

## **CHAPTER 2**

### **THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK**

In this chapter, the researcher explained about the theory that is applied to analyze movie script *Elemental* (2023) as the chosen literary work in this study. Regarding the statement of the problem, the theory which is used in this study is the types of Illocutionary Acts according to Searle (1969). The second theory is according to Yule (1996), which means about the functions of illocutionary acts in the movie script *Elemental* (2023). Therefore, in this chapter explained about definition of pragmatic, definition of speech acts, definition of illocutionary acts and definition and example of illocutionary acts and the functions of illocutionary acts as theories in this study.

#### **2.1 Pragmatics**

In linguistics, pragmatic is concerned with utterance and speaker meaning. In pragmatics, three important aspects studied are language, context, and understanding. Pragmatics also describes the study of meaning in the context of interaction, such as the negotiation of meaning between speakers and listeners, and the context of speech. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics concerned with the study of the meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader).

Pragmatics can therefore help us look beyond the literal meaning of words and utterances, and allow us to focus on how meaning is constructed in context. For example, “it is raining heavily outside, can today’s event be cancelled?” This shows how the implied meaning in the sentence can have an impact on what will be done between the listener and the speaker.

#### **2.2 Speech Acts**

Speech act is an utterance in which the speaker has intention and doing something through words to the hearer. In another word, speech act study about the meaning of the context between the speaker and hearer. Speech acts according to

Austin's view (Olagunju, 2016: 52) are divided into three components, namely, locution, illocution, and perlocution.

### **2.2.1 Locutionary Acts**

Locutionary acts are speech acts to express something. This speech act is often referred to as The Act of Saying Something. In this speech act, a series of language sounds are produced, meaning something (Ibrahim, 1993). Yule (1996) also defines locutionary acts is the act of producing meaningful utterances. For example, "I warn you to stop smoking". It constitutes an expressed locutionary act because its propositional content predicates a future act to stop smoking of the hearer you (Khan,2020) Locutionary act is the form of the words uttered or the basic act of utterance.

### **2.2.2 Illocutionary Acts**

Illocutionary acts are not easily identified because illocutionary acts are related to who is speaking to whom, when and where the speech acts are performed. According to Searle (1979), the illocutionary act is divided into five categories. They are representatives, directives, commissives, declarative, and expressive. Yule (1996:48) states that the illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. For example, "There's too much homework in this subject." (opinion), "I'll do my homework later" (promise), "go do your homework!" (order) (Khan, 2020). Safira (2017) states that the illocutionary act is called the act of doing something. It is only used for informing something but also doing something as far as speech event was accurate considered. Another example of illocutionary acts is "*Lina is sick*". This utterance means that the speaker conveys information to the listener and the response that must be made is that we can come to visit her.

### **2.2.3 Perlocutionary Acts**

Perlocutionary acts is known as The Act of Affecting Someone. The speech uttered by a speaker often has an effect or power of influence (perlocutionary force) for those who listen to it. This effect or power of influence can occur because the speaker intentionally or unintentionally creates it. Speech acts whose utterances are

intended to influence the interlocutor are called perlocution acts (Wiyana et al., 2011). For example,

*“Menteri Kesehatan Terawan Agus Putranto, waktu dan tempat dipersilakan”*. The sentence shows a perlocution. That form of perlocution speech act because this speech requires an attitude or a person's reaction to a sentence or statement. This speech was asked by Shihab when she wanted the presence of the Health Ministry to have a conversation with her.

### 2.3 Functions of Illocutionary Acts

According to Searle (1969), there are five classifications of illocutionary acts including their illocutionary functions. Austin (1955: (51-164) explains performatives of the utterance divided into five categories. The types and functions of illocutionary acts as follows:

- a) **Representative:** an illocutionary act that represents a state of affairs for example: asserting, stating, claiming, describing, and telling (Searle: 1969:25). Yule (1996) states representative are kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not.

Examples:

#### 1) **Stating an opinion**

Stating an opinion is an illocutionary force used to tell own thoughts, ideas, or opinions rather than facts to the listener.

Example:

Ana : .... Bethek. You know, Bethek is not a large area, but ...

Beny : Do they have any association?

Ana : No, **they are kind of traditional manufacturers. They have a good potential actually. Their products show a high level of creativity**

Beny : I see.

Ana : **I think the government needs to help them improve their quality by setting up an association for the producers and the artists.**

## 2) Describing

Describing is an illocutionary force used to describe what someone or something is like.

### Example:

Indah : Look at this one. **It's a giant squid.**

Lyla : Have a look at the size! **It's very big!**

## 3) Claiming

Claiming is to claim ownership and entitled to own or have the right to something.

Example: That's mine actually.

## 4) Asserting

Asserting is Asserting is about standing up for what you believe in. You may assert your innocence, opinions, or even your authority over other people.

Example: I know a lot about your family, Paige.

## 5) Telling

Telling is a speech act that aims to convey information or statements that are considered true by the speaker.

Example: It rained heavily yesterday.

- b) **Directive:** an illocutionary act for getting the addressee to do something, for example, ordering, commanding, daring, defying, challenging (Searle: 1969:25). Yule (1996) explains directives are illocutionary act that attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. They express about what they want directly to the hearer.

Examples:

### 1) Commanding

Commanding is an illocutionary force used to ask or order someone to do something in direct way.

Example:

Indah : **Look at this one.** It's a giant squid.

Lyla : **Have a look at the size!** It's very big!

## 2) Requesting

Requesting is an illocutionary force used to ask or order someone to do something indirectly or politely.

Example:

Indah : Hey, guys, I think we should finish our Biology assignment before Sunday.

Bagus : You're right! It should be submitted on Monday. **But, do you have any idea what we should write about?**

## 3) Advising

Advising has the meaning of reminding someone about good things so that something bad doesn't happen.

Example:

The best thing to do at this point is to go back to your life with me. You heard what the doctor said.

## 4) Ordering

Ordering is a type of directive illocutionary act, which is a speech act where the speaker attempts to get the listener to do something, for example expressing an intention to buy and is called a purchase order.

Example: Could I have a one of these?

c) **Commissive** obligates the speaker to take some action in the future. According to Searle, as reported in Huang (2007, p. 107), commissives communicate the speaker's purpose to do something. Furthermore, he stated that while using this type of illocutionary act, the world adapts to the words through the speaker. The kinds of this illocutionary act can be in the form of promising or vowing.

### 1) Promising

Promising act of a commissive type is when the speaker states something that she/he intended to do in the future.

Example: I promise that I will take care of her.

### 2) Threatening

Threatening act refers to an illocutionary act where the speaker intends to express a future negative consequence for the hearer, with the goal of discouraging the hearer from taking a specific action.

Example: If you don't stop bothering me, I'll beat you up.

- d) Expressive:** an illocutionary act that expresses the speaker's mental state about an event presumed to be true, for example, congratulating, thanking, deploring, condoling, welcoming, apologizing (Searle:1969:25). Yule (1996) defines expressive are kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy and sorrow.

Examples:

**1) Thanking**

Thanking is an illocutionary force uttered by the speaker when he/she feels gratitude for what the listener does or says.

Example:

Made : We have to submit the report of our visit to Lake Toba tomorrow but I think there are still a lot of problems with the grammar, spelling, and so on.

Hilda : What if I take half of it and I'll edit the rest after I finish this one.

Made : That's very thoughtful of you. **Thanks a lot.**

**2) Apologizing**

Apologizing acts stated when the speaker is sorry for something people have done to the interlocutor. Mostly, it is stated intended to ask for the remission from the interlocutor.

Example: Sorry about the mess here.

**3) Deploring**

Deploring is uttered when the speaker seems to feel sorry or unhappy about something wrong. It is intended to tell the interlocutor that the speaker wishes that something wrong could have done or been better.

Example: I'm sorry, I'm gonna let you back to work.

**4) Welcoming**

Welcoming is to celebrate the presence or arrival of someone in one place.

Example: Welcome home.

- e) Declarative:** an illocutionary act that brings into existence the state of affairs to which it refers, for example blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding, passing

sentence, excommunicating (Searle:1969:25). Yule (1996) defines declaration are kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance.

Examples:

**1) Blessing**

Blessing is where someone says words of blessing that are expected to change the situation for the better.

Example: May you always be healthy.

**2) Passing**

Declarative passing illocutionary acts are utterances that change the reality of the situation, and examples include resigning, declaring someone innocent, christening, appointing a new employee, or announcing a verdict. These acts are distinct because the speaker's words have the power to create a new state of affairs.

Example: By saying if someone is hired, an employee causes or brings about the person's acceptance to job; consequently, this changes his external situation.

## **2.4 Previous Related Studies**

Researchers found several previous studies that were similar to the one currently being studied.

The first research is from Adinda Matazha Amalia Rizqi's thesis in 2021 with the research title "THE ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS BY MAIN CHARACTER IN "AVENGERS: INFINITY WAR" (2018) MOVIE SCRIPT". In this study, the author analyzes Thanos' illocutionary acts contained in the film script "Avengers: Infinity War", describes the illocutionary functions used by Thanos in the film script, and explains the impact of Thanos' illocutionary acts on his audience. The author uses Searle's theory of illocutionary acts, namely assertive, commissive, directive, expressive, and declarative. The author also explains the reasons why illocutionary acts are manifested in the script of the movie "Avengers: Infinity War" and elaborates on the impact of each illocutionary act spoken by Thanos on his audience.

The second research is from Mellya Neives Canlas' thesis in 2021 with the research title "ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN THE QUENTIN

TARANTINO'S MOVIE SCRIPT "ONCE UPON A TIME IN HOLLYWOOD". In this research, the author uses John Searle's speech act theory, and Sigmund Freud's theory of unconsciousness, jokes. This study analyzes the implied meaning behind the speech of the characters through speech acts consisting of acts of locution, illocution, and perlocution in the film. Then the author categorizes the types of jokes spoken by the characters into two categories, namely; tendentious jokes and non-tendentious jokes. Humor theory dissects the way a character tells a joke. If it is offensive then it can be categorized into a tendentious joke, if it does not contain offensive terms then it is a non-tendentious joke.

The last one is from Nabila (2018) with the title "ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN JON LUCAS' MOVIE BAD MOMS": A PRAGMATIC STUDY". The author used the theory of speech by Searle (1969), and theory by Vanderveken (1990:189). The author analyzes about the directive illocutionary acts.

Based on the previous related studies, the analyzes is about illocutionary and the types of illocutionary acts like a third research above. The difference between my research, I focused on analyze the types of illocutionary acts, and the function of the illocutionary acts itself. I explain in detail, for example, as stated in this research, its representative function is to describing, claiming, telling. I explain by taking utterances that are appropriate to their function. This will make it easier for readers and researchers who will analyze illocutionary acts as well in the future.