

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics can be said to be the science of language which studies the meaning of a language when applied in communication. There are more meanings for pragmatics itself. According to Tarigan from Helvianie (2016), “Pragmatics examines specific utterances in specific situations and focuses on the various ways in which various social contexts are used”. Besides that, Pragmatic by Yule in Arafah (2021) defines that pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say. Thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how the hearer gets the implicit meaning of the speaker’s utterances. The main focus of pragmatics is to derive meaning from a particular speech situation, such as understanding what the speaker meant and inferring or 'filling in' information that the speaker took for granted and did not bother to say (Kreidler, 1998). Pragmatics teaches how language is used as a communication tool and has meaning in it, not something abstract in communication (Widiastuti, 2019). Based on the understanding above, pragmatics can be explained as the science of language which studies a word or sentence from what someone expresses so that it can be understood by the listener.

Speech acts are one of the objects of study in pragmatics. Regarding these different purposes, Leech in Widiastuti (2019) specifies that the speech act includes (1) the speaker and the interlocutor (2) the context of the statement, (3) the purpose of the statement speaking (4) the act of speaking as a form of action or activity (5) speech as the product of a verbal act.

According to Austin in Rahmayani and Dwiyuliana (2018), when someone says something, the words are not always to describe something, but they are actually doing something. Speech act represent to be the act of

making a statement or request, giving an order, refusal, apology, invitation, etc. With speech acts, people don't just say words without a clear meaning, but these words have a purpose and purpose and generally have an influence on the behavior of the listener. There are three types of speech acts, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts (Grundy (2008) in Rahmayani & Dwiyuliana (2018)).

- a. Locutionary act is basic utterances uttered by someone and have good and correct grammar and vocabulary.
- b. Illocutionary act can be said to be utterances regarding statements, offers, questions, and so on (Pandini, 2020). Apart from that, having the intention to say a certain utterance contributes to the idea of an illocutionary act (Rahmayani and Dwiyuliana, 2018).
- c. Perlocutionary act is the effect that occurs to the listener after the speech is uttered. The response given by the listener can occur because the speaker intentionally or unintentionally and the response can be in the form of words or actions.

2.2 Directive Utterance

Kreidler (1998:190-191) says directive utterances are words expressed by the speaker so that the listener takes an action or refrains from perform an action. Directive utterance cannot be expressed to the person speaking to perform an action in the past. In communication, it is very important to use polite language so as not to offend the interlocutor. Some examples that must be paid attention to when speaking are sentence tone, word choice, language style, etc. (Agustina and Irmayanti, 2023). If the choice of sentence tone or language style is not suitable for a particular situation, certainly the interlocutor will not be able to understand the meaning of the words spoken by the speaker. Something like this can end in a misunderstanding between the speaker and the interlocutor.

2.2.1 Intentions

In his book, Kreidler (1998:190-192) explains that there are 3 types of directive utterances which have their own meaning. These three intentions are categorized as follows:

- a. A command will be effective if the speaker has certain control over the actions of the interlocutor. In other words, commands can only be given from someone who has a higher rank to someone who has a lower rank.
- b. A request made by the speaker to the person he is speaking to accept or reject something. Requests are generally done politely or formally asking for something without any control over the person you are talking to.
- c. Suggestions can be interpreted as words that we want to convey to other people about our opinions regarding what they should or not. Usually, this can be said when the person you are talking to doesn't know what to do or does not have any ideas.

Intention continues to develop where the intention increases with orders, warnings and invitations (Sholihah, 2013). Besides that, there are several other utterances such as ask, invite, force, suggest, order, demand, insist, urges, plead, challenge, and give cues (Leech, 1993: 164; Tarmini, 2019 in Tarmini, et. al, 2022).

Ordering means giving orders, whether taking action or not. Orders can be spoken by anyone to the others. But, this one is different from commands which require a hierarchy structure. Warning can be interpreted as words that give a warning to the person you are talking to. Invitation is a word that invites the person you are talking to take an action. Ask can be said to be an expression spoken to obtain an answer or information that you want to know. Usually ask will end with a question mark (?) and can also be divided into two parts, namely questions that require explanation from other people and questions that only require "yes" and "no" answers (Widiastuti, 2019).

2.3 Previous Related Study

In conducting this research, I found several studies that are similar to this research. The first research is a thesis entitled "Directive Speech

Act in Jumanji Movie" which was made by Pandini from the Muhammadiyah University of North Sumatra in 2020. The point of this research is to describe several types of directive speech acts and how these speech acts are realized in the Jumanji Movie. The results show that there are five types of directive speech acts in the Jumanji Movie, which are Request, Command, Suggestion, Advice, and Asking and these five types of directive speech act refer to John Austin's theory. The composition is Request at 0.01%, Command at 31.30%, Suggestion at 25.18%, Advice at 0.04%, and Asking at 43.47%

Second one, Thesis "A Pragmatic Analysis of Directive Utterances in Breaking Dawn Part I Movie" by Sholihah from School of Teacher Training and Education Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta in 2013. This research aims to identify forms of directive speech in the film Breaking Dawn Part I and clarify the purpose of using directive speech in the film Breaking Dawn Part I. The results show that in the film Breaking Dawn Part I there are 3 language forms, which are declarative sentences at 23.68%, interrogative sentences at 17.76%, and imperative sentences at 58.55%. Then for intention in this movie, it was found that command 34.87%, request 26.97%, prohibition 17.11%, suggestion 5.92%, warning 5.26%, and invitation 9.87%.

The last one, journal entitled "The Pragmatic Analysis Of Directive Speech Act Types In The Main Character's Utterances In The Movie Free Guy" by Agustinus Alwin Tango, et, al. from Putera Batam University in 2022. The purpose of this study was to analyze the types of directive speech acts contained in the movie. The results show that there are six directive speeches, which are commanding 2, asking 4, begging 1, request 3, ordering 2, and suggesting 3. It can be concluded that asking is often said by the main character to get an answer.

In this research, there are similarities and differences with previous researchers. This research has similarities with previous researches in that it has similarities in finding the intention of the character used in the movie

script. Previous researchers and I explained intentions in the sentences we included. Therefore, the previous researchers and I both looked for which one had more intention in each movie script. The previous researches analyze from the movie but I used the movie script to analyzing and also the differences between this research and the previous researches are in the themes of the movie. Greyhound movie script has a war theme which one is more commands are given by Captain Ernest who is the leader of the Greyhound ship, but in previous researchers their characters did not have the role of captain, that is why Greyhound had more commands than other intentions.

