AN ANALYSIS OF ASSERTIVE ACTS IN A FALL FROM GRACE MOVIE: PRAGMATIC APPROACH

THESIS

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
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Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of English Sarjana Sastra

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Is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 27th January 2023

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THESIS

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for the Degree
of English Sarjana (S1)

By:
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The term paper has been examined on the data as indicate below

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research is to discover the types of assertive acts and to define the functions of assertive acts by using utterances of the characters in the A Fall from Grace movie script. The theory from Alston (2000) is used to analyze the types of assertive acts. There are nine types of assertive acts based on Alston (2000) theory. Those types are assert, report, insist, claim, confess, agree, complaint, predict, and, inform. Then, the theory from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) is used to analyze the functions of assertive acts. There are nine functions of assertive acts based on Searle & Vanderveken (1985) theory. Those functions are to make the hearer feel sure, to assert to hearer with the additional mode of achievement, to argue against an argument already put forward, giving full account of something, to admit with additional propositional content condition, to express approval or disapproval of something, to express dissatisfaction for a state of affairs, to assert with propositional content condition, and to assert to hearer with the additional preparatory condition. Furthermore, qualitative method was used in this research which taken from Creswell (2002) and all the utterances that uttered by the characters were analyzed descriptively. The pragmatic competence in-equalizing was applied as the technique of analyzing the data. Then, the informal method from Sudaryanto (2015) was applied in this research. The result of this research was analyzed 82 total data in A Fall from Grace movie which separated into two objectives based on the research questions. For the first objective, there were 42 data found in nine different types of assertive acts in "A Fall from Grace" movie. For the second objective, there were 42 data found in nine different functions of assertive act in A Fall from Grace movie.

Keywords: Assertive acts, illocutionary acts, pragmatics, speech acts.

ABSTRAK

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis-jenis tindakan asertif dan untuk mendefinisikan fungsi dari tindakan asertif dengan menggunakan tuturan para karakter dalam naskah film A Fall from Grace. Teori dari Alston (2000) digunakan untuk menganalisis jenis tindak asertif. Ada sembilan jenis tindakan asertif berdasarkan teori Alston (2000). Jenis-jenis itu adalah menegaskan, melaporkan, bersikeras, mengklaim, mengakui, setuju, mengeluh, memprediksi, dan menginformasikan. Kemudian, teori dari Searle & Vanderveken (1985) digunakan untuk menganalisis fungsi dari tindakan asertif. Ada sembilan fungsi tindak asertif berdasarkan teori (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Fungsi-fungsi itu adalah untuk membuat pendengar merasa yakin, untuk menegaskan kepada pendengar dengan tambahan cara pencapaian, untuk membantah argumen yang telah diajukan, memberikan penjelasan lengkap tentang sesuatu, untuk mengakui dengan kondisi konten proposisional tambahan, untuk menyatakan persetujuan atau ketidaksetujuan atas sesuatu, untuk menyatakan ketidakpuasan atas suatu keadaan, untuk menegaskan dengan syarat isi proposisional, dan untuk menegaskan kepada pendengar dengan syarat persiapan tambahan. Selanjutnya, metode kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini yang diambil dari Creswell (2002) dan semua ucapan yang diucapkan oleh para tokoh dianalisis secara deskriptif. Kompetensi pragmatis penyetaraan diterapkan sebagai teknik analisis data. Kemudian, metode informal dari Sudaryanto (2015) diterapkan dalam penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian ini dianalisis 82 total data dalam film A Fall from Grace yang dipisahkan menjadi dua tujuan berdasarkan pertanyaan penelitian. Untuk tujuan pertama, ada 42 data yang ditemukan dalam sembilan jenis tindakan asertif yang berbeda dalam film "A Fall from Grace". Untuk tujuan kedua, terdapat 42 data yang ditemukan dalam sembilan fungsi tindakan asertif yang berbeda dalam film A Fall from Grace.

Kata kunci: Tindakan asertif, tindak ilokusi, pragmatik, tindak tutur.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Research

Human needs language to transfer the information through communication. Communication is a way to provides information between human beings (Cruse, 2000). Language is used to communicate about objects, events, and current events in the world, and language is one of way of addressing of meaning which used to connect language phrases with characteristics of the world. Then, the interaction can be done through communication where it is processed by two or more human which position as speaker and interlocutors with a main topic of conversation. When doing communication, speaker and interlocutors practice language using many utterances (Yule, 1996). Thus, communication is the way of the speaker transfer massage by using words through the indirect or direct speech.

The indirect and the direct speech have different way to convey the speaker's meaning. According to Levinson (1983) indirect speech means which is typical in high-context societies, conveys meaning not only through words but also through nonverbal behaviors where direct speech means the speaker will speak based on the literal meaning. The meaning is mostly expressed through the words they use, and they rely on the literal interpretation of these words to convey their intention. "Getting or delivering information" is the overall purpose of communication. However, the hearer frequently misinterprets meaning from the speaker when it happened through the direct communication. As the result, it needs a contextual study to understand the meaning

called pragmatics.

Pragmatics is the analysis of the interaction between sign and interpret. According to Levinson (1983) pragmatics is one of those words (societal and cognitive are others) that give the impression that something very specialized and technical. Pragmatics is the study of purpose as it is delivered by a speaker or writer and perceived by a user (or reader) in order to convey those words, have some meaning (Yule, 1996). Related to the Saeed and John (2009), the function of pragmatic itself is to interpret the meaning of language that speaker uttered to hearer in a communication. However, one of the main concepts in pragmatics is speech acts.

Speech acts is an action taken by hearer from speaker using language in the hope that the listener produces the effect of the speaker's speech acts. The speech acts also be one of the aspects in pragmatics that exists in conversation and has an impact on written and spoken language. Then, according to Austin (1962) the term "speech act" is to describe a fundamental unit of communication. Speakers generate three types of acts while articulating words and utterances: a locutionary act, an illocutionary act, and a perlocutionary act. Speaker will speak and the hearer will interpret what speaker said related to the context of communication of pragmatics and if the speaker and the hearer were connected to the speech act, it will be divided into three types of speech acts. Those are, a locutionary act, an illocutionary act, and a perlocutionary act. A locutionary act is the process of making speakers utter with a specific meaning, structure, and reconciliation. Meanwhile illocutionary act is implementation of speaker's utter through context of conversation. A perlocutionary act used to influence

or giving impact of an utterance by speaker on the hearer (Alston, 2000).

Types of Illocutionary acts related to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) are divided into five types. These are assertive, directive, declarative, expressive and commissive. In assertive utterances, thespeaker presents a preposition as if it were describing a real situation in the world of speech. The directive utterances, the speaker tries to persuade the listener to take the action signified by the prepositional content. The declarative point is to say something that will transform the world. The speaker brings about the condition of events reflected by the propositional content. The goal of expressiveis to convey emotion and attitude where the speaker displays some psychological attitude towards the state of circumstances reflected by the propositional contentin utterances with declarative point. Finally, the type of commissive where it used to attach the speaker to a particular action.

Related to the explanation above, the main discussion of this research is only focuses on the assertive acts study. Through the word "Representative" was used in the original publication, but "Assertive" is generally preferred because any speaking act with a propositional meaning is in some sense a representation (Searle, 1979). Then, an assertive act is divided into several types that appear in the speech event. Those types are assert, report, insist, claim, confess, agree, complaint, predict, and, criticizing. Thus, thosetypes of assertive acts can be found on daily conversation, such as from the interview that found on 60 minute's YouTube channel

Scott Pelley   : "Was it a mistake that you didn't?"
Barack Obama   : "Every president brings a certain temperament tooffice. I think part of the reason I got elected was because I sent a message that fundamentally, **I believethe American people are good and decent** and that politics doesn't have to be some

cage match in which everybody is going at each other's throats and that wecan agree without being disagreeable."

The utterances above were found on minutes **11:24** from script on YouTube channel. The utterance was spoken by speaker (Barack Obama) expressed the assertive or representative speech acts as it is classified into assert type. Assert type is one of several types that appear in the speech event where it has function to state information related to the context of conversation. The utterance of speaker trying to state information related to what speakers believes. The context show, the speaker believe that American people are good and polite even though not all-American people agree with the electrical decision. Assertive speech acts can be seen not only from interview or speech, but also from movie. The dialogue from "Case 39" movie:

Barron : "Lily, it's difficult sometimes to tell the truth, but I know you will because you're a good kid."
Lily   : "**I am telling the truth.**"

These utterances were found at **1:08:28**. The listener's utterance showed the assertive or representative speech acts as it is categorized into assert type because the utterance's listener telling the truth information. The dialogue that uttered **"I am telling the truth"** Is categories as assertive types in assertiveacts. The utterance "telling the truth" Expressed the function of assertive actsof asserting because related to Jary (2010), the utterance "telling the truth" Is closely to the nation of belief and use to treat as source of information for hearer.

The other one phenomenon found from movie "A Fall from Grace" that was produced on 2020. From that movie the researcher found the utterances which can

be used to be example:

Woman	: "**My husband and I worked for everything I had**. Don't come near me!"
Police	: "Okay, Okay. Hey, you don't wanna do this."
Woman	: "I don't know how I could be so stupid!"

The conversation above was uttered at (00:00:19-00:00:34) second. The utterance was spoken by the speaker present assertive type. As stated by Vergaro (2018) assertive speech act used to convey that the speaker's utterances are true and make sure hearer belief to the speaker.

The utterance **"My husband and I worked for everything I had"** expressed assertive acts because from those utterances, is easily led to conclude not only in terms of belief commitment, but also in terms of structure of information (Jary, 2010). Based on the explanation, those have mentioned in the "A Fall from Grace" movie, assertive act used to express belief or truth commitment and information by the characters. The researcher chose "A Fall from Grace" movie as data source because from movie the characters can be expressed the actions of assertive. Furthermore, the action that played by characters helped to express what speaker's intention.

From the phenomena above, assertive is important to be discussed because assertive is used to commit speaker to something being true which express an action, the thoughts and feeling by utterances and willing to respect rights to the resolving conflict. To examine this research, the researcher has found some researches which can be supported the researcher reach the goal of this research. The goal of this research was to determine the types and functions of assertive acts. Dominant type that was mentioned in this research is representative speech performed by (Febriana & Fajariah,

2018). This research was focus on types of illocutionary act. However, the most illocutionary has found is assertive act. Then this research applied the theory of speech act from Yule. According to the results of the previous point, dominant type that mentioned in this research is assertion and statement of fact.

The second research performed by Qadir & Riloff (2011). This research focused to separate the types of speech act in Message Board Posts. The theory from Searle was applied in this research. There are four types of speech act that were mention in this research. Assertive and commissive are hard to analyze. Assertive explained that information of this research as a hypothesis rather than as truth. However, the assertive is different with commissive, where the information from speaker as known as future plan.

There are some differences between this research with previous researches. The differences of previous researches and this research are, this research will use "A Fall from Grace" as a data source. It had been chosen because there were many utterances where it consists of assertive in the movie. The action will be performed by characters and can be seen from situation that the characters uttered refers to assertive in the movie. Furthermore, this research focused on assertive act especially in types of assertive and function of assertive.

In addition, the researcher was interested to identify assertive because this research will help the researcher to identification the phenomena of assertive trough movie and to avoid misunderstanding between speaker and listener. Theory from Alston (2000) will be applied in this research to analyze types of assertive acts because this theory has specific explanation of assertive act where helped this research and to

analyze functions of assertive act, this research not only used theory from one expert but also used theory from the other one expert that is (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). This research used theory from Searle & Vanderveken (1985). because this theory more concern to explain function of assertive act. In addition, the researcher wishes, the reader will understand about assertive act through the movie and be able to apply assertive act in daily dialogue. Finally, this research will take the title **"An Analysis of Assertive Speech Acts in A Fall from Grace" Movie: Pragmatic Approach.**

1.2 Identification of the Problem

Those focuses are stated in the background below:

1. The assertive acts statement that uttered in "*A Fall from Grace*" movie.

2. The assertive acts in "*A Fall from Grace*" movie.

3. The types of assertive acts in "*A Fall from Grace*" movie.

4. The misunderstood functions of assertive acts in "*A Fall from Grace*" movie.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The theory that the researcher used to support this research is restricted. Then, the researcher narrows the scope of this research to two focuses based on the issues raised during the problem identification process. Those focuses are stated in the statement below:

1. The types of assertive acts in *"A Fall from Grace"* Movie.

2. The functions of assertive act in *"A Fall from Grace"* Movie.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The goal that can be reached on this research to separate types and function of assertive illocutionary act as the main the problem of this research is realizing as the following:

1. What are the types of assertive illocutionary act are realized in *"A Fall from Grace"* Movie?

2. What are the functions assertive that finding in the *"A Fall from Grace"* Movie?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

Related to the problem of study above, the research purposes are:

1. To analyze the types of illocutionary acts found in *"A Fall from Grace"* Movie.

2. To analyze the function of illocutionary acts in *"A Fall from Grace"* Movie.

1.6 Significance of the Research

Those are two types of benefits from this study, theoretically and technically. The following are the theoretical and practical purpose of this research:

1.6.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, this research has some purposes. Theoretically, this research has some objectives. First, this research is aimed to provide readers with additional information on pragmatics, particularly in speech acts and forms of assertive illocutionary acts. Second, this research is likely to add to our understanding of the role of assertive illocutionary acts. Third, this research present that assertive illocutionary act can be found in art.

1.6.2   Practical Significance

The following parties are expected to benefit from this research in practice. First, this research use to make readers realized of speech acts specifically assertive illocutionary acts. It can be used as reference for the readers to learn more about the types of illocutionary act and other field knowledge of linguistic.Second, this study is expected to provide the researcher with a more practical contribution in defining the phenomenon of illocutionary acts in communicationas seen in the *"A Fall from Grace"* movie. This study also serves as a resource for those interested in the types and functions of assertive illocutionary.

1.7   Definition of Key Terms

 a. **Pragmatics**   : According to George (1996) Pragmatics is the study of
                                meaning as communicated by a speaker and perceived
                                by the listener.

 b. **Speech act**   : According to Gill (1979),speech act has the aim to
                                avoid the miscommunication between speaker and
                                listener, the speech both of speaker and interlocutors has
                                to know the meaning of the utterances to get response
                                from the listener.

 c. **Illocutionary acts**   : Illocutionary   Act   according   to   Austin   (1962)
                                Illocutionary acts can be defined as utterances with a
                                specific (conventional) force. Related to Cutting (2002)
                                stated that illocutionary act is what is doneby saying the

words, the function of the words, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind.

d. Assertive : Speech acts that take the speaker to the facts are said to as assertive. The speaker is obligated to explain their belief in this form of illocutionary Searle (1979).

e. Movie : Movie has a special intention for people. Movie also has attraction to influence and to give people message from director and as an action of live image (Klarer, 2013)

CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1   Pragmatics

The notion of pragmatics is defined differently by each expert. The study of hidden meanings and how to identify what is intended even when it is not stated or in short, the study of what people say and often known as "Speech acts" is defined as pragmatics (Yule, 1996). Thus, it refers to the study of how individuals interpret the meaning of words spoken by a speaker to a hearer. Then, the hearer was received meaning from what is uttered in order to get at a conclusion about the speaker's intended meaning then participate incommunication and it called purpose of pragmatics (Yule, 1996). According to Cruse (2000), pragmatics with regard to the usage of that system for communication on certain occasions and in specific situations. Then, because pragmatics focuses on the use of language in specific situations, and the surrounding speech is a component of that context, the two areas' interests are quite similar (Birner, 2013).

Similar to Paltridge (2006), the study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person speaks or writes is known as pragmatics. Moreover, the social, situational, and literary contexts are all included. It also involves the framework of background information, or what individuals know about each other and the world. Thus, pragmatics covers a wide range of topics, including deixis, references, biases, implications, and speech actions.

2.1.1   Speech Acts

J.L Austin, an Oxford philosopher, initially proposed the theory of speech acts in his book "*How to do things with words*" (Austin, 1962). "The activity achieved in stating something," Austin defined speech acts. Speech act can be defined as communicative of feel and guide for the persons involved in the linguistic exchange (Gill, 1979). Speech acts also can be defined as a way to deliver message for hearer and sometimes a lack of communication often occurs when speakers and hearers do not understand the meaning of utterance. So, to avoid the miscommunication between speaker and listener, the speech both of speaker and interlocutors has to know the meaning of the utterances to get response from the listener.

The speaker and hearer create an utterance with a specific purpose in mind. According to Austin (1962) speech act divided into three part that are Locutionary act, Perlocutionary act, and Illocutionary act. The first of these actions is a locutionary act, which is the fundamental act of utterance, or the production of a meaningful language phrase. These parts divided based on comparison between constative utterances and performing utterances. Searle (1979), argued that speech act is defined as an action changing discourse when speaker utters it. It may be written and spoken. In other words, in communication, speech act involved of speaker utterances and respond of listener such as the claim, command, asking, and so on. Illocutionary act is present by utterances or saying in a context conversation between speaker and listener.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

A locutionary act is refers to the act of speaking something with a specific meaning that can be deduced from its propositional meaning. On the other hand, producing a purpose through utterance is an illocutionary act. A perlocutionary actused to influence or giving impact of an utterance by speaker on the hearer (Levinson, 1983). Illocutionary act is the speaker should say anything regarding to the context of uttering conversation. Then for further information, illocutionary acts separated into some types.

Types of Illocutionary act can be divided into five types, the first type is assertive. In assertive utterances, the speaker presents a preposition as if it were describing a real situation in the world of speech. The second type is directive. Directive utterances, the speaker tries to persuade the listener to take the action signified by the prepositional content. The declarative point is to say something that will transform the world. The speaker brings about the conditionof events reflected by the propositional content. The goal of expressive is to convey emotion and attitude. The speaker displays some psychological attitude towards the state of circumstances reflected by the propositional content in utterances with declarative point. The last but not least is commissive. Commissive is to attach the speaker to a particular action (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). From the explanation above, illocutionary act can be concluded as a something that saying by speaker to listener refers to the context and situation when the speech occurred.

2.1.3   Assertive Acts

Assertive is a sort of speech act in which the speaker commits to believing a certain fact. According to Cruse (2000), the definition of pragmatics is the bind of the speaker to the truth of his or her words such as boast, claim, report, assert. It can be concluded that assertive act is defined as the process of conducting truth speakers for propositional material conveyed. On the other hand, the word "Representative" was used in the original publication, but "Assertive" is generally preferred because any speaking act with a propositional meaning is in some sense an assertive (Searle, 1979). Thus, the assertive class's goal or purpose is to commit the speaker (to different degrees) to something being true, to the veracity of the articulated statement.

The acts issued with the purpose of verbally assaulting the interlocutor are known as aggressive nouns (accusation, chastisement, criticism, denunciation, provocation). It means the expression of one's belief in the accuracy of the content assigned to the reported act (Vergaro, 2018). Then, similar to Alston (2000), assertive are techniques of making a claim or presenting something as true. Furthermore, representative speech acts, in particular, demonstrate the speaker's faith in the words of others. To put it another way, assertive is the speaker's promise to accomplish something.

2.1.3.1 Types of Assertive

The assertive point, which involves showing a situation as actual(Alston, 2000). Although Assertive is widely preferred than representative because any speaking act with a propositional meaning is in some ways a representation, the word Representative

was used in the original publication. Then, the types of representative acts are similar to the assertive acts. There are nine types of assertive acts are taken from (Alston, 2000).

a.   Assert

Assert is included as the one of the types in assertive acts and it refer to the right's speaker (Alston, 2000). It described as sentence or utterances which state right opinion positively and speak in a confidently (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The point is, the action of the words of speaker fit to the world or to make worldfit to the word. Example: "*But the bottom line is that the Paris Accord is very unfair, at the highest level, to the United States*" (Ashfira & Hardjanto, 2021). The example explains that, speaker have stated to the hearer about the situation to emphasize the truth by using "very" in the utterance to give intention that the utterance is fully truth.

b. Report

Report is included as the one of the types in assertive acts (Alston, 2000). Report expressed the fact where the fact has a definite meaning that will be used in certain way in conversation (Rohid & Mahdi, 2018). Argue to supporting Alston's opinion, when the speaker gives notification of something or a condition that has happened or observed in the past and recent event. For Example: Speaker: "*I report that we have established diplomatic relations and opened embassies*" (Rohid & Mahdi, 2018). From the example, the speaker reports the certain information tothe hearer. The speaker used report to report the past event action or common situation.

c. Insist

Insists is included as the one of the types in assertive acts (Alston, 2000). Insist something should be provided even though other people do not believe you. Speaker can insist on your doing something and insist that something is the case. For example:

Speaker: *"John insists that the children be there"* (Jary, 2010)

From the example, the speaker expresses insist acts because it shows that speaker believe about the situation. Then related to the speaker's strength of commitment, the speaker showed the truth by the utterance.

d. Claim

Claim is included as the one of the types in assertive acts. According to Alston (2000) claim is utterance's validation of something that is true or that is something exists by speaker to hearer. Claim asserting something rights which expressed the relationship between the actual truth assertion and other speaker or hearer made truth claims related views that they are trying to support and defend the (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Example:

Abu   : "*Yeah, yeah, and yeah.*"
Aladdin   : "*Don't worry, Abu. I'll never see her again. I'm a street rat, remember, and there's a law. She's got to marry a prince, she deserves it.*" (Sembiring & Ambalegin, 2019).

For the example of conversation above, the speaker used assertive act that claiming act as one of assertive act. It drawn from the utterance *"I'll never see her again",* those showthe speaker's claim to the hearer that he wouldn't see her again.

e. Confess

Confess is included as the one of the types in assertive acts. According to Alston (2000) confess is admit something damaging to be the case. The strength and frequency of sanction those are required to the weakness, fail, sins, or guilty. Example:

Police   : "*O.K., Capone, the jig's up. We know you stole the bubble-gum, so you'd better confess.*"
Capone   : "*I confess, I stole the bubble-gum.*" (Alston, 2000)

According to the conversation above, the police caught the thief because the thief had stolen bubble gum. Then the police asked the thief (Capone) to confess thief's mistake. Moreover, the thief expressed the guilty feeling by confess something wrong to the hearer. Thus, from utterance above is categorized into confessing act of assertive act because in assertive act, confessing use to confess something.

f. Agree

Agree is included as the one of the types in assertive acts (Alston, 2000). Agree is an act of approving explanation including elaborating on ideas, presenting argumentation, and defining terms and sources (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Furthermore, Chandra (2011) agrees the foundation of a concept argument which specific interpretation of the problem space is also,presumably, the most reasonable one. Example:

Mary : *If 73 is a prime number, we cannot share the stones equally.*
Peter : *I hereby assert that 73 is a prime number.*
Mary : *I agree. So, we cannot share the stones equally* (Jary, 2010)

According to the conversation above, the speaker (Mary) explain that the stone couldn't share equally if the prime number is 73. Then, the listener (Peter) agrees to the

speaker's utterance. From the context of this conversation explain that the utterance of "I agree" categorize into agree type of assertive act because the speaker (Mary) agrees to the statement that have mentioned by listener (Peter). Agree act used to approve to the idea that uttered and by the agreement, speaker belief to the information.

g. Complaint

Complaint is included as the one of the types in assertive acts which express of something bad happen (Alston, 2000). Furthermore, according to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) complaint is an action to response something work that hasnot been completed well and dissatisfied of something. Utterer reserve to tell the right correction or unsatisfied feel and followed by explanation. Example:

Hamlet   : *Are you sure what you say is true?*
Ophelia   : *I found the poison in his cloak this very morning.*
Hamlet   : *Then he has stolen my crown from me.*
Ophelia   : *Y...y... you said you did not want the crown.* (Andari & zainal, 2021)

According to the conversation above, the speaker (Hamlet) tells to the listener (Ophelia) that his' crown had stolen" then the listener (Ophelia) stating the complaining sentence to the speaker (Hamlet). Then, the complaining sentence which uttered by listener to response speaker's sentence. Moreover, from the utterances "Y…y… you said you did not want the crown" above,speaker showed the assertive act that is complaint utterance. The utterance whichhas uttered by speaker categorize as complaint act because, hearer (Ophelia) didn't realize what speaker said.

h. Predict

Predict is included as the one of the types in assertive acts. Refers to Alston (2000) stated that predict is an action which utterer estimate hearer to do an action relevant to the condition which utterer's expectation. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) stated that predict is assertion with future utterance where speaker respect to the time of utterance and that speaker has reason. For Example: *"Now, is closing down mosques going to make America safer?* ***It might free up some parking spots, but it will not end terrorism.*** *Going to a mosque regularly is actually linked to having more tolerant views of people of other faiths and greater civic engagement"* (Chandra, 2011). From the example, the utterance "*It might free up some parking spots, but it will not end terrorism."* indicated as assertive act that is predict act. The speaker, expect something that will occur in the future to the hearer. The speaker tries to make the hearer belief through the prediction that conveyed.

i. Inform

Inform is included as the one of the types in assertive acts Alston (2000). Inform is an expression that explaining something or information where the information is not yet known by the hearer. The speaker wants to make hearer understand and knowing about something that will inform by speaker (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

Example:

Local Guide : *"This temple was built in 11th century. You could imagine 11th century temple still exists until now, and this temple plays the important role for our irrigation system in this village".*
Tourists : *"Wow, it is very old temple"* (Indrawati et al., 2021)

According to the conversation above sets in historical tourist spot, temple. Then the speaker (Local Guide) introduces the history of temples in that spot to the listener (tourist). The local guide gives information related to the temple to tourists where the information is not yet known by the hearer. Thus, from the explanation above, the utterance that uttered by speaker (Local Guide) categorize into inform type because the speaker (local guide) gives the information where the information is true and not yet known by the hearer.

2.1.3.2 Functions of Assertive

The function of assertive acts refers to types of assertive act that have chosen. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) these are functions of assertive acts, to make the hearer feel sure, to assert to hearer with the additional mode of achievement, to argue against an argument already put forward, giving full account of something, to admit with additional propositional content condition, to express approval or disapproval of something, to express dissatisfaction for a state of affairs, to assert with propositional content condition, and to assert to hearer with the additional preparatory condition. Those functions will be discussed as below.

a. To make the hearer feel sure

When making an assertion, the purpose of "to make the hearer feel sure" is to persuade the listener that what is being said is true (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). This perlocutionary aim increased the illocutionary act's intensity and established the precondition that the listener has some doubts about the veracity of the prepositional content. Example:

Bella   : "Your Victor is very... passionate."
Sophia   : "About food. My Victor is very passionate about food." (Faridhatur Rohmah, 2020)

According to the conversation above, the speaker (Bella) conveying information to the listener that Victor has capability about food. Then, the listener conveys that the specialization of Victor is food. Thus, the listener's utterance above explaining function of assertive act is to make hearer feel sure because, the listener's state is true and feel sure of the utterance "My Victor is very passionate about food".

b. To assert to a hearer with the additional preparatory condition

The function of to assert to a hearer with the additional preparatory condition is used to convey something by speaker where the listener unknown already (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The point is, the speaker's understanding ofinformation that is include of what the hearer has to be realized by hearer. Example: *"My lord, I have remembrances of yours, that I have longed long to re- deliver; I pray you, now receive them"*(Andari & zainal, 2021). According to the example above, the speaker gives information which the speaker had longed to redelivery. Then, to assert information to a hearer with the additional preparatory condition make hearer understand what speaker's notion. Thus, this example has function to asserting to hearer with additional preparatory condition because the speaker's utterance giving information where it used to convey something by speaker where the listener unknown already.

c. To argue against an argument or view already put forward

The function of to argue against an argument or view already put forward that has mentioned in Searle & Vanderveken (1985) used to against certain argument. To argue

against an argument or view, writer presents reasons or evidence that undermine or challenge an opposing argument. For example: "*Christ's claim that he is the beginning, which Augustine takes from John 8:25, is to be understood as an affirmation of his identity as the Creator.*" (Vergaro, 2018). According to example above the speaker is trying to rebut with the speaker stating claim's utterance as a sign that the speaker is a creator which Augustine has took at 8:25. Thus, the context of utterance above has function to how the speaker against the argument by claiming something that speaker's belief is true.

d. Giving a full account of something

The function of giving a full account of something is to give to the utterance of something that is true or that is something exists by speaker to hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The application of this function has an intention to stating and confirming that the sentence is rights. Example:

Gill　　: "I just wanna see him do it, okay? Calm down. Alternate wiggling your fins and your tail."
Nemo　: *"I can't. I have a bad fin."* (Novi et al., 2021)

According to the short conversation above sets in aquarium which involved between speaker (Gill) and listener (Nemo as fish). Listener (Nemo) doesn't wiggle the fins. Then, the speaker (Gill) is trying to help listener but listener claim that the listener (Nemo)'s fins is bad. Thus, situation above categorize into claiming act because the listener stating claim that the fin is bad.

e. To admit with additional propositional content condition

The function of admitting with additional propositional content condition is employed to assign blame from the speaker to the listener for a specific state of affairs with the additional preparation condition that the state of affairs is bad, generally very terrible. For example: "I confess that I killed them" (Kleinke, 2012).

According to the example above, the utterance showed the content of confession by the speaker. Regarding to the confession, it showed the function of assertive to admit with additional content condition. Moreover, the utterance that have uttered categorize into additional propositional content condition because the utterance showed the confessing act regarding to the propositional content condition.

f. To express approval or disapproval of something

To express approval or disapproval of something is used to commits the speaker to presupposing that is good or bad. However, it is important to point out that the subject matter is not restricted to the speaker and hearer. For example: "It's too dangerous. *I can't let you come*." (Putu et al., 2022). According to the example above, the utterance explained that, the speaker performed disapproval of something which commits to the hearer. Then regarding to the disapproval utterance, the speaker would be criticized to the situation or to the context. Thus, the utterance "*I can't let you come*." involved to this function because that sentence is used to commit speaker of something where it true.

g. To express dissatisfaction for a state of affairs

To express dissatisfaction for a state of affairs is used to response something work that has not been completed well. Utterer reserve to tell the right correction or unsatisfied feel and followed by explanation. Example:

Donald Trump: "Look what happened in Oakland. Look what happened in Baltimore. Look what happened … Frankly, it was more violent than what I'm even seeing now."
Joe Biden   : "Oh my lord."
Donald Trump: "But the reason is the Democrats that run these cities, don't want to talk, like you, about law and order."
Joe Biden   : **"This is ridiculous. Absolutely ridiculous."**
 (Yulistiana & Widyastuti, 2022)

According to the example above, the speaker (Donald Trump) speech in front of public and the listener (Joe Biden) cut off his speech with complainting act to the speaker. Then the speaker decided to speech until the end of speech even though Joe Biden showed his complaint. From to the utterance, **"This is ridiculous. Absolutely ridiculous."** showed the dissatisfaction because regarding to the Joe Biden's utterance it was expressed unsatisfied feel of the speaker's speech.

h. To assert with propositional content condition

When making a forecast, the verb "assert" is employed with the preliminary condition that the speaker possesses proof for the assertion, and the prepositional content must be future with respect to the time of the utterance. Proof is a kind of reason. As a result, identifying a speech act as a prediction or forecast has no consequence on whether it is true or false, whereas saying something was predicted typically suggests that the speech act was accurate. For example:

Nemo : "Dad, maybe while I'm at school, I'll see a shark."

Marlin : "I highly doubt that." (Novi et al., 2021)

According to the example above, the speaker explained that speaker predict that a kid will see a shark after school but still hesitant to do at that condition. Thus, that explanation has function to assert forecast where the prediction that speaker have uttered carries no implication as to its doubt to do or uncertainty to do related to the content condition.

i. To assert to hearer with the additional mode of achievement

The function of to assert to a hearer with the additional mode of achievementis used to convey something by speaker where the listener known already (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). The hearer may in fact know but it may be important legally or otherwise that put-on notice by a person who has the duty to notify him. For example:

Sgt.Howell   : "Where the hell are you going Doss?"
Desmond   : "Still more wounded out there, Sarge" (Pratama & Ambalegin, 2022)

According the example above, the speaker asks about the condition of hell then the listener explains that how the hell full of wounded. Then, the information from listener conveys something whereas the hearer has known already.

2.2   Previous Researches

There have been some researches which discussed the same studies on speech acts especially in assertive acts. These researches use speech acts theory which are relevant and useful for supporting this thesis of the study. These research in generally discussed about illocutionary acts but the dominant types which discussed in these researches are assertive researches.

The first researches by Ramadhani et al. (2019) conducted the aim of this research is used to analyze the assertive speech act through the categories of assertive. Data source of this research were taken from the utterances of Donald Trump's speech. This research used Searle (1979) and Cruse (2000) theory. Thenthe result or the final finding related to this research are mostly speech of Donald Trump contains the convincing and stating true information. Assertive in this article used to convince and tell to listener about Donald Trump's Goal.

The second researches by from Suryanti & Irma (2019) describing the assertive speech act as the aim of this article. This article used Kick Andy Talk show program as the data source through the utterances from the speaker. To investigate this data source, the researcher use theory from Searle. The final finding from this article related to the theory, there are five types, stating, bragging, complainting, claiming, and suggesting. Stating types get fifty-six speeches, complainting get four speeches, suggesting get four speeches and zero for bragging and claiming types.

The third researches by Anam et al. (2019) conducted with the purpose to identify the usage of assertive speech acts. The dialogue between users and call Centre had taken to be data source to reach the purpose of this research. This research used theory from Searle' theory. The results from this research are eight types of assertive speech act, propose, brag, acknowledge, demand, mention, declare, testify, and report. Factors that influenced speech act and the use of assertive speech act also discussed in this research.

The fourth researches by Rais & Triyono (2019) discussed differentiating speechacts. The data source had taken from the dialogue that uttered in the video of

Prabowo Vs Jokowi. This research used Searle's (1979) theory to support information related to the speech act. This research showed the result that assertive as the most types was found in the data as much forty-nine percent. Other types followed with commissive one percent, directive fourteenth percent, expressive seventeenth percent and declarative eleven percent types.

The fifth researches by Indrawati et al. (2021) conducted with the aim to classify types of assertive acts. Local guide utterance speech act had taken to be data source of this article to get quantity of assertive use. Theory from had chosen to reach the aim. The result of this article got four types, informing as a dominant type. Informing type got fifteenth utterances, stating got two utterances, expressing opinion got nine utterances and the last five utterances for reminding.

The sixth researches by Andari & zainal (2021) conducted the aim of this article to describe the assertive speech acts. The utterance of main character was showed in the Hamlet drama and Ophelia movie as the data source in this article. This article used Searle (1979) theory to complete this article. Assertive speech act was differentiated into six types. The result of this article is stating with seven data, informing with 26 data, affirming with two data, boasting with two data, complaining with six data, and denying with four data.

The seventh researches by Lestari et al. (2022) attempt the aim of this research to analyze types speech acts from the data source. The data source had chosen from speech of Barack Obama connected to the theory that chose in this article. Searle's theory used to reach the aim and get the result. The result from this research, informing, suggesting, stating, asserting, describing, predicting, assuring and implying were found

in this research.

From the previous researches that have mentioned above, most of previous researches used the theory of Searle and Cruse's theory. Then this research uses theory from Alston (2000) to analyze the types of assertive act and theory from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) to analyze the function of assertive. However, this present research and previous research have some differences. The first differences from the data source. All the previous researches use different data source with this research. This research uses data source from A Fall from Grace (2020) movie. The other differences from the objective of the research. This research not only discussed types, but also functions of assertive acts which is not discuss in the previous research.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

This research starts with defined about pragmatics. The researcher has chosen assertive illocutionary acts to discuss in this research. In addition, types of assertive and functions of assertive were to analyzed in this research. There are nine types of assertive that was mentioned on Alston (2000) theory those are, assert, report, insist, claim, confess, agree, complaint, predict, and inform. Then, the functions of assertive related to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) theory, those are to make the hearer feel sure, to assert to hearer with the additional mode of achievement, to argue against an argument already put forward, giving full account of something, to admit with additional propositional content condition, to express approval or disapproval of something, to expressdissatisfaction for a state of affairs, to assert with propositional content condition, and to assert to hearer with the additional preparatory condition.

Theory from Alston (2000) and Searle & Vanderveken (1985) was used to analyze the

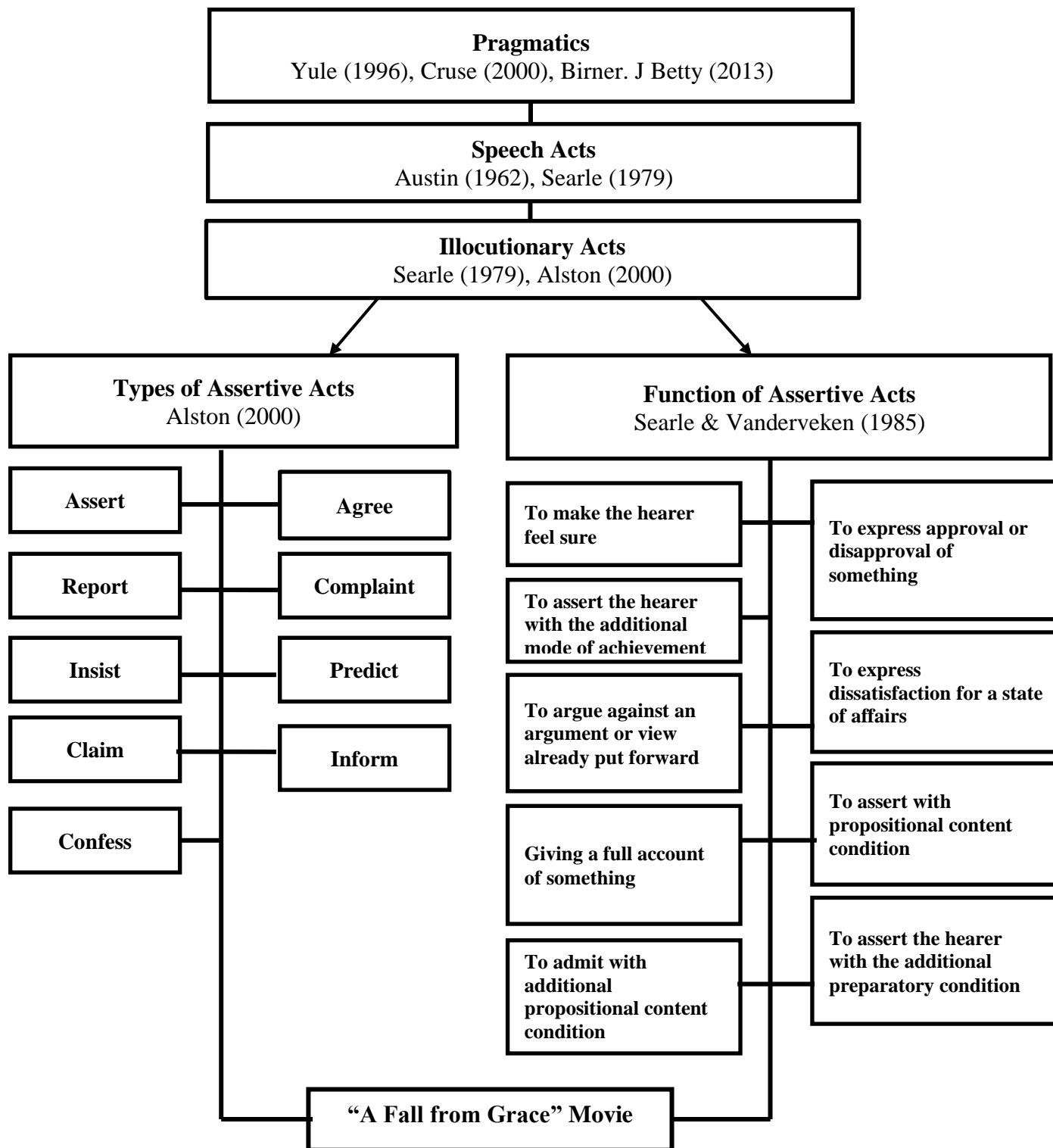utterances which performed by characters in the movie "A Fall from Grace".

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1   Research Design

The method that used in this research is descriptive qualitative. According to Huberman et al. (2011) those are three primary concerns of the qualitative. Researcher is the human issues of the research, the subjects who was observed, the data was obtained, and the analysis of this data. (Creswell, 2002) added opinion that a theoretical perspective is commonly used by qualitative researchers. The aim according to Creswell (2002) to focus their research and bring up the issues. Thus, from the explanation above research design can be defined as the research method for investigating the meaning of human where it about social issue.

Then descriptive qualitative offered a theory to inform the researchers on the subjects that need to be researched as well as the crucial issues to investigate. Both of expert above have similarity descriptive qualitative research discussed human issue and used theory as guide to investigated it. Whereas Bogdan (1999) qualitative researchers are focused with the identify meaning of people which attach to things of human lives. Then concern to the phenomena view which happened in life.

Furthermore, this research finding out to guide option of descriptive qualitative research. The theory that used from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) which concern to types of assertive and function of assertive acts. Theory above was applied for analyzing assertive act in *A Fall from Grace* Movie.

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3.2   Object of The Research

According to Bogdan (1999) the object is to determine what you want to say and what your recent research on the subject or issue. Meanwhile, data source is a place where the data was found by the researcher. Therefore, the object of this research is the assertive acts. In assertive acts, types and function become focused of researcher to analysis. Then, the theory from Alston (2000) to analyze types of assertive act and theory from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) where were used to analyze function of assertive acts. The movie *A fall from Grace* Movie as data source was used by the researcher. It was chosen because that movie had released in the United States by Netflix on January 17, 2020. The movie *A Fall from Grace* was watched by 26 million during its first week, and become winner of women film critics circle. Thus, the priority focus of this research refers to the speaker's utterances that was expressed assertive acts.

3.3   Method of Collecting Data

According to Huberman et al. (2011) assume that the field data researcher recorded audio and video recordings of conversations, documents, or other physical or digital things when gathering data. Words are the primary form where the data are found, so we are constantly focusing utterance. Then because this research focused on utterances, the researcher used observational method by Sudaryanto (2015) through listening and watching. The researcher applied non- participatory technique to collect data.

Furthermore, there were several ways to collect the data. Firstly, the movie was analyzed by researcher, the researcher has downloaded and watched. Secondly, the researcher had listened the speech of *A Fall from Grace* Movie. Then, the researcher checked the utterances suited to the theory. The last but not least, the researcher underlined the utterances which include of assertive act on the (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher applied the assertive illocutionary act theory where was took from utterances to identify data. The researcher use theory from Alston (2000) to analyze the types and Searle & Vanderveken (1985) function of assertive illocutionary acts. Those theories were applied by using pragmatics identity method (Sudaryanto, 2015). The method of pragmatic identity is a method which the researcher found the similarities and classified the data to the theory of assertive acts from Alston (2000) and Searle & Vanderveken (1985). The way to finish collecting the data with pragmatic identity, those are sort the data where it suitable to the to the topic of data source, then connected the context to the assertive act.

Furthermore, the researcher seems similarities data and categories data related to Alston (2000) and Searle & Vanderveken (1985) theory. The equalizing technique is a technique that equal the theory and data. The equalizing technique was applied in this researched related to Sudaryanto (2015) it can be used to balance both of theory and data. These steps started from the researcher defining the context of assertive speech and concerned to the utterance that showed the assertive acts. Thus, the

researcher was presented the types and function of assertive acts in *A Fall from Grace* Movie.

3.5 Method of Presenting the Result Analysis

The researcher should report the results of the researcher's analysis. According to Sudaryanto (2015) the outcomes of the analysis can be presented into informal technique. Then, Informal technique used to the method of providing data analytically through the use of words. Thus, this research present in descriptively and delivered with words or sentences.