CHAPTER II
THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

This Chapter are discusses about 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, and types of illocutionary based on John Searle's theory, and previous related studies.

1.8 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 suggest and the listener infers. Pragmatics is defined as the study of language in context. In some aspect, 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.

. Another form of mass communication media that we can come across is film, which explores communication through a variety of mediums, including music, visuals, scenes, and speech.

A movie or film that is made for the purpose of entertainment and tells a narrative is what is referred to as a movie. A recorded series of film or video pictures that, when presented on a screen at a quick enough rate, gives the impression of motion and continuity. This may be done with either film or video. Up until now, there have been many different sorts of genres that may be found in a film. Some examples of these genres are romance, comedy, horror, fantasy, and many more.

About movie script, a document known as a script is used in the production of movies, television programs, and stage plays. It includes the stage directions, characters, location, and dialogue. While putting on shows like this, directors are required to adhere to the directives outlined in the script. Playwrights are the people who create screenplays for live theater, and live theater scripts are also often called playscripts. Screenwriters are the people who compose the scripts for movies and television shows. The script for a movie is known as a screenplay, whereas the writing for a television show is known as a teleplay.

1.9 Context

Context is the 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 pragmatics 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.

2.0 Speech Acts

Based on the identification, Speech Acts are one branch of Pragmatics, which is a branch of linguistics that deals with the acts 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.

2.1 Illocutionary acts

Illocutionary acts are characteristically performed in the utterance of sounds or making of marks according to Searle (1969:42). Ilocutionary 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 interaction.

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 function of illocutionary acts spoken by The Queen Elizabeth II as the maincharacter in the The Crown film script.

2.2 The Classification of Illocutionary Acts

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

2.5.1 Representative/Assertive

Representative is a speech acts in which utterances are produced based on the speaker's observation of certain things, followed the statement of a fact or opinion based on the observation (Searle, 1972:12)

2.5.2 Directives

Based on Yule (1996) directives are illocutionary acts that attemps by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They express about what they want directly to the hearer. It is commonly appear with some performative verbs such as requesting, interrogating, urging, encouraging, inviting, begging, ordering, and etc.

2.5.3 Commissives

Yule (1996) argues that commissives are kind of illocutionary acts that is commit the speaker to some future course of action. In performing this type of illocutionary acts in the main Character The Queen Elizabeth II in The Crown season 4 (2021) commonly using performative verbs such as ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, advise, dare, defy, and challenge. In the case of commissives, the world is adapted to the words via the speaker of herself.

2.5.4 Declarative

According to Yule (1996) declarative are kind of illocutionary acts that change the world via their utterances. The words that can be indicated into this type are cursed, announce, declare, define, appoint, call, bless, nominated, and authorized.

2.5.5 Expressive

According to Yule (1996) expressives are kind of illocutionary acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological feelings such as pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, grief, surprise, apologies, and thanks. When executing this type of illocutionary act on the main character Queen Elizabeth II in The Crown season 4 (2021), look for performative verbs like greeting, surprising, like, fearing, thanking, and praising.