CHAPTER 2

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

In this chapter, I will explain the theories based on the experts as guidelines and basic knowledge   to solve the research problem of analyzing the film script "Clouds." The expert theories in this research include the definitions of pragmatics, speech acts, and illocutionary acts. Additionally, there are several related previous studies that I use as comparisons to demonstrate the novelty of this research.

2.1.   Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one of those words that gives the impression that something quite specific and technical is being talked about when often infact it has no clear meaning (Levinson in Nadar 2009, p.5). Pragmatics has its topic those aspects of the meaning of utterances which cannot be accounted for by straightforward reference to the truth conditions of the sentences uttered (Gadzar in Nadar, 2009, p.5). Pragmatics can be utilized by every speaker to understand the intention of the interlocutor. Speakers and interlocutors can utilize shared experiences to facilitate interaction. Based on the above definition, it can be concluded that pragmatics cannot be separated from language and context. Therefore, pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines the use of language in communication to find out the meaning of the speech conveyed by the speaker to the interlocutor so as to produce clear information in accordance with the context of speech, so that communication can run smoothly. Therefore, in this research there are several types of illocutionary acts as one of the pragmatic studies that will be discussed, namely representetives, directives, commisives, expressives and declarations illocutionary act.

2.2.   Context

Mey (in Nadar, 2009, p. 3) defines context 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. Another definition of context is that which is the background of knowledge that is calculated jointly by the speaker and the speech partner, and supports the listener's opinion regarding

what is expressed by the speaker (Raharjo, 2035: 15). Below is the example of the context:

"I'm looking for Dilan Pidi Baiq"

The speaker intended this statement to get the bookstore owner to look for a book written by Pidi Baiq.

In communicating, a speaker must carefully consider contexts such as settings, situations, events, and conditions. Context has a huge influence in conveying meaning to the listener. Different contexts must be known before the speaker speaks to the listener so that both parties understand each other's intentions.

2.3. Speech Act

Searle (in Muhadjir, 2017, p. 237) states that a speech act is an act of speaking performed by someone by making an utterance, such as a notification, command, or expression of regret, or a congratulatory remark, always accompanied by a specific action or intention.

Speech act is the activity of someone using language to the interlocutor in order to communicate something. In saying a sentence, someone does not merely say something by saying the sentence but also acts on something. By saying, "Do you want coffee?" the speaker does not merely ask or answer a certain question, he also acts on something, namely offering to make coffee. In everyday life, every member of society always carries out social interactions. In these social interactions, in general, they use language as a means of communication both orally and in writing. In this case, the use of language can be in the form of discourse or conversation that is realized using one, several, or many utterances. Searle divides speech acts into three basic components: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

2.4. Illocutionary Act

Based on Seken (2015, p.58), illocutionary acts serve certain functions in social interaction. These functions relate to the social goal to achieved in the interaction, that is, to establish and maintain the relationship. Each utterance

expressed by the speaker to convey a particular illocutionary act (whereby speaker intention is actualized using a particular strategy) serves a particular illocutionary function, which can be identified and categorized in term of how it relates to the social goal.

Illocutionary speech acts not only state something but also indicate the action of doing something. Therefore, these illocutionary speech acts are referred to as The Act of Doing Something. Here are examples of illocutionary speech acts. "This room is very dark." When uttered by one friend to another, besides stating that the room is dark, it also implies the action for the friend to turn on the lights or a flashlight. If carefully examined, illocutionary acts not only provide a statement about something but also carry the underlying intention of the utterance.

2.5. Types of Illocutionary Act

Searle (in Muhadjir, 2017, p.242) classifies illocutionary acts into several forms. The following will describe the form of illocutionary speech acts.

a) **Assertive**

In this illocution, the speaker is bound to the truth of the proposition expressed, for example stating, proposing, boasting, complaining, expressing opinions, and reporting. In terms of manners, they tend to be neutral, that is, they belong to the category of cooperating. But there are some exceptions, for example boasting is usually considered impolite. In terms of semantics, assertive speech acts are considered proportional (Searle in Muhadjir, 2017, p.242).

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

"The place was a little dirty, and there was hair in my food."

From the utterance above we found out that the speaker conveys, the intention of complaining. The utterance above is used to convey complaints about something; therefore, it can be categorized as assertive speech acts.

b) Directive

This illocution aims to produce an effect in the form of actions taken by the interlocutor, for example ordering, commanding, pleading, demanding are included in the competitive category, therefore it is included in illocution that requires negative manners (Searle in Muhadjir, 2017, p.242).

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

"Do the assignment on page 27, it should be finished tomorrow."

The utterance above is an expression used to order the student to do something. Therefore, it can be categorized as directive speech acts.

c) Commissive

This illocution is related to an action in the future such as promising, offering, vowing. This type of illocution tends to be pleasant and less competitive (Searle in Muhadjir, 2017, p.243).

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

"I promise I will help you tomorrow."

The speech above is an utterance used to promise something to someone. Therefore, it can be categorized as commissive speech acts.

d) Expressive

This illocutionary function expresses or expresses the submitter's psychological attitude towards the situation implied in the illocution, for example; saying thank you, congratulations, apologizing, praising or expressing condolences (Searle in Muhadjir, 2017, p.242).

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

"I'm so happy you finally decided to come to my wedding!"

The utterance above is an utterance used to thank the interlocutor. Therefore, it can be categorized as expressive speech acts.

e) Declarative

According to Searle, successful illocution will bring about a relationship between form and content (correspondence) that is precise between proportional content and reality. For example, resigning, firing, appointing, declaring/announcing, calling, nominating, sentencing, revealing a fact. In this utterance, it has a peculiarity, it is done by a person who has rights in a certain institution. The utterance *"For your actions we have to expel you from this school"* is a declarative utterance of imposing punishment (Searle in Muhadjir, 2017, p.243).

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

"Since tomorrow is a day off, I won't be attending campus."

The utterance above is an utterance used to provide information or declare facts to the listeners. Therefore, it can be categorized as declarative speech acts.

2.6. Previous of Related Study

In supporting this research, there are several previous studies that have similarities and differences with this research. This proves that there are studies that use the same theory and approach with different linguistic objects.

The first research is Mutmainnah (2019) with the title "Speech Acts of Ilocation Among Traders in Butung Market Makassar (Pragmatics Review)". In her research, it is concluded that the form of directive speech acts used by traders in the Makassar Butung market includes: requests, questions, orders, giving permission and advice. While the commissive speech acts used by traders in Makassar Butung market are promising and offering.

The second research by Namira (2021) with the title "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in Maleficient 2 Movie". In her research, it was concluded that there are 61 utterances by the characters that contain of types and functions of illocutionary acts. Each of them are divided into 18 utterances of assertives, 17

utterances of directives, 3 utterances of commissives, 14 utterances of expressives and 9 utterances of declarations. The most type of illocutionary acts that used by the characters in the movie was assertive.

The third research by Hamidah (2024) with the title "The Illocutionary Acts Found In "Glass Onion: A Knives Out Mystery" (2022) Movie Script By Rian Jhonson Based On Searle's Theory". In her research, it was concluded that there 53 data on illocutionary speech acts. The first illocutionary speech act assertive amounted to 14 data, the second illocutionary speech act directive amounted to 10 data, the third illocutionary speech act commissive amounted to 9 data, the fourth illocutionary speech act expressive 10 data, and the fifth speech act directive 10 data. Based on the analysis, all illocutionary speech acts are used by all characters in the movie script Glass Onion: A Knives Out Mystery" (2022) by Rian Jhonson.

My research has a similarity and a difference compared to previous studies. The similarity is with researchers 2 and 3, as we both analyze illocutionary acts in a movie script. The difference is with the first researcher, who analyzed speech acts directly spoken by traders at Butung Market in Makassar, whereas my research focuses on analyzing a movie script.