

**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 in communication 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 locutionaryact, 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 act used 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 proposition 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 propositional 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 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 to the 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	: <i>“Yeah, yeah, and yeah.”</i>
Aladdin	: <i>“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.”</i> (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 show the 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 a c t 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 which has 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 of information 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 complaining 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 propositional 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 achievement is 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. Then the 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, complaining, claiming, and suggesting. Stating types get fifty-six speeches, complaining 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's 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 speech acts. 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 express dissatisfaction 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”.

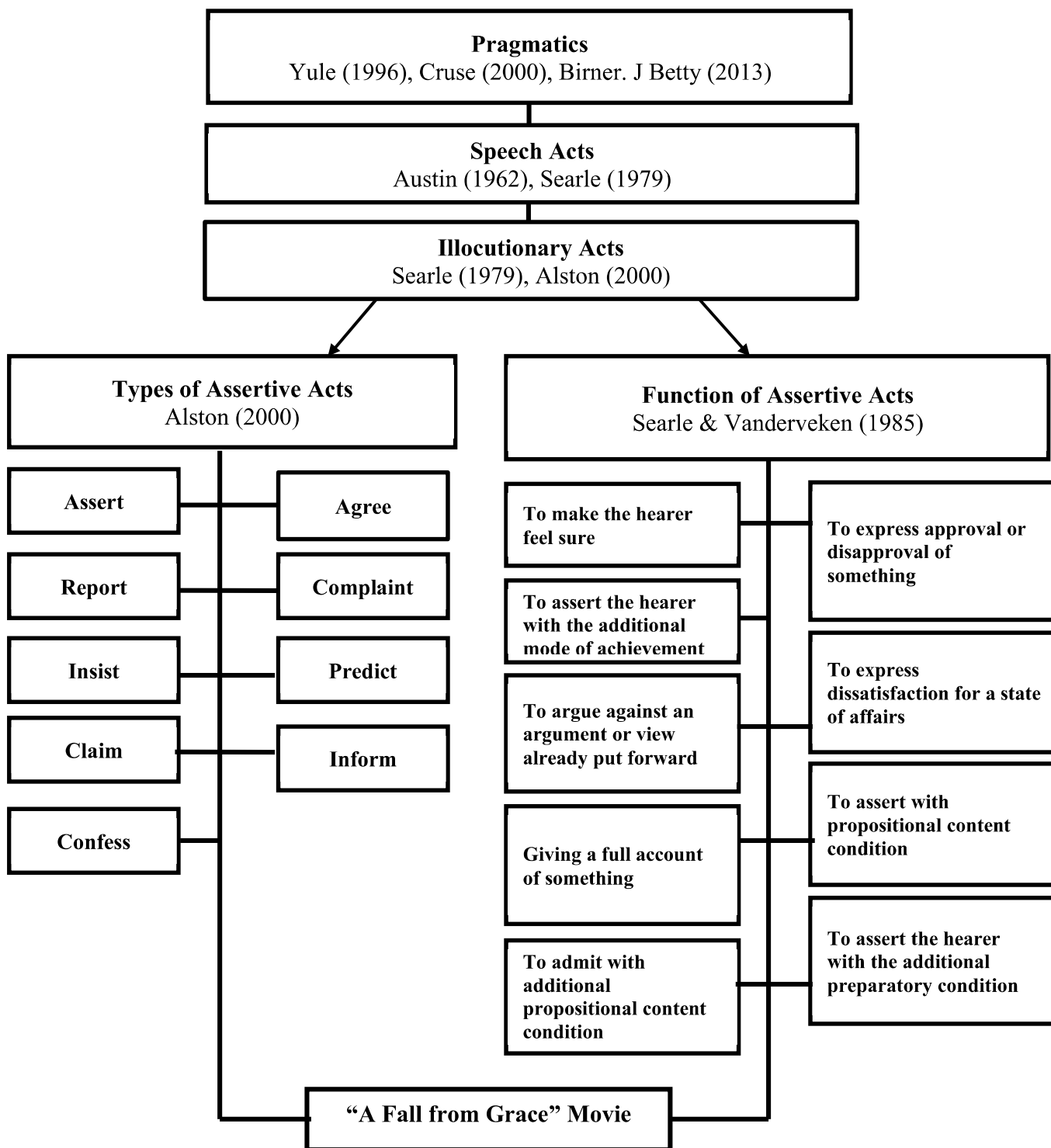


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework