

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Pragmatic

This study's foundation is pragmatic theory. Pragmatic theory is the branch in linguistics regarding the study of language in use and the interpretation of meaning in context (Yule, 1996). Pragmatics investigates how speakers encode their intentions and how hearers infer those intentions based on situational, social, and linguistic factors (Leech, 1983). In communication, speakers often convey meanings that are not stated directly, so pragmatics helps explain how utterances can function as requests, warnings, refusals, suggestions, or statements depending on the context. Pragmatic theory provides an appropriate framework for examining how language operates in real interaction and how meaning is produced beyond literal sentence meaning. Pragmatic includes the study of speech acts, implicature, deixis, presuppositions, and aspects of discourse structure.

2.1.2 Speech Act

Yule (1996) mention, in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures word, they perform action via those utterances. Action performed via utterances are generally called speech act. J.L. Austin's foundational work *How to Do Things with Words* (1962)

established that utterances are not merely descriptions of reality, they perform actions. On any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts (Yule, 1996). The first act is locutionary act, the act of saying something. Second act is the illocutionary act, the intended function of the utterance. Last act, the perlocutionary act, the effect it produces on the listener.

2.1.3 Illocutionary Act

An illocutionary act is an utterance's communication goal, the way language is used, or the speaker's intended use of his speech. Illocutionary act is performed via communicative force of an utterance, which means someone produce speech to make a certain communicative purpose (Yule, 1996). J. Searle (1976) divides speech acts into five types of acts:

- 1) Assertive, conveying the rights that the speaker believes in the truth (paradigm case: asserting, claiming, stating, complaining, and explaining).
- 2) Commissive, requiring the speaker to take action in the future. (Paradigm cases: promise, threaten, and offer).
- 3) Directive, namely the speaker's attempt to make the other person do something (paradigm cases: asking, asking, demanding, begging, urging, ordering, asking,).
- 4) Expressive, which states the speaker's psychological condition (paradigm cases: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating).
- 5) Declaration, affect immediate changes in institutional circumstances and rely on complicated extra-linguistic structures. (Paradigm cases: declare war, marry, fire from work).

Yule (1996) highlights how the hearer will be able to recognize the intended illocutionary force by considering Illocutionary Force Indicating Devices (IFIDs) and Felicity Condition. IFIDs, is a device for indicating the illocutionary force. A sentence or utterance contains a verb slot that explicitly identifies the illocutionary act being performed. Such a verb is known as a performative verb (Vp), and if stated, it would be a very obvious IFIDs. Speech acts are not always performed explicitly by the speaker. Most of the time, however, there is no performative verb mentioned. Other IFIDS which can be identified are word order, intonation, and stress. A certain conventional condition to produce an utterance also needed to make an utterance can be counted as having the intended illocutionary force.

Felicity conditions are specific expected or appropriate circumstances that must be met for the performance of a speech to be recognized as intended (Yule, 1996). For a speech act to be considered felicitous, some conditions must be met. First, the utterance must take into account the kind of illocutionary act required by the essential conditions. The speech act must have a particular propositional content, as determined by the condition of propositional content. The contextual requirements, particularly those relating to the epistemic state of both the speaker and listener, are determined by the preparatory condition. Last, the sincerity condition dictates the psychological condition of the speaker that is to be conveyed by the speech act.

The satisfaction of the felicity condition combined with the use of linguistic indicators that show the related illocutionary power, under normal

communication conditions, enable the speaker to achieve the illocutionary effect, that is, communicate the power of speech to the listener.

2.1.4 Assertive

According to Searle (1976), assertive acts commit the speaker to the truth of a proposition. Yule (1996) mentions, in using the assertive, the speaker makes the words fit the word, meaning the speaker's words must match or represent reality as the speaker believes it to be. The illocutionary point of assertive is to commit the speaker despite in varying degrees of strength, to the truth of the expressed proposition. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) divided assertive speech into stating, suggesting, reporting, claiming, and complaining.

1) Stating

The speaker presents a proposition as true without special emphasis on evidence, contestation, or emotional loading. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) identify the following illocutionary verbs as belonging to the stating family: state, affirm, declare, announce, inform, notify, and argue.

Felicity conditions for stating based on Searle (1969), there are two qualifications in the preparatory condition, these are: speaker has evidence (reasons, etc.) for the truth of proposition and it is not obvious to both speaker and hearer that hearer knows (does not need to be reminded of, etc.) proposition. Propositional content condition: any proposition. Sincerity condition: speaker believes proposition. Essential condition: counts as an undertaking to the effect that proposition represents an actual state of affairs.

2) Suggesting

Suggesting is a weak commitment assertive in which the speaker puts forward a proposition as possibly true or worth considering, without fully committing to its truth. The speaker tentatively presents an idea, possibility, or interpretation while leaving room for the hearer to evaluate, accept, or reject it. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) identify the following verbs as belonging to the suggesting family: conjecture, guess, hypothesize, imply, indicate, insinuate, propose, recommend, speculate, suppose, and theorize.

Felicity conditions for suggesting, based on Searle and Vanderveken (1985), there are 3 qualifications in the preparatory condition: (1) The speaker does not have sufficient certainty to make a full assertive commitment; (2) The hearer is in a position to evaluate the suggestion, they have the agency or epistemic access to consider it; (3) The context is one in which open-ended or tentative propositions are communicatively acceptable. Propositional content condition: Any proposition that the speaker presents as a possibility rather than a certainty (often future-oriented or hypothetical). Sincerity condition: The speaker believes the proposition is possible but does not commit to its truth; the speaker is genuinely uncertain or deliberately withholding full commitment. Essential condition: Counts as a commitment to a tentative hypothesis or possibility, not absolute fact.

3) Reporting

Reporting is an assertive act in which the speaker conveys information about a state of affairs (typically an event, situation, or fact) based on prior observation,

experience, or knowledge. The speaker positions themselves as a witness or informant rather than an originator of the proposition. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) identify the following verbs as belonging to the reporting family: report, describe, convey, disclose, reveal, testify, depict.

Felicity conditions for reporting based on Searle and Vanderveken (1985), there are 3 qualifications in the preparatory condition: (1) The speaker has direct or indirect evidence for the proposition (perception, testimony, documentation); (2) the hearer does not yet possess this information; (3) the information is relevant to the hearer. Propositional content condition: Restricted to past or present states of affairs, what has happened or is happening (not future predictions). Sincerity condition: The speaker believes the reported content to be accurate (speaker is not fabricating the source). Essential condition: Counts as a commitment to the truthful recounting of a past event based on firsthand experience.

4) Claiming

Claiming is a stronger, more committed assertive act in which the speaker presents a proposition as true while implicitly or explicitly anticipating potential doubt, disagreement, or contestation. The claiming family: claim, maintain, contend, hold, insist, assert, allege, aver, propound, urge.

Felicity conditions for claiming, based on Searle and Vanderveken (1985), there are 3 qualifications in the preparatory condition: (1) The speaker believes the hearer does not already accept the proposition; (2) the proposition is potentially controversial or requires defense; (3) the speaker believes they have grounds for the proposition. Propositional content condition: A proposition whose

truth is not mutually assumed, it may be doubted or disputed. Sincerity condition: The speaker genuinely believes the proposition and is committed to its defense. Essential condition: Counts as a commitment to the truth in the face of actual or potential challenge.

5) Complain

Asserts the truth of an undesirable state of affairs and simultaneously expresses the speaker's negative psychological attitude toward that state of affairs. Vanderveken (1990) identify this as an assertive act in which the sincerity condition includes not only belief but also displeasure or dissatisfaction.

Felicity conditions for complaining based Searle and Vanderveken (1985), there are 3 qualifications in the preparatory condition: (1) the state of affairs referred to is genuinely undesirable to the speaker; (2) the hearer is either responsible for, aware of, or implicated in the undesirable state; (3) it is not obvious that the speaker would welcome the state. Propositional content condition: any proposition about a state of affairs that is negative, undesirable, or harmful from the speaker's perspective. Sincerity condition: speaker believes proposition and is genuinely dissatisfied, aggrieved, or distressed about the state of affairs described. Essential condition: Counts as an expression of dissatisfaction with a negative state of affairs (not just stating a fact, but evaluating it negatively).

2.1.5 Direct and Indirect

According to Yule (1996), combining the basis structures for the three basic sentence type in English (declarative, interrogative, and imperative) with the

general communicative functions (stating, questioning, and commanding or requesting) can be made for distinguishing types of speech acts. The goal is to differentiate between literal and intended meaning. When a structure and a function are directly related, then it is a direct speech act. Otherwise, it is an indirect speech act if between a structure and its function are indirectly related.

2.2 Research Method

2.2.1 Type of research

In this research, the writer employs a descriptive-qualitative analysis method to solve the problems presented in the research question. Qualitative studies allowed the writer to identify problems through the interpretation of the object under study. This qualitative study aims to describe assertive utterances by the main character in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* (2013) movie, Katniss everdeen through pragmatic framework analysis.

2.2.2 Data, population, and sample

The main data source in this research is the script from *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* movie (2013) side by side with the official movie scenes to ensure accuracy and analyses context through other elements outside the dialog. The population of this research is the whole utterances produced by Katniss Everdeen in *The Hunger Games: Catching Fire* (2013) movie. Total sampling technique is applied to take the sample of all the data. According to Sugiyono (2009:63), this technique takes all population as the sample of the data. Therefore, the sample is

all Katniss's utterances that function as assertive illocutionary acts, covering: stating, suggesting, reporting, and claiming.

2.2.3 Technique of Data Collection

The writer used nonparticipant observation in collecting the data. Sudaryanto (1993) stated that nonparticipant observation is a method in which the researcher does not participate in the dialogue or discussion as an addressee. The researcher uses note-taking techniques to collect the data. The writer then took notes and analyzed the transcription of Katniss's dialogue. Finally, the writer categorized Katniss's assertive speech act based on Searle and Vanderveken's (1985) types of assertive.

2.2.4 Data Analysis

Content analysis was applied to analyze the data since this research described the phenomenon of assertive act in the utterances by a character in a movie. According to Prasad (2008), content analysis focuses on what is contained from the speakers' utterances. It is focused in interpreting the speakers' meaning. Several steps were taken to analyze the data. First, classifying Katniss's utterances based on the type of assertive act whether stating, suggesting, reporting, claiming, or complaining. Second, analyzing the data found in the utterances of Katniss Everdeen. Third, evaluating all the data analysis that have been found. Fourth, integrating the analysis to propose conclusion based on the data that have found.