CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer presents about some theories that related to the research entitled "Assertive Acts Used by Protagonist Characters in Percy Jackson&The Olympian: The Lightning Thief's Movie". Those are the explanation of Pragmatics, Speech Act and Its Classification, Assertive Acts, Assertive Verbs, Percy Jackson&The Olympian: The Lightning Thief Movie and Related Studies.

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a field of linguistics studying communication. Mey (2009:43) states that Pragmatics embrace a perspectives in language user, the language use and contexts of use in a communication. Concerning to the language use, Pragmatics seem to be a theory which focuse to the meaning of sentence or utterance which relates to the speaker and the motif of the speaker says about. In this case, Pragmatics can be seen as theory of language use which is considered to the who the speaker is, where the speaker takes place and what the speaker intends about.

Later on, Thomas (2003:18) argues that pragmatics focuse on the application of a language which consider to the context of a language is used. It is regarded to the contexts of use and its meaning. In the application of pragmatics, there are two scopes where the pragmatics is concerned to. The scopes are macro pragmatics and micro pragmatics. Macro and micro pragmatics are the scope

where the pragmatics is used for, but the whole concept of pragmatics is intended to the use of language based on context

Paltridge (2006:33) adds that pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to the context of speaking or writing. The context itself can be classified such as; social situational context, textual context and background knowledge context. In case of context, it is can not be separated with the speaker says and what the hearer gets because context influences the meaning of its utterance.

Some explanations about context are explained by the expert. Sowa (1995:86) states that context is such a complex of related ideas, in an idea can be contained some information in a package. In order to make it clear, He adds a statement about the notion of context as a concept of type motion, whose referent field contains more than one conceptual ideas that state the motion.

The other notion of context is stated by (Bosco et. all., 2004:467) that commonly, context is as same as with a related factors that contributes to the reconstruction of understanding about the intended meaning of what the speaker says. From all of the notions of context above, the writer gets the point that context is such an image of thought which contains some information within those thought that the hearer should be understood in the way to interpret the speaker wants or talks about. The notion of context can help the writer to do an analysis about the meaning under the utterances which the writer can relate based on the context in its movie to find the assertive verbs that the protagonist characters are used.

To respon the Paltridge's statement that context has a main role in communication to the way of understanding what the speaker says about. Yule (1996:3) states in Permana (2014:8) that generally, Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning, the study of how more gets communicated than is said, and the study of the expression of relative distance (closeness in physical, social, or conceptual). So, the writer concludes that pragmatics is a theory that has function to criticized about the meaning of a communication between the speaker (the writer) and the hearer (the reader) whether it is spoken or written.

2.3 Speech Act and its classification

Yule (1996:231) states that speech act emerges in Austin's observation. Before stating about speech act, Austin provides a case of problem which provoke the appearances of speech act theory. Austin (1962:8) states that a sentence commonly used to state of affairs or state some facts, either it is true or false, But some sentences arise has not intended at all, has intended in a part or impart straight forward information about the fact. Thus, from these statement can be meant that a sentence seems as a form that might be contained an intended meaning.

Knowing about the fact that within a sentence might be contained some meanings. Then, The notion of speech act appears as the action performed in saying something (Austin, 1962:15). Austin (1962:107) classifies three distinct levels of action beyond the act of utterance itself; Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Act.

2.3.1 Locutionary Act

Paltridge (2006:34) states that locutionary act refers to the literal meaning of the actual words. To strengthen the meaning of locutionary act, Yule argues that locutionary act is the basic act of utterance (Yule, 1996:48). From this notion of locutionary act, the writer concludes that locutionary act is the act of meaning conventionally. It is the first level to indicates the meaning.

2.3.2 Illocutionary Act

According to Leech (1983:199) illocutionary act refers to an action of speak in saying something. From this statement, Tsohatzidis (1994:11) tries to makes it clearer about the notion of Illocutionary act. He states that illocutionary act is a performance of a speaker in uttering a sentence of his language that is essentially for knowing what the speaker meant in uttering that sentence. Thus, the writer concludes that illocutionary act is concerned to the meaning of what the speaker's utterance.

Futhermore, John R. Searle, An American Philosopher, has been done to do a further developed research in speech act. He did a research which focuses on Illocutionary act. Searle (1979:12) classifies the illocutionary act into 5 classes; Representative or assertive, directive, commisive, expressive and declarative. the explanation of each classes are below:

➢ Representative or Assertive: the point of this category is to commit the speaker to say something truth that it fits to the world based on the verity. For Example: "the sun rises in the east". (word to world)

➢ Directive: it is such an act of the speaker in uttering something that has a sense to make the hearer to do something that suits with the speaker utterance (world to word)

➢ Commisive: the point of this category is about the speaker is do to something in future action, such as: promising, offering and Etc. In case of commisive, the speaker commits to do something that necesarrily needs intention. (the speaker acts something by her/himself)

➢ Expressive: it is about the way a speaker expresses their psychological states or feelings in the sincerity condition that has propositional content, such as: thanking, apologizing, condole and Etc.

➢ Declarative: the point of this category is about the succesful performance of one of its member that says about the propositonal content that fits to the reality. In this case, declarative point is to change the world via utterances. (blessing, declaring, confirming ane Etc.)

2.3.3 Perlocution Act

According to Paltridge (2006:34) Perlocution acts refers an effect of the speaker utterances. The effect can be seems by the hearer doing something or the hearer gets something (thought) which match to the speaker wants. it is such a result that caused by the speaker utterances (Devitt&Hanley, 2006:158)

2.4 Assertive Act

Assertive is one of the illocutionary act's branches. It is the important point in communication because assertive act is available when it is necessary to make a commitment about the truth. In a movie, the argument of protagonist character usually denied whether it is true or false. In this problem, the protagonist character can use assertive act to make the other characters believe about the truly information.

According to Leech (1983:205) assertive acts refers to the condition when the speaker speaks about the truth based on the reality whether it is true or false. Smith (1991:18) supoorts the Leech's statement that assertive is a statement when the speaker presents a proposition to representing the actual states of affairs of the world. The directions is word to world. It can be concluded that saying a word should be suited with the world or reality. According to Searle in Tarigan (2015:107) there are six types of assertive acts, such as:

➢ **Inform**: this type is used when the speaker inform something

Ex: she was busy last night

From this example, the speaker inform about the truth that she was busy last night

➢ **Suggest**: it is used when the speaker gives a solution, suggest or advice

Ex: knowing you are tired, you should take a rest for a while

The example above can be seen that suggest is such a type of giving advice to someone based on the reality that he/she is actually tired.

➢ **Agree**: this type used when someone agree to the opini of someone else. It is usually used when the other opini is as same as what the speaker perception

Ex: yaps, that's right. She is the laziest girl in room.

It can be seen that the speaker is agree with someone's opini. The speaker agrees because he/she knows that the actual fact says the truth.

➢ **Disagree**: it is used when someone in the different opinion or different direction

Ex: I disagree with you. She does not do anything. She does not steal anything.

Here, the speaker commits that the speaker disagree to the someone's opini.

➢ **Confirm**: this type is used when the speaker clarifies something

Ex: Honestly, i dont like his attitude, but, i know they are a kiddos then i should understand them.

The speaker understand it eventhough the actual fact says different, because some condition or term that needs to be understood.

➢ **Deny**: it is used in condition when the speaker refuse something

Ex: i really dissapointed with you. I never trust you anymore. Because I said A and you said b to him. Why ?

The speaker dissapointed to someone else, because the speaker know the truth about something.

2.5 Assertive Verbs

Assertive verbs is about the status of the assertion. It refers to the event description (Leech, 1983:223) in Leech book, he distinct into some categories. The categories is explained below:

➢ Publicly assertive verbs: It is used when the speaker speaks the assertion which is publicly known. The assertive acts are used; *declair, proclaim, announce*

- ➢ Privately assertive verbs : It is used when the speaker speaks the assertion privately and obliquely known. The assertive acts are used; *intimate, hint, imply*

- ➢ Confidently assertive verbs: It is used when the speaker confidently assert, the assertive acts might use, such as; *affirm, aver, avouch, confirm, certify*

- ➢ Tentatively assertive verbs: It is used when the speaker asserts the tentative assertion, the assertive acts are possibly used, such as; *suggest, hypothesize, postulate*

2.6 Percy Jackson&The Olympians: The Lightning Thief Movie

Percy Jackson & The Olympians: The Lightning Thief's movie is a first serie from Percy Jackson serial movie that is directed and produced by Chrish Colombus. This movie is taken from the Percy Jackson's novel series which is written by Rick Riordan.

This movie tells about a protagonist character named Percy Jackson as the son of Poseidon who accused as the thief of Zeus's masterbolt. As a protagonist character, Percy needs to persuade and convince other characters to stop blaming on him, because the reality says that he does not the thief of the masterbolt. But at the end of this movie, Percy Jackson found the lost masterbolt and succesfully to convince other character that he does not the thief of Zeus's masterbolt.

2.7 Review of Previous Studies

There are some previous studies that related to this study. The first is a study entitled "The Study on The Assertive Illocutionary Acts of The Main Character in My Sister's Keeper Movie" by Indraswuri et. all (2015). The aim of this study is to explore what is the act of assertives that is used by the main character and what is the intended meaning of the utterances of the main character in My Sister's Keeper movie. In order to do their research, they used qualitative method as their research design. The result of the first problem is shown on the categories of assertive acts that is used by the main characters. The most category that is used by the main characters is asserting and the less category is suggesting. From the finding of the categories, the they analyze the intended meaning by relating those categories with the context that tightly influence the intended meaning of assertive sentence. The intended meaning shows how Anna as the main character straightly tells about the truth condition of herself who must donate her kidney to her sister. She clearly asserts her mother to convince that there is no one needs to be sacrificed for her sister's life.

The second previous study is from Andriansyah (2015). The tittle of his study is "Representative and Directive Acts in The Baytown Outlaw's Movue". Representatives here is the synonim of assertive. The problem thatb Andriansyah reveals are to find out what representative illocutionary force are used by Brick Oodie and Mcqueen Oodie and the purpose of using those representative acts. In analyzing the problems, Andriansyah applied qualitative method while analyzing this study. The results of this study are; Representative illocutionary force that

shown in this movie are stating, claiming, asserting, predicting, suggesting, concluding, describing. The purposes of using representative in this movie are to inform news, to state curiosity, to relaxe, to thank, to discuss and to convince someone. In order to convince someone, Brick Oodie and Mcqueen Oodie mostly used representative is to negotiate other person to belief in them just because to get what Brick Oodie and Mcqueen Oodie wants.

The third previous study is from Putri (2016) with the title "Representatives Illocutionary Acts that Used by Barack Obama in Presidential Election Debate 2008-2012 Period". The problem that she reveals is about the act of representative that is shown by Barack Obama and the function in using those kinds of representative acts. The result is shown by the diagram that Inform as one of the kinds of representative acts becomes the type that is mostly used by Barack Obama in his speech. The function that Barack Obama mostly used is to assert the audience.

From all previous studies above, the writer finds the differences which makes this research is different than others. It is about the problems that the writer reveals. From those previous studies above, most of them are finds what the purpose and the intended meaning in assertive acts that is used by the main character. Thus, in this research, the writer interested to find out the types of assertive acts and the assertive verbs that is used by protagonist characters. The other difference is about the object of analysis. Most of them chose movie as the object of analysis but they do not consider the relation of those movie with assertive acts.