CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies how context influences the meaning of language. It is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by the hearer. Pragmatics is also related to the context or situation in which when saying something, it is very important for the speakers to focus on the context. According to Yule (1996), Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. It means that in conversation, people not only say but also command the hearer to do something or to take an action. This action is related to speech acts, which is speech acts is part of pragmatics.

Speech acts are the actions performed in saying something (Austin, 1962). Often in conversation people not only say, but also force listeners to do something. Speech acts were devided into three types they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the act of saying something. It contains a statement or information of the literally meaning. Illocutionary act is performed with intended meaning behind the utterance. Perlocutionary act is the acts of affecting someone. The effect of the utterance can bring a hearer else do what it is said by the speaker. Illocutionary act happens in social interaction, exactly in communication. Therefore, everything that people

say actually has a purpose. The purpose of illocutionary such as asking for help, giving information, making promises, etc.

An Illocutionary act is an action that is done by speaking a speech that has a certain force that displays the function of the speech following the context of the speech, such as telling, commanding, prohibiting, etc. Searle (1979) said that illocutionary actions have several types that can be classified into several parts, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The classification of the types of this illocutionary act is carried out because in conducting speech acts several utterances must be delivered communicatively so that the objectives in communication are achieved.

Illocutionary acts do not only happen in real life but also in literary works, one of them is a movie. The relationship with this context, a movie is a type of literary work that is in the form of dialogue or conversation between the characters. The dialogue is a tool for conveying messages that are effective and worthy of study further into speech acts, especially illocutionary acts. Therefore, in a movie, the dialogue can be analyzed as a study of illocutionary acts because each character's utterance can contain a certain meaning. A movie was chosen as the data source to be analyzed. This data source was chosen to connect with the research problems in the movie which are the problems of the illocutionary act. Each movie has its uniqueness, including the "Dune" movie. The "Dune" movie tells the story of the conflict in a futuristic galaxy involving battles to control the desert planet Arrakis, which is rich in the valuable spice "melange" that plays a crucial role in space travel and political power throughout the galaxy.

This study focuses on the analysis of assertive act as well as the meaning of utterances by the characters based on the context of the situation. The purpose of this study is to characterize types of assertive act that the characters performed in the "Dune" movie. The uniqueness of this study is analyzing the conversation among the characters is imperative to accurately understand the intended meaning, based on the character's utterances. In this movie, the characters speak to each other and there will be assertive act.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study that has been stated above, three problems are examined in this study, below:

1. What are the types of assertive acts uttered by the characters in the "Dune" movie?

2. What is the meaning of assertive act in the utterances of the characters in the "Dune" movie?

3. What are the situational contexts of assertive acts in the "Dune" movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the problem of this study the objectives will be listed below:

1. To find out the types of assertive acts uttered by the characters in the "Dune" movie.

2. To identify the meaning of assertive act in the utterances of the characters in the "Dune" movie.

3. To explain the situational context of an assertive act in the "Dune" movie.

1.4 Limitations of the Study

The study is limited to analysis of assertive acts since they are the dialogue in the "Dune" movie. It discusses the types of assertive acts used by the characters in the "Dune" movie and the meaning of assertive acts in the utterances by the characters as well as explains the context of the situation with the utterances of the characters.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Based on the research objective, the results of this study are expected to give significant benefits both theoretically and event in practically. It gives benefits as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

1. The study results can be expected to provide clear information for readers about assertive acts and the meaning of assertive acts.

2. The study is expected to increase knowledge about pragmatics, especially theories of assertive illocutionary acts.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

Existence of this study, this study is expected this study to give an explanation that awareness of the illocutionary acts is crucial for effective communication in society as an implementation of pragmatics and be useful for readers in the future to support the future analysis of illocutionary acts. In addition, this study also be one of the references for the reader in the future will research the same topic.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS AND THEORIES

The purpose of this chapter is to summarize the previous studies related to the topic. Three sub-chapters will be presented in this chapter. First, is a review of the literature from some studies that related with this study. Second, is a concept that concerns to general idea that represents a category of phenomenon, a principle, or a theoretical construct used in this study. The last is the theoretical framework. This subchapter is to present the theory used to resolve the research problem and to analyze the data.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

There are some previous studies on this research topic. This study discusses previous research consisting of two papers and three articles.

First, the researcher used an article from Hizkia & Handayani (2023) entitled **"**Analysis Assertive Speech Act in Purple Hearts Movie by Tess Wakefield: Pragmatic Approach". This study focused on assertive acts where an assertive act is an action that commits to express the truth of information. The theory used in this research is Searle (1979). Additionally, the method used in analyzing the data was the qualitative method. The findings of this research indicate that types use State, suggest, complain, claim, and report in assertive acts. Handayani's study and this study both discuss assertive acts in movies as the data

source. The qualitative method used in both studies. The differences theory used, the previous study used the theory by Searle (1979), while this study used the theory from Searle & Vanderveken (1985).

Second, the article that was written by Ramadhan & Ambalegin (2022) entitled "Assertive Act Found in Desmond Doss's Conversation on "Hacksaw Ridge" Movie by Mel Gibson." The data was taken from the utterances of the main character Desmond Doss which contained assertive acts. The utterances were analyzed with the theory proposed by Searle (1970) to identify the types of assertive acts. The research result showed that there were types of assertive acts such as asserting, reporting, complaining, suggesting, boasting, explaining, and denying. Both studies were different in theory and used the types of assertive acts. The previous study used the theory by Searle (1970). Meanwhile, this study used a theory from Searle and Vanderveken (1985:183) to analyze the types of assertive acts. Furthermore, the similarities between the previous study and this study are that the purpose is to find out the types of assertive acts.

Third, the article written by Izar, *et al.* (2020) entitled "Assertive Speech Acts in Mata Najwa Program of Episode Gara-gara Corona". The objectives of this study are to find out the types and functions of assertive speech acts found in the Mata Najwa Program of Episode Gara-gara Corona. The method used is a qualitative descriptive method by analyzing to explaining the data obtained. The data source taken from the YouTube channel was published by Narration Newsroom. The results showed that the assertive speech act types that appeared in

the event were telling, stating, suggesting, making pround, and reporting. Both studies focused on finding out the types of assertive acts. Other similarities are also found in the method used to analyze the data was the qualitative descriptive method. Meanwhile, the differences can be seen from the second objective. The previous study aimed to find out the function of assertive acts based on the types, while this study aims to analyze the meaning of assertive act utterances by the characters. Other differences are also found in the data source. In this study, the data source was taken from the movie, while the previous study was taken from YouTube channel videos.

Fourth, the thesis was written by Pratiwi (2019) entitled "Assertive Acts Analysis in The Boss Baby Movie". The objectives of this study are to analyze the types and to know how the assertive acts are conveyed in the dialogue of the movie using the theory by Searle (1970). The qualitative descriptive analysis method was used by the researcher. As a result, the researcher found the types of assertive acts such as stating, informing, affirming, boasting, complaining, and denying. Meanwhile, the indirect and direct speech acts are known to convey the speech by the characters. The differences between the previous study and this study are in the second objective of the study also the theory used to analyze types the assertive acts. The similarities between both studies were discussed about assertive acts performed by the characters in the movie.

Last, the thesis was written by Cristin (2023) entitled "Analysis of Assertive Acts in A Fall from Grace Movie: Pragmatic Approach". The first theory proposed in this research by Alston (2000) as the objective to analyze the types of

assertive acts and is supported by the theory by (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985) as the second objective to analyze its function of assertive acts. The are 9 types found in the previous study assert, report, insist, claim, confess, agree, complaint, predict, and inform. Then, the function of assertive acts, 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 a 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. This study and the previous study were similar in analyzing the types of assertive acts found in the movie. On the other hand, the difference is the second objective.

In summary, after comparing the five related studies above consisting of three articles and two theses, all studies focus on identifying types of assertive acts. Most studies employ qualitative methods for data analysis, with movies as data sources, and Searle's theories are commonly used across studies. Besides that, the difference among the studies was the second purpose, one of which is to find the function of assertive acts also sources vary from movies to TV programs to YouTube channels.

2.2 Concepts

Several concepts are applied in this study and explained to provide a clear understanding of the study and to invite the reader and writer to a similar point of view of the study. The definition of these concepts is drawn from various sources.

2.2.1 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary acts can also be said to an utterances made by the speaker to the hearer with the aim that the hearer wants to take certain actions. Austin (1962) defines an illocutionary act that has a certain force. Certain force means an action or function in every utterance uttered by the speaker. The types of illocutionary acts into assertive, directive, commisive, expressive, and declarative (Searle, 1979).

2.2.2 Assertive Acts

Searle (1979:12) stated that assertive is a kind of speech act whose purpose is to commit the speaker to something (to varying degrees) being true, to the reality of the expressed proposition. It shows the true condition of meaning in the utterances and expresses the speaker's belief toward something. The utterance contains as assertive including, believe, suggest, state, and hypothesis.

Example: *Chomsky didn't write about peanuts* (Yule, 1996:53)

From the utterance above, the speaker stated that Chomsky didn't write about peanuts, it is what the speaker believes.

2.2.3 Movie

A movie is a part of entertainment, encompassing various genres like action, romance, comedy, drama and fantasy. Nowadays, movie production is an incessant and famous, it can be produced a lot of movies in every year around countries. According to The Mariam Webster Dictionary (2020), defines movie is a recording of moving images that tells a story and that people watch on a screen or television.

2.3 Theories

The theories serve as a lens through which the researcher views and approaches the study, shaping the research, questions, hypotheses, and overall methodology. There are some theories used in this study to help the researcher analyze the data based on the research problem of this study. The first theory proposed by Searle & Vanderveken (1985) in their book *Foundation of Illocutionary Logic* to analyze the types of illocutionary acts. Meanwhile, the second theory is the main theory proposed by Leech (1981) in his book *Semantic the Study of Meaning* to analyze the intended meaning expressed by the characters in the "Dune" movie and support the theory from Halliday and Hasan (1985) in their book *Language, Context, and Text: Aspect of Language, in a social-semiotic perspective* is a theoretical support in this study.

2.3.1 Types of Assertive Illocutionary Acts

Searle and Vanderveken (1985:182-183) in a *Foundation of Illocutionary Acts* proposed that assertive act can be divided into thirty-two types, assert, claim, affirm, state, deny, disclaim, assure, argue, rebut, inform, notify, remind, object, predict, report, retrodict, suggest, insist, conjecture, hypothesize, guess, swear, testify, admit, confess, accuse, blame, criticize, praise, complain, boast, and lament. The explanation is as follows:

1. **Assert**

The basic form of assertive is **"assert.** Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that asserting act is a primitive assertive. Which means the utterance is something they believe to be true and by reality.

2. **Claim**

A claim involves an assertion about the nature of language. Claiming is used to claim something or wish with a little coercion. This utterance is connected to the notion of the speaker's right.

3. **Affirm**

Affirming is a confirmation to the hearer about information that the speaker uttered, and the hearer cannot avoid the information. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) added that affirming is the opposite of denying which means leading the idea to make a positive assertion as opposed to a negative assertion.

4. **State**

Stating is an utterance to put forward, explain, and convey information based on the understanding of the speaker and can be proven true. Stating something is connected to the notion of setting something forth or representing something normally for the benefit or edification of the hearer.

5. **Deny**

A denying act is an expression of denial or rejection uttered by the speaker in opposition to the condition in the meantime. Denying that one refuses to admit the truth or existence of.

6. **Disclaim**

Disclaiming is the illocutionary denegation of the claiming act. In other words, disclaiming is a refusal to acknowledge, responsibility, or involvement in something.

7. **Assure**

Assuring is an act to convince the hearer to feel sure about what the speaker uttered. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) added, perlocutionary intention of this act. is to strengthen the illocutionary utterance and convince the hearer about the doubt of the truth of the utterance.

8. **Argue**
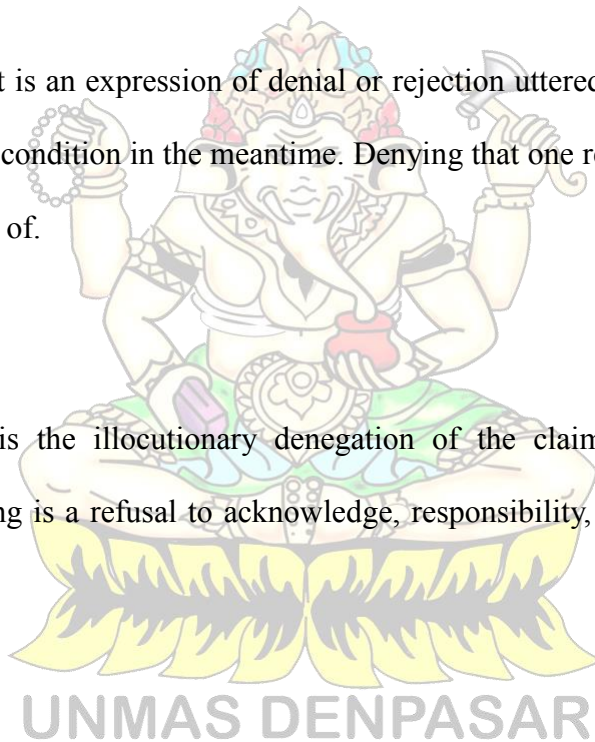
Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that arguing is an act that is always for or against a particular thesis. They added utterer against something by giving a reason to asserts a statement and provides support for it.

9. Rebut

Rebut is an act to against an argument and claim or prove that the argument is false. It presents contrary evidence.

10. Inform

Inform is an act to assert that the hearer does not know what is being informed. It is considered an assertive act because the utterance is expressed as something true. This act is essentially hearer-directed. It is addressed to the specific hearer.

11. Notify

Notify act is to assert to a hearer with the additional mode of achievement that the hearer is put on notice. The hearer might know the information and someone or the speaker notifies the hearer. This act is essentially hearer-directed. It means that the hearer is the direct object.

12. Remind

The purpose of a remind is to mention the hearer with an additional preparatory condition that the hearer once knew and might need to forget the proportional content.

13. Object

The object is an act that something has already been said, implied, or put forward that is incompatible with the propositional content with the inclusion of a preliminary condition. One may say that objecting is a way to show dissatisfaction with someone else's actions.

14. Predict

The definition explains that predicting is stating something with the propositional condition that it will occur in the future from the time of the utterance, and with the additional condition that the speaker has evidence supporting the proposition.

15. Report

The purpose is to inform the hearer about something that already happened by the speaker. The speaker tries to tell the hearer something that has already been done by the speaker. It can be about the past or present, but it cannot in general be about the future.

16. Retrodict

Retrodict is an act to assert a past proposition concerning the time of the utterance, based on present evidence. Retrodicting is the opposite of predicting.

17. Suggest

Suggesting is an utterance to suggest the interlocutor be carried out and can be reconsidered. This act is essentially hearer-directed. It is addressed to the specific hearer.

18. Insist
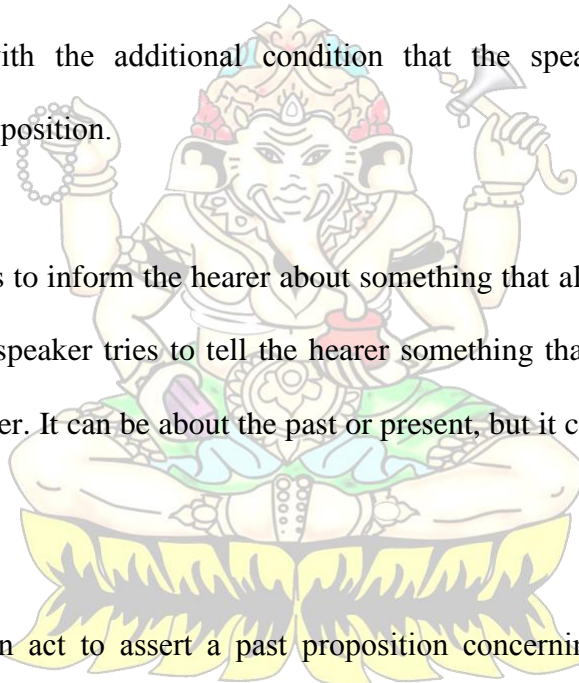
Insisting is an act to assert or demand something, not accepting a refusal. This act is essentially hearer-directed. It is addressed to the specific hearer.

19. Conjecture

Conjecturing is an act of assert an opinion or conclusion formed based on incomplete information. At least, it has some slight evidence for the truth. This act is not essentially hearer-directed. It can conjecture without performing any overt speech act at all.

20. Hypothesize

Hypothesizing is an act that requires at least some evidence or other sort of reason. This act is not essentially hearer-directed, indeed it can hypothesize without performing any overt speech act at all (Searle & Vanderveken. 1985).

21. Guess

The guess act aims to estimate or suppose without sufficient information to be sure of being correct. Guessing can just be an unfounded stab in the dark. It can be guessed without performing any overt speech act at all (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

22. Swear

Swear is an act to assert to the hearer that the speaker will do something commitment. This act refers to ways of confirming that the speaker is telling the truth.

23. Testify

Testify is an act to assert in the capacity of being a witness and under an h. This act is a special case of swearing. The achievement needs something to strengthen the condition that the speaker has witnessed the events represented by his testimony.

24. Admit

Admit is an act to assert with the additional preparatory conditions that the state of affairs represented by the propositional content is bad and is in some way connected to the speaker.

25. Confess

Confess is to admit the additional propositional content condition that the propositional content predicates the speaker's responsibility for a certain state of affairs, and with the additional preparatory condition that the state of affairs is bad, usually very bad.

26. Accuse

Accuse is to assert to someone with the propositional content condition 21 that the propositional content predicates responsibility to some individual for the existence of a state of affairs and with the preparatory condition that this state of affairs is bad.

27. Blame
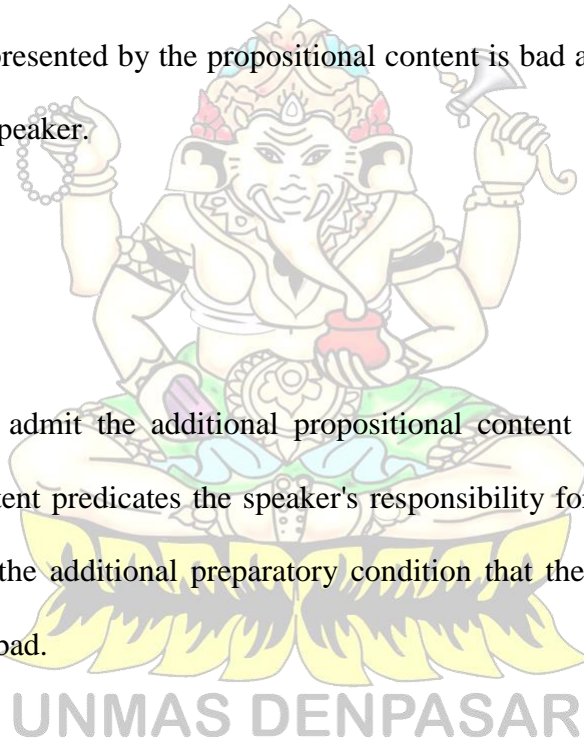
The main difference between blaming and accusing appears to be that whereas blaming can be done privately in one's thoughts, accusing requires a public speech performance.

28. Critize

This is another type of illocutionary act where the speaker evaluates or judges someone or something unfavorably. In other words, criticizing someone or something is an act to assert that a certain state of affairs has to do with him, or is bad while expressing disapproval of him or it.

29. Praise

This likely represents a different type of illocutionary act where the speaker expresses approval, admiration, or positive evaluation towards someone or something.

30. Complaining

Complaining speech is speech that expresses or reflects the suffering and hurt of a situation. The speech of complaining is used by speakers to express pain and disappointment in the situation experienced by the speaker.

31. Boast

Boasting is a speech act performed by a speaker to express his/her pride in someone or something. It is a form of assertive act where the speaker's goal is to influence the listener's beliefs about the speaker's abilities.

32. Lament
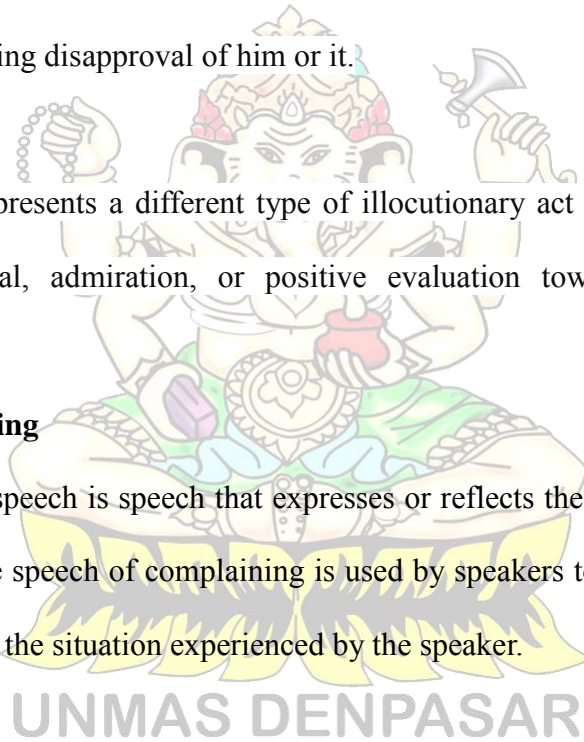
"Lament," which involves expressing sorrow, grief, or regret over something. It involves conveying negative emotions and feelings related to something that has happened, is happening, or is expected to happen.

2.3.2 Theory of Meaning

In communicating people use utterances with implied meanings. Meaning is the message conveyed by words, sentences, and symbols in context. It is one of the strategies that aim to understand the person you are talking to. This also applies to the characters in a movie. Movies do an excellent job of communicating messages and meanings that are delivered to the audiences. This study confirmed that there are seven types of meaning based on Leech's (1981) theory, as follows:

2.3.2.1 Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning refers to the logical understanding of speech and is recognized as a basic component of grammatical competence. Conceptual can be described as cognitive or denotative meaning (denotation). This is basic or universal and can be represented at the lexical level, as well as the meaning of simple clauses or sentences (Leech, 1981: 9)

2.3.2.2 Connotative Meaning

The connotative meaning of Leech (1981:12) is related to the real-world experiences associated with the linguistic expression that people use or hear. Connotative meaning is a device when compared with conceptual meaning. it is also relatively unstable because it varies according to culture, historical period,

and individual experience. The connotative meaning is uncertain and open-ended. This is because depends on the knowledge and the speakers believe, real or imaginary characteristic as identified by bthe speaker.

2.3.2.3 Affective Meaning

Affective meaning is related to the speaker's personal feelings or attitude. In a way that is comparable to social meaning, the affective meaning is only indirectly related to the conceptual representation (Leech, 1981:14).

2.3.2.4 Social Meaning

Languages can be associated with social language because this is closely related to various social groups that are part of the situation. Therefore, social meaning can include what is called the power of illocution, which can then be interpreted as requests, apologies, challenges, etc, by Leech (1981: 15).

2.3.2.5 Collactive Meaning

Leech (1981:17) states that the collective meaning consists of the association of words obtained because of the meaning of the words that tend to occur in their environment. For instance: the words 'beautiful and handsome'. These phrases are usually found in our environment and these similarities in the meaning of "Good Looking", can distinguished by the range of nouns with which they tend to appear: Beautiful: girls, women, flowers. Handsome: boys, men, overcoat, etc.

2.3.2.6 Associative Meaning

Associative meaning describes the combination of six modes of language use, which refers to certain mental conditions. Such connections are based on the closeness of real-world experience rather than the linguistic context (Leech, 1981:18).

2.3.2.7 Thematic Meaning

This type of thematic meaning provides meaning in communicating in a way the speaker constructs the message in terms of order, focus and emphasis. Thus, active is different from passive although is conceptual meaning is the same.

2.3.3   Context of Situation

Based on Halliday and Hasan (1985) the context of situation is the context which language interaction takes place providing participants with a wealth of information about the meanings being exchanged. Context of situation is a set of three different types of information that is available in the place (setting) where the text is produced: Field, Tenor, and Mode.

2.3.3.1 Field

The field of discourse refers to what is happening, to the nature of the socialaction that is taking place: what is the that participants are engagedin, how does language play a role.

2.3.3.2 Tenor

The tenor of discourse relates to who is taking part, the participants, their status and roles: what kind of role relationship obtain among the participants, including permanent, and temporary relationship of one kind or another.

2.3.3.3 Mode

The mode of discourse refers to what part the language is playing, what it is that the participants are expecting the language to do for them in situation. The mode is concerned with the nature/characteristics of the means of communication.