed. Therefore, in a conversation or speech, utterance must be related to the context aspect. Mey (as cited in Widdowson, 2004:41) 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 makes the linguistic expressions of their interaction intelligible.

In communicating, a speaker must consider contexts such as settings, situations, events, and conditions. Context has such a big influence on transferring meaning to the listener. Different contexts must be known before the speaker speaks to the listener so that both parties will understand each other's meaning. Hymes in Brown and Yule (1983: 40) has detailed the context features that are relevant to the identification of components and types of speech acts, namely: participant, topic, setting, channel, code, message form, event, key, and purpose.

Based on the explanation above, I conclude that context of communication involves elements such as who the speaker and listener are, where the conversation takes place, when the conversation takes place, and other factors that influence the understanding of the utterance.

## **2.3 Speech Acts**

### **2.3.1 Definition of Speech Acts**

According to Yule (1996:47), speech acts are utterances that perform an action. This shows that a speaker has the ability to influence the listener through their speech. Speech acts are always used in everyday life when the speaker says something, and the listener knows the speaker's intention in the communication. Speech acts that have specific purposes cannot be separated from the concept of speech situations. Searle states (1969:16) that speech acts are linguistic communication because language is not only a symbol but also has other meanings that functions to express thoughts or ideas from speakers to listeners.

According to Austin (1962:103), speech acts are classified into three types: locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Searle (1969:25), expands the acts of locution, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts, which are the ideas of Austin, into a linguistic theory with the level of words, phrases, and sentences in accordance with the meaning contained in words, phrases, and sentences.

Based on the explanation above, I conclude that in every communication, humans convey information to each other, which can be in the form of thoughts, ideas, intentions, feelings, or emotions. Language always appears in the form of individual speech acts or behaviors. In speech acts, it is more focused on the meaning of the action in the speech.

### **2.3.2 Types of Speech Acts**

#### **2.3.2.1 Locutionary Acts**

Locutionary act is an act of saying something in which the speaker only wants to inform the listener of something without any expectation of replying to what has been said by the speaker. Locutionary acts are the literary meaning of an utterance. According to Austin (1962:108) locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense.

The following short dialogue consist of locutionary act:

**A (speaker) : I just finished preparing in the kitchen.**

**B (hearer) : (just listening without giving any replay)**

Based on the example above, I conclude that the utterance is spoken by the speaker only to give the hearer information that the speaker has finished cooking in the kitchen without any expectation of giving an answer from the listener based on the information conveyed by the speaker.

Based on the explanation above I conclude that illocutionary speech acts are actions someone performs to make an utterance or meaningful linguistic expression,

such as communicating information to the listener. Illocutionary speech acts are also referred to as "an act of saying something."

### 2.3.2.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary acts happens when the speaker says or informs something, and at the same time, the speaker has a certain goal that the listener wants to achieve. Rahardi, as also cited in Tarigan (1990: 114), states that illocutionary verbs, or verbs that make people do something, include the following verbs: report, announce, predict, acknowledge, ask, rebuke, request, suggest, command, order, propose, express, congratulate, thank, present, and urge. Austin (1962:94) states that an illocutionary act is the act of doing something. Illocutionary acts are also used by speakers to express a linguistic expression, either explicitly or implicitly.

The following short dialogue consist of illocutionary acts:

**A (speaker)** : You're going to school tomorrow, and your hair already looks long.

**Cut your hair when you get home from school.**

**B (hearer)** : Oh, yes, it seems that the length of my hair has exceeded my eyebrows. **I'll make an appointment with the barber.**

Based on the example above that the utterance is spoken by a mother to her son, and this sentence is intended to order or command the son to cut his hair. The sentence refers to a type of directive speech act in which the attempt is to influence the listener to do an action that the speaker said

Based on the explanation above, I conclude that illocutionary acts are actions that contain the type of action or effect desired by the speaker when using an utterance. In other words, each speaker has a specific purpose for making the utterance.

### 2.3.2.3 Perlocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962:108), a perlocutionary act is the result of an utterance. It is what people produce to achieve anything by expressing anything, such as making listeners go and do something, encouraging them to expect something, showing feelings of pleasure and discomfort, and expressing praise.

Thus, the meaning of a perlocutionary act is the result or effect of the utterance on the listener, either in the form of a language response or an action.

The following short utterance consist of perlocutionary act:

***"I'm very hungry, but I forgot to bring my wallet in my bag."***

Based on the example above, the speaker not only tells his friend, the hearer, that he is hungry, but he also mentions that he forgets to bring his wallet. The effect of the utterance is that his friend, as the listener, will lend some money to the speaker and buy some food.

Based on the explanation above, I conclude that the perlocutionary act is an act of words influencing others with the language used. Perlocutionary acts refer to the reaction or response that the speaker wants or expects when they speak. In other words, perlocutionary speech acts have an "effect," either on purpose or not purposefully shown by the speaker.

#### **2.4 Illocutionary Acts by Searle's Theory**

The theory of speech acts developed by Searle has more specific meaning. Searle uses Austin's ideas as the basis for developing his theory of speech acts. According to Searle (1969:16), all language communication involves an action. Communication is not only supported by symbols, words, or sentences in realizing a speech act. Searle proposes five categories of illocutionary acts as follows:

##### **2.4.1 Assertive**

According to Dardjowidjojo (2008:95) assertive speech acts refers to the acts that convey information by the speaker about the situation that is happening to the listener, such as *boasting, claiming, diagnosing, stating, complaining, reporting, proposing, concluding, telling a fact, demanding, giving opinion, giving information, and denying.*

Here is one example of utterance that consist of assertive speech acts:

***"The hotel room was not clean as I expected, and there was a cockroach in the toilet."***

From the utterance above we find out that the speaker conveys, the intention of *complaining* (The expressions: 1. ***The hotel room was not clean***, 2. ***There was a cockroach in the toilet***). The utterance above can be categorized as a assertive speech acts because the function of assertive speech acts can be used for making a statement of *complaining*.

#### 2.4.2 Directive

According to Dardjowidjojo (2008:95) directive speech acts happen when the speaker requests the hearer to perform an action or bring some condition, such as *ordering, commanding, urging, suggesting, requesting, asking, questioning, pleading, praying, offering, giving instruction, and giving advice*.

Here is one example of utterance that consist directive speech acts:

***"Could you lend me a hand with this heavy box?"***

From the utterance above we found out that the speaker is *asking* for help to carry a heavy box (The expression: ***Could you lend me a hand***). The utterance above can be categorized as a directive speech acts because the function of directive speech acts can be used for making a statement of *asking* for help.

#### 2.4.3 Commissive

According to Dardjowidjojo (2008:95) commissive speech acts bind the speaker to do what is expressed in the utterances, such as *commitment, promising, swearing, threatening, expressing ability, vowing, declaring of intention, offering something, rejecting, commitment to business*.

Here is one example of utterance that consist of commissive speech acts:

***"I swear I'll keep your secret safe."***

From the utterance above we find out that the speaker is *promising* to keep the secret (The expression: ***I swear***). The utterance above can be categorized as a commissive speech acts because the function of commissive speech acts can be used for making a statement of *promising*.

#### 2.4.4 Expressive

According to Dardjowidjojo (2008:96) Expressive speech acts are actions by the speaker that are used to express something about situation, such as *apologizing, welcoming, thanking, expressing condolences, congratulating, entertaining, angry, ironic, loss, dissapointing, panic, shock, praising, lie, emphaty, relief.*

Here is one example of utterance that consist of expressing speech acts:

***"I'm deeply saddened by the news of his passing."***

From the utterance above we find out that the speaker is expressing *condolences* (The expression: ***I'm deeply saddened***). The utterances above can be categorized as a expressive speech acts because the function of expressive speech acts can be used for making a statement of *expressing condolences*.

#### 2.4.5 Declarative

According to Dardjowidjojo (2008:96) declarative speech acts are speech acts where the speaker acts with the aim of making a change, such as *resigning, firing, appointing, declaring/announcing, calling, nominating, sentencing, demanding, revealing a fact.*

Here is one example of utterance that consist of declarative speech acts:

***"I hereby bequeath my estate to my children."***

From the utterances above that we find out that the speaker is *declaring* that he will leave his property to his children (The expression: ***I hereby***). The utterances above can be categorized as a declarative speech acts because the function of declarative speech acts can be used for making statement of *declaring* something.

#### 2.5 Movie script

Movie scripts are the foundation for drama, cinema, television, and theatrical productions. A script, is a written document that serves as a road map for the director, producer, crew, and cast throughout film production to keep everyone

focused on one creative goal for producing a feature-length or short film. According to Master Class (2021), a script is a document that comprises setting, characters, dialogue, and stage directions for movies, TV shows, and stage plays. When directors produce such productions, they follow the instructions provided by the script. In live theatre, script writers are playwrights, and the scripts are also known as playscripts. In film and television, script writers are called screenwriters. A film script is called a screenplay, and a TV script is called a teleplay.

From the explanation above, I conclude that in the entertainment industry, the realm of movies is widely favored by all ages, not only as entertainment but also as a place for professionals to spend their talents, such as film performers, writers, and also the people behind filmmaking. In the process of making a movie, it requires an interesting and entertaining storyline to attract the audience. The storyline is written into a movie script, the script is written by the screenwriter. The film script serves as a guide for the director, producer, cast, and crew members in the filmmaking process. A film script includes elements such as scenes, dialogue, character descriptions, setting instructions, and visual direction.

## **2.6 Previous Related Studies**

In supporting this research, there are several previous studies that have similarities and differences with this research. Those studies prove the existence of research that uses the same theory and approach with different objects of linguistics.

The first research is by Hermawan (2022) entitled "The Illocutionary Acts Reflected In "Black Panther" Movie Script (2018)". This research is a pragmatic analysis that discusses the types of illocutionary acts. In this research, the researcher uses a qualitative descriptive method and Searle's theoretical method. According to the theory, there are five categories: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The data taken by the researcher are illocutionary acts used by all characters in the script of the movie "Black Panther".

The second research is by Devi and Degaf (2021) entitled "Analysis of Commissive Speech Acts Used by the Main Character of "Knives Out". This research is a pragmatic analysis that discusses the analysis of commissive speech acts on the main character of the movie "Knives Out" by using the theories of Austin



(1969) and Searle (1985). This study focuses on the commissive speech acts used by the main character in Ryan Johnson's "Knives Out" movie. In their research, the researcher finds the function of commissive speech acts used by the characters and found several types of commissive speech acts, namely guarantees, promises, offers, rejections, threats, and voluntary. The researcher finds 13 data points. The data are: guarantee speech acts found in two data, offer speech acts found in two data, a promise of speech acts found in two data, refused speech acts found in three data, threat speech acts found in two data, and voluntary speech acts found in two data. The most dominant commissives speech act used by the main characters in the "Knives Out" movie is the refusal speech act.

The third research paper is by Karundeng (2021) entitled "The Illocutionary Acts found in "Malficient" movie script by Linda Woolverton (A Pragmatic Analysis)." In her research, the author used the descriptive method. The purpose of this research is to identify, classify, and analyze the types and functions of illocutionary acts in the "Maleficent" film by Linda Woolverton. The data collected by the author is the conversation between characters in the "Maleficent" film by Linda Woolverton, then the data is classified and analyzed. The theory uses by the author is Searle in Leech (1983). According to the theory, there are five types of illocutionary acts: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

So, the novelty of my research is to analyze the illocutionary acts as well as the intention found in utterances by the characters in Glass Onion movie script.