CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents several explanations. Namely, the background of there search which consists of the research background, statements of problems, research objectives, research significance, conceptual framework, and previous studies.

1.1 Research Background

Language is a communication system used by humans to interact, communicate, and convey ideas, feelings, or information to others. In a simple sense, language is created as long as we speak and can be understood (Chomsky & Smith, 2000). Communication is quite simple, as two people speak to each other (Niklas, 1992). However in communication, misunderstandings are often found due to meanings that are not conveyed properly. The science of pragmatics requires to examine the use of language in communication situations and the role of social, situational, and contextual factors in shaping the meaning of language. (Levinson, 1983). Simply put, pragmatics studies the use of language in context.

Context is defined as the purpose of the speaker, whether the speaker intends to provide information, explanation, or report (Anggraeni, Indrayani, & Soemantri, 2020). In addition to the meaning or context that is not conveyed properly, there is also the problem of stating incorrect information. To avoid misunderstandings when expressing information, it is necessary to choose the right words and interlocutor. When expressing information, every word conveyed by the speaker will affect the thoughts of the listener as they judge the statement. Because in conveying information, it must be ensured that the information is real and factual.

Assertive speech acts are speech acts that function to state something so that it can be judged as true or not (John Searle, 2014). An assertive speech act is a type of illocutionary act in linguistics and pragmatics. The primary purpose of an assertive speech act is to convey factual information, express beliefs or opinions, or describe the world as the speaker sees it. Assertive speech act involves making statements, expressing propositions, providing information, describing a state of

affairs, etc (Searle, 2014). A statement in the context of language and communication refers to a verbal expression used to state facts, opinions, or beliefs about the world.

Searle and Vanderveken theory identify different types of assertive speech acts. However, in this study, the researcher focuses on five types that are most relevant to the analyzed data. According to Searle and Vanderveken, assertive speech acts are divided into five types there are stating, informing, hypothesizing, asserting, and reporting (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Each type has a different function, these types of assertive speech acts can be found in daily communication.

The selection of these five types was based on several key considerations. Relevance to the research data these five types appear frequently in the data source analyzed in this study, the utterance of Andrew Tate in podcast "Islam is The Future" as the data source. The selection of these types creates a deeper and more contextual analysis according to the material being studied. Because these five types are often used in everyday communication, they provide a more representative picture of the use of assertive speech acts. The selection of these five types provides sufficient variation to show the various ways in which speakers can commit to the truth of a proposition, by limiting it to just five types, explanation and analysis can be carried out with more focus and depth without making it more complicated. The five types are:

Stating refers to the act of expressing an opinion, fact, or belief regarding a particular subject. Assertions may be articulated either in written or spoken form, reflecting personal viewpoints, objective truths, or specific claims. As fundamental elements of communication, statements enable individuals to convey their thoughts and disseminate information to others. Nonetheless, several common issues may arise when formulating statements. These issues encompass ambiguity, where the statement is unclear or susceptible to multiple interpretations; lack of evidence, where the statement is unsupported by adequate data or empirical proof; logical fallacies, where the reasoning within the statement is flawed or inconsistent; and inaccuracies, where the statement contains erroneous or misleading information. Solving these problems is critical to ensuring that statements are clear, reasoned,

logical, and accurate, thereby increasing the efficacy and reliability of communication. The context in which a statement is made is crucial for the accurate interpretation of its meaning (Yule, 1996).

Informing involves the utilization of language to convey information to others, requiring the careful selection of words, sentence structures, and communication contexts to ensure the message is comprehensible to the recipient. This process is vital for effective communication, as it necessitates the speaker's consideration of not only the content of the information being conveyed but also the manner of its delivery. The choice of vocabulary, clarity of sentences, and relevance of context are crucial in determining how well a message is received and understood. Effective informing involves anticipating potential misunderstandings, aligning the complexity of language with the audience's knowledge level, and selecting the most appropriate medium for communication. Whether in oral or written form, the objective of informing is to bridge the gap between speaker and listener, thereby facilitating the clear and accurate transfer of information. Language encompasses six functions, one of which is the referential function, which pertains to the use of language to refer to the real world beyond the speech act itself (Goodman & Stuhlmüller, 2013).

Reporting often involves using language to communicate results, findings, or important information to interested parties (Searle, 1969). This linguistic function serves as a crucial mechanism for the dissemination of knowledge, enabling individuals to convey information, share narratives, and provide detailed accounts of events or circumstances. As an integral part of linguistic activity, reporting facilitates the structured presentation of data and observations, ensuring that recipients can comprehend and act upon the shared information. This process typically necessitates a clear and coherent articulation of facts, allowing the audience to grasp the significance and implications of the reported content. Whether in academic, professional, or everyday contexts, effective reporting plays a vital role in keeping stakeholders informed, facilitating decision-making, and fostering transparency, it enables the documentation and sharing of experiences, thereby

contributing to a collective understanding and historical record of events (Landicho, 2022).

Hypothesizing is the intellectual act of formulating a conjecture or educated guess based on some existing evidence or underlying premise. This process often involves a degree of speculation, wherein the hypothesizer makes inferences or predictions that are not yet verified. However, this speculation is typically grounded in logical reasoning or existing data, ensuring that the hypothesis is not purely arbitrary but is instead supported by a rational foundation. The act of hypothesizing plays a crucial role in scientific inquiry and research, as it provides a preliminary explanation that can be tested and refined through further observation and experimentation. Within the framework of assertive speech acts, hypothesizing can be viewed as a specific subtype where the speaker presents a proposition with an acknowledgment of its tentative nature. According to Searle and Vanderveken, assertive speech acts are those in which the speaker commits to the truth of the expressed proposition, thus conveying belief and intent to assert factual information. In the context of hypothesizing, the speaker asserts a belief that is provisional and open to validation or falsification (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). This aligns with the broader function of assertive speech acts to convey the speaker's stance on the truth-value of a proposition, even when that stance is one of cautious or conditional assertion.

By integrating hypothesizing into the taxonomy of assertive speech acts as described by Searle and Vanderveken. It allows researchers and scientists to articulate potential explanations and theories that drive the iterative process of scientific discovery.

Asserting is a speech act in which the speaker conveys a statement with full confidence that the statement is true (Ebersole, 2002). In asserting, the speaker aims to communicate a fact or belief that speaker considers to be true (Searle, 1979). When a speaker engages in asserting, they are performing a fundamental function of language: to represent the world accurately by sharing knowledge, beliefs, and facts. This act is rooted in the speaker's intention to affirm the truth-value of the proposition and to influence the listener's understanding or acceptance of that truth.

Searle and Vanderveken's framework posits that assertive speech acts encompass various forms of stating, asserting, reporting, and hypothesizing, all of which involve the speaker's commitment to the veracity of their statements. Asserting, therefore, is a critical component of assertive speech acts, as it not only conveys information but also reflects the speaker's epistemic stance and responsibility towards the proposition's truth.

Assertive speech acts is important to understand because it can help in problem solving by expressing opinions or desires clearly, assertive statements also tend to reflect honesty, openness, prevent misunderstandings, help understand and read contexts better. Assertive speech acts are more suitable if used in informal situations because the speech delivered is mostly only based on each other's beliefs or experiences. If used in the wrong situation, it can cause division because the speech that is delivered is only based on the opinion that not everyone can accept every other person's opinion.

Because assertive more suitable to use in informal situation then podcasts is one of the right place to express assertive speech acts. Since podcast consumption is not restricted to particular time slots, it offers greater accessibility for a variety of schedules and locations (Rime, Pike, & Collins, 2022). Podcasts is a place where people are talking about certain topics. Podcasts are currently favored by many people because of the various types of topics discussed, some just want to talk or exchange information. That's why assertive speech act using here to make sure the information is true or not.

In the podcast where Andrew Tate as a guest star, there are many statements or opinions expressed were spoken. Andrew Tate is a former kickboxing athlete who is now an entrepreneur and billionaire. Andrew Tate who came from Chicago, he has been interested in Islam since he lived in Dubai and now he is already convert to Islam (Pitt, 2022). Andrew not only shares his experiences on podcast, but also he makes some statements about his views on Islam. In Andrew Tate's opinion there are still many that are ambiguous in context. By using assertive speech act expected can understood the context and judge the information conveyed.

Research on assertive speech acts has been carried out by several previous researchers including A. Dzo'ul Milal, Wahju Kusumajanti (2020), Izar, Nasution, & Ratnasari (2020), Suryanti & Irma (2019). Previous research shows that assertive speech acts have been studied in various objects and various purpose, but there are also studies in terms of illocutionary, semantic, etc.

"Analysis of Assertive Speech Acts on Kick Andy Talk Show Program in 'Save the Indonesian Children' Edition" (Suryanti & Irma, 2019). This study intends to describe the assertive speech acts on Kick Andy Talk Show program in 'Save the Indonesian children' edition. It is a descriptive qualitative study. The data was collected from the speech containing assertive speech act on the conversation. The method of this research was simak (listening) method. The technique of data collection was documentation in form of video recording, simak bebas cakap (listening without speaking), and catat (field note). Triangulation was used to validate the data. The steps in analyzing the data were data reduction, data display, and conclusion making. The result revealed that there were 56 stating assertive speech acts, 4 complaining assertive speech acts, 4 suggesting assertive speech acts, and no claiming nor bragging assertive speech acts.

"Assertive Speech Acts in Mata Najwa Program of Episode Gara-Gara Corona" (Izar, Nasution, & Ratnasari, 2020). The main objective of this study is to find out the types and functions of assertive speech acts that appear in Mata Najwa program in episode Gara-Gara Corona. The method used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method by analyzing and explaining the data obtained. The data in this study were speech segments in the Mata Najwa episode Gara-Gara Corona which indicate assertive speech acts. The data source in this study is the video of the program entitled "gara-gara Corona" taken from Youtube, which was published by Narration Newsroom on March 13, 2020. The steps taken in data collection techniques were, firstly downloading video from Youtube, the second listens to the utterances, and the third transcribes the utterances into written language. Then the speech data obtained was selected based on research questions related to the types and functions of assertive speech acts. At the stage of presenting the results of the analysis, it was presented using an informal presentation method,

namely presentation using ordinary words. The results showed that the assertive speech act types that appeared in the event were 23 pairs of utterances, consisting of 11 pairs of assertive speech acts telling, 6 pairs of assertive speech acts stated, 3 pairs of assertive speech acts suggest, and 3 pairs of utterances assertive speech acts boast.

"Assertive Speech Acts Performed by Teacher in EFL Classes" (Milal & Kusumajanti, 2020). This paper tries to reveal the variety of assertive acts and how they are performed by the teachers. After the data were collected by observation and recording and analyzed using a qualitative technique, it was revealed that the assertive speech acts are realized in terms of informing, describing, exemplifying, explaining, concluding, summarizing, commenting, responding, extending, giving feedbacks, giving clues, announcing a topic, announcing a task, and controlling/shifting a topic. The performance of those acts is always consistent with the main purpose of EFL, i.e., elevating the learners' competence (knowledge and ability) of the target language.

Similarities with prior research involve the analysis based on illocutionary categorization. The difference, this research from previous studies by specifically examining individual types of assertive speech acts and the theory that used. Furthermore, the subject of investigation in this study has not been previously explored by researchers and a controversial topic which discusses the greatness of Islam by someone who are not Islam at that time, and now already converts to Islam.

1.2 Statements of Problems

In communication, misunderstandings frequently arise, especially when a non-Muslim like Andrew Tate discusses Islam. There is a concern that his opinions may be misinterpreted.

The formulation of the problem in this study is:

1. What are the types of Assertive Speech act used by Andrew Tate?
2. What are the function of Assertive speech acts used by Andrew Tate?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the formation of the research question above, the researcher is intended:

1. To analyze the Assertive speech acts and their types used by Andrew Tate

2. To analyze the function of each types of Assertive speech acts used by Andrew Tate

1.4 Research Significances

Research on assertive speech acts encompasses various critical aspects, including enhancing comprehension of communication, refining communication abilities, scrutinizing context and semantics, and more. Research on assertive speech acts contributes to various fields of study, including pragmatics, applied linguistics, social psychology, and communication science, because assertive speech acts are a key component in human communication. The researcher hopes that the results of this study can be useful and bring benefits to the understanding of the types and functions of assertive speech acts. Both theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, this research is expected to provide useful final results to enrich science and theoretical perspectives in the field of linguistics, especially in the field of pragmatics. This research can also be used as a reference to get information about the type and function of assertive speech acts.

2. Practically, this research can be used to help the readers in analyzing assertive speech acts. This research is also expected to be an empirical source for further researchers and also readers who are interested in assertive speech acts. The researcher also hopes that this research can be further developed by parties who are interested in linguistic studies, especially assertive speech acts.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

The following are the key terms used in this research. Some definitions as provided to give a general understanding of the key terms. The following are definition of the key terms:

1. **Pragmatics**

   The term pragmatic use in this study is to determine how language use is influenced by social, situational, and contextual factors in communication. Because pragmatic related to every context utterance.

2. **Speech Acts**

   This study use the term of speech act to express specific beliefs or information. It emphasizes how words are used in social context and the meanings associated with the actions performed.

3. **Illocutionary Act**

   The term illocutionary use in this study is to understanding the intention of the speaker when making assertive statements.

4. **Assertive Speech Act**

   This study uses the term of assertive speech act to analysis how statements of perceived truth or stated beliefs affect communication in a particular context. Because some statement not always be truth so need to be consider using assertive speech