

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

This section presents the theoretical framework of this thesis that covers the theory of characterization, pragmatics, speech acts, and context.

2.1.1 Characterization

Characterization cannot be absent and is always there to support characters in a literary work. The characterization of each character in a literary work is certainly an important part that cannot be missed because in addition to providing an overview of how a story is told and the characterization of a character can also be used as a reflection for the readers. Furthermore, Kenney (1996:34) states that there are several methods of character portrayal which can reveal a characterization of a character. The discursive method, dramatic method, contextual method, and mixing method are all included.

1) Discursive method

According to Kenney (1996:34), the discursive method is a character portrayal method where the author chooses to tell the readers about his characters directly.

2) The dramatic method

Kenney (1996:34) states that the dramatic method, on the other hand, allows characters to reveal themselves through their own word and actions.

3) The contextual method

Kenney (1996:34) proposes that the contextual method uses the character's surrounding verbal context to imply the character.

4) Mixing method

According to Kenney (1996:34), the mixing method is the combination of the three methods above which can be used to reveal a characterization of a character in a literary work.

2.1.2 Pragmatics

Utterance performed by a character in literary work is the fundamental aspect to analyze character and characterization through the way a character speaks. One of the linguistic features that can be used to analyze utterances or nonverbal communication in literary work is pragmatics. Yule (2010:127) states that pragmatics is a study of invisible meaning or what is meant even when it is not actually spoken or written. Besides, Yule also states that pragmatics is a study of speaker meaning and contextual meaning. Pragmatics also can be known as a field of macro linguistics that examines what speakers mean. When speakers or writers attempt to communicate, they must be able to rely on a large number of interrelated assumptions and expectations. The investigation of such assumptions and expectations reveals some insights into how much more is always communicated than what is said.

2.1.3 Speech Acts

Pragmatics consists of several sub-disciplines that study communication. Speech acts is one of the sub-disciplines investigated in pragmatics. The meaning of an utterance can be deduced from its speech act by considering the speaker's intended meaning. Austin came up with the concept of speech act in his book entitled "How to Do Things with Words" (1955). According to Austin (1962), someone performs actions when they speak. Since the analysis of pragmatic issues cannot be separated from speech acts, this viewpoint serves as the foundation for pragmatic studies. Performative speech act is the term used to describe Austin's speech act theory that is accompanied by an act. According to Austin (1962), utterances have three different speech acts. There are locutionary act, which is the literal meaning of what it said; illocutionary act, which is the social function of what it said; and perlocutionary act, which is the effect of what is said.

In addition, the speech act theory, which Austin first proposed, was further extended by the philosopher John R. Searle, who stated that the speech act is the entirety of lingual communication, which includes lingual acts. Lingual communication units discuss more than just symbols, words, or sentences; they also discuss how these elements are produced as a result of actual speech acts. In particular, Searle (1979) categorizes illocutionary acts into five different utterances based on their function. Assertives, directives, expressives, commissives, and declarations are all included.

1) Assertives

Searle (1979) states that assertives can be employed as an utterance to inform people about how things are. Assertives commits the speaker to something being true, to the veracity of the communicated statement. After delivering an utterance comprised of assertives speech act, the speaker promises himself the truth of what is communicated, and the hearer accepts it as the truth. Therefore, depending on the facts mentioned by the speaker and the hearer, the utterance may be true or may have been true. According to Searle (1979), *stating, belief, hypothesizing, concluding, deducing, boasting, and complaining* are all included in assertives speech act.

2) Directives

According to Searle (1979), directives is the type of illocutionary act consisting of attempts to persuade the hearer to do something. The attempt to persuade the listener or the hearer itself can be divided into two ways: they may be very modest attempts or they may be very fierce attempts. The exclamation mark is used as an illocutionary point signaling device. *Ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, and advise* are the kinds of directives.

3) Expressives

Searle (1979:15) states that expressives is the type of illocutionary act that express the psychological state described in the sincerity condition concerning a situation specified in the propositional content. Expressives speech acts include *thanking, congratulate, blaming, praising, welcoming, condole, deplore, and apologizing*.

4) Commissives

According to Searle (1979:22) commissives is the type of illocutionary act consisting of speakers' employment to commit themselves to future action. *Promises, plans, vows, threats, offers, refusals, and pledges* are all present.

5) Declarations

Searle (1979:16) states that the type of illocutionary act that change the world through their utterance is known as declarations. Expressions *like resign, name, appoint, sentence, and declare* are examples of declarations.

2.1.4 Context

According to Yule and Widdowson (1996:21), context has a powerful impact on how referring expressions are to be interpreted. When a speaker and a receiver interact verbally, the context between them as well as the situation, condition, and location are always involved. Context is the most critical component that must exist in pragmatic studies in order to understand what speakers mean or intend. Therefore, pragmatics pays attention to the current context as it analyses the invisible meaning. To comprehend an utterance, the same assumptions must be understood by both parties, the speaker and the receiver. These assumptions reveal how an utterance carries more information than what is uttered or written in the text.

2.2 Research Method

The section presents the types of research, data, data source, and population, sampling techniques, method of collecting data, method of classifying data, and method of analyzing data.

2.2.1 Types of Research

This study is categorized into qualitative-descriptive research. The purpose that is determined in this present study is to analyze the characterization of Clive Durham by identifying and analyzing the types of illocutionary acts performed by Clive Durham in *Maurice* (1987) movie. The qualitative-descriptive method is used to generate the data that describe the ‘what’ question which is relevant to the aim of the present study where the study is aimed to describe the characterization of Clive Durham by analyzing the types of illocutionary acts performed by Clive Durham in *Maurice* (1987) movie.

2.2.2 Data, Data Source, and Population

The data of this study is taken from the utterances uttered by Clive Durham in a British romantic movie entitled *Maurice* (1987) directed by James Ivory. The data source is taken from a literary text, which is *Maurice* (1987) movie script. Moreover, the population of the data is all of the utterances uttered by Clive Durham, while the sample is the illocutionary acts performed by Clive Durham in *Maurice* (1987) movie.

2.2.3 Sampling Techniques

I use purposive sampling technique based on a certain characteristic in a population that has a specific relationship so that it can be used to achieve study objectives. I conduct the data which contains the types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979) by analyzing the utterances performed by Clive Durham in *Maurice* (1987) movie. Furthermore, the existing data will be classified and categorized based on each type of illocutionary act to interpret and reveal the characterization of Clive Durham as the object of matter in this present study.

2.2.4 Method of Collecting Data

I use content analysis method to conduct the data for the present research. According to Bengtsson (2016), content analysis method is used by making an interpretation of the underlying context through any data presented in words and themes.

I deal with a British romantic drama entitled *Maurice* (1987) directed by James Ivory based on the novel entitled “Maurice” written by E.M. Forster which was published in 1971. I particularly analyze a character named Clive Durham and want to find his characterization through his utterances performed in the movie. For collecting the data, I did some steps including watching the movie and marking the important part for data collection such as the utterances performed by Clive Durham which are relevant to the types of illocutionary acts. Searching and reading its script is particularly needed to get deeper and more detailed information. In addition, the primary data is collected from the utterances performed by Clive Durham.

2.2.5 Method of Classifying Data

I use qualitative classification method to classify the data based on the categorization of each type of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979). In classifying data, the existing data which contains the utterances performed by Clive Durham was classified and categorized to find the types of illocutionary acts performed by Clive Durham. Furthermore, the data that has been classified was used to unfold the characterization of Clive Durham portrayed in the movie.

2.2.6 Method of Analyzing Data

I use distributional method to analyze the data and describe the finding. According to Zaim (2014:101), distributional method is used to analyze language by using its linguistics unit. In the present study, distributional method is used to identify the types of illocutionary acts performed by Clive Durham as found in *Maurice* (1987) movie to analyze and interpret his characterization. Furthermore, I analyze the data by doing the following steps:

1. Starting watching the movie, searching the movie script, and reading the movie script repeatedly in order to get detailed information about the data that is relevant to the study.
2. Identifying and classifying the types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle that occur in the utterances uttered by Clive Durham.
3. Describing the types of illocutionary acts found in Clive Durham's utterances.

4. Analyzing and interpreting the characterization of Clive Durham by considering each type of illocutionary act performed by Clive Durham, the context of utterances, and how the utterances are conveyed by the character.