



Assertive Illocutionary Act Found in Rendall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023

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Abstract

In this study, the researcher focuses on the analysis of the Assertive Illocutionary Act Found in Rendall Park's Speech video at The University of California, Los Angeles (UCLA) 2023. This study aims to find out the assertive illocutionary acts used in Rendall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023 and the second is to find out the most dominant assertive illocutionary acts classification found in Rendall Park's Speech at UCLA 2023 and analyze some of the utterances. This study made use of Searle's (1979) classification of illocutionary acts theory. The data collection for this study used the observation method. To analyze the data, a descriptive qualitative method is used in this study because the results presented from this research are in the form of using words. In this study, researchers managed to find five types of assertive illocutionary acts classification in the data source. The result of this research found there are 46 utterances indicating assertive illocutionary acts. There are 19 utterances as informing classification, 13 utterances as stating classification, 10 utterances as asserting classification, 4 utterances as boasting classification, and 1 utterance as complaining classification. Informing is the most dominant assertive classification that was founded in this speech.

Keywords: *illocutionary acts, speech, assertive*

Abstrak

Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti fokus pada analisis tindak ilokusi asertif yang ditemukan dalam video pidato Rendall Park di Universitas California (UCLA) 2023. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui tindakan ilokusi asertif yang digunakan dalam Video Pidato Rendall Park di UCLA 2023 dan yang kedua adalah untuk mengetahui klasifikasi tindakan ilokusi asertif paling dominan yang ditemukan dalam Pidato Rendall Park di UCLA 2023 dan menganalisis beberapa ucapan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori tindakan ilokusi Searle (1979). Pengumpulan data untuk penelitian ini menggunakan metode observasi. Untuk menganalisis data, digunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif dalam penelitian ini karena hasil yang disajikan dari penelitian ini berupa penggunaan kata-kata. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti berhasil menemukan lima jenis klasifikasi tindakan ilokusi asertif dalam sumber data. Hasil penelitian ini terdapat 46 ujaran yang menunjukkan tindakan ilokusi asertif. Ada 19 ujaran sebagai klasifikasi informasi, 13 ujaran sebagai klasifikasi pernyataan, 10 ucapan sebagai klasifikasi penegasan, 4 ucapan sebagai klasifikasi membual, dan 1 ucapan sebagai klasifikasi mengeluh. Menginformasikan adalah klasifikasi asertif paling dominan yang ditemukan dalam pidato ini.

Kata kunci: *tindak tutur ilokusi, pidato, asertif*

Introduction

Speech act can be defined as an act of the speaker towards the hearer, expressing himself through words. Listeners can follow what the speaker is saying when they hear it. Listener behavior depends on what the speaker says to the listener. Speech acts are the function of language in transmitting social activities like asking, promising, thanking, and asserting, as well as more formal speech acts like giving judgment in court or conducting ceremonies like baptism, marrying, etc. (Saeed, 2000:223). Hickey (2014) states that speech acts are speeches that function in communication. Of course, utterances may have conventional meanings, but the interpretation of the actual meaning of utterances as they are used in discourse depends on their evaluation in the context of the intonation sequence that indicates how the utterances are pronounced. The purpose of the speaker is to form an understanding which consists in knowing the context in which the speech act is performed. Speech acts can also be divided into several parts. Austin (1962; 98) categorizes speech acts into three groups. There are three types of utterances: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. The illocutionary act is one part of the speech act.

Illocutionary Act refers to the performance of an action in saying something specific. For example, if I say "I'm thirsty" to make people understand that I need a drink, then what I do is called an illocutionary act. The definition of an illocutionary act is a kind of speech act as a speech act themselves (Yule, 1996: 49). Illocutionary speech acts can be said to be the most frequently used speech acts in everyday language. The existence of illocutionary speech acts is also closely related to the existence of context. The closeness of the relationship between illocutionary act and context because the presence of context greatly influences the meaning of illocutionary speech. The application of illocutionary speech acts is not only in everyday communication activities but is also often used as a language in a literary work. There are five different types of illocutionary acts, according to Searle (1979). Representative or assertive, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive acts are the five categories of illocutionary acts. A review of related literature is needed in this research because it is to present a comprehensive picture of the research that has been done previously on the same or similar topic to the research that was carried out.

Before choosing the topic, the writer looked for a topic that was related to it. The first study is based on Diah and Yulianto (2022) article entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Joe Biden's Victory Speech as a President*. This research used speech as a data source. The researcher analyzed 51 data in this research. The researcher identified four sorts of illocutionary acts. They are Representative, Commission, Expressive, and Declarative. The second research is based on an article by Saptiko (2021) titled "Illocutionary Act Found on Character Arthur Fleck's in Joker Movie." The study has two objectives. The first is to identify the illocutionary act types that the Joker movie's Arthur character employs, and the second is to identify the dominating illocutionary act kinds that Arthur employs and what that means. The researcher looked at 52 statements made by Arthur Fleck that showed illocutionary acts. The illocutionary acts that are utilized the least are commissive and declarative, with directive being the most common. The third study is based on the article *The Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Will Salas' Utterances from in Time Film* by Muliartawan & Putri (2023). Observation methods were used in collecting the data.

According to the findings of this study, Will Salas created 271 utterances, and the main character from the movie *In Time* used all forms of illocutionary acts in his speech. The most prevalent illocutionary act in this movie was an assertive one. The fourth study is an article based on Sudiyono (2023). The research used *Spider-Man: No Way Home* movie as a data source. This study concentrated on the many illocutionary techniques utilized in the film *Spider-Man: No Way Home*. Based on the idea put forward in this study, the descriptive qualitative approach was employed to factually, methodically, and accurately assess the research topic. The research data was also gathered using library research. In this study, 100 instances of illocutionary acts were discovered. The fifth study is based on Fitriani, Achmad & Rasmita (2020) research entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in a Fantasy Movie*. The purpose of this study is to identify the kinds and most prevalent illocutionary acts in this film. There were 190 data on illocutionary acts found in this research. They are assertive, directive, expressive, and commissive.

Listening to a speech requires the ability to analyze illocutionary acts because through this analysis we can understand the purpose of the speech. By identifying the type of illocution contained in speech, we can find out whether the speech serves to convey statements, requests, promises, orders, or other communicative purposes. Illocutionary analysis helps us understand the actual meaning contained in the speech and what goals the speaker wants to achieve through his speech. The other benefits of understanding illocutionary acts when listening to a speech, among others, can help avoid miscommunication. Understanding illocutionary acts helps us avoid miscommunication that can arise in speech. By knowing the type of illocutionary used, listeners can more easily interpret the true meaning of the message conveyed. Furthermore, we can also know the communicative goals of a speech. By identifying the types of illocutionary speech, we can understand the speaker's communicative intent and purpose. This helps us understand the message we want to convey more precisely and thoroughly.

In this study, the researcher focuses on the analysis of illocutionary acts in Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 in which various kinds of illocutionary acts are found especially assertive. In this study, two problems are discussed. The first there are to find out assertive illocutionary acts used in Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 and the second is to find out the most dominant assertive illocutionary acts classification found in Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 and analyze some of that utterance. The result of this study is expected to give some advantages for the readers who are interested in a speech. Through this study, the readers can get valuable experiences about how speech can be a way of communication. Therefore, the readers can understand more about the type and function of illocutionary acts in a speech. Knowing the illocutionary act helps you understand the true purpose of an utterance. By understanding what the speaker is trying to communicate, you can respond in an appropriate and relevant way. This helps minimize misunderstandings and increases communication efficiency.

Method

The research data was taken from Rendall Park's Speech at UCLA 2023 video. The video was downloaded from the UCLA Youtube channel and the transcript is available in the video. The video length from Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 is 25:33 minutes. There are 2 speakers involved in the video. The first is UCLA Chancellor Gene Block and the second is Randall Park. The writer used the theory of Searle (1979) and the theory of Searle & Vanderveken (1985). This speech was chosen as the data because there are many illocutionary act especially assertive found in this speech. The data for this study use the observation method. First, find out the video of Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 video on YouTube. And then download the video of Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 video on YouTube and also the script is available in the video. After that listen and read the speech carefully. And then collecting and classifying the data by underlining the sentence that has an illocutionary act especially assertive and classifying the data. After collecting and classifying the data, it's time for analysis. Data were analyzed descriptively using the applied theory. The last is the presentation of data, after analyzing the data, the data is presented using a descriptive method, and in this case, the data is presented using several words. Because the data were presented as words rather than numbers, the descriptive qualitative approach was employed by the researcher to analyze the data. In this analysis, the various illocutionary acts that were present in the data set were identified.

Result and Discussion

In this section, two problems are discussed. The first there are to find out assertive illocutionary acts used in Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 and the second is to find out the dominant of assertive illocutionary acts classification found in Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 and analyze some of that utterance. To answer the aims of the study, the writer used the theory of Searle (1979) in the book entitled *Expression and Meaning: Studied in The Theory of Speech Act* about the types of illocutionary acts and the theory of Searle & Vanderveken (1985) about assertive illocutionary act classification. The writer divides it into two sections. The first was to find out the assertive illocutionary act and the second was to find the dominant of assertive illocutionary acts classification found in Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 and analyze what it means. The finding of the study was as follows

Table 1.1 Assertive Illocutionary Act Types Founded

No	Assertive illocutionary acts classification	Frequency	Percentage
1	Informing	19	41,30%
2	Stating	13	28,26%
3	Asserting	10	21,74%
4	Boasting	3	6,52%
5	Complaining	1	2,18%
	Total	46	100%

Based on the table of research results above, the researcher managed to find 46 utterances and classified them as assertive illocutionary acts. The assertive illocutionary acts that were found by researchers in data sources, namely informing, stating, asserting, boasting, and complaining are assertive illocutionary acts classification that have been identified in the data source, namely Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023. The result of this research found there are 46 utterances in Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 indicating assertive illocutionary acts. There are 19 utterances as informing classification, 13 utterances as stating classification, 10 utterances as asserting classification 4 utterances as boasting classification, and 1 utterance as complaining classification. The most dominant type of assertive illocutionary act found in this speech is informing.

1. ASSERTIVE

Speech acts that are assertive obligate the speaker to express the truth. Assertive speech acts are informing, explaining, stating, concluding, etc. It is related to everyday life. Searle (1979) defined a representative speech act that states what is believed by the speaker as a case or not. These types can be included describe, inform, fact, and assertions. According to Searle (1979:12), he states that "the point or purpose of the members of the representative class is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something is being the case, to see the truth of the expressed proposition". According to this definition, the data below show what the speaker believes to be the truth.

A. Informing

Informing is the process of imparting information or knowledge about a specific subject or issue to an individual or group of individuals. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985:185), to inform is to make a claim to a hearer with the added prerequisite that the hearer is unaware of what he is being told about. This assertive classification serves to inform something that only the speaker knows. The purpose of this classification is to increase understanding and to provide others with new information about the subject being discussed. The following are some examples of informing classification found in a data source:

Data 1

Randall Park grew up with an interest in acting that deepened significantly when he attended UCLA in the mid-1990s. During his time on campus, He co-founded Lapu the Coyote at Cares Theater Company an Asian American Theater organization that is endured for several decades and remains active today.

The italicized sentence above is an assertive speech act. The sentence above was also said by UCLA Chancellor, Gene Block at the beginning of the speech. In his speech, Gene Block said to the audience that Randall Park grew up with an interest in acting that deepened significantly when he attended UCLA in the mid-1990s. Gene Block's

statement is included in the assertive illocutionary act. The Assertive Illocutionary includes this sentence because it conveys a statement or information regarding facts or circumstances. The statement that "Randall Park grew up with an interest in acting that deepened significantly when he attended UCLA in the mid-1990s" is a factual statement regarding Randall Park's development of acting interests while he attended UCLA in the mid-1990s. Gene Block wants the audience to know that Randall Park's interest in acting grew when Randall Park attended UCLA in the mid-1990s through his statement. The real intention or the intended meaning of the sentence spoken by Gene Block in his speech was he wants the audience acknowledges that UCLA is one of the reasons Randall Park got to this day and so that audiences believe that UCLA graduates can be as successful as Randall Park. The sentence conveys the truth or situation that the speaker considers true. So, the utterance above can be said as an assertive act, stating.

Data 2

He earned his bachelor's degree in English with a minor in Asian American studies in 1997. After several years an LA's theater film and comedy circuit Park achieved breakthrough success with acting roles on the sitcom the office in 2012 in the film the interview in 2013.

The italicized sentence above is an assertive speech act. The sentence above was said by UCLA Chancellor, Gene Block at the beginning of the speech. In his speech, Gene Block said to the audience that in 1997, Park graduated with a bachelor's degree in English and an Asian American studies minor. The assertive illocutionary act also includes the statement made by Gene Block. The sentence "He earned his bachelor's degree in English with a minor in Asian American studies in 1997" can be classified as an assertive illocutionary act because it is a statement that conveys information about a past event. The real intention of the sentence spoken by Gene Block in his speech was he wants Randall Park's success can inspire and motivate the audience and prove to the audience that Randall Park is the right speaker at the event. The sentence conveys the truth or situation that the speaker considers true. So, the utterance above can be said as an assertive act, informing.

Data 3

Then a year later I asked Jae to marry me and again for some reason she said yes. We got married and then in 2011, we found out that we were going to have a baby.

The italicized sentence above is an assertive speech act. In his speech, Randall Park said that he and his wife got married, and then in 2011 they found out that we were going to have a baby. This statement reflects facts or information about the speaker (Randall Park) who is married and 2011 will have a baby soon. Assertive is contained in the sentence above because it conveys a statement regarding facts or circumstances and also a statement that conveys information about the speaker (Randall Park). The purpose of the illocutionary is he wants the audience to know how he got married and

then found out they were having a baby in 2011. Randall Park also wanted to provide information about what was going on in their lives at any given time. The sentence conveys the truth or situation that the speaker considers true. So, the utterance above can be said as an assertive act.

B. Stating

Stating something is connected to the notion of setting something forth or representing something normally for the benefit or edification of the hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985:183). Stating is the act or process of expressing or declaring something, be it information, opinion, fact, or feeling, using words in a clear and straightforward manner. It is a way of communicating ideas or ideas to others so that they can understand what is being expressed. Stating can also refer to publicly announcing or telling something to others. Stating is an important aspect of effective communication, as it allows the speaker to convey their message clearly and concisely. It is also important to consider the audience when stating something, as the language and tone used may vary depending on the situation and the listener's background and knowledge. The following are some examples of stating classification found in a data source:

Data 4

In 2008 I met the most beautiful woman I had ever seen. her name was Jae. *I asked her out on a date and for some reason, she said yes.*

The italicized sentence above is an assertive speech act. The utterance above consists of the assertive stating. In his speech, Randall Park said that he asked her out on a date and for some reason, she said yes. This statement reflects facts or information about the speaker (Randall Park). Assertive is contained in the sentence above because it conveys a statement regarding facts or circumstances and also a statement that conveys information about the speaker (Randall Park). The real intention of the sentence spoken by Randall Park in his speech was he wants the audience to admit he was great because Randall Park succeeded asked someone (Jae) out on a date and for unknown reasons, that person accepted the invitation. In addition, Randall Park also wants the audience to be entertained by the story of his past experiences. In this case, the speaker uses the sentence to convey the statement. The sentence also conveys the situation that the speaker considers true. So, the utterance above can be said as an assertive act, stating.

Data 5

Well Park's success and entertainment is well known. I want to note that his commit he is a committed advocate for people with developmental disabilities.

The sentence above was said by UCLA Chancellor, Gene Block. The italicized sentence above is an assertive speech act. In his speech, Gene Block said to the

audience that Randall Park's success and entertainment is well known. Assertive is contained in the sentence above because it conveys a statement or information regarding facts or circumstances. The real intention of the sentence spoken by Gene Block in his speech was he wants the audience to know and admit that Randall Park is a successful actor and is well known in the world entertainment industry. In this case, the speaker uses the sentence to convey the statement. The sentence also conveys the situation that the speaker considers true. So, the utterance above can be said as an assertive act, stating.

C. Asserting

Asserting is a verb meaning to act in a way that commands respect from others and conveys assurance, importance, or power. Asserting is the act of stating something firmly and confidently without belittling or intimidating others. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985:183), The primitive assertive is "assert", which names the illocutionary force of assertion. It involves clear, direct, and impactful communication, enabling you to express your opinion, needs, or goals with confidence without prejudice to the rights and feelings of others. Assertive behavior is seen to promote good self-worth, self-expression, self-control, and respect for oneself and others. The speakers used this act to express their viewpoint, which was taken as truth. As a result, the speaker may subtly persuade the audience to accept the assertion as true. The following is an example of asserting classification found in a data source:

Data 6

There are far more distinguished people in this world, more famous, successful, more desirable people. So, I had to remind myself of my own greatness.

The utterance above consists of assertive or asserting. In his speech, Randall Park said that there are far more distinguished people in this world, more famous, successful, more desirable people. The sentence is classified as asserting because there is a statement that confirms the fact that there are far more distinguished people in this world, more famous, successful, more desirable people. The real purpose of Randall Park's words above is that he actually wants the audience to believe in him and that he also deserves to be a speaker at this event even though many of the more successful and more famous people in the world deserve to be speakers because he has his own greatness. These sentences are included in the assertive Illocutionary act because it conveys a statement or information regarding facts or circumstances

Data 7

My beautiful wife of 13 years, my best friend in the world Jay. She stood by my side when I was broke and struggling. I wouldn't be here without you and I love you with all of my heart.

The italicized sentence above is an assertive speech act. The sentence above is said by Randall Park. In his speech, Randall Park said that She (Randall Park's wife) stood by his side when he was broke and struggling. The utterance above consists of assertive or asserting. The sentence is classified as asserting because there is a statement that confirms the fact that his wife was always by his side when he was down and struggling. The real purpose of Randall Park's words above is that he actually wants the audience to admire her as the best woman for himself who is always there for him. Randall Park also wants the audience to recognize himself as a man who is very lucky because he has a wife like Jae. These sentences are included in the assertive Illocutionary act because it conveys a statement or information regarding facts or circumstances

D. Boasting

Boasting is an act of pride or showing achievement, ability, or achievement and tends to be arrogant. Boasting is often done with the intention to stand out or feel superior to others. Usually, this assertive classification is used by speakers to show and also express something they are proud of with the aim of increasing self-image or getting recognition from others. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985:191), boast has both an assertive and an expressive use. This type of assertive classification is usually considered somewhat harsh and less informal. The following is an example of boasting classification found in a data source:

Data 8

As was mentioned in the introduction I am a very successful actor.

The sentence above is said by Randall Park. In his speech, Randall Park said that He is a very successful actor. Assertive, boasting classification is contained in Randall Park's statement because he demonstrates his pride as a very successful actor. This sentence is included in the assertive Illocutionary act because it conveys a statement regarding facts or circumstances and also a statement that conveys information about the speaker (Randall Park). The purpose of the illocutionary is to convey information that the speaker (Randall Park) is a very successful actor. The real purpose of the sentence said by Randall Park above is that he wants to entertain the audience while enlivening the atmosphere in his speech. In this case, the speaker uses the sentence to express his success as an actor. The sentence conveys the situation that the speaker considers true. So, the utterance above can be said as an assertive act, boasting.

E. Complaining

Complaining is one classification of assertive. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985:191), "Complain" has both an assertive and an expressive use. Complaining is the act of complaining or expressing dissatisfaction, discomfort, or dissatisfaction with a particular situation, event, or condition. This involves the expression of negative feelings or disapproval of something deemed inappropriate or

harmful. The following is an example of complaining classification found in a data source:

Data 9

A few months back when Dean Galvan reached out and invited me to be this year's distinguished speaker. My first thought was why me? There are far more distinguished people in this world, more famous, successful, more desirable people

The sentence above is said by Randall Park. Randall Park said that a few months back when Dean Galvan reached out and invited him to be this year's distinguished speaker and his first thought was why him? Assertive is contained in Randall Park's statement. This sentence is included in the assertive Illocutionary Act because it conveys a statement regarding facts or circumstances. The second sentence is classified as complaining because he equates the complaint to why he was chosen even though many are more worthy or more famous than him. The real intention or the intended meaning of that sentence is Randall Park wants the audience to know and acknowledge himself because despite being a well-known person in the world entertainment industry and already successful, he remains humble and considers himself inadequate or not worthy enough of this kind of speaking opportunity. Besides that, he also wants the audience to remain humble and not arrogant about what he can achieve someday. The sentence conveys the situation that the speaker considers true. So, the utterance above can be said as an assertive act

Conclusion

So, in conclusion in this article, the authors divide the research results into two parts based on the research. The first part discusses assertive illocutionary acts found in Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 video and the second part discusses the dominant assertive illocutionary acts classification found in Rendall Park's Speech UCLA 2023 video.

The result of the data discovery in the first section was shown in Table 1.1 According to the table, 46 utterances were discovered and classified as assertive illocutionary types. The assertive illocutionary acts that were found by researchers in data sources, namely informing, stating, asserting, boasting, and complaining. There are 19 utterances as informing classification, 13 utterances as stating classification, 10 utterances as asserting classification, 4 utterances as boasting classification, and 1 utterance as complaining classification. The most dominant type of illocutionary act found in this speech is informing.

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