

**ASSERTIVE ACTS USED BY SELECTED CHARACTERS IN  
*ENOLA HOLMES 2* MOVIE**

**THESIS**



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## ABSTRACT

Rosyadah, F.A. (2023). *Assertive Acts Used by Selected Characters in Enola Holmes 2 Movie*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag., (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

**Keywords:** Assertive Acts, Context of Situation, Characters' Purpose, Enola Holmes 2 Movie.

This study aims to describe the assertive acts used by the eight characters in *Enola Holmes 2* movie and to find out the characters' purposes in using assertive acts. This study used Kreidler's (1998) theory of assertive acts classification. There are two problems to be solved in this study, namely: (1) What are the types of assertive acts used by the selected characters in *Enola Holmes 2* movie and (2) What are the characters' purposes in using assertive acts in their utterances in *Enola Holmes 2* movie.

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach to explain the data being studied. The researcher took data from selected characters' utterances in *Enola Holmes 2* movie transcript. The researcher identified the types of assertive acts using the assertive acts classification theory by Kreidler (1998), IFID, and the context of the situation. The researcher also analyzed the selected character's purposes in using assertive acts based on the type of assertive acts they used.

The researcher found all types of assertive acts (focus on information, focus on truth-value of utterance, focus on speaker's commitment in what is reported, focus on manner of communicating, focus on nature of the message, and focus on aspect) uttered by selected characters in *Enola Holmes 2* movie. The researcher found 128 data containing assertive acts. Assertive act which focuses on information was the most dominant type of assertive act used by selected characters especially Enola, Sherlock, and Bessie. Meanwhile, the least type of assertive act found in the selected characters is assertive act which focuses on aspect. Furthermore, the researcher found all the purposes of selected characters in using assertive acts. Their goals in carrying out assertive acts include delivering or providing information, conveying or giving an opinion, giving directions or suggestions, self-defense, concluding information, revealing evidence, clues, or cases, admitting mistakes or defeats, and complimenting other characters.



## ABSTRAK

Rosyadah, F.A. (2023). *Assertive Acts Used by Selected Characters in Enola Holmes 2 Movie*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag., (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

**Kata Kunci:** Tindakan Asertif, Konteks Situasi, Tujuan Karakter, Film Enola Holmes 2.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan tindakan asertif yang digunakan oleh delapan karakter dalam film *Enola Holmes 2* dan untuk mengetahui tujuan karakter dalam menggunakan tindakan asertif. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori klasifikasi tindakan asertif dari Kreidler (1998). Ada dua masalah yang akan dipecahkan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Apa jenis tindakan asertif yang dilakukan oleh karakter terpilih dalam film *Enola Holmes 2* dan (2) Apa tujuan karakter dalam menggunakan tindakan asertif dalam tuturannya? dalam film *Enola Holmes 2*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif untuk menjelaskan data yang diteliti. Peneliti mengambil data dari ujaran karakter terpilih dalam transkrip film *Enola Holmes 2*. Peneliti mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis tindakan asertif dengan menggunakan teori klasifikasi tindakan asertif oleh Kreidler (1998), IFID, dan konteks situasi. Peneliti juga menganalisis tujuan karakter yang dipilih dalam menggunakan tindakan asertif berdasarkan jenis tindakan asertif yang mereka gunakan.

Peneliti menemukan semua jenis tindakan asertif (fokus pada informasi, fokus pada nilai kebenaran ucapan, fokus pada komitmen pembicara pada apa yang dilaporkan, fokus pada cara berkomunikasi, fokus pada sifat pesan, dan fokus pada aspek) yang diucapkan oleh karakter yang dipilih dalam Film *Enola Holmes 2*. Peneliti menemukan 128 data yang mengandung tindakan asertif. Tindakan asertif yang berfokus pada informasi merupakan jenis tindakan asertif yang paling dominan digunakan oleh karakter terpilih khususnya Enola, Sherlock dan Bessie. Sedangkan tipe tindak asertif yang paling sedikit ditemukan pada karakter terpilih adalah tindak asertif yang menitikberatkan pada aspek. Selanjutnya, peneliti menemukan semua tujuan karakter yang dipilih dalam menggunakan tindakan asertif. Tujuan mereka dalam melakukan tindakan asertif antara lain menyampaikan atau memberikan informasi, menyampaikan atau memberikan pendapat, memberikan arahan atau saran, membela diri, menyimpulkan informasi, mengungkap bukti, petunjuk, atau kasus, mengakui kesalahan atau kekalahan, dan memuji karakter lain.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the basic concept of the research, which consists of the background of the study, the problem of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and delimitation of the study, and the definition of the key terms.

### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Every conversation between the speaker and the listener requires language to convey information, express feelings, ask their needs or questions, and build social relationships. In addition, in expressing ideas or feelings, the speaker usually not only produces utterances containing grammatical structures and words but also performs actions via those utterances (Yule, 1996, p. 47). The speakers have their own intentions, which must be recognized and understood by the listeners. Speech acts can help the listener to understand the meaning of the speech of a person or speaker. The ability to successfully comprehend the speech act allows the listener to respond appropriately to the speaker's speech and vice versa.

Speech act is a branch of pragmatics. Performing an action through an utterance is called a speech act (Yule, 1996, p. 47). Speech act theory was first put forward by J.L. Austin (1962). He classified speech acts into three, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. The locutionary act is the literal meaning of the utterance (Austin, 1962, p. 108). This act produces a meaningful linguistic expression. An illocutionary act is performing acts such as informing, warning, and undertaking (Austin, 1962, p. 108). This act is the real action that is performed by the utterance. While the perlocutionary act is the result or effect produced by the

utterance in a given context (Austin, 1962, p. 108). This act gives effect to do something such as convincing, persuading, or deterring.

As the title suggests, this research focuses on illocutionary acts, especially assertive acts. John R. Searle proposed the concept of assertive acts, which evolved from Austin's (1962, p. 108) speech act categorization of locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Searle (1976, p. 10-13) developed this concept by categorizing illocutionary acts into five categories: declarative, representative or assertive, expressive, directive, and commissive.

According to Searle (1979, p. 12), assertive acts commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. In assertive act, speakers deliver their utterances according to their knowledge and what they think is true. As a result, assertive utterances can be accurate or false. Several kinds of assertive acts often appear in conversations such as explaining, asserting, disclosing, reporting, contending, implying, and denying. So that assertive acts are often found in conversations with various types according to the purpose to be conveyed by the speaker.

Research on assertive acts can be applied in real life, for example, previous research in EFL class (Milal & Kusumajanti, 2020), talk show (Suryanti & Irma, 2019), and interview (Tania & Rohma, 2022). These studies used data from dialogues in real-life conversations. In conclusion, the results of these studies focused on the analysis of different kinds of assertive acts (Milal & Kusumajanti, (2020); Suryanti & Irma, (2019)) and assertive acts in Islamic discourse (Tania & Rohma, 2022).

Then, research on assertive acts is also found in fictional stories such as novels and movies. In a novel or a movie, there is usually a monologue and dialogue



between one character and another in various situations, which clearly contain several kinds of assertive acts. Research on assertive acts in novels has been conducted by Waluyo, Nababan, & Santosa (2019) using data from characters' utterances. The results of the study not only focus on the types of assertive acts but also on assertive acts that contain impoliteness. Then, research on the comic was conducted by Sugianto, Zulfa, & Purwanto (2020) using data taken from the dialogue between the characters contained in the comic. The results of this study focus on different types of assertive acts.

Previous research on assertive acts in movies has been carried out by Dewi & Qomariana (2021), Ramadhan & Ambalegin (2022), Rohmah (2020), Pratiwi (2019), Suyono & Widiastuti (2021), Afifah, Sabardilah, Markhamah, & Wahyudi (2022), using data taken from the utterances of the characters in the movie. The results of the study show that each study has various types of assertive acts as well as a number of different types of assertive acts. However, some of the results of this research do not only focus on the types of assertive acts but also focus on other things such as delivery strategies (Dewi & Qomariana, 2021), formal patterns (Rohmah, 2020), and directive acts (Afifah et al., 2022).

Some of the previous research mentioned above has focused on types of assertive acts and added focus to other things such as delivery strategies, formal patterns, directive acts, and revealing impoliteness. Furthermore, as far as the researcher knows, there is still no one doing research on assertive acts in *Enola Holmes 2* movie. Therefore, in the current research, the researcher is interested in conducting research that focuses on assertive acts in *Enola Holmes 2* movie using the theory of assertive act classification proposed by Kreidler (1998).

The researcher uses the assertive act classification from Kreidler (1998) because it is the newest theory. In addition, this theory has six classifications of assertive acts: assertive acts that focus on information, assertive acts that focus on the truth-value of utterances, assertive acts that focus on the speaker's commitment or involvement in what is reported, assertive acts that focus on the manner of communicating, assertive acts that focus on the nature of the message, and assertive acts that focus on aspects (Kreidler, 1998, p. 184-185). Then, each assertive act classification has its own branch, thus making the analysis in this research more detailed.

The researcher prefers to use the *Enola Holmes 2* movie as the subject of the study rather than the *Enola Holmes* (season 1) movie because there is already research on speech acts that use the subject of the *Enola Holmes* (season 1) movie. Widyantari (2022) has conducted speech act research on Enola Holmes using Searle's theory (1976). The results showed that speech act subtypes were stating acts, assertive acts, explanative acts, clarificative acts, etc. Although this previous research did not focus on assertive acts, it included an analysis of assertive acts. So, the researcher prefers the *Enola Holmes 2* movie as the research subject to complete the research gap. This present research focuses on assertive acts; thus, it is hoped that this research can provide a deeper, more thorough analysis and results.

Furthermore, movies have conversations or speeches almost the same as conversations in everyday life where there are utterances containing information, opinions, suggestions, responses, refutations, etc., so assertive acts analysis can be applied to a movie. The movie is very interesting to analyze because in a movie, there are stories that often reflect the reality of people's lives or stories about history,

science, and human behavior. Therefore, when analyzing the movie, we will also find or get life lessons and moral messages.

The *Enola Holmes 2* movie is a mystery movie that is a sequel to the *Enola Holmes* (season 1) movie. This movie has been popular recently and premiered on October 27, 2022, on Netflix. *Enola Holmes 2* movie is still a relatively new movie, so not many researchers have conducted research on this movie. Therefore, the researcher is interested in conducting research on *Enola Holmes 2* movie, especially on the characters' utterances, which contains assertive acts.

Another reason, the researcher is interested in analyzing the utterances of the selected characters in the film *Enola Holmes 2* because many of the characters' utterances contain information, suggestions, opinions, and explanations. This happens because, in this movie, Enola and Sherlock have to work together to solve the case which is full of mysteries. They must uncover the whereabouts of the missing girls, the perpetrators of corruption, and the causes of the deaths of the match girls. Therefore, the analysis of assertive acts is suitable for the *Enola Holmes 2* movie.

## 1.2 Problems of the Study

In line with the background above, the problems of study are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of assertive acts performed by the selected characters in *Enola Holmes 2* movie?
2. What are the selected characters' purposes in using assertive acts in their utterances in *Enola Holmes 2* movie?

### 1.3 Significances of the Study

This research is expected to provide more specific information to readers about assertive acts classification. Practically, this study presents an analysis of assertive acts on important characters in a more specific and detailed manner, and reveals the purpose of important characters using assertive acts. So, the readers can more easily find out the purpose or intent of using assertive acts in this movie. the researcher hopes this research can be used as a reference in illocutionary speech act, mainly in assertive acts. Then, readers can also use this study as the example of how a characters in a movie uses assertive acts in their conversation.

### 1.4 Scope and Delimitations

The scope of this research is the types of assertive acts performed by characters in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie. Then to limit the research, the researcher only examined the assertive acts of the eight characters in *Enola Holmes 2* movie, namely Enola, Sherlock, Tewkesbury, Eudoria, Grail, Mira Troy, Sarah, and Bessie. The researcher chose those characters as the subject to be studied because they have the most utterances and greatly influence the plot in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie.

### 1.5 Definition of Key Terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward:

**An assertive act** is one of the types of an illocutionary acts that bind the speaker of the truth spoken.

**Context of the Situation** refers to the circumstance when someone speaks, which can refer to a time, place, or environment.

**Characters' Purpose** is the intention of the characters to use assertive acts in their utterances.

*Enola Holmes 2 Movie* is a mystery movie about the mission that Enola undertakes to find a missing girl, reveal the corruption, and look for the cause of death match girls.



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## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter presents the review of literature, which consist of the theory of pragmatics, speech acts, illocutionary acts, illocutionary force indicating device (IFID), assertive acts, types of assertive acts, the context of situation, and definition of *Enola Holmes 2* movie.

#### **2.1 Pragmatics**

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics. According to Levinson (1983, p. 9), pragmatics is a study that discusses the relationship between language and contexts coded with other language structures. So, pragmatics focuses on the relationship between language and the context used. Pragmatic meaning is said to be context-dependent. Pragmatics meaning is often identified as meaning that does not affect the truth conditions of the utterance. The question of context dependence has to do with whether the meaning of a linguistic form changes with the context in which it is uttered. Also, pragmatics is concerned with studying meaning as communicated by a speaker or writer and interpreted by a reader or listener (Yule, 1996, p. 3). Pragmatics involves the interpretation of what someone means in a certain context, and the context influences someone's utterances.

#### **2.2 Speech Act**

Speech act theory focuses on what people do with language in terms of its functions. Yule (1996, p. 47) described speech acts as “the actions performed by speakers through their utterances.” The speakers intend for the listeners to interpret



the utterance's meaning. As a result, the listeners are expected to understand the actions being addressed to them. Speech Act Theory can be helpful in literary conversations where speakers appear to be saying one thing but are actually saying another, such as when a speaker appears to be giving advice but is actually delivering a threat or when a speaker appears to be guiding tourists but is actually flirting.

J.L. Austin first put forward the speech act theory. He classified speech acts into three, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts (Birner, 2013). The primary language act that refers to the literal meaning is the locutionary act. Then, an illocutionary act conveys the speaker's implicit intention through an utterance. Illocutionary acts may cause a response known as a perlocutionary act. A perlocutionary act is concerned with the influence or effect of the conveyed utterance on the listener's action after accepting the message (Birner, 2013, p. 186-187). Then, Searle (1976, p. 1) developed illocutionary acts into five basic kinds, namely representatives (or assertives), directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

### **2.3 Illocutionary Act**

The term illocutionary act refers to the use of a sentence to express an attitude with a certain function. An illocutionary act is performing an act such as informing, warning, and undertaking (Austin, 1962). This act is the real action, which is performed by the utterance. Illocutionary actions are statements of personal opinion or intent. For example, when the speaker says "Go!" it means that the speaker orders someone to go; when the speaker says "I give thee my troth", it means the speaker is in the process of marrying someone; when the speaker says "one shoot, less

sugar", it means that speaker orders a barista to make a cup of coffee one shot and less sugar.

Searle (1976, p. 1) classified illocutionary acts into five categories: declarative, representative or assertive, expressive, directive, and commissive. A declarative act is a "kind of speech act that change the world or condition via their utterances" (Yule, 1996, p. 53). A representative or assertive act is a "kind of speech act that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not" (Yule, 1996, p. 53). An expressive act is a "kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels" (Yule, 1996, p. 53). A directive is a "kind of speech act that speakers use to get someone else to do something" (Yule, 1996, p. 54). A commissive act is a "kind of speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action" (Yule, 1996, p. 54).

#### **2.4 Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)**

In speech act, illocutionary force refers to a speaker's intention to deliver an utterance or the kind of illocutionary act the speaker performs. British linguistic philosopher John L. Austin introduced the illocutionary act and illocutionary force in his book "How to Do Things With Words" (1962). The most device for indicating the illocutionary force (IFIDs) is an expression of the utterance where there is a performative verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed (Yule, 1996, p.49). An illocutionary act is the type of function that a speaker intends when making a speech. It is a speech act defined within a framework of social conventions. Possible IFID in English includes word order, stress, intonation, and performative verbs (Yule, 1996, p. 50). For example:

Him: "I'm asking you - can I talk to her?"

Her: "And I'm telling you - She'e not here!" (Yule, 1996, p. 50)

The character "Him" performs the illocutionary act of directive by using the performative verb "ask" to ask the character "Her" if he can talk to "She". Then the character "Her" performs illocutionary act of assertive by using the performative verb "tell" to tell the character "Him" that "She" is not there.

Types of assertive acts can also be identified through IFIDs indicators such as word order, stress, intonation, punctuation, the mood of the verb, and performative verbs. For example: "I can now announce that Cape Ann Lighthouse is ten miles from the beach" (Kreidler, 1998, p. 184). The types of assertive acts can be identified through performative verbs. The type of assertive act used in the example above is announce because there is a performative verb "announce" which means that someone is announcing something.

## **2.5 Assertive act**

According to Searle (1979), assertive acts commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. Assertive speech acts are also called representative speech acts. In an assertive act, the speakers believe their statement to be true. According to Kreidler (1998), assertive utterances deal with knowledge and communicate information that the speaker knows or believes. So that assertive utterances can be accurate or false. Kreidler (1998, p. 184) distinguished between indirect and direct assertive statements. *Allege*, *declare*, *agree*, *report*, *remind*, *predict*, and *protest* are examples of direct assertive utterances that begin with "I" or "we".

## 2.6 Types of Assertive Acts

Searle (1979, p. 12) stated that assertive acts bind the speaker to the truth of the proposition communicated. Searle says assertive acts include “stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, and reporting” (Leech, 1983, p. 105). The paradigm cases include asserting and concluding.

Kreidler (1998) further divides assertive verbs or utterances into a class that introduces information, including

1. **Focus on information** which includes “announce, mention, declare, relate, explain, report, proclaim, and indicate” (Kreidler, 1998, p. 184). Announce is "to tell people something officially, especially about a decision, plan, etc" (Hornby, 2015, p. 52). Declare is "to say something officially or publicly" (Hornby, 2015, p. 393). Disclose is "to give somebody information about something, especially something that was previously secret" (Hornby, 2015, p. 431). Explain is "to tell somebody about something in a way that makes it easy to understand" (Hornby, 2015, p. 534). Indicate is "to show that something is true or exist" (Hornby, 2015, p. 791). Mention is "to write or speak about something, especially without giving much information" (Hornby, 2015, p. 961). Proclaim is "to publicly and officially tell people about something important" (Hornby, 2015, p. 1210). Relate is "show or make a connection between two or more things" (Hornby, 2015, p. 1285). Report is "to give people information about something that you have heard, seen, done, etc." (Hornby, 2015, p. 1295). Assertive acts that focus on information mean that the speaker uses assertive acts to deliver or get information. For example:

- (1) “We declare that most plastics are made from soy beans” (Kreidler, 1998, p. 184).
- (2) “I can now announce that Cape Ann Lighthouse is ten miles from the beach” (Kreidler, 1998, p. 184).

The first sentence is an example of declaring, which can be seen from the word "declare" in the sentence. The speaker focus provides information to the listener that most plastic are made from soybeans by declaring it. This sentence can be categorized as a declaration because it contains knowledge about plastic raw materials that many people need to know and maybe the speaker has done research on this matter so that the speaker has the courage to declare it.

The second sentence is a type of assertive acts that focus on information and is conveyed through announcements. In this sentence, the speaker conveys information about the distance of Cape Ann Lighthouse from the sea by announcing it so that it can be known by many people. The speaker can announce this because it contains information that the speaker believes is true and other people also need to know about it.

2. **Focus on truth value of utterance** which includes “affirm, allege, assert, certify, concede, guarantee, swear, attest, bet, claim, contend, and maintain” (Kreidler, 1998, p. 184). Affirm is "to state firmly or publicly that something is true or that you support something strongly." (Hornby, 2015, p. 25). Allege is “to state something as a fact but without giving proof.” (Hornby, 2015, p.38). Assert is "state clearly and firmly that something is true" (Hornby, 2015, p. 77). Certify is "to state officially, especially in writing, that something is true." (Hornby, 2015, p. 237). Concede is “to admit that something is true, logical, etc”

(Hornby, 2015, p. 308). Contend is "to say something that is true, especially in argument" (Hornby, 2015, p. 326). Attest is "to show or prove that something is true" (Hornby, 2015, p. 84). An assertive act that focuses on the truth value of utterances means that the speaker uses an assertive act to convey the truth-value of his utterance or convey his opinion to the listener. For example:

(3) "I was determined to assert my authority from the beginning."

The sentence above is an example of an assertive act that focuses on the truth value of utterances. The sentence contains a truth value that is conveyed through an assertion. The sentence explains that the character "I" asserts his authority from the start. This sentence can be said to be asserting because there is the word "assert," which functions to emphasize to others the authority of the character "I". So that other people know about it.

3. **Focus on the speaker's commitment or involvement in what is reported,** which includes "confide, deny, profess, and protest" (Kreidler, 1998, p. 184). Confide is "to tell somebody secrets and personal information that you do not want other people to know" (Hornby, 2015, p.314). Deny is "to say that something is not true" (Hornby, 2015, p. 406). Profess is "to claim that something is true or correct, especially when it is not" (Hornby, 2015, p. 1211). Protest is "to say or do something to show that you disagree with or disapprove of something" (Hornby, 2015, p. 1221). An assertive act that focuses on the speaker's commitment means that the speaker wants to convey his stance or commitment to something being reported. For example:

(4) "He confided to me that he had applied for another job" (Hornby, 2015, p. 314).



The sentence above is an example of confide, an assertive act that focuses on the speaker's commitment. The character "he" tells the character "me" about him applying for another job. The character "he" tells secret things only to the character "me". Therefore, the sentence above is said to confide because the character "he" tells something secret to the character "me" and the character "he" does not tell it to anyone else.

4. **Focus on manner of communicating**, including “imply, emphasize, and hint” (Kreidler, 1988, p. 184). Emphasize is "to give special importance to something" (Hornby, 2015, p. 497). Hint is "to suggest something in an indirect way" (Hornby, 2015, p. 735). Imply is "to suggest that something is true or that you feel or thing something, without saying so directly." (Hornby, 2015, p. 781). An assertive act that focuses on the manner of communicating means that the speaker efficiently conveys his speech for the listener to understand. For example:

(5) "His speech emphasized the importance of attracting industry" (Hornby, 2015, p. 497).

The sentence above is an example of emphasis which is part of an assertive act that focuses on the manner of communication. The word "emphasized" indicates that the sentence contains an emphasis on something. The sentence explains that someone is emphasizing the importance of attracting industry to other people. So that other people can more easily find out the core or important points of the attracting industry.

5. **Focus on the nature of the message**, which includes “dictate, narrate recount, preaching” (Kreidler, 1998, p. 185). Dictating is when a person speaks out the

messages, and another person writes down the message. Narrating or recounting is when the utterances are a complete sequence of events, and preaching is the speeches contain ethical or moral content or relate to what is wrong and right on behaving. For example:

(6) "He dictated a letter to his secretary" (Hornby, 2015, p. 419).

The sentence above is an example of a dictate that is part of an assertive act that focuses on the nature of the message. The sentence explains that the character "he" orders "his secretary" to write down what he said. Therefore, the sentence is included in the dictate because there is someone who speaks and there is someone else who writes what he is talking about.

6. **Focus on the aspect** which includes "predict and recall" (Kreidler, 1998, p. 185). Predict is "to say that something will happen in the future" (Hornby, 2015, p. 1192). Recall is "to remember something" (Hornby, 2015, p.1268). For example:

(7) "He recalled that he always came home late on wednesday" (Hornby, 2015, p.1268).

The sentence above is an example of recalling which is part of an assertive act that focuses on aspects. The sentence explains that the character "he" tells a specific event about "she" who always comes home late every Wednesday. This sentence can be said to be recalled because there is a specific event from the past that someone tells. The purpose of recalling is to tell or recall something in the past.

## 2.7 The Context of Situation

The context of the situation is used to determine knowledge about the meaning and context of the speech that has occurred (Brown and Yule, 1983, p. 35). So, the context of the situation always involves both the environment of the speech and the place in which the speech is produced. Hymes (2001) formulated the context of the situation with the abbreviation SPEAKING (setting, participant, end, act sequence, key, instrumental, norm, and genre). The following are types of situation contexts:

1. **Settings and scenes** generally associated with the time, place, and psychological condition of the speaker during the act of speech (Hymes, 2001, p. 55).
2. **Participant** related to the actor on the scene (Hymes, 2001, p. 56).
3. **Act sequence** refers to activities of speech that refer to the form and content of being said (Hymes, 2001, p. 55).
4. **The key** determines the manner, tone, or spirit of action (Hymes, 2001, p. 57).
5. **Instrumentalities** related to the choice of channels that are understood orally, written, telegraph, appendage, or other means of delivery speech (Hymes, 2001, p. 58).
6. **Norms of speech** are principles that provide meaning to those who interpret (Hymes, 2001, p. 60).
7. **Genre** concerns the type of speech used to communicate. Types of genre in speech can be poetry, myth, fables, proverbs, riddles, curses, speeches, orations, speeches, commercialism, editorial correspondence, etc. (Hymes, 2001, p. 61)

## 2.8 *Enola Holmes 2* Movie

*Enola Holmes 2* movie is a mystery movie that is a sequel to the *Enola Holmes* movie. This movie is popular recently and premiered on Netflix in October 2022.

*Enola Holmes 2* movie tells the story of Enola, a new girl detective, on a mission to find a missing girl. In the mission to find the missing girl, it turns out that her mission is related to a corruption case handled by Sherlock. They finally work together to uncover the case and reveal the cause of death of the match girls.

Enola, Sherlock, Tewkesbury, and Sarah play an important role in uncovering the current case. Initially, Enola just wanted to solve the case and find the missing girl, but it turns out that this case is related to other cases such as corruption cases (uncovered by Sherlock) and the cause of the deaths of match girls. Eudoria, who is Enola's mother, advises her to cooperate with other friends in uncovering the case so that it can be more easily resolved. Therefore, Enola took the initiative to invite Tewkesbury to work together. Later, while talking to Tewksbury, Enola realizes that Sarah, the missing girl, is Cicely disguised as royalty.

Then, Enola and Tewksbury go to William's place to find more evidence. While visiting the place, they met Sherlock, who was investigating his case at the same place. So, the three of them work together to uncover their case. After finding the clues, they went to the theater room to find the evidence. In the theater room, they meet Sarah, who also wants to see the evidence. Finally, the four of them work together to get the evidence and uncover the corruption case and the cause of the match girl's death. Grail and Mira Troy are the antagonists in this movie. Grail tries to block them from getting evidence and seizes the evidence. Then Mira Troy is the mastermind behind all these crimes.

In collaborating, the characters argue with each other and share information with each other. Then, tell them what they know about the case. For example, when Enola and Sherlock tell each other and describe their cases, they turn out to be

interconnected, and they give each other suggestions and refutations. Then Sherlock also implied in his very complicated case that there was only one suspect in the case. On the other hand, Bessie's character plays the role of Sarah's sister, helping Enola by giving descriptions of Sarah both in terms of her appearance and her daily activities. Then Eudoria gives advice to Enola to work together with other friends. From the movie, it can be concluded that their utterances contain a lot of information, suggestions, refutations, descriptions, concluding, describing, etc., where these utterances can be categorized as assertive acts.



## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHOD**

This chapter presents methods of research such as research design, data collection, and data analysis.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The researcher used qualitative descriptive methods and qualitative data. Miles & Huberman (1994, p. 1) state that "qualitative data are usually words rather than numbers". Therefore, the researcher used qualitative data because the data in this study were in the form of words or sentences rather than numbers in the utterances of the characters in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie. Wray and Bloomer (2006, p. 97) state that qualitative methods "involve description and analysis rather than, for example, the counting of features." Descriptive qualitative methods were very suitable for this study because they required an accurate and authentic description. Descriptive qualitative methods were used to analyze and describe the assertive acts used by the characters in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie.

#### **3.2 Data Collection**

This data collection explains research data, data source and subject of the study, research instrument, and data collection techniques.

##### **3.2.1 Research Data**

The research data in this study were in the form of words, phrases, or sentences derived from the utterances of the characters Enola, Sherlock, Tewkesbury, Eudoria, Grail, Mira Troy, Sarah, and Bessie, which contained assertive acts.

Therefore, the main data source was taken from the movie script *Enola Holmes 2* to make it easier to analyze research data. The following were examples of the *Enola Holmes 2* movie transcript:

<p>Now a detective-for-hire, Enola Holmes takes on her first official case to find a missing girl as the sparks of a dangerous conspiracy ignite a mystery that requires the help of friends - and Sherlock himself - to unravel.</p> <p>(intriguing music plays )</p> <p>(whistle blows )</p> <p>(exciting music plays )</p> <p>(car horn honking )</p> <p>(Enola panting )</p> <p><b>policeman 1:</b> Stop, police!</p> <p><b>policeman 2:</b> Stop that girl!</p> <p>(woman 1 shouts )</p> <p><b>Enola:</b> Excuse me!</p> <p>(woman 2 shrieks )</p> <p>(man 1 shouts )</p> <p><b>Enola:</b> Terribly sorry.</p> <p><b>man 2:</b> Oi!</p> <p>(horse whinnies )</p>	<p>(music stops )</p> <p>music stops )</p> <p><b>Enola :</b> Perhaps I should explain.</p> <p>(exciting music plays )</p> <p><b>Enola :</b> My name is Enola Holmes. You may remember me.</p> <p>( exhales )</p> <p>After solving my first case...</p> <p>( grunts )</p> <p><b>Tewkesbury:</b> Hello.</p> <p><b>Enola:</b> ...I started a business. A detective agency. Open and ready for my first clients. I was going to join the pantheon of great Victorian detectives.</p> <p>Detective Field.</p> <p><b>Field:</b> Yes.</p> <p><b>Enola:</b> Mackenzie Macintosh.</p> <p><b>Mackenzie:</b> Hi.</p> <p><b>Enola:</b> Sir Alfred Hornblower.</p> <p><b>Sir Alfred:</b> Tally-ho!</p>	<p>I would be his equal. A detective in my own right, worthy of the Holmes name.</p> <p><b>Queen Victoria :</b> Congratulations.</p> <p>( dog yapping )</p> <p><b>Enola:</b> Or so I thought.</p> <p>( bell rings )</p> <p>( woman blows nose )</p> <p><b>Woman 3 :</b> Am I addressing the secretary?</p> <p><b>Woman 4 :</b> You're how old?</p> <p><b>Man 4:</b> Stone the crows, you're young.</p> <p><b>Enola:</b> My age is an advantage. I can go to places others can't, explore where others won't. And I can fight. I know jujitsu.</p> <p>( grunting )</p> <p>( exciting music plays )</p> <p><b>Man 5:</b> But you're a girl.</p> <p><b>Enola:</b> Yes, I am. Um...</p> <p><b>Man 6:</b> What experience have you had?</p>
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**Figure 3.1: *Enola Holmes 2* Movie Transcript**

### 3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study

The research data were taken from the transcript of the *Enola Holmes 2* Movie. This movie premiered on October 27, 2022, on Netflix and is about 2 hours 9 minutes long. Because this study focused on the assertive acts in characters' utterances, the researcher used eight characters in Movie. The subjects of this research were Enola, Sherlock, Tewkesbury, Eudoria, Grail, Mira Troy, Sarah, and Bessie. The researcher chose those characters as the subject to be studied because they have the most utterances and have a big influence or important role on the plot in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie.

Enola Holmes is the younger sister of Sherlock Holmes and a rookie detective in her own right. She is a fearless girl who disregards social norms with no qualms. Her mother, Eudoria, nurtured and fostered her independent and unconventional nature.



Sherlock Holmes is the most well-known detective in London and has established himself as the best mystery solver in this movie. He is Enola Holmes's older brother.

Eudoria Holmes is the mysterious and brilliant mother of Enola Holmes. She is capable of finding solutions to issues or problems. Eudoria has played an important role in raising Enola. She has encouraged her to enjoy a variety of interests as well as work with the team.

Tewkesbury is the young nobleman and possible love interest in Enola. Tewkesbury is a progressive nobleman in Parliament and has a decisive voice in the stalemate process of the Reform Bill.

Superintendent Grail serves as the primary antagonist in this movie. He is a dishonest or corrupt policeman and Mira Troy's accomplice.

Mira Troy is a smart but often neglected secretary who offers Enola friendly advice. She is the true offender. She had gained access to the money Sherlock was tracking.

Sarah Chapman is a clerk at a match factory. She was such an intelligent woman that she found evidence of the phosphorous scandal. She has been in hiding ever since. She changed her identity to prevent being discovered.

Bessie is the found sister of Sarah Chapman. She asked Enola for help in finding his sister, Sarah.

### **3.2.3 Instrument**

The research instrument used was the researcher herself. The researcher collected data, identified the data, analyzed the data from selected characters'

utterances in the transcript of *Enola Holmes 2* movie. Also, the researcher reported the research results on her own.

### 3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

There were several steps to collect research data, including:

1. The researcher watched the *Enola Holmes 2* movie on Netflix (<https://www.netflix.com/title/81406219?s=a&trkid=13747225&t=cp&clip=81634530>) from beginning to end to find out the storyline.
2. The researcher downloaded the English subtitles available at <https://tvshowtranscripts.ourboard.org/viewtopic.php?f=150&t=57726>. Then the subtitles were opened using Microsoft Word format and checked again for the integrity of the text.
3. The researcher re-watched the *Enola Holmes 2* movie to match the dialogue and transcript.
4. The researcher identified and selected the data by highlighting the selected characters' utterances. The researcher identified and selected it using the theory of assertive acts classification, the context of the situation, and the characters' intention in producing those utterances (IFID). The following were the highlighted text in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie script:

<p>_____ Newspaper seller : Read all about it! Read all about it! Sherlock Holmes and the case of the Brixton corpse. Enola : So, my brother. While I had not a single case Sherlock has been drowning in them. (journalists clamor ) Enola : Though his latest appears to be vexing him. My mother, meanwhile, is still on the run. (Eudoria whistles ) Enola : And trying not to draw attention to herself.</p>	<p>( song fades to silence ) ( gentle music plays ) Enola : But I had no time for distractions. And besides, he's still a nincompoop. Eudoria : Too many people make it their sole purpose in life to fit into the world around them. This is a mistake. Eudoria : It's your path, Enola. Sometimes, you'll stumble. Sometimes, you'll fall. But no matter how lost you feel, if you stay true to yourself, the path will always find you again. Enola : But my path, it seemed, had come to an end.</p>	<p>Enola : Where did you get this? Bessie : It's months old. I found it on the street. Enola : Who have you lost? Bessie : My sister. ( intriguing music plays ) Bessie : Watch the gap. ( intriguing music continues ) Bessie : She disappeared a week ago. Everyone says she's run away, but Sarah wouldn't do that, not to me. She's my only family now.</p>
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Figure 3.2: Highlighting the Data

### 3.3 Data Analysis

This data analysis technique explains coding, classifying, describing, and concluding of the data.

#### 3.3.1 Coding the Data

The researcher coded the selected data that contained assertive acts in the utterances of Enola, Sherlock, Tewkesbury, Eudoria, Grail, Mira Troy, Sarah, and Bessie. The researcher coded the data to distinguish the types of assertive acts used by the imported characters. The codes used were presented as follows:

**Table 3.1. Code Types of Assertive Acts**

No	Assertive Act	Code
1	focus on information	IN
2	focus on truth value of utterance	TV
3	focus on the speaker's commitment	CM
4	focus on the manner	MN
5	focus on the nature of the message	NT
6	focus on the aspect	AS

The sample coding data were presented as the picture below:

Enola: I've seen all you're doing.	Tewkesbury: (echoing) You know where to find me.	(squeals)
Tewkesbury: Oh. Well, it's... It's nothing.	(intriguing music plays)	5Enola: I will not lie. There is a certain satisfaction that you feel as a detective when your case comes closer to resolution. (TV, assert)
Enola: In the society pages. You are quite the eligible bachelor.	7Enola: "You know where to find me."	Enola: Like sewing a new skirt ...which I don't do, or teaching a dog to sit. (barking) You begin to glow with the 10acknowledgement of a job well done. (TV, Assert)
Tewkesbury: Don't believe all you read.	"Out of sight"	Journalist: There's a new Holmes in town. That's right. Sherlock Holmes has met his match.
Tewkesbury: I wrote to you. You didn't reply.	"The chapel awaits us With its blossoms white"	Enola: My name will be known, and Bessie will have a sister once again. And that is a job well... done. (AS, Predict)
Enola: Uh... I... was busy. Starting my own business. A perpetual challenge. Perhaps, not something you'd understand. (IN, Disclose)	Whitechapel.	(uneasy music playing)
Tewkesbury: Well, Enola, if you need help...	"As we two ate of the fruit of love"	
Enola: I do not. Should my problem become horticultural, shall seek you out. (CM, Deny)	"As we two ate..."	
	"Two ate." Two-eight.	
	Twenty-eight.	

**Figure 3.3: Coding the Data**

### 3.3.2 Classifying data

The researcher classified assertive acts identified from the utterances of Enola, Sherlock, Tewkesbury, Eudoria, Grail, Mira Troy, Sarah, and Bessie by making a table. First, the researcher made a data table for the types of assertive act classification for each character.

**Table 3.2. Classification of Each Character's Utterance**

No	Types of Assertive Acts	The Data of Enola's Utterances	Code	Total
1	focus on information	<b>“So, my brother. While I had not a single case, Sherlock has been drowning in them. Though his latest appears to be vexing him.”</b>	2/1,8-10	
2	focus on truth value of utterance			
3	focus on the speaker's commitment			
4	focus on the manner			
5	focus on the nature of the message			
6	focus on the aspect			

Note: 2/1,8-10 means data taken from *Enola Holmes 2* transcript page 2 column 1, line 8-10.

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Secondly, the researcher combined the results of each character's classification data and calculates the total number.

**Table 3.3. Total Classification of Characters' Utterances**

No	Characters	IN	TV	CM	MC	NM	AS
1	Enola	21	21	11	1		1
2	Sherlock						
3	Tewkesbury						
4	Eudoria						
5	Grail						
6	Mira Troy						
7	Sarah						
8	Bessie						
<b>Total</b>							
<b>Total amount</b>							

### 3.3.3 Describing the Data

The researcher analyzed the data contained assertive acts based on assertive classification from Kreidler (1998), context of the situation, and illocutionary force indicating the device (IFID). Table 3.2 and 3.3, which contains data on assertive acts from the utterances of Enola, Sherlock, Tewkesbury, Eudoria, Grail, Mira Troy, Sarah, and Bessie, was used to answer research question number one. The researcher presented the results of the data that had been analyzed using assertive act classification from Kreidler (1998). Then, the researcher used the Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary by Hornby (2015) to determine the definition of each branch of assertive acts classification. Also, the researcher explained the context of the situation and IFID in each data, and explained why the data is included in the assertive act.

Furthermore, to answer research question number two, the researcher explained the purpose of the characters using assertive acts in their utterances. Then the results of the analysis are discussed, including which types of assertive acts are most used and which types of assertive acts are used the least. The researcher also discussed the results of current research with previous studies.

#### **3.3.4 Drawing Conclusion**

The researcher concluded the results of research on assertive acts used by the characters Enola, Sherlock, Tewkesbury, Eudoria, Gril, Mira Troy, Sarah, and Bessie. Furthermore, the researcher concluded the results of selected characters' purposes in using assertive act.



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## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents findings and discussions to answer the research question.

#### 4.1 Findings

The findings of this study are divided into two sections according to the research questions. First, the researcher reports the findings of the assertive acts used by selected characters in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie. The researcher used the classification of the assertive act from Kreidler (1998). Second, the researcher reports the findings of the selected character's purposes in using assertive acts.

##### 4.1.1 Types of Assertive Acts Performed by the Selected Characters

The researcher shows the table below, which contains the number of findings on assertive acts from the utterances of the selected characters in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie.

**Table 4.1. Types of Assertive Acts**

No	Types of Assertive Act	Total
1	Focus on Information	58
2	Focus on Truth Value of Utterance	44
3	Focus on Speaker's Commitment	12
4	Focus on Manner of Communicating	7
5	Focus on the Nature of the Message	5
6	Focus on Aspect	2
<b>Total Amount</b>		128

The researcher found 128 data points in selected characters' utterances, which refer to the type of assertive acts. The most common type of assertive action found in selected characters utterances is an assertive act that focuses on



information. Meanwhile, the least assertive act found in the selected character's utterance is an assertive act that focuses on the aspect.

#### 4.1.1.1 Focus on Information.

In this research, the researcher found eight branches of assertive act which focus on information. Those branches are explain, announce, relate, declare, mention, report, disclose, and indicate.

##### A. Explain

The first branch on the assertive act that focuses on information is explain. According to Hornby (2015), explain is "to tell somebody about something in a way that makes it easy to understand" (p. 534). In data 1, there are Enola utterances that can be categorized as explain. Enola's utterances appear at the beginning of the movie as the opening movie for *Enola Holmes 2*, so there is a brief explanation from Enola about who she is.

##### Data 1

Enola: "Perhaps I should explain. **My name is Enola Holmes.** You may remember me. **After solving my first case... I started a business. A detective agency.** Open and ready for my first clients. I was going to join the pantheon of great Victorian detectives. And best of all, I would be joining my brother. I would be his equal. A detective in my own right, worthy of the Holmes name."

Data 1 above contains the utterances of Enola Holmes at the beginning of the movie's opening. Enola's utterances can be classified as assertive acts that focus on information. Enola conveys information by explaining herself to the audience. She explains to everyone that she is Enola, a new detective who once solved the case of Lord Tewkesbury's disappearance. She started to open a detective agency and was ready to wait for her first client. She hopes to become a detective as good

as her brother, Sherlock Holmes. These utterances can be said to be explaining because they contain performative verb "explain" and there is a brief explanation of who Enola is.

Furthermore, data 2 is the Grail's utterances which can be classified as explain. Grail explains why he does not like troublesome girls.

## Data 2

Grail: Oh, but that's how it starts, Enola Holmes! **With little girls like her, and you, and Sarah Chapman, asking questions, doubting those in charge, not seeing their protection for what it is, trying to tear it down. Well, it only takes one little flame to start a fire, and my job is to keep crushing those bloody flames out.**

Grail explains to Enola that the girl is causing trouble for the government and corporate affairs. The intonation that the Grail uses is a little high. Grail thought they were only making things worse and causing bigger problems. Therefore, Grail considers it a burden for him because he has to solve problems caused by annoying girls, including Sarah Chapman. Grail warns Enola not to get involved in Sarah's case, whom she sees as a thief. Grail's utterances include a type of assertive act that focuses on information. Grail conveys information by explaining his opinion of the troublesome girl meddling in government and corporate affairs.

### B. Announce

The second branch of the assertive act that focuses on information is announce. According to Hornby (2015), announce is "to tell people something officially, especially about a decision, plan, etc" (p. 52). In data 3, Sarah's utterances can be categorized as announce. She loudly announced about all the crimes and fraud committed by the owner of the match factory.

### Data 3

Sarah: **“A few weeks ago, Mae Izley, William Lyon, and I set out to prove something. To prove that this factory was killing people, and they knew it.** But they decided that profit mattered more than we did.”

Crouch: You're coming with me.

Enola: Shh!

**Sarah: It ain't typhus that's killing us. It's the phosphorus.**

Data 3 is a statement from Sarah that focuses on information. Sarah is in the match factory. Sarah delivers the information by announcing it so that all the girls working in the match factory would know about it. Sarah announced it with a loud voice and a fairly high intonation. Sarah's utterance is included in the announcement because she conveys information out loud in front of workers (many people). Sarah announced that the factory had committed fraud by turning the raw material for matches into phosphorus, which could cause death if inhaled continuously. Sarah also announced that the factory prefers to make more profit than prioritize the health of its workers.

### C. Relate

Relate is the third branch of the assertive act which focuses on information. According to Hornby (2015), relate is "show or make a connection between two or more things" (p. 1285). In data 4, there are Enola's utterances which can be categorized as relate. Enola sits in the garden while reading and understanding the poem's meaning. Then, she related the meaning to find a clue.

### Data 4

Enola: "You know where to find me." "Out of sight" "The chapel awaits us  
With its blossoms white" **“Whitechapel.”**

Enola: "As we two ate of the fruit of love" "As we two ate..." "Two ate."  
**“Two-eight. Twenty-eight.”**

Enola: "A bell did ring in the sky above" Bell? "So wander that place" **“Bell.  
Place.** "Out of sight"

Enola: **“28 Bell Place, Whitechapel!”**

Based on this data, Enola's utterance focuses on information regarding the intent of the poem. She tries to get the poem's meaning by linking words from one line to another in the poem. Enola also tries to interpret the poem's meaning so that the meaning can be connected. So, in the end, she got a clue about the place where Sarah was hiding, namely at 28 Bell Place, Whitechapel. Enola's utterances can be categorized as relating because she relates the meaning of one line of a poem to another line to get clues in the poem.

Then, in data 5, Enola's utterances can also be categorized as relating. She related the information she got to find out the truth of what happened. Enola just found out that William and Sarah have been working together to uncover cases of match girl deaths.

#### **Data 5**

Enola: **“The contract between Lyon and McIntyre to change the phosphorus. What William stole for you. And the pages from the factory register. That's what you stole from the office. These are the names of the girls they killed.”**

Enola: **“And it's proof that match girls are dying from working in that factory, and they knew it all along.”**

In Enola's statements above, she finds out that Sarah has been working with William to prove that the match girls died from inhaling too much phosphorus and not from typhus. Enola connects an incident where Mr. Lyon and Lord McIntyre made a deal to convert the raw materials for matches into phosphorus with the company registration page stolen by Sarah, which contains a list of the names of the dead lighter girls used. as evidence.

After linking the two incidents together, Enola realizes that the cause of the death of the match girl is phosphorus, and the company knows about it, but they are

trying to hide the matter. Enola's utterance above can be categorized as an assertive act focusing on information. Enola conveys this by relating two pieces of information to conclude.

#### **D. Declare**

Declare is the fourth branch of the assertive act which focuses on information. According to Hornby (2015), declare is "to say something officially or publicly" (p. 393). In data 6, Enola utterances can be categorized as declare. Enola is at Sarah's house looking for information, items, and the last trace she left before disappearing. She found a clue about Sarah's whereabouts, so she declared that she would start her mission to find Sarah.

#### **Data 6**

Enola: "At last, my first case. Well, actually, my second. I shall find you, Sarah Chapman. Whatever you've been up to..."

Enola: "**the game is afoot.**"

The data above is an Enola utterance that contains an assertive act. The data focuses on information conveyed through declaration. Enola's Utterance can be said to be declared because it contains a statement from Enola, who will begin her mission to find Sarah Chapman. She could declare to start her mission because she already knew some clues and Sarah's last traces in her house.

#### **E. Mention**

The fifth branch of the assertive act that focuses on information is mention. According to Hornby (2015), mention is "to write or speak about something, especially without giving much information" (p. 961). Bessie's utterance in data 7 is an example of mentioning. Enola asked Bessie to mention the physical appearance of Sarah Chapman.

### Data 7

Enola: "What does she look like, Sarah?"

Bessie: "**About this tall. Pretty. Very pretty. Green eyes, red hair, freckles.**"

Bessie's utterance on Data 7 is an assertive act focusing on information.

Bessie mentioned Sarah's physical appearance, so it would be easier for Enola to find her. In her utterance, Bessie mentioned that Sarah was tall, beautiful, and had green eyes, red hair, and freckles. Bessie's utterance is an example of conveying information by mentioning Sarah's physical appearance, as requested by Enola.

### F. Report

The sixth branch of the assertive act that focuses on information is report. According to Hornby (2015), report is "to give people information about something that you have heard, seen, done, etc" (p. 1295). Sherlock's utterances in data 8 below can be categorized as reporting. Sherlock visits Grail at the police station to try to free his imprisoned sister Enola. Sherlock reports what he had investigated at Mae's murder site to convince Grail that Enola was not the murderer.

### Data 8

Sherlock: "**I saw your murder site.**"

Sherlock: "**Marks on and around the door show that it was forced open, and recently.** There were signs of a scuffle and boot marks from three separate intruders. One of them heavyset, judging by the height and extent of the subsequent damage."

Sherlock: "**Traces of fabric and spots of blood suggests that there was another occupant, likely female, who seems to have fought back, using a sharp and improvised weapon... before escaping through the window.**"

Sherlock: "**This was a targeted search and interrogation in which two women were discovered,** and then my sister arrived, and you were curiously fast to arrive after her."

When Sherlock knows that Enola is in prison for being accused of murdering Mae, he immediately investigates the place of the murder. Then, Sherlock went to the police station to meet Grail. Sherlock gives a spoken report on what he got from his investigation in Mae's murder site. Sherlock reported calmly and seriously.

He reported that three intruders attempted to enter the place, and a fight broke out. One of the intruders was well-built, judging from his height and the damage level. Then, there are traces of cloth and bloodstains, suggesting that the woman appears to have resisted using sharp and improvised weapons before escaping through a window. Two women were found in the targeted search and interrogation, but one escaped. Then, after the incident, Enola arrived at the murder site, and strangely, Grail arrived quickly. The investigative report proved that Enola was not Mae's killer.

Sherlock reporting an investigation to Grail is an example of an assertive act focusing on information. Utterances Sherlock can be said to be reporting because he conveys factual information to the Grail after investigating the murder site. In his report, Sherlock is slightly suspicious of the Grail because he was suddenly at the scene when Enola was there.

### **G. Disclose**

Disclose is the seventh branch of the assertive act which focuses on information. According to Hornby (2015), disclose is "to give somebody information about something, especially something that was previously secret" (p. 431). In data 9, Bessie's utterance can be categorized as disclosing. Enola asked Bessie when Sarah was last seen. Then, Bessie revealed it.



### Data 9

Enola: “When was the last time you saw her?”

Bessie: “**A week ago, at the match factory.** She had a fight with Mr. Crouch, the foreman, in his office.”

Enola: “What about?”

Bessie: “**He said she was thieving. But Sarah's honest.**”

Bessie's utterance above is included in an assertive act focusing on information. Bessie conveys information by disclosing. Bessie's utterances can be said to be a disclosure because it reveals information that Enola has never known. This can be proven by her asking Bessie for this information. Bessie reveals that Sarah was last seen at the match factory last week. Bessie also reveals that Sarah fought with Mr Crouch because he accused her of stealing. However, Bessie was sure Sarah was an honest person.

Furthermore, in data 10 below, Sherlock's utterances can also be categorized as disclosing. Sherlock and Enola reveal the crimes that Mira Troy has committed in front of Lord McIntyre and those around him.

### Data 10

Enola: “And then came the problem. William stole the contract.”

Sherlock: “**He threatened to cut off your money train.**”

Enola: “And you couldn't have that.”

Sherlock: “**You hired Grail to retrieve the document, but things got out of hand, so you tried to point us to Lord McIntyre. A rare misstep in your game... Moriarty.**”

Sherlock uncovers Mira Troy's sinister plans. Sherlock revealed firmly and seriously. Sherlock reveals Mira Troy's plan to confiscate documents stolen by William. Initially, William took contract documents as evidence in the match girl's death case. William also threatened to cut off Mira Troy's cash flow or the money corruption she had been doing.

Finally, since Mira Troy cannot get the contract documents, she has Grail retrieve the documents from William. However, the plan failed because things got out of control. Utterance Sherlock is an assertive act that focuses on information. He conveyed information by disclosing it. Sherlock's utterances can be categorized as disclose because they reveal Mira Troy's crimes that Lord McIntyre has not yet known.

#### **H. Indicate**

The last branch of the assertive act that focuses on information is indicate. According to Hornby (2015), indicate is "to show that something is true or exist" (p. 791). In data 11 below, Enola's utterances can be categorized as indicating. She indicated that the music notes were maps.

#### **Data 11**

Enola: **“This isn't music. It's a map.”**

Enola, Sherlock, and Tewkesbury are in the finance minister's office. They are trying to find a clue in the music note brought by Mae. They try to guess the meaning and look for clues from the “The Truth of the Gods.” musical notes. They read the notes one by one. Then Tewkesbury managed to interpret it. After a while, Enola realized that the note was a map leading to the theater. Therefore, Enola can indicate that the note is not a musical note but a map that leads to where Mae, Sarah, and William hide the evidence. Enola's utterances are included in assertive acts focusing on information. Enola conveys her information by indicating that the music note is a map.

#### 4.1.1.2 Focus on Truth-Value of Utterance.

The researcher found six branches of assertive act which focused on the truth value of utterances. Those branches are assert, concede, attest, affirm, allege, and contend.

##### A. Assert

The first branch on the assertive act that focuses on the truth-value of utterances is assert. According to Hornby (2015), assert is "state clearly and firmly that something is true" (p. 77). In data 12 below, Sherlock's utterances can be categorized as assertions.

##### Data 12

Sherlock: **“The first mistake a detective makes is to make it about themselves and not the case.”**

Data 12 contains assertive acts focusing on the truth-value of utterances by asserting. Sherlock and Enola argue because Enola is a suspect in Mae's murder. Sherlock asserts that a detective's first mistake is caring more about himself than the case. Sherlock can say that because he believes what he said is true and can be proven. Sherlock confirmed this to Enola because she made a mistake while carrying out her mission to find Sarah. So Enola becomes a fugitive from the police and makes Sherlock angry.

Then, Eudoria's utterances in data 13 below can also be categorized as assertions. Eudoria and Enola are in a horse carriage escaping from Grail. At that time, Eudoria gave her opinion about the Sarah Chapman case.

##### Data 13

Eudoria: **“Aha! So what's she gonna do with them? What's her plan? She's not a thief. She's not a blackmailer. She is a troublemaker. She knows something, and that is infinitely more dangerous.”**

While on the horse carriage, Enola tells Eudoria about Sarah's case. Then, Eudoria gave her opinion on the case. Eudoria asserts that Sarah is not a thief or a blackmailer but a troublemaker who knows a dangerous secret. Therefore, Sarah suddenly disappeared. Eudoria's utterances can be said to be assertive because she conveyed an opinion that she thought was correct to Enola. Eudoria's speech is an assertive speech act that focuses on the truth-value of the utterance because she conveys her opinion according to what is true.

### **B. Concede**

The second branch of the assertive act that focuses on the truth-value of utterances is concede. According to Hornby (2015), concede is “to admit that something is true, logical, etc” (p. 308). Data 14 below are Sarah's utterances which can be categorized as concede.

#### **Data 14**

Sarah: “**All those names, those lives, I failed 'em, Enola.**”

Sarah lost all of the evidence she had painstakingly collected with William. Lord McIntyre burned the evidence. Sarah's utterance above is included in the assertive act, which focuses on truth-value utterances. Sarah's utterance of truth values is in the form of conceding. Sarah gave up because she had lost all the evidence she and William had collected. Lord McIntyre burned all the evidence so someone could prosecute him and the match factory. She failed to keep the evidence and regretted not being able to reveal the cases of the deaths of girls who worked in match factories.

Furthermore, Enola's utterances in data 15 can also be categorized as concede. Enola is contemplating her work as a detective lately. The agency was quiet, and many people doubted Enola's abilities.

#### **Data 15**

Enola: **"I was a failure. All I could do now was go home."**

Enola's utterance is included in the assertive act, which focuses on the truth value of utterances. Since opening a new detective agency, Enola has not had any new clients or cases. This is because many people still doubt Enola's abilities as a detective. On the other hand, Sherlock is well-known as a reliable detective. So many people choose Sherlock rather than Enola. She felt frustrated and hopeless about the situation. Enola feels like a failure in carrying out her detective profession and wants to return home. Enola's utterance can be categorized as conceding because she admits his failure in running a detective agency.

#### **C. Attest**

Attest is the third branch of the assertive act which focuses on the truth-value of utterances. According to Hornby (2015), attest is "to show or prove that something is true" (p. 84). Data 16 below is Sherlock's utterances which can be categorized as attesting.

#### **Data 16**

Sherlock: **"No one has sat in this chair. No marks on the carpet, no indentation."**

Sherlock: **"The cigar has been smoked, but cold. And look, no ash."**

Sherlock's utterances above are assertive acts that focus on truth-values utterances. Sherlock conveys his truth-value utterances through attesting. Sherlock and Enola are identifying items that were in the vicinity of William's murder site.

While at the place where William's murder was found, he observed the surrounding conditions and the objects there. Sherlock assumed that no one was sitting in the chair, as evidenced by the absence of marks and indentations on the carpet under the chair. Then he also proved that no one was smoking because the cigarette butts were cold and there was no ash in the ashtray. Sherlock proves that the cigarette butt was deliberately placed there to trick other people. After attesting, Sherlock believes that someone who killed William was a very clever person who did not want his identity to be easily exposed.

Then, Sherlock's utterances on data 17 are also attesting. Sherlock was looking at Enola's black fingernails. He proved that Enola's fingernails were exposed to phosphor.

#### **Data 17**

Sherlock: **“Last night, they were dirty with green traces. This morning, they are black. The phosphorous from the match-making has mixed with oxygen.** I wasn't in such a state as to not see that.”

Sherlock's utterances above are included in the assertive act, which focuses on the truth value of utterances using attesting. Sherlock and Enola were at Sherlock's house after Enola found Sherlock drunk and drove him home yesterday. Then, Sherlock asks Enola about the case she handled to the extent that she had to disguise herself as an employee at a match factory. At first, Sherlock suspects Enola of working in a match factory. Later, Sherlock can prove that Enola worked in the match factory by seeing Enola's fingernails, which are exposed to the phosphor and have discolored.

Sherlock explains that Enola's finger was exposed to phosphorus from a match. Then Sherlock observed that Enola's nails were green yesterday and then turned black the next day. Sherlock suggests that the phosphorus stuck to Enola's nails mixes with oxygen, so they change color.

#### **D. Affirm**

Affirm is the fourth branch of the assertive act which focuses on the truth-value of utterances. According to Hornby (2015), affirm is "to state firmly or publicly that something is true or that you support something strongly" (p. 25). In data 18 below, Sarah's utterance can be categorized as affirming. Sarah and Enola finally meet at the theater. Sarah compliments Enola's detective skills when she manages to uncover Sarah's identity and Sarah's purpose in stealing the data at the match factory.

#### **Data 18**

Sarah: **"You're a bloody good detective, Enola Holmes."**

Sarah's utterances above are affirmation sentences addressed to Enola because she revealed her identity and knew her mission. The affirmation sentence above is included in the assertive act, which focuses on the truth value of utterances. Sarah's utterance can be called affirmation because there are positive statements, such as praising Enola's appreciation for her ability to be a detective. The sentence "you're bloody good detective, Enola" has a positive meaning which states that Enola is a great detective.



### E. Allege

Allege is the fifth branch of the assertive act which focuses on the truth-value of utterances. According to Hornby (2015), allege is “to state something as a fact but without giving proof” (p. 38). Enola's utterances in data 19 can be categorized as alleging.

#### Data 19

Sherlock: And who killed her? This poppy fellow?

Enola: **“I suspect so. Perhaps he kidnapped Sarah and her friend discovered it.”**

Enola is at the house of Sherlock Holmes. They are guessing who killed Mae. Enola's utterance in Data 18 is an assertive act that focuses on the truth value of utterances. Enola is alleging to convey her truth-value about the estimate of who killed Mae. Enola's utterance is alleged because, in her words, she suspects that Mr Poppy is Mae's killer, but her suspicions do not have solid or definitive evidence. There is a performative verb "suspect" which indicates that what Enola said has not been proven true. Therefore, the Enola conjecture is not necessarily true because there is no strong evidence. Mr Poppy is the name Enola and Sherlock use to refer to William, who wrote the poem for Sarah, because Enola did not know his name before.

### F. Contend

The last branch is on assertive action which focuses on the truth-value of utterances. According to Hornby (2015), Contend is "to say something that is true, especially in argument" (p. 326). In the 20 data below, Enola's utterances are included in the contending category. Grail suspects Enola of being Mae's killer

because she was at the murder site. Then, Enola felt cornered, so she tried to defend herself because she was not the killer.

#### **Data 20**

Grail: "Even more intriguing."

Enola: "**Uh, no, I was trying to suppress the blood. I-I was trying to save her.**"

Enola's utterance above is a contending, assertive act that focuses on truth-value utterances. Enola contends to defend herself because Grail suspects her of being Mae's killer. Enola said that she suppressed the blood to save Mae. Those utterances contained self-defense that she was holding Mae's blood from flowing out too much. She did the contending according to the truth that she did.

Furthermore, Mira Troy's utterances on data 21 is also a contending. She defended herself because men often belittled her.

#### **Data 21**

Mira Troy: "**I am a woman. I cannot join clubs, I cannot own shares, I cannot advance myself as they can. So...I found my own way. (inhales) And it was fun.**"

Mira Troy's utterances can be categorized as assertive acts focusing on truth-value utterances. The truth-value utterances that she conveys are included in the conceding. Mira's utterance is contending because it contains her defense. Mira Troy feels cornered when everyone discovers she is the mastermind behind all these problems. Therefore, she defended herself, who had felt belittled to be a woman.

The patriarchal culture in the 18th century was still rife, so women were considered weak and lowly. Mira Troy said she could not go to a club, share her thoughts, or develop her skills because she was a girl. Finally, she found a new way to please herself. One of the ways she did this was to embezzle the finance minister's funds and destroy anyone who dared to hinder her plan.

#### 4.1.1.3 Focus on Speaker's Commitment or Involvement in What is Reported

In the third type of assertive act, the researcher found four branches of assertive act which focused on the speaker's commitment or involvement. Those branches are deny, confide, profess, and protest.

##### A. Deny

Deny is the first branch of the assertive act which focuses on the speaker's commitment or involvement. According to Hornby (2015), deny is "to say that something is not true" (p. 406). In data 22 below, Enola's utterance can be categorized as denying.

##### Data 22

Sherlock: "Are you involved in something dangerous? You are still my ward. If you need my help, my offer remains on the table. Don't be so desperate to prove yourself, Enola."

Enola: "**I am not desperate, and I don't need your or anyone's help.**"

In the data above, Enola's utterance is categorized as deny, which is classified as an assertive act that focuses on the speaker's commitment to what is reported. Enola and Sherlock are arguing about a problem Enola is facing. Sherlock tries to offer help, but Enola refuses. Denying is a condition in which a person refuses to admit the truth or existence of. Enola's utterance can be denied because she refused Sherlock's help and avoided Sherlock's utterance about her desperation.

Even though the fact is that Enola is very desperate and needs help with her case, Enola has a high ego and prestige, so she refuses Sherlock's help.

### **B. Confide**

Confide is the second branch of the assertive act which focuses on speaker's commitment or involvement. According to Hornby (2015), confide is "to tell somebody secrets and personal information that you do not want other people to know" (p.314). Tewkesbury's utterances in data 23 can be categorized as confiding.

#### **Data 23**

Tewkesbury: **"Enola. There's something I wish to say too."**

Enola: All right.

Tewkesbury: **"If you'd just...All day, every day, all I do is compromise.** If I vote for this lord's bill that will allow him to pump bilge water into a lake, then he will vote for my forestry reform. I want to stand up and say, "This isn't right," but I have no allies. So to do so would be to risk all that is good, so I lie awake trying to work out which path to follow, alone."

Tewkesbury and Enola are at Tewkesbury's house. They share and argue with each other about their respective problems. Tewkesbury's utterances above show that he wants to confide in Enola about his problems. Tewkesbury confided seriously and used low intonation. His utterances, such as "There's something I wish to say too," indicated that Tewkesbury wanted to share secrets and stories with Enola. He confided in government matters, and the nobility disagreed with him. He did not agree with the policies made by the top officials and felt unable to circumvent them. Tewkesbury reveals that he also has a serious problem.

### **C. Profess**

Profess is the third branch of the assertive act which focuses on the speaker's commitment or involvement. According to Hornby (2015), profess is "to claim that something is true or correct, especially when it is not" (p. 1211).

In data 24, Mira Troy's utterances can be categorized as profess. She confessed his crimes before Lord McIntyre.

#### **Data 24**

Lord McIntyre: "Miss Troy, you have been behind this?"

Mira Troy: **"Of course, you never can find the proper staff. I only wanted the agreements back."**

Mira Troy's utterances are included in assertive acts, which focus on the speaker's commitment or involvement in what is reported. Mira Troy's crimes have been exposed. Lord McIntyre still did not believe it, so he confirmed again to Mira Troy whether she was the culprit. Mira Troy reveals her involvement in William's corruption and murder in a professional way. When Lord McIntyre asked her if she was the culprit, Mira Troy admitted that she was the culprit in the case. There is stress on the words "of course", which shows that she actually confessed to her crime.

#### **D. Protest**

The last branch on assertive action that focuses on the speaker's commitment or involvement is protest. According to Hornby (2015), protest is "to say or do something to show that you disagree with or disapprove of something" (p. 1221). In data 25 below, Mira Troy protested to Lord McIntyre, who was in the theater building.

#### **Data 25**

Mira Troy: **"Any of yours. Why shouldn't I have a share of your ill-begotten riches and punish you at the same time? Why shouldn't I be rewarded for what I can do? Where is my place in this... society?"**

After admitting that she was the perpetrator of the corruption and murder case, Mira Troy protested about the patriarchal issue she received. He protested in front of the men, especially Lord McIntyre, in the theater building. Mira's statement is an assertive act that focuses on the speaker's commitment to what is reported. Mira Troy's speech can be categorized as a protest because in her utterance, there are words that express disapproval. Mira Troy protested to Lord McIntyre because she was treated unfairly and did not get rewarded for what she had done so far.

Furthermore, data 26 below contains Enola's utterances which can be categorized as protests. Enola cannot accept being considered desperate by Sherlock. Enola protested to Sherlock, but in indirectly way.

#### **Data 26**

Enola: "How dare he? How dare he lecture me? When he can't even solve his own case and he lives in a bed of flummoxing papers and bewildering mold. **How dare he claim I'm desperate? It is not true. And this is not fair.**"

Enola is in the garden after being kicked out of Sherlock's house. Enola is annoyed with Sherlock because he is considered a desperate person. Enola indirectly protested Sherlock because he cursed at him when he was not face to face with Sherlock.

Enola monologues while protesting against Sherlock because he dared to lecture and said that Enola is desperate for her case. She felt it was unfair to be considered desperate when Sherlock also felt confused and hopeless about his case. The sentence "When he can't even solve his own case and he lives in a bed of flummoxing papers and bewildering mold." proves that Sherlock is also desperate for his case.

Enola's utterance can be classified as an act of protest included in an assertive act that focuses on the truth-value of utterances. Her protest utterance contains the truth about her not accepting being considered desperate, and Sherlock is also confused about the case he is handling.

#### 4.1.1.4 Focus on Manner of Communicating.

The researcher only found two branches from assertive act which focuses on manner of communicating. Those branches are imply and hint.

##### A. Imply

The first branch of the assertive act which focuses on the manner of communicating is imply. According to Hornby (2015), imply is "to suggest that something is true or that you feel or thing something, without saying so directly" (p. 781). In data 27 below, Sherlock implies to Enola about the case he is working on.

##### Data 27

Enola: "Well, what can you deduce from that?"

Sherlock: "**Three things. Firstly, the man's a game player**, perhaps a genius in mathematics, capable of covering his traces at every turn."

Sherlock: "**Secondly, the sources are varied**. Five banks, south of the river, but no clear link between them. All anonymous. All going into one pocket."

Enola: "And the third?"

Sherlock: "**He knows I'm onto him.**"

Sherlock's utterance is a form of implying, which is included in the manner of communicating. Sherlock's utterance on the above data can be categorized as implying because he concludes and briefly interprets what she explained in detail about his case. Sherlock interprets that the perpetrator of the case is a person who is good at math, the sources are varied, and the perpetrator knows that Sherlock is investigating the case.



Then, in data 28 below, Tewkesbury's utterances are included in the implying. Tewkesbury tells Enola about the message being conveyed by fan gesture.

### Data 28

Enola: "That message you sent me with the fan at the ball, what did it mean?"  
Tewkesbury: "**It means I love you.**"

Data 28 focuses on the manner of utterances that Tewkesbury uses implying to answer Enola's question. Enola asks Tewkesbury about the meaning of the message sent with the fan gesture during the ball Mr Lyon is holding. Tewkesbury implied that the message conveyed through the fan movement means I love you. Tewkesbury can interpret this because he is a nobleman who has received a nobleman's etiquette class and knows the symbols that exist when dancing.

### B. Hint

The second branch of the assertive act which focuses on the manner of communicating is hint. According to Hornby (2015), hint is "to suggest something in an indirect way" (p. 735). In data 29 below, Eudoria gave Enola a hint on what she should do next.

### Data 29

Eudoria: "Now, whatever Sarah's hiding, Enola, it's a secret. **You need to look for what she knows, Enola. Find that out, and everything else will follow. She's probably under your nose.**"

Eudoria: "**Now, you find your allies. Work with them, and you will become more of who you are.** You speak with one voice, and you will make more noise than you could ever have imagined."

Eudoria, Enola's mother, walked with Enola and Edith in the forest after successfully escaping from the Grail. Then, she gave instructions to her daughter twice about what she should do next. The first is that Eudoria tells Enola to find out

what Sarah's secret is. Then, secondly, Eudoria told Enola to cooperate with her allies because problems would be solved faster when done together. Eudoria's utterance is a form of hinting, which includes assertive acts that focus on the manner of communication.

#### **4.1.1.5 Focus on the Nature of the Message**

The researcher only found 2 branches of assertive act which focused on the nature of the message. Those branches are preach and narrate.

##### **4.1.1.5.1 Preach**

Preaching is the speeches contain ethical or moral content or relate to what is wrong and right on behaving. In data 30, Eudoria's utterances can be categorized as preaching.

##### **Data 30**

Eudoria: **“Too many people make it their sole purpose in life to fit into the world around them. This is a mistake.”**

Eudoria : **“It's your path, Enola. Sometimes, you'll stumble. Sometimes, you'll fall. But no matter how lost you feel, if you stay true to yourself, the path will always find you again.”**

Data 30 focuses on the nature of the message, which contains preaching. Eudoria's utterances contains a moral message that a person does not need to make the world his main goal so much that he forgets his character and identity. The second moral message Eudoria conveys is for Enola to continue on the right path, even though there are many obstacles to go through. This path will lead to goodness.

#### **4.1.1.6 Focus on Aspect.**

In the last type of assertive act, the researcher found two branches of the assertive act that focus on aspects. Those branches are predict and recall.

### A. Predict

The first branch of the assertive act that focuses on aspects is predicting. According to Hornby (2015), predict is "to say that something will happen in the future" (p. 1192). In data 31 below, Enola found clues from the poem and thought about the possibilities that would happen in the future.

#### Data 31

Enola: **"My name will be known, and Bessie will have a sister once again. And that is a job well... done."**

Data 31 contains Enola's utterances, which focus on the predicting aspect. Enola guesses what will happen when she manages to solve the case about the missing girl. Enola sits in a garden while thinking about the hint in the poem she found on Sarah's desk. In her utterances, she wished that in the future, she would be known by many people after solving the case and wished she could find Sarah. She can predict this because she found a clue in the poem about where Sarah is currently, so she is sure she can find it and immediately solve the case.

#### 4.1.1.6.2 Recall

The second branch of the assertive act that focuses on aspects is recalling. According to Hornby (2015), recall is "to remember something" (p.1268). In data 32 below, Sarah recalled what she had talked to William about last time.

#### Data 32

Sarah: **"I told him we had everything we needed. That we should just go public. He said nobody would care unless we had someone in power who would listen. He was just trying to keep me safe. And now I've lost him."**

Sarah's utterance above is recalled, which is part of an assertive act that focuses on aspects. Sarah felt sad knowing that William had died because she was looking for more power to uncover corruption cases. Sarah recalled the last time she and William discussed corruption cases. Sarah said that she and William already had sufficient evidence to uncover the case. Sarah also suggested that the evidence be published immediately. Nevertheless, William refused this because he thought that people would not care if we did not have the help of people with power in government. Sarah also shared that William wanted her to stay safe. However, this actually ended with William dying and Sarah feeling the loss. So Sarah's utterances can be categorized as recalling because they contain a past event.

#### **4.1.2 The Characters' Purposes in Using Assertive Acts in Their Utterances in *Enola Holmes 2* Movie.**

The researcher found all the purposes of selected characters in using assertive acts. The researcher analyzed the purpose of the selected characters based on the type of assertive acts they used. Their goals in carrying out assertive acts include delivering or providing information, conveying or giving an opinion, giving directions or suggestions, self-defense, concluding information, revealing evidence, clues, or cases, admitting mistakes or defeats, and complimenting other characters.

##### **4.1.1.1 Deliver or provide information**

The first selected characters' purposes in using assertive acts are to deliver or provide information.

### Data 1

Enola: “Perhaps I should explain. **My name is Enola Holmes.** You may remember me. **After solving my first case... I started a business. A detective agency.** Open and ready for my first clients. I was going to join the pantheon of great Victorian detectives. And best of all, I would be joining my brother. I would be his equal. A detective in my own right, worthy of the Holmes name.”

Data 1 is Enola's utterances that explain herself and her work. Enola's purpose in giving this explanation is to introduce herself and provide information about her work to the audience so that they know or remember who Enola Holmes is. Enola introduces herself as a new detective still solving one problem only, the Tewkesbury problem. Then she also hopes to become a great detective like her brother.

### Data 2

Sarah: “**A few weeks ago, Mae Izley, William Lyon, and I set out to prove something. To prove that this factory was killing people, and they knew it.** But they decided that profit mattered more than we did.”

The data above is announcement from Sarah. Her purposes in making the announcement was to deliver information about the truth of corruption and changes in match materials to everyone in the factory. As well as inviting match girls to stop working because it endangers their health and life. Sarah wanted the match girls to know that the phosphorus in the matches was dangerous for their health and could cause death if inhaled for too long. Sarah also wanted them to be free from the factory which had claimed the lives of many of her friends and relatives.

### Data 3

Enola: “At last, my first case. Well, actually, my second. I shall find you, Sarah Chapman. Whatever you've been up to...”

Enola: “**the game is afoot.**”

Enola’s utterance above is in the form of declaration. Enola's purpose in using the declaration is to give information that her mission to find Sarah Chapman will begin. She declared this so that the audience would know that he would start his adventure in completing his second mission in this movie. As well as showing that the plot in this movie has reached the appearance of problems.

### Data 4

Sherlock: “**I saw your murder site.**”

Sherlock: “**Marks on and around the door show that it was forced open, and recently.** There were signs of a scuffle and boot marks from three separate intruders. One of them heavysset, judging by the height and extent of the subsequent damage.”

Sherlock: “**Traces of fabric and spots of blood suggests that there was another occupant, likely female, who seems to have fought back, using a sharp and improvised weapon... before escaping through the window.**”

Sherlock: “**This was a targeted search and interrogation in which two women were discovered,** and then my sister arrived, and you were curiously fast to arrive after her.”

Sherlock’s utterance above is in the form of the report. Sherlock's purpose in reporting what he has investigated from the murder site is to provide information about Mae's death and prove that Enola is innocent and not Mae's killer. Enola has previously been held in prison for being accused of killing Mae. So, through this report, Sherlock hopes that Grail can release Enola from prison. In addition, Sherlock reported the investigation to reveal possible facts about Mae's death which he got after investigating the place of Mae's murder.

**Data 5**

Enola: "When was the last time you saw her?"

Bessie: "**A week ago, at the match factory.** She had a fight with Mr. Crouch, the foreman, in his office."

Enola: "What about?"

Bessie: "**He said she was thieving. But Sarah's honest.**"

The data above is Bessie's utterances that contain disclosing. Her purpose in disclosing is to provide information that Enola has never known about when Sarah was last seen. Through this information, Enola can guess what happened next. Moreover, this information can be used as a clue for Enola to find Sarah.

**Data 6**

Sherlock: "And who killed her? This poppy fellow?"

Enola: "**I suspect so. Perhaps he kidnapped Sarah and her friend discovered it.**"

Enola's utterances were intended to inform Sherlock about her suspicions about Mr. Poppy. Enola wants to share her thoughts with Sherlock regarding the Mae murder case. Previously, they had agreed to share the case they were handling and hoped to help each other. Enola shows the contents of the poem Mr Poppy wrote for Sarah. Then both of them suspected that Mr. Poppy was the killer but there was still no valid evidence because he only had a scrap of the poem.

**Data 7**

Enola: "**This isn't music. It's a map.**"

Enola indicated that the music note is a map in the above data. Enola's utterances were meant to provide the information she got that the music note was actually a map somewhere. As well as validating for Sherlock and Tewkesbury that the information Enola conveyed was true. Therefore, knowing that the music notes were a map, they went straight to the place according to the map's directions.



**Data 8**

Enola: “Well, what can you deduce from that?”

Sherlock: “**Three things. Firstly, the man's a game player,** perhaps a genius in mathematics, capable of covering his traces at every turn.”

Sherlock: “**Secondly, the sources are varied.** Five banks, south of the river, but no clear link between them. All anonymous. All going into one pocket.”

Enola: “And the third?”

Sherlock: “**He knows I'm onto him.**”

The data above contains what Sherlock implies about the case he is handling. Sherlock intends to provide general information about the corruption cases he is handling. So that Enola can more easily understand it. Previously, Enola had asked Sherlock to conclude the problem of the corruption case.

**Data 9**

Enola: That message you sent me with the fan at the ball, what did it mean?

Tewkesbury: “**It means I love you.**”

The purpose of Tewkesbury implying is to provide information about the meaning of the message conveyed by the fan movement. In addition, Tewkesbury provided this information so that Enola would understand the sign's meaning.

**Data 10**

Enola: “**My name will be known, and Bessie will have a sister once again. And that is a job well... done.**”

Enola's utterance above is about prediction. Enola's purpose in predicting is provide information about what will happen with her case in the future. She said she already had a clue to find Sarah so she hoped she would solve the case soon and many people would know his name.

### Data 11

Sarah: **“I told him we had everything we needed. That we should just go public. He said nobody would care unless we had someone in power who would listen. He was just trying to keep me safe. And now I've lost him.”**

The data above is a recall from Sarah. Her purpose in the recall is to share her story and sadness with Enola. Sarah also gives information that she and William have been working hard to collect evidence from the corruption case and the match girl's death all this time.

#### 4.1.1.2 Convey or give an opinion

The second selected characters' purposes in using assertive acts are to convey or give an opinion.

### Data 12

Grail: **“Oh, but that's how it starts, Enola Holmes! With little girls like her, and you, and Sarah Chapman, asking questions, doubting those in charge, not seeing their protection for what it is, trying to tear it down. Well, it only takes one little flame to start a fire, and my job is to keep crushing those bloody flames out.”**

The purpose of Grail's explanation is to deliver his opinion about the case so that Enola realizes that her actions are a burden for the Grail. He said the case started with girls like Sarah and Enola, who were too meddlesome and curious about government and corporate matters. So according to him, the problem becomes more complicated because of their actions. Grail also warns Enola not to continue her investigation into Sarah's case because, in his opinion, it will only add to the problem and increase his workload.

**Data 13**

Eudoria: “Aha! So what's she gonna do with them? What's her plan? **She's not a thief. She's not a blackmailer. She is a troublemaker. She knows something, and that is infinitely more dangerous.**”

The above data contains asserting from Eudoria. Her purpose in asserting is to deliver her opinion about Sarah and give Enola a new perspective on how Sarah is. As a results, Enola can make a decision for her future case.

**Data 14**

Sherlock: “**The first mistake a detective makes is to make it about themselves and not the case.**”

The data above contains asserting from Sherlock. The purpose of Sherlock's utterances above is to convey his opinion regarding the detective's first mistake is to make it about themselves and not the case. Also, Sherlock wants to convince Enola that what he did in his recent case was wrong. He wanted Enola to reflect and correct her mistakes and not repeat the mistake a second time.

**Data 15**

Tewkesbury: “**Enola. There's something I wish to say too.**”

Enola: All right.

Tewkesbury: “**If you'd just...All day, every day, all I do is compromise.**

If I vote for this lord's bill that will allow him to pump bilge water into alake, then he will vote for my forestry reform. I want to stand up and say, "This isn't right," but I have no allies. So to do so would be to risk all that is good, so I lie awake trying to work out which path to follow, alone.”

Tewkesbury confided in Enola about his problems. Tewkesbury's purpose in confiding in Enola was to convey his opinion and at the same time, share the burden on his mind that he had so far. He conveys his problems so far to Enola because he believes Enola has a way to solve them. So he hopes Enola can help solve his problem.

#### 4.1.1.3 Give Directions or Suggestions

The third selected characters' purposes in using assertive acts are to give directions or suggestions.

##### Data 16

Eudoria: “Now, whatever Sarah's hiding, Enola, it's a secret. **You need to look for what she knows, Enola. Find that out, and everything else will follow. She's probably under your nose.**”

Eudoria: “**Now, you find your allies. Work with them, and you will become more of who you are.** You speak with one voice, and you will make more noise than you could ever have imagined.”

Eudoria hints to Enola about the case. Eudoria's purpose in hinting is to provide guidance and suggestions on what Enola should do next. Through these clues, Eudoria hopes her daughter can cooperate with others and solve cases well.

##### Data 17

Eudoria: “**Too many people make it their sole purpose in life to fit into the world around them. This is a mistake.**”

Eudoria : “It's your path, Enola. Sometimes, you'll stumble. Sometimes, you'll fall. **But no matter how lost you feel, if you stay true to yourself, the path will always find you again.**”

Eudoria's utterances above are included in preaching. Eudoria's utterances, which contain preaching, aim to advise Enola and at the same time, encourage her. She advises Enola not to forget her character and identity and to continue to act honestly.

#### 4.1.1.4 Self-defense

The fourth selected characters' purposes in using assertive acts are to self-defense.

**Data 18**

Grail: "Even more intriguing."

Enola: "**Uh, no, I was trying to suppress the blood. I-I was trying to save her.**"

The data above contains contending from Enola. Her goal in contending is to defend herself. Grail suspects and corners Enola, who is considered Mae's killer. Therefore, she made a defense by telling the truth that he was trying to save Mae by holding back the blood coming out of her body.

**Data 19**

Mira Troy: "**I am a woman. I cannot join clubs, I cannot own shares, I cannot advance myself as they can. So...I found my own way. (inhales) And it was fun.**"

The data above contains contending Mira Troy. Her purpose in contending is to defend herself against the injustice she has received as a woman. She wants men to realize that she has limitations in running her life and is often belittled by other people just because she is a woman. As a secretary, her opinions and thoughts were often ignored. So, she has her way of proving that she is smarter than Lord McIntyre and Sherlock.

**Data 20**

Sherlock: "Are you involved in something dangerous? You are still my ward. If you need my help, my offer remains on the table. Don't be so desperate to prove yourself, Enola."

Enola: "**I am not desperate, and I don't need your or anyone's help.**"

Enola denies Sherlock's accusations. Enola's purpose in denying is to defend herself and maintain her commitment to handling her case alone. Enola has the ambition to take the case into her own hands. Besides that, he obeyed his ego and maintained his prestige in front of Sherlock. Therefore, she refuses Sherlock's help. However, the fact is that many problems hit her, so she needs someone to help her.

### Data 21

Mira Troy: **“Any of yours. Why shouldn't I have a share of your ill-begotten riches and punish you at the same time? Why shouldn't I be rewarded for what I can do? Where is my place in this... society?”**

Mira Troy protested to everyone in the theater. Miss Mira Troy's purpose in protesting was to reveal the injustice she had been receiving. She tried to defend herself. Lord McIntyre treated Miss Mira Troy unfairly because she was just an ordinary woman. She protested so that others would know that she had received a lot of injustice all this time because she was a woman whose abilities were always underestimated.

### Data 22

Enola: **“How dare he? How dare he lecture me? When he can't even solve his own case and he lives in a bed of flummoxing papers and bewildering mold. How dare he claim I'm desperate? It is not true. And this is not fair.”**

Enola protested indirectly to Sherlock. She protested to defend herself because she did not feel so desperate about her case. He protested indirectly in front of Sherlock so that no more debate would arise between them. On the other hand, she protested so that the audience would know that he did not accept being considered desperate by Sherlock, when he also felt hopeless about his case.

#### 4.1.1.5 Conclude Information

The fifth selected characters' purposes in using assertive acts are to conclude information.

### Data 23

Enola: "You know where to find me." "Out of sight" "The chapel awaits us  
With its blossoms white" **"Whitechapel."**

Enola: "As we two ate of the fruit of love" "As we two ate..." "Two ate."  
**"Two-eight. Twenty-eight."**

Enola: "A bell did ring in the sky above" Bell? "So wander that place" **"Bell.  
Place."** "Out of sight"

Enola: **"28 Bell Place, Whitechapel!"**

Enola's utterances above aim to interpret and look for new clues in the poem. One of the pieces of evidence from the case she handled was the poem, so Enola tried to find clues in it. Enola concluded that Sarah is at 28 Bell Place Whitechapel after she interprets and combines the meanings of one line with another.

### Data 24

Enola: **"The contract between Lyon and McIntyre to change the phosphorus.  
What William stole for you. And the pages from the factory register. That's what  
you stole from the office. These are the names of the girls they killed."**

Enola: **"And it's proof that match girls are dying from working in that factory,  
and they knew it all along."**

Enola relates the two events. Enola's goal of relating the events between the change of raw materials for matches into phosphorus and the list of names of match girls who died was to conclude right information and facts according to the events. Enola concluded those match girls died not because of typhus but because they inhaled too much phosphorus in the match factory. She also found out that the match factory knows this problem but is trying to hide it.

#### 4.1.1.6 Reveal Evidence, Clues, or Case

The sixth selected characters' purposes in using assertive acts are to reveal evidence, clues, or case.



**Data 25**

Enola: "What does she look like, Sarah?"

Bessie: "**About this tall. Pretty. Very pretty. Green eyes, red hair, freckles.**"

Bessie mentioned the physical appearance of Sarah. Bessie aims to provide clues about the physical appearance of Sarah. So Enola can imagine what Sarah looks like and can differentiate her from other girls. Then it was hoped that Enola would be able to quickly find Sarah. By knowing Sarah's physical appearance, Enola gets a clue about her mission to find Sarah Chapman.

**Data 26**

Enola: "And then came the problem. William stole the contract."

Sherlock: "**He threatened to cut off your money train.**"

Enola: "And you couldn't have that."

Sherlock: "**You hired Grail to retrieve the document, but things got out of hand, so you tried to point us to Lord McIntyre. A rare misstep in your game... Moriarty.**"

Sherlock discloses Mira Troy's crimes. Sherlock's purpose in using disclose is revealing the case so that Lord McIntyre and the people around him know about the crimes committed by Mira Troy so far. Mira Troy commits corruption of government money and kills William. Then, Lord McIntyre immediately threw Mira Troy into prison.

**Data 27**

Sherlock: "**No one has sat in this chair. No marks on the carpet, no indentation.**"

Sherlock: "**The cigar has been smoked, but cold. And look, no ash.**"

The data above contains attesting from Sherlock. The purpose of Sherlock doing attesting is to reveal evidence about who killed William. Also, Sherlock convinces Enola that the allegations about Grail killing William were wrong. Previously, Enola suspected that Grail had killed William.

Through his observations, Sherlock is sure that Grail did not order the murder but that there was someone very clever in hiding his identity. Then through attesting, Sherlock also suspected that it was the same person who killed William that Sherlock was investigating.

#### **Data 28**

Sherlock: **“Last night, they were dirty with green traces. This morning, they are black. The phosphorous from the match-making has mixed with oxygen.** I wasn't in such a state as to not see that.”

Sherlock's goal in proving that Enola works at the match factory is for Enola to admit it and want to tell her why she works there. In addition, Sherlock conducted attesting to present evidence regarding Enola's nails being exposed to phosphorus from matchsticks and the discoloration of Enola's nails caused by phosphorus mixing with oxygen. Sherlock explained that Enola's nails were green yesterday and the next day they turned black because the phosphorus mixed with oxygen.

#### **4.1.1.7 Admit mistakes or defeats**

The seventh selected characters' purposes in using assertive acts are to admit mistakes or defeats.

#### **Data 29**

Sarah: **“All those names, those lives, I failed 'em, Enola.”**

The data above contains conceding from Sarah. Her purpose in conceding was to show that now she had lost and had no evidence. She showed his sadness because he could not keep the evidence he had collected to uncover the deaths of the match girls. She also conceded his guilt for failing his mission.

**Data 30**

Enola: **“I was a failure. All I could do now was go home.”**

The data above contains conceding from Enola. Her goal in conceding is admitting her failure so that the audience knows she feels frustrated in running her detective agency. She wanted to express her despair for her job. She intends to return to her home.

**Data 31**

Lord McIntyre: “Miss Troy, you have been behind this?”

Mira Troy: **“Of course, you never can find the proper staff. I only wanted the agreements back.”**

The data above contains the profess of Mira Troy. She aims to clarify or confirm that she is the real culprit. Mira Troy admits to the people who are in the theater building that she is the real culprit in the corruption and murder case of William. Mira Troy does not seem guilty about that; however, she feels happy because she can avenge him.

**4.1.1.8 Compliments Other Characters**

The eighth selected characters' purposes in using assertive acts are to compliment other characters.

**Data 32**

Sarah: **“You're a bloody good detective, Enola Holmes.”**

Sarah's purpose in using affirmative sentences is to praise or appreciate Enola's abilities. Sarah was amazed at Enola, who in fact was still a new detective but correctly managed to uncover Sarah's identity and her mission that had been carried out so far. Sarah felt that Enola was a good and professional detective in

carrying out her duties. After affirming each other, Enola and Sarah become friends because they have the same mission: to reveal the match factory's rottenness.

## 4.2 Discussion

This study focused on assertive acts uttered by selected characters in *Enola Holmes 2* movie. The selected characters are Enola, Sherlock, Tewkesbury, Eudoria, Sarah, Bessie, Grail, and Mira Troy. The researcher chose these characters because they have the most utterances and have an important role in carrying out the plot in the movie.

The researcher used assertive act classification theory from Kreidler (1998) to analyze the data. Assertive acts according to Searle (1979) are words that the speaker believes are true. Then, based on the types, Kreidler (1998) classified assertive acts into six. Those are focus on information, focus on truth-value of utterance, focus on speaker's commitment or involvement in what is reported, focus on manner of communication, focus on the nature of the message, and focus on aspects. From the data collected, the researcher found 128 utterances from selected characters that are included in assertive acts. The researcher also found that each purpose of the selected characters used assertive acts.

According to the finding research question number 1, the researcher found all types of assertive acts uttered by selected characters in *Enola Holmes 2* movie. An assertive act focused on information was the most dominant type of assertive act used by selected characters, especially Enola, Sherlock and Bessie. This is because they are trying to uncover cases of missing girls, corruption and death of match girls in this movie. So, they often convey information about what they are investigating. Sherlock and Enola work together to investigate the case so that an exchange of

information that they know is urgently needed. They most often deliver the information by explaining, disclosing, and reporting.

Furthermore, focus on aspects such as predicting and recalling was the least type of assertive act used by selected characters. Most of the characters talk about the situation at that time or when the case occurred so that aspects such as recalling and predicting are not really needed because they rarely talk about the past or predict the future. They are more focused on what they are facing at that time to gather evidence and facts so they can reveal a crime case.

In finding research question number 2 the researcher found that most of the characters used assertive acts to convey information, express their opinions, defend themselves, and reveal evidence and clues. They use assertive acts such as explaining, reporting, announcing, declaring, and asserting to convey information and opinions. Furthermore, they use assertive acts such as contending, denying, and protesting to defend themselves. Then they also used assertive acts such as attesting and relating to revealing case and concluding information.

The researchers found similarities to research conducted by Ramadhan & Ambalegin (2022), Pratiwi (2019), and Suyono & Widiastuti (2021). The previous researchers and the researcher used movies as research data and analyzed the types of assertive acts. Also, the previous researchers and the researcher used descriptive qualitative as a research methodology.

However, there are differences from the research conducted by the researcher and previous researchers. The first difference lies in the movie's title, which is used as research data. The researcher took data from the *Enola Holmes 2* movie, while the previous researcher took data from the movies "Hacksaw Ramadhan &

Ambalegin, 2022), "Boss Baby" (Pratiwi, 2019), and "The Abominable Bride" (Suyono & Widiastuti, 2021). The second difference lies in the theory used in analyzing the types of assertive acts. The researcher uses Assertive act classification from Kleider, while Ramadhan & Ambalegin (2022), Pratiwi (2019), and Suyono & Widiastuti (2021) use theory of assertive acts from Searle (1976). The difference between the theory and the movie used makes the research results differ from one another.

Based on the research results, the researcher found all types of assertive acts based on Kreidler's assertive acts classification. The researchers found six types of assertive acts which have branches for each type. Those are: 1. focus on information (which includes explaining, disclosing, announcing, declaring, reporting, relating, and mentioning), 2. focus on truth value of statements (which includes asserting, alleging, conceding, attesting, affirming, certifying, contending), 3. focus on the speaker's commitment in what is reported (which includes denying, confiding, profess, protesting), 4. focus on manner of communicating (which includes implying and hinting), 5. focus on the nature of the message (which includes preaching), and 6. focus on aspect (which includes predicting and recalling). Meanwhile, Ramadhan & Ambalegin (2022) found seven types of assertive acts based on Searle's theory. They find types of assertive acts such as asserting, reporting, complaining, suggesting, boasting, explaining, and denying. It can be concluded that Kreidler's assertive acts classification makes the research more detailed and thorough because each assertive act classification has branches with more details regarding the type of assertive act.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS**

This chapter presents conclusions from the findings of the research question and suggestions for further research.

#### **5.1 Conclusions**

Based on the research findings, the researcher found six types of assertive acts based on the classification of the assertive act from Kreidler (1998). Furthermore, the researcher can conclude that the selected characters have their respective goals in using assertive acts. The researcher found 56 assertive act data that focused on information, 46 assertive act data that focused on the truth-value of utterances, 13 assertive act data that focused on the speaker's commitment in what is reported, 6 assertive act data that focused on the manner of communication, 5 data assertive act that focuses on the nature of the message, and 2 data assertive acts that focus on aspects. Based on the research results, assertive acts that focus on information are the most dominant types of assertive acts. Some characters tend to use assertive acts that focus on information to convey and explain the information they know to other characters.

Then, based on finding research question number 2, the researcher finds all the purposes of the characters using assertive acts. Their goals in carrying out assertive acts include delivering or providing information, conveying or giving an opinion, giving directions or suggestions, self-defense, concluding information, revealing evidence, clues, or cases, admitting mistakes or defeats, and complimenting other characters. Most characters use assertive acts to convey information, express their



opinions, self-defense, and reveal evidence and clues. This happens because in this movie, characters such as Enola, Sherlock, and Tewkesbury work together to reveal cases of corruption and the deaths of match girls. So that they exchange information, opinions and reveal evidence about the case.

## 5.2 Suggestions

This study has revealed an assertive act and its purposes uttered by selected characters in the movie *Enola Holmes 2* movie. For further research that wants to examine the speech act, the researcher suggests doing research on other types of illocutionary act in the *Enola Holmes 2* movie. In addition, the researcher suggests conducting assertive act research using assertive act classification by Kreidler (1998) on other research data such as novels or real-life environment except EFL class, so that further research is more varied.



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S U R A B A Y A

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