

CHAPTER 2

THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of how people use language in real-life situations to create and interpret meaning. It examines how words, sentences, and context interact to help speakers and listeners understand one another. Pragmatics focuses not only on the literal meaning of an utterance but also on the speaker's intention and the situational factors that influence interpretation (Kreidler, 1998). It looks at how words and sentences work together with context to help speakers and listeners understand each other. It looks beyond the literal meaning of an utterance and considers how meaning is constructed, as well as focusing on implied meanings. It considers language as an instrument of interaction, what people mean when they use language, and how we communicate and understand each other. Another key focus of pragmatics is understanding how meaning is interpreted within a specific context of communication. It emphasizes that comprehension depends not only on the literal meaning of words but also on the speaker's intention, shared knowledge, and situational background. According to Charles W. Kreidler (1998), the primary goal of pragmatics is to extract meaning from a particular speech context, including identifying the speaker's intended message and inferring details that may not be explicitly stated. Based on this understanding, pragmatics can be defined as the study of how language is used to convey meaning so that the listener can correctly interpret what the speaker expresses.

Another important aspect of pragmatics is the speech act theory, which explains how language functions as a form of action rather than merely a tool for communication. This theory was first introduced by John L. Austin (1962) in *How to Do Things with Words*, where he proposed that people use utterances to perform actions such as requesting, commanding, or apologizing. Later, John Searle (1976) expanded Austin's ideas by emphasizing that every utterance carries an illocutionary force, meaning that it reflects the speaker's intention to accomplish a certain act. Both scholars argued that understanding language requires recognizing not only what is said but also what action the speaker intends to perform through their words (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1976).

Austin (1962) divides three types of speech acts: illocutionary, locutionary, and perlocutionary. According to Austin (1962), an illocutionary act carries a specific meaning,

such as utterances regarding statements, questions, offers, and so on. Meanwhile, a locutionary act is a basic utterance uttered by someone. The last is a Perlocutionary act, the effect of an illocutionary act on the listener on the specific occasion of use. According to Searle (1976), a perlocutionary act is the effect produced by the listener when the speaker successfully performs an illocutionary act.

Pragmatics plays a crucial role in understanding how language functions in real communication. It goes beyond analyzing sentence structure or literal meaning and instead focuses on how speakers use language to perform actions, express intentions, and influence others. Through the study of speech acts, pragmatics helps show the connection between language, context, and meaning. This understanding provides the foundation for analyzing directive utterances, which are one of the most common and powerful types of speech acts used to direct or influence the behavior of others in communication.

2.2 Directive Utterance

In his book, Kreidler (1998:190-191) says directive utterances are expressions used by the speaker so that the listener takes an action or avoids performing an action. A directive utterance cannot be used to ask someone to perform an action that has already taken place in the past. In communication, using polite language is crucial to prevent offending the person you are speaking with. Directive utterances are also closely related to social context and politeness. The effectiveness of a directive depends on how it is expressed, the relationship between the speaker and listener, and the level of authority or familiarity involved. Using an inappropriate tone or level of directness can lead to misunderstanding or offense. As noted by Agustina & Irmayanti (2023), important factors such as sentence tone, word choice, and language style must be considered when delivering directives to maintain clarity and politeness.

Directive utterances are not merely grammatical structures but pragmatic tools that reveal the speaker's purpose and social stance. They serve as the foundation for analyzing how characters in movies, such as Ethan Hunt in *Mission: Impossible – Dead Reckoning Part One* (2023), use language to command, request, or persuade others during complex interactions.

2.3 Intentions

In pragmatics, intention refers to the purpose or goal that a speaker wants to achieve through an utterance. Understanding a speaker's intention is essential because the same sentence can express different meanings depending on the context and the relationship between

the speaker and the listener. In his book, Kreidler (1998:190-191) explains that directive utterances can be classified into five main types, with each reflecting a different intention by the speaker. These intentions include commanding, requesting, suggesting, asking and warning, all of which demonstrate the speaker's effort to make the listener perform or avoid a certain action. These five intentions are categorized as follows:

- A command is effective when the speaker has some degree of control over the action of the listener. A command is used when the speaker has authority or control over the listener's actions. For example, "Close the door" or "Stay here" expresses a strong directive that expects immediate compliance.
- A request made by the speaker to the person he is speaking with to accept or reject something. Requests are done politely or formally, asking for something without any control over the person you are talking to, for example, "Could you help me?" or "Please sit down."
- Suggestions can be understood as expressions of our opinions about what others should or should not do. Usually, this can be said when the person you are talking to does not know what to do or does not have any ideas.
- A warning is an utterance used by a speaker to alert the listener to a potential danger, risk, or negative future consequence. The purpose is to influence the listener to prevent a potential act that may result in harm or to give the listener a caution. A warning is usually used as a protective and preventive act, emphasizing the speaker's concern for the listener's safety or well-being.
- Asking is a directive form used when the speaker seeks information, confirmation, or clarification from the listener. According to Leech, asking is considered a mild directive because it encourages the listener to provide a verbal response rather than perform an immediate physical action. Examples include "Where are you going?" or "Can you tell me the truth?" In this case, the speaker's intention is to obtain information or confirmation through the listener's reply.

There are more than Kreidler's five categories. According to Sholihah (2013), intention continues to develop and becomes stronger with the use of orders and invitations. And there are several other utterances, such as ask, order, insist, force, demand, urge, plead, suggest, challenge, and give cues (Leech, 1993: 164; Tarmini, 2019 in Tarmini, et al., 2022). Orders mean giving orders, whether taking an action or not. However, this is different from commands;

this does not depend on a hierarchical structure. An invitation is a word that invites the person you are talking to take an action. Usually, questions end with a question mark (?) and can be divided into two types: those that require an explanation and can be answered with a simple “yes” or “no” (Widiastuti, 2019).

2.4 Previous Related Study

In conducting this research, I found several studies that are similar to this research. The first research is a thesis entitled “***SPEECH ACT OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN SHERLOCK HOLMES ‘SCARLET’***”. Which was made by Anthien Bhinthamie from the Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta in 2015. The purpose of the research is to describe forms and intentions of directive utterance. The results show that the researcher finds three kinds of linguistic form: they are the declarative sentence, the imperative sentence, and the interrogative sentence. The Directive Act is divided into commands, requests, suggestions, and invitations. These types of directive speech acts refer to Searle’s and Hymes’ theory. The composition are 30,3% declarative sentences, 60,6% Imperative sentence, and 9,1% interrogative sentence of 33 data that the research found. As for the intention, the researcher found 33 data of utterances that are 27,3% commands type, 18,2% requesting type, 42,4% suggestion type, and 12,1 invitation type.

The second is a thesis entitled “***A PRAGMATIC ANALYSIS OF DIRECTIVE UTTERANCES IN ADVENTURE MOVIE AND ITS SUBTITLING***,” made by Anisa Supriyeni from Muhammadiyah University of Surakarta, 2015. This research aims to describe the variation of the language form of directive utterances and describe the equivalence of the speaker’s intentions of directive utterances. The researcher finds the variation of language forms of directive utterances in an *adventure movie* in the form of declarative utterances, interrogative utterances, and imperative utterances. With a composition that contain 40,28% of declarative sentences, 16,96% of interrogative sentences, and 42.4% of imperative sentences. The researcher finds that the speaker’s intentions in an *adventure movie* are commanding, requesting, suggesting, warning, and prohibiting utterance. With composition 42.4% of commanding, 16.96% of requesting, 21.2% of suggesting, 14.84% of warning, and 4.24% of prohibiting.

The third is a 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 Putra Batam University in 2022. This study aims to investigate the use and

classification of direct speech acts in the movie. The results show that the researcher found six directive speech, which contain 2 commanding, 4 asking, 1 begging, 3 requesting, 2 ordering, and 3 suggesting. It can be concluded that the main character often ask question to get answers.

In this research, there are similarities and differences with earlier research that have been identified, especially regarding the analysis of the character's intention in the movie. Therefore, the previous researchers and I both looked for which one had more intention. The previous researchers analyze from the movie and novel, but I used the movie script to analyzing and also the differences between this research and the previous researchers are in the genre of the movie. *Mission: Impossible – Dead Reckoning Part One* Movie script has an espionage theme, in which one is more commanding, given by Ethan Hunt, who serves as the leader of the Impossible Mission Force (IMF) team. marked by urgency, authority, and context-sensitive strategies that reflect the high-stakes environment of espionage, but previous researchers' characters did not have the role of captain, nor has a espionage theme, which is why *Mission: Impossible – Dead Reckoning Part One* had more commands than other intentions.

