

**ASSERTIVE ACTS IN ANDREW TATE'S INTERVIEW ON
*THE DEEN SHOW***

THESIS



**UIN SUNAN AMPEL
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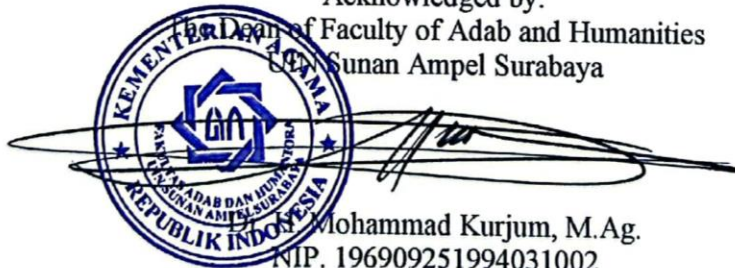


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ABSTRACT

Ishomuddin, M. (2023). *Assertive Acts in Andrew Tate's Interview on The Deen Show*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag., (II) Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling.

The aim of the study was to examine assertive acts in Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*. The researcher used Searle's theory of assertive acts classification. This research focuses on utterances in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences used by guest star of *The Deen Show*. There are two problems in this study, namely: (1) What are the types of assertive acts used in Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show* and (2) Why did the assertive acts used by Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*.

This study uses qualitative descriptive approach in relation to the use of clear and systematic description about the phenomena being studied. In order to gather data, the researcher transcribed Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*. The researcher analyzed the data that indicate assertive acts used by Andrew Tate. Then, identifying the reason or purpose assertive acts uttered by Andrew Tate.

This study reveals that there are seven types of assertive acts, including informing, describing, asserting, predicting, arguing, and suggesting. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find any complaining type in Andrew Tate's utterances. The researcher found that 149 assertive acts and stating that is one of the most common types of assertive acts in Andrew Tate's interview. Then, the result revealed that there are several reasons or purposes which appear in Andrew Tate's interview. Those are expressing feeling, delivering information, conveying opinion, convincement, giving suggestion, and clarification. The finding shows that the most reason or purpose of Andrew Tate's interview is to convey information in order to make listeners understand.

Keywords: speech act, assertive act, context of situation, interview

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ABSTRAK

Ishomuddin, M. (2023). *Tindak Tutur Asertif dalam Wawancara Andrew Tate di The Deen Show*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag., (II) Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling.

Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk meneliti tindak tutur asertif dalam wawancara *Andrew Tate di The Deen Show*. Peneliti menggunakan teori klasifikasi tindakan asertif dari Searle. Penelitian ini berfokus pada ujaran dalam bentuk kata, frasa, klausa, dan kalimat yang digunakan oleh tamu *The Deen Show*. Ada dua rumusan masalah didalam penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Apa saja jenis tindak asertif yang digunakan dalam wawancara Andrew Tate di *The Deen Show* dan (2) Mengapa tindak tutur asertif digunakan dalam wawancara Andrew Tate di *The Deen Show*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam kaitannya dengan penggunaan deskripsi yang jelas dan sistematis tentang fenomena yang diteliti. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti mentranskripkan wawancara Andrew Tate di *The Deen Show*. Peneliti menganalisis data yang menunjukkan tindakan asertif yang digunakan oleh Andrew Tate. Kemudian, mengidentifikasi alasan atau tujuan tindakan asertif yang diucapkan oleh Andrew Tate

Studi ini mengungkapkan bahwa bahwa ada tujuh jenis tindakan asertif, termasuk menginformasikan, menggambarkan, menegaskan, memprediksi, berdebat, dan menyarankan. Sementara itu, peneliti tidak menemukan jenis mengeluh dalam ucapan Andrew Tate. Ditemukan bahwa 149 tindak asertif dan menyatakan termasuk salah satu jenis tindak asertif yang paling umum digunakan dalam tuturan. Kemudian, hasil mengungkapkan bahwa ada beberapa alasan atau tujuan yang muncul dalam wawancara Andrew Tate. Yaitu mengungkapkan perasaan, menyampaikan informasi, menyampaikan pendapat, meyakinkan, memberikan saran, dan klarifikasi. Temuan ini menunjukkan bahwa sebagian besar alasan atau tujuan dari wawancara Andrew Tate adalah untuk menyampaikan informasi agar pendengar mengerti.

Kata Kunci: tindak tutur, tindak tutur asertif, konteks situasi, wawancara

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses background information of the introduction; there are background of the study, statements of problem, significance of the research, the study's scope and limitations, and definition of key term

1.1 Background of the Study

In communication, humans use utterances to express what they want to convey a message, meaning or symbol to the hearer. Messages received by the hearer can create different meanings. So, communication is the process of conveying a message so that it can be received and translated well. However, sometimes the hearer does not follow the speaker's intention. Bach and Harnish (1979) stated that the act of communicating succeeds if the hearer recognizes that intention. Therefore, humans need to learn how language works, especially in a conversation. Understanding the meaning delivered by someone will be easier if humans understand linguistic studies in the pragmatic study, which is called the Speech Act. Yule (1996) defined speech acts as actions performed via utterances. It means there are interactions in the form of speech or more involving two people: the speaker and the hearer.

Speech act is the way someone uses language to communicate with other people, both orally and in writing. As an act of communication, a speech act is successful if the hearer understands the information conveyed in accordance with the intentions and attitudes expressed by the speaker every time the speaker

speaks. Speech acts can be classified into several parts based on a condition and in relation to the activity between the action and the speech. Austin (1962) explained that there are three types of speech acts that are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary speech act is the act of doing something with a specific purpose and function. Searle (1979) classified illocutionary acts into five kinds: assertive, directives, expressive, commissives, and declaration. One classification of illocutionary acts used by the researcher in this study is assertive acts. Searle (1979) stated that assertive act is that commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. This assertive speech act can be in the form of stating, informing, predicting, complaining, arguing, suggesting, asserting, and describing.

Assertive acts occur in everyday life, especially in verbal communication. Munadi (2008) defined audio-visual media as media that involves the senses of hearing and sight as well as in one process, such as YouTube. Besides that, the world of YouTube can not be separated from illocutionary speech acts both oral and written. YouTube uses a word or sentence to communicate as a message from one party to another to get a certain effect, such as simply conveying information, hoping to be understood and understood to the point of influencing others so that they have the same understanding, attitude, thought, and behavior. This is what makes YouTube can be used as a media for delivering an effective message to the audience. So, that is what makes the video worthy of further study in pragmatic studies, particularly in assertive acts. The understanding of assertive acts is pragmatically expected to facilitate communication, reduce misunderstandings of communication, and clarify the accuracy of the message in communication.

In recent years, there have been many studies related to assertive acts. Studies conducted by Indrawati, Ariyaningsih, and Candra (2021), Muhammad (2021), and Zakiah (2018) focused on analyzing assertive illocutionary acts and used the interview as a data source. Indrawati, Ariyaningsih, and Candra (2021) found that the most frequently used assertive illocutionary act in local guide's utterances in Tirta Empul Temple is informing. Muhammad (2021) found that asserting most often appears in British and Korean in *Korean Englishman YouTube Channel*. Meanwhile, Zakiah (2018) found the majority used assertive illocutionary act in the interview between Charlie Rose and Jack Ma is the act of stating. Although the three studies analyzed from the same data source, which is the interview. The research results that have been carried out show different results.

Moreover, there are previous studies on assertive acts focused on movies that many researchers have investigated. Suyono and Widiastuti (2021), Rohmah (2020), Pratiwi (2019), and Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih, and Rusiana (2018) focused on analyzing assertive illocutionary acts used in movies. Suyono and Widiastuti (2021) found that the majority used assertive illocutionary act in *Sherlock: The Abominable Bride* movie is stating and informing. In contrast, Rohmah (2020) found that the most frequently used assertive illocutionary act is reporting in *Letters to Juliet* movie. Pratiwi (2019) found that informing is the most often used in *The Boss Baby* movie. Whereas, Tutuarima, Nuraeningsih, and Rusiana (2018) found the most frequently used directive illocutionary act in *London Has Fallen* movie. It can be concluded that the four studies analyzed from the same data

source that is movies. The research results indicated the use of assertive illocutionary acts varies greatly in each movie and uses different theories.

Some pieces of studies also used the topic of assertive acts but used other data sources besides movies, such as talk shows (Suryanti & Irma, 2019), classroom interaction (Milal & Kusumajanti, 2020), debates (Perdana, Bharati, and Yuliasri, 2021), speech (Fakhriyah, Rohmah, and Kurjum, 2022) and (Annahlia, Edward, & Fauzi, 2020). Suryanti and Irma (2019) found that suggesting speech acts is the most often used in Kick Andy Talk Show Program. Meanwhile, Milal and Kusumajanti (2020) found several classified assertive acts in Teacher EFL Classes, such as informing, describing, exemplifying, explaining, concluding, summarizing, etc. Perdana, Bharati, and Yuliasri (2021) found that arguing and criticizing are the most frequently used in debating championships. Whereas, Fakhriyah, Rohmah, and Kurjum (2022) found that stating most often appears in Dalia Mogahed's speech. Annahlia, Edward, and Fauzi (2020) found that stating is the most frequently used in Zakir Naik's speech. Based on some pieces of research using other data sources that the researcher mentioned, the results of the research indicated differences in the use of assertive acts and Islamic perspective is also examined in two the previous studies.

Although some pieces of research have been devoted to researching data sources, so far as the researcher knows, less pay attention to assertive acts related with Islamic themes. Therefore, this research focused on investigating the assertive acts that may occur in Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show* YouTube channel. Thus, the researcher chose this topic and data source because it is suitable to use assertive acts, which are to show the speaker's point of view

describing Islam as the last true religion in the world and clarifying the video that has gone viral on the *FreshandFit* YouTube channel. In this interview, Andrew Tate made many statements, conveying his opinion and providing information to the listener. In addition, by examining the assertive act in this interview, it may be possible to provide an explanation of the problem-solving in Islam that can be given based on Andrew Tate's utterances. The researcher interested to choose Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show* with the title *Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)* as a data source because there is an Islamic perspective from a Christian, especially well-known kickboxing career that has been quite successful and has won world titles.

Previously, many researchers conducted studies on assertive illocutionary acts by focusing on their types and functions with various data sources. However, there have not been studies related to *Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)* as a data source. To the best of the researcher's knowledge, there are still few studies of assertive acts related to Islamic themes. Therefore, the researcher attempted to analyze assertive illocutionary acts and the reason or purpose of Andrew Tate's interview.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher analyzed the types of assertive acts and the reason why Andrew Tate performed assertive acts in *Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)* because there are still no previous studies that examine it. The researcher used Searle's theory of assertive acts in the utterances performed by Andrew Tate. Using Searle's theory for the classification of illocutionary acts is quite complex

and detailed annotation guidelines for five kinds of speech acts, especially in assertive acts.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the types of assertive acts used in Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*?
2. Why did the assertive acts used by Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*?

1.3 Significances of the Study

The researcher expected that in the future, this research would contribute to understanding the topic of speech acts to the reader, especially to the assertive illocutionary act performed by Andrew Tate on *The Deen Show*. So, the researcher hopes this research can be used as previous research in pragmatic studies, especially in assertive illocutionary acts. This research is also expected to help in the teaching-learning process, especially for English department students.

1.4 Scope and Delimitations

This study only focused on assertive illocutionary acts. The researcher is concerned about analyzing the types of assertive acts and the reason for Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*. The researcher chose Andrew Tate's interview as the subject because he has the biggest amount of utterances and plays an important role as the guest star on *The Deen Show*. The researcher took approximately 25 minutes on the video to analyze because of the limitations of the context of the conversation. Then, the researcher analyzed it using Searle's theory.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

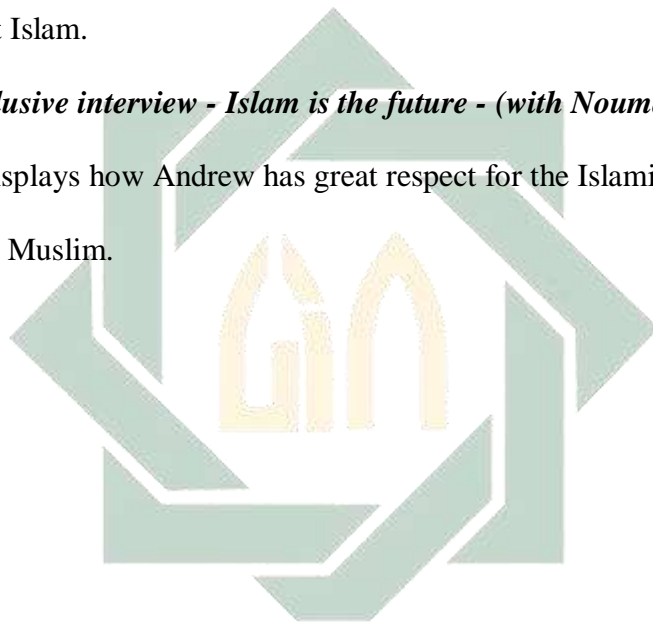
Speech act is the actions performed via utterances (Yule, 1996).

Illocutionary act is actions that are carried out with a specific purpose and function (Yule, 1996).

Assertive acts is that commit the speaker to something's being the case to the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle, 1979)

The Deen Show is one of the YouTube channel based on broadcasting information about Islam.

Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan) is the interview displays how Andrew has great respect for the Islamic faith even though he is not a Muslim.



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher focuses to explain relevant theories to this current research. This chapter describes speech act, illocutionary force-indicating devices, and the context of conversation.

2.1 Speech Act

In linguistics, speech act is the way someone uses language to communicate with other people, both orally and in writing. The concept of speech acts was first developed by philosopher and linguist J.L. Austin in his book entitled *Speech Acts: An Essay in The Philosophy of Language*. Austin (1962) defined that speech act is an act performed via utterances or in which to say something is to do something. In line with Austin's definition, Yule (1996) defined that speech acts are actions performed through speech. In other words, speech act is the actions performed by speakers through their utterances. In every utterance or sentence that is spoken, there is a certain goal that the speaker wants to achieve. Speech act is related to the utterance of words, sentences, and phrases to express so that the listener understands the intent conveyed by the speaker. In addition, utterances are always associated with meaning and context. Austin (1962) explained that there are three types of speech acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

2.1.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is a speech act to state something without any specific intention. Yule (1996) explained that locutionary act is kind of act as the basic act of utterances to convey meaningful speech expressions. Thus, locutionary act is the meaning of a word that the speaker is saying something clearly without any other intention. This locutionary act is only a statement or utterance to convey the intention as it is. The locutionary act can be referred to as the act of saying something. Therefore, what is prioritized in locutionary acts is the content of the utterance conveyed by the speaker. An example of a locutionary act is when the speaker says, frogs are amphibians. This example shows the existence of locutionary acts marked by informative sentences in the form of statements without any persuasive acts. In this example, it only informs that frogs are amphibians.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is speech acts that contain intent and are used to do something. Yule (1996) stated that illocutionary acts are actions that are carried out with a specific purpose and function. Thus, illocutionary speech act refers to the intention that the speaker wants to convey through utterances and gets a response from the listener. Furthermore, the illocutionary act is referred to as the act of doing something. It can be concluded that the theory of illocutionary acts has a clear intention when the speaker utters a speech. In fact, the speaker also performs an action, which is conveying the intention or desire through the utterance. For example, when someone says, "It is very cold today." It means the speaker probably has the hidden meaning of asking or requesting the hearer to

close up the window or lend a jacket. Therefore, illocutionary act is more like what the speaker means by saying it is very cold today. It is not only stating something, but the speaker has a hidden meaning by saying so.

Searle (1979) divided illocutionary act into five kinds that are assertives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarative.

2.1.2.1 Assertive Act

Assertive act is a statement delivered by the speaker and according to him is considered true. Similarly, Searle (1979) stated that assertive act is that commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. Thus, the utterances conveyed by speakers in conversation, the speakers believe the statement they uttered is true. The main purpose of this assertive speech act is to convey facts, ideas, and beliefs that are considered true by the speaker and make the listener accept the truth of the statement.

These are some categories that indicate assertive illocutionary acts:

1. Stating

Stating is an action to say or express thoughts. While, according to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stating something is related to expressing or explaining something based on understanding to the listener. In other words, stating is performed to reveal or explain something to the hearer based on what the speaker understands, thoughts, and believes. The first is from Kusumah and Nirmala (2021), which show stating act.

Zakir Naik: "No Muslim is a Muslim if he doesn't believe in Jesus (peace be upon him)."

Zakir Naik emphasized teachings in Islam, which believe in the existence of all Prophets, including Jesus because of one of the six articles of faith. He stated explicitly his utterances seriously and as a sign of statement.

2. Informing

Informing is an action carried out by the speaker to convey information so that the listener knows it. Another definition of the informing act from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) is that inform is asserted to a hearer by giving information and the hearer does not know what the speaker is being informed. To conclude, informing refers to the speaker giving information to the hearer and assuming that the hearer does not know of it. Therefore, the main goal is for the listener to know the information conveyed by the speaker. Kusumah and Nirmala (2021) give an example of using informing act as follows.

Zakir Naik: “Islam comes from the root word ‘salam’ which means peace.”

By uttering that sentence, Zakir Naik intended to inform the hearer that Islam is derived from the Arabic word ‘salam,’ which means peace. Zakir Naik used informing act to open his speech about his religion to inform listeners that Islam is a religion of peace.

3. Predicting

Predicting is the speaker conveying a prediction of what will happen in the future. Predict is assert with the propositional content condition that the propositional content is future with the respect to the time of utterance (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Thus, the speaker uses this expression to suppose something will happen in the future even though something that has been predicted can be right or wrong. In addition, the speaker says what will happen based on his

observations, knowledge, etc. Fakhriyah, Rohmah and Kurjum (2022) provide an example of using predicting act as follows.

Dalia: “It might free up some parking spots, but it will not end terrorism.”

From the example above, Dalia does not only give a statement about closing the mosque to end terrorism, but he responds that the mosque is a helpful place of worship to increase tolerance and not radicalization. Dalia predicted that these efforts may not be successful in preventing continued acts of terrorism.

4. Complaining

Complaining is the assertive function that has both assertive and expressive use. Complaining is an act of expression feeling difficult because someone is feeling disappointed and so on. While according to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), complaining is an utterance to express dissatisfaction with a situation bad or unexpected by the speaker. To sum up, complaining act is used to express dissatisfaction with the statement of the interlocutor and what the speaker expects is different from what he wants. The use of complaining act by Suyono and Widiastuti (2021) can be seen in the example below.

Sherlock Holmes: “You did. By every means short of actual speech.”

John Watson: “Ah, ah, ah, ah, ah, Holmes, you have misdiagnosed.”

From the example above, John felt complaints about Sherlock's statement that Lestrade had come to visit their flat. The presence of a sense of complaining in the speaker is marked in the word “Ah, ah, ah, ah,” like a state of being very tired of having trouble.

5. Arguing

Arguing is an utterance delivered by the speaker to defend an opinion. Similarly, according to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) arguing is an assertive

utterance that is different from argumentation with the interlocutor. In sum, the statements of the speaker are used to convince someone that the speaker's opinion is correct. Usually, the speaker firmly shows his speech to make it look like his opinion looks right. The utterance shown in arguing act is presented below.

Sophia: “Well. I was thinking. Since I'm going to Italy already. Maybe I could try doing a travel piece or something as a feature or...”
 Bobby: “I have writers that do travel features. You don't do travel features. You do fact checking.”
 Sophia: “Yeah. I know. I just. I was thinking, I could try something new.”
 (Rohmah, 2020)

The example above is Sophia had a different argumentation with Bobby. Sophia is debating the features of a trip to Italy. She gives her opinion firmly that taking the initiative to make a feature on a holiday trip to Italy, which had never been in a magazine, but Bobby forbade her because he had already made a travel feature.

6. Suggesting

Suggesting is an action delivered by the speaker to provide advice or suggestions for the listener to consider. Moreover, according to Searle (1970) suggesting is the way to convey information can be chosen for the hearer as an option (Ramadhan & Ambalegin, 2022). In summary, the speaker expresses an idea that is to be chosen or considered. Usually, the speaker gives a solution and information about who is affected by difficulties or problems. The following is an example of using suggesting act from Ramadhan and Ambalegin (2022) in conversation.

Desmond: “Respectfully, sir, I have. I put this furlough three weeks ago and I'm getting married this afternoon.”
 Colonel Cunningham: “In this said, you're not rifle qualified.”

The example above is suggesting act uttered by Desmond by suggesting that Colonel Cunningham accepted his leave because he was getting married that afternoon. Desmond's action was included in the suggested act because he tried to advise Colonel Cunningham to accept his leave.

7. Asserting

Asserting is the act of conveying a statement that the speaker considers to be true. In line with Searle (1976), asserting is an expression that functions to emphasize, convince, and declare what the speaker believes positively (Fakhriyah, Rohmah and Kurjum, 2022). As a result, the speaker used this act to reveal something with the aim of ensuring and stating what it is that one's opinion is considered a fact to the listener. In addition, the speaker conveys this statement in order to encourage the listener to consider a statement as truth and fact. The following is an example of using assertive act in conversation.

Bella: "Your Victor is very... passionate."

Sophia: "About food. My Victor is very passionate about food." (Rohmah, 2020)

The dialogue above discusses Victor's cooking skills. Sophia as his girlfriend admitted that Victor actually really likes food. Through her Statement, Sophia emphasized that her statement was in accordance with the existing truth and encouraged Bella to believe that Victor loves to cook everything.

8. Describing

Describing is an utterance delivered by the speaker for detailed description so that it is easy for the listener to understand. In line with Searle (1976), describing is an expression that functions to describe or explain something, situation, or process to the hearer (Fakhriyah, Rohmah and Kurjum, 2022). To

sum up, the speaker uses this act to describe in detail what something looks like, sounds like, etc. In addition, the hearer understands what the speaker means through his speech clearly. An example of describing act as follows.

Dalia: "I was sitting in my kitchen finishing breakfast, and I look up on the screen and see the words 'Breaking News.' There was smoke, airplanes flying into buildings, people jumping out of buildings."
(Fakhriyah, Rohmah and Kurjum, 2022)

From the uttered above, Dalia retells the tragedy of the 9/11 attacks in America. The speaker used assertive utterance "describing" to describe how bad the situation was during the terrorist attack by mentioning the news of terrorist attacks on TV, the many buildings emitting smoke, and people jumping out of the buildings.

2.1.3 Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is an utterance uttered by a speaker who has effect or power of influence on the listener. Yule (1996) states that the third dimension of performing acts via utterances is that people do not simply create an utterance with a function without intending it to have an effect. From the definitions above, the theory of perlocutionary acts is deliberate utterances made by the speaker with the aim that the interlocutor feels, listens to, and fulfills what the speaker requests. An utterance conveyed by the speaker will certainly be heard and understood by the interlocutor, but sometimes the views of the speaker and the interlocutor can be different. A speech act whose speech means influencing the hearer is called perlocutionary act. This perlocutionary act can be said as the act of affecting someone. For example, when the speaker is saying, "It is hot here." This is probably because the hearer will perform an action by opening the window or

turning on the air conditioner, so that is actually the action performed by the hearer, which is affected by the action acted by the speaker.

2.2 Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)

IFID is a device that can indicate the type of speech act delivered by the speaker. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), illocutionary force-indicating devices is any element of language which can be literally used to indicate that an utterance of a sentence containing that element has a certain illocutionary force. It means that using an illocutionary force indicating device can help the hearer recognize the intended illocutionary force in the speaker's utterance. Searle and Vanderveken provide examples of the illocutionary force indicating devices, including word order, word stress, intonation, and performative verbs. Thus, several things must be understood before identifying the type of assertive illocutionary acts in utterances. So, IFIDs are the type of illocutionary act performed by the speaker in conveying utterances.

2.3 The Context of Conversation

Every communication relates to speech situations, which involve the interpretation of what people mean in specific contexts and how this context affects what is said. Therefore, context is important because context can help the hearer to understand the content of the speaker's utterances. According to Leech (1983), context is background knowledge assumed to be shared by the speaker and hearer, which contributes to the hearer's interpretation of what the speaker means by a given utterance. In this case, the context is not only limited to the current utterance and the previous utterance but also concerns all involved in

understanding a situation in which the hearer can guess or catch what the speaker means. Therefore, in understanding the meaning of an utterance, the listener must understand the context of the conversation and the social background meant by the speaker.

Further, Holmes (2013) stated that there are four components of social factors in a context:

- a. The participants (who is speaking and to whom they are speaking)
- b. The setting or social context of the interaction (where they are speaking)
- c. The topic (what they are talking about)
- d. The function (why they are speaking)

Based on the quotation above, the participant is the first thing that matters in the context of the conversation which concerns the speaker talking to whom. The second relevant factor is called the setting or social context of the interaction, which has to do with where the conversation takes place and what the situation of the speaker and listener is like. Next is the topic, which is something that is discussed by the speaker and without a topic then the conversation cannot occur. The last is the function, which focuses on reasons for both the speaker and listener deciding to have a conversation about one or the various topics discussed.

Therefore, the researcher uses the context of the conversation so that the speech uttered by the speaker becomes clear given the situational circumstances.

2.4 The Deen Show

The Deen Show is a Muslim company that strives to provide correct and comprehensive information about Islam based on authentic sources, the Qur'an and Sunnah. This information is not only aimed at Muslims but also non-Muslims.

The Deen Show declared that it is not affiliated with any organization, and they strongly condemns terrorism and all acts of fanaticism in the name of Islam. *The Deen Show* is one of the YouTube channel based on broadcasting information about the Islamic religion. This channel has been around since 2006, the first and only Islamic TV Talk show in America, but this channel started joining on YouTube on September 25, 2011. *The Deen Show* is an American show hosted by Eddie, who himself is a convert to the religion of Islam. *The Deen Show* discusses many different topics with special guests from around the world and has much content about an extraordinary, educational, and inspiring story.

2.4.1 Andrew Tate Exclusive Interview - Islam is The Future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)

Andrew Tate Exclusive Interview - Islam is the Future - (with Nouman Ali Khan) is one of the Islamic genre content produced by *The Deen Show*. It was uploaded on March 29, 2022 on *TheDeenShowTV* YouTube channel. Andrew Tate as a guest star and Eddie Redzovic as a host. In this interview, Nouman Ali Khan was also invited to help Eddie in explaining about the Islamic religion. *Andrew Tate Exclusive Interview - Islam is the Future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)* tells about Andrew Tate's point of view when he was a Christian and clarifying videos that have gone viral on *FreshandFit* YouTube channel. Andrew Tate is a famous kickboxer world champion, and businessman entrepreneur.

In 2021, Andrew Tate was invited as a guest star on the *FreshandFit* YouTube channel. They talked about the faith of Muslims and Christians. Andrew gave his opinion on how Muslims live that Islam is a religion of intolerance and Christians now is tolerant. Furthermore, he described Islam as the last true

religion in the world, and he has now confirmed he is a Muslim after a video of him praying in a mosque went viral in October 2022. He said Christians are too tolerant of anything to the point that when someone insults their religion, they still ignore it. However, the podcast on *FreshandFit* was so insulting to Christians that YouTube removed it. Then, *The Deen Show* got a lot of messages from WhatsApp and emails inviting Andrew Tate to the show due to his videos going viral in the Muslim world. *The Deen Show* invited Andrew Tate to clarify statements he had conveyed on the *FreshandFit* YouTube channel about the faiths of Muslims and Christians.

The interview on *The Deen Show* displays how Andrew has great respect for the Islamic faith even though he is a Christian. But Andrew has absolute respect for it. Andrew spends some of his time in the most religious places in the world, like Dubai, Saudi Arabia, and Romania. During the interview, Andrew spoke with very good language control compared to the *FreshandFit* YouTube channel, where he said foul language about Christianity. But Andrew gave an opinion in that harsh language because it was a fact that Christians could not accept. No less important is Andrew Tate's point of view on religion that being tolerant of all things is a trait of not having an opinion, so he thinks that Islam is an intolerant religion.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter shows descriptions of research method for collecting and analyzing the data. The research method consist of research design, research data, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative as a research design because this research was conducted to investigate, understand, and interpret the data. According to Daymond and Holloway (2002), qualitative research focuses on words rather than numbers. However, numbers are also used to indicate the frequency of a theme found in transcripts or the extent to which a form of action occurs. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009) reported that in qualitative research, the data is in the form of narrative or textual descriptions of the phenomena under study. Therefore, the researcher used qualitative data because the data was in the form of utterances from Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*. The data were words, sentences, phrases, and unrelated to analyzing the numbers.

In addition, the descriptive qualitative method is suitable for the researcher to analyze data on assertive act based on Searle's theory to answer research problems in Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Research Data

The research data was taken from Andrew Tate's utterances in his interview on *The Deen Show* that contain assertive acts uttered by Andrew Tate. Therefore, the primary research data source was obtained through Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*, while secondary data was obtained from the entire script of Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*.

3.2.2 Data Source

The research data was taken from *TheDeenShowTV* YouTube channel with the title *Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)*. This video was uploaded on March 29, 2022, and is about 52 minutes long. The subjects of this research were taken from the guest star that is Andrew Tate, since the data used in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences performed by Andrew Tate is the most significant amount of utterances and plays an important role. However, the researcher took approximately 25 minutes on the video to analyze because of the limitations of the context of the conversation in analyzing Andrew Tate's interview.

3.2.3 Instrument

The research instrument used is the researcher himself. The researcher collected the data by watching *Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)*, analyzing the transcription of Andrew Tate's interview that has been written in Microsoft Word by the researcher himself, and

drawing the conclusion. Therefore, the researcher is the main instrument in analyzing the data.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

To collect the data, the researcher used the following steps:

1. The researcher downloaded the video *Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)*, from <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eR8karK1AR8>
2. The researcher watched *Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)* and paid attention to utterances by Andrew Tate using English subtitles that are already automatically available on YouTube.
3. The researcher transcribed the utterances of Andrew Tate into Microsoft Word.
4. The researcher identified the data by highlighting utterances that contain assertive acts uttered by Andrew Tate.

3.3 Data Analysis Technique

The researcher analyzed the data with the following steps:

1. Identification of the data

The researcher identified the selected data that indicate the types of assertive speech act from the video entitled *Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)*. Then, the researcher used Searle's theory to identify the types of assertive acts by Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*. To make it easier for the researcher to analyze the data, the researcher

coded the data that indicated assertive acts used by Andrew Tate. In the identification process, the researcher analyzed by highlighting each assertive utterance using each code. The codes in this research can be seen as follows:

- 1) Stating (St)
- 2) Informing (If)
- 3) Predicting (Pd)
- 4) Complaining (Cp)
- 5) Arguing (Ag)
- 6) Suggesting (Sg)
- 7) Asserting (At)
- 8) Describing (Dc)

The sample coding were presented as the picture below:

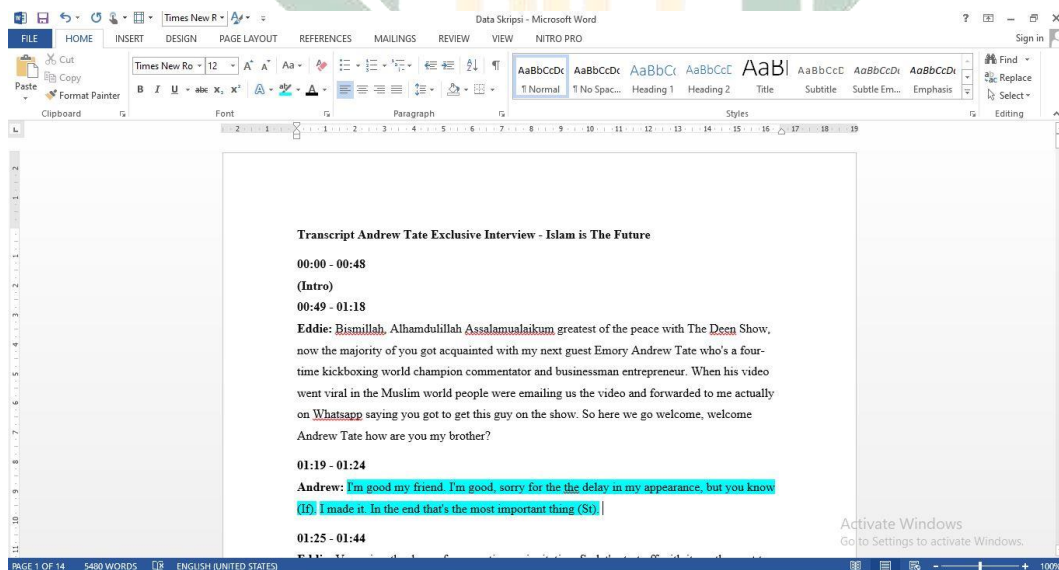


Figure 3.1: Coding the data

2. Classifying Data

The researcher classified the types of assertive acts using Searle's theory performed by Andrew Tate. Then, the researcher entered the data into a table to make it easier to understand.

Table 3.1 Types of Assertive Acts

| Types of Assertive Acts | Data | The Reason |
|-------------------------|--|---------------------|
| Stating | "I don't like being in agnostic or atheistic societies anymore." | Express feeling |
| Informing | "I was an atheist for a long time." | Deliver information |
| Predicting | "I mean, I can I know Muslims will be here in 100 years." | Convey opinion |
| Complaining | | |
| Arguing | "Christianity is now where they say "oh we're tolerant" well if you're so tolerant you ignore your own book." | Deliver information |
| Suggesting | "So if you're going to talk about a belief system that fixes issues, you need to go to Islam and it fixes everything." | Give suggestion |
| Asserting | "Absolutely and that's the thing. Yeah, you can get yourself in a lot of trouble in those countries if you turn up and disrespect." | Clarification |
| Describing | "If you'd want an Islamic wife. A wife who complies who's not going to cheat who behaves herself who dresses modestly, maybe not even completely." | Deliver information |

3. Describing Data

The researcher analyzed the data by describing the types of assertive acts using Searle's theory performed by Andrew Tate in *Andrew Tate exclusive interview – Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)*. Then, the researcher analyzed the reason Andrew used assertive acts. Last, the researcher described the result of the based on the discussion carried out.

4. Drawing Conclusion

The researcher made the conclusion based on the result of the discussion related to assertive acts used by Andrew Tate in *Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)*.



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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains two significant points, which are findings and discussion. The researcher presents the result of the research findings to answer the research questions of this study. Meanwhile, in the discussion section, the researcher presents an interpretation by describing the data based on the research findings.

4.1 Findings

The researcher presents assertive illocutionary acts performed by Andrew Tate's interview on *TheDeenShowTV* YouTube channel with the title *Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)*. The researcher used the theory from Searle (1979) in analyzing the data. These are some paradigm cases that indicate assertive illocutionary acts. There are stating, informing, predicting, complaining, arguing, suggesting, asserting, and describing. Further, the researcher analyzes the reason or purpose of assertive acts used in the interview. The reason is explained based on the context of the conversation in which the speaker's utterances are performed. The researcher gathered all of Andrew Tate's utterances with a total of 182 utterances.

4.1.1 Types of Assertive Acts Performed by Andrew Tate

The first finding of the data analysis is to identify the types of assertive act used by Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*. The researcher found 149 points of assertive acts performed by Andrew Tate in his interview. There are

seven types of assertive acts that have been found, which are stating with 69 utterances, informing with 29 utterances, predicting 5 utterances, arguing 3 utterances, suggesting with 2 utterances, asserting with 18 utterances, and describing with 23 utterances. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find any complaining type in Andrew Tate's utterances. Here is several data from Andrew Tate's interview which show types of assertive act:

4.1.1.1 Stating

Stating is performed to reveal or explain something to the hearer based on the speaker's understanding, thoughts, and beliefs. Andrew Tate has uttered 69 utterances of stating act. He used stating acts to show his beliefs or understanding of Islamic and Christian religions.

Data 1:

Andrew: **“I don't like being in agnostic or atheistic societies anymore. I try to avoid them if possible.”**

Based on his experience, Andrew visited many countries where he was often surrounded by agnostics and atheists. Andrew's utterances can be classified as stating act because he states something that can make the listener believe in his personality, which avoids agnostics and atheists. Andrew is uncomfortable with being in that society, but he tries to avoid it by being in societies with strong faith, such as Dubai and Romania. Even though there is no use of the verb state, the speaker states something based on what the speaker's mind. Therefore, Andrew implied that the listener should spend more time with people who have strong faith and even better stay away from atheistic and agnostic societies.

Data 2:

Andrew: **“You have to not only fear your government. You have to fear the normal people on the street.”**

Based on the context, Andrew assumed that democracy would not provide security and this became a serious problem for the country because it caused divisions in society. Moreover, many people abuse and underestimate democracy.

Andrew’s utterance can be recognized as stating act because he gave his response based on the thoughts he believed about democratic power holders.

Andrew implicitly emphasizes to the hearer that there is no need to be afraid of the rules made by the government if they cause disintegration in society, but one must be afraid of normal people on the streets because they are people who do not obey the law and government, even street people often do crime compared with the government. Andrew states explicitly by stressing the intonation of the statement *“You have to fear”* seriously to show his understanding of democracy.

Data 3:

Andrew: **“Before, before some western girl comes in here and runs their mouth, the Islamic women are happier than any.”**

Based on his experience living in the Middle East, Andrew saw the life of Muslim women in the Middle East was strictly regulated by the existence of the Islamic religion as a regulatory role in society. Moreover, they are happy because the function of the community is running smoothly.

Andrew used the act of stating to make Eddie believe about his thoughts on the life of Muslim women in the Middle East. Andrew thought the existence of the Islamic religion strictly regulated the life of Muslim women in the Middle East as a regulatory role in society. But with Western women living, Muslim

women have problems in society where it has happened in Western countries that their population has decreased because functions in society are not functioning. Therefore, Andrew implied that as a Muslim, don't be easily influenced by the lifestyle of Westerners.

Data 4:

Andrew: **“We now live in a world in the west where we've thrown religion away and we've thrown cultural norms away. We've thrown so many things away and there's a degree of confusion amongst people are lost.”**

The context is that Andrew shows his perception of the situation of religion and cultural norms. Andrew's view of Western society threw religion away, even separating religion from the country.

Andrew used the act of stating is to convey his thoughts that can make the listener believe about his perception of the situation of religion and cultural norms. Along with the development of the times, Western society left the old cultural norms. Moreover, Andrew said that this problem must be solved by looking at Muslim nations because they do not have problems like those in the West. Therefore, throwing away religion and cultural norms caused society to be confused and lost and religion fulfills a role for the spiritual void of people. Thus, Andrew implied that they must go to Islam, which fixes everything.

Data 5:

Andrew: **“It's very hard to find a humble woman who is modest, who wants to have many, many children for a man.”**

The context is still related to the previous issue of how Andrew shows differences between Muslim and Western women. Andrew explained that nowadays, there are very few women who are humble and modest because there

are many Western women who have a lifestyle of drinking alcohol, taking drugs, and looking for new men to have fun together.

Andrew's utterance can be classified as stating act because he states about his opinion on Muslim and Western women, which can make the listener understand his thoughts. Moreover, women are starting to be degraded with population problems and it becomes a challenge for men to have women who also want to have many children for their husbands. Therefore, Andrew implied that man must be selective in choosing a wife so that in the future his family is not degraded.

4.1.1.2 Informing

Informing refers to the speaker giving information to the hearer and assuming that the hearer does not know of it. In addition, the main goal is for the listener to know the information conveyed by the speaker. Andrew Tate has uttered 29 utterances of informing act. He used informing acts to deliver information to the hearer about himself.

Data 6:

Andrew: **“So for now all I know is I need to be a good person and that's what I'm trying to do, but I have and I stated it in the last podcast before people often ask me.”**

The context is Andrew responded to Eddie's statement about the suggestion to visit Mecca. After Andrew Tate went viral because of a podcast on *FreshandFit*, maybe people would suspect that Andrew would immediately convert to Islam. But he didn't do that because he defended the Islamic religion and really respected it.

Andrew Tate was giving information about himself. The utterance delivered by Andrew wants to inform something about activities he carried out after he went viral, such as continuing to give money to churches in Romania. In addition, what he is doing now is to be a good person regardless of what his religion is. Thus, the listener in *The Deen Show* knows that Andrew Tate is still a Christian after he went viral. These utterances can be said to be informing because they contain the performative verb “inform” and there is information about Andrew Tate's condition.

Data 7:

Andrew: **“I first kind of went viral in the Islamic world when I said “Look, I have so much respect for Muslims as a whole in the way.”**

The context is that Andrew tells how he became viral among Muslims. When Andrew stated something about the Islamic faith on the *FreshandFit* YouTube channel, he seemed to have great respect for Muslims because they practice the teachings of their religion very seriously compared to Christians.

Andrew used the informing act because he thought that listeners of *The Deen Show* were not aware of that information about why Andrew went viral and was invited to *The Deen Show*. Andrew conveyed a statement that he respects the faith of a Muslim more than a Christian when he was on the *Freshandfit* YouTube channel. Moreover, when he gave that statement, he still adhered to Christianity. Then, many people wanted Andrew to clarify his statement on *The Deen Show*. So, Andrew provides information to listeners of *The Deen Show* so they know why he was invited to his show.

Data 8:

Andrew: **“I donate twenty thousand dollars a month to the church. The church in Romania is very powerful and I like having church friends.”**

In this section, Andrew tells about himself when he was still an Orthodox Christian. He often visited churches in Romania and donated his money to the church because he liked having many friends who often worshiped.

In the bold utterances above, Andrew did not just convey his statement, but he thought that Eddie did not know the information about himself when he visited a church in Romania. Andrew gives information to the listener about how he treats his place of worship by donating twenty thousand dollars monthly. Apart from that, Andrew admits that the church in Romania is a strong religious place with the majority of people being orthodox Christians. These utterances can be said to be informing because they contain the performative verb “inform” and there is information about how Andrew Tate treats places of worship.

Data 9:

Andrew: **“Yeah I was getting, yeah crazy messages all over Instagram, lots of messages and I think a lot of people were very surprised by what I said.”**

The context is related to Eddie's question about the response of Muslims to Andrew after his video went viral among Muslims and Christians alike.

Moreover, it's unexpected that many people are surprised to hear his opinion on the *Freshandfit* YouTube channel.

Andrew's utterance is categorized as the informing act because Andrew gives information that is only known by himself and thinks that Eddie does not know that information. Andrew informs Eddie that many Muslims contacted him

after he went viral. Even there are so many people who send messages on Instagram with countless numbers. After the video on *FreshandFit* went viral and was deleted by YouTube, Andrew received many interview offers, but he chose *The Deen Show* because its podcast focused on the topic related to Islam. Thus, Andrew's utterance contains the performative verb "inform" and there is information about Andrew Tate's condition after he went viral.

Data 10:

Andrew: **"I was an atheist for a long time. I really was. I was an atheist for a long time and I didn't truly really believe in god until about maybe seven to eight years ago."**

Previously, everyone knew Andrew was a professional kickboxer who is an Orthodox Christian. He lived in a society with Christians in Romania who also had strong faith. Living in a society where the faith is strong, people might consider Andrew a Christian who practices his religious teachings well.

In the bold utterances above, Andrew reveals about his past. Andrew gives information to the listener about when he was an atheist seven years ago and started to change his beliefs. Moreover, when Andrew started to believe in the existence of god, he began to avoid atheistic and agnostic society anymore. He started his new society with Christians in Romania who also had strong faith. Sharing the knowledge he has regarding his past is an act categorized as informing act. Thus, the listener of *The Deen Show* may not know about Andrew's past, that he was an atheist before embracing Christianity.

4.1.1.3 Predicting

Predicting is an expression to suppose something will happen in the future even though something that has been predicted can be right or wrong. In addition,

the speaker says what will happen based on his observations, knowledge, etc.

Andrew Tate has uttered 5 utterances of predicting act. He used predicting acts to foresee what might happen to Islam in the future.

Data 11:

Andrew: **“I mean, I can I know Muslims will be here in 100 years.”**

When Andrew saw many Muslims who dared to defend their religion in a majority Christian nation, Andrew observed how the development of religions in the West and selected one religion that might survive in the future is Islam.

In the bold utterance above, there is use phrases "*I can I know*" that marks predictions from the utterance delivered. Apart from that, there is also the performative verb "will" which shows that saying it still hasn't happened. Therefore, Andrew implicitly predicts that Muslims living in the West will increase rapidly in the West over the next 100 years and Christians will decrease in number. At the time when Christians in the West were seen to be degenerating, on the other hand, Muslims in the West were serious and practiced Islamic teaching.

Data 12:

Andrew: **“Saudi Arabia, when you go to Saudi, nothing will happen to you.”**

Based on his experience visiting Muslim nations like Saudi Arabia. He saw that the crime rate was very low compared to the West. Besides that, the lives of Muslims in Saudi Arabia are governed by the Islamic religion. Thus, he realized how safe it was to live among Muslim nations such as Saudi Arabia, UAE, Dubai, and Qatar.

Andrew's utterance can be classified as the act of predicting because the utterance delivered by Andrew is based on his experience of living in a Muslim nation and through his observations, he can predict the security of the Muslim countries. Then, Andrew's utterance contains the performative verb "will" which shows that it is possible to happen in the future. Therefore, Andrew implicitly predicts that when someone visits the country of Saudi Arabia, there may not be anything like robbery or theft because they carry out the teachings of Islam seriously. In addition, Saudi Arabia still enforces Islamic sharia law, which makes its crime rate low.

Data 13:

Andrew: **“I just said there how Islam will fix a lot of the problems of society well.”**

Based on the context, Andrew tells how the Islamic belief system solved problems in society. Based on his experience visiting Muslim nations like Dubai, Saudi Arabia, and UEA. He saw that the Muslims had no problems in society because when they have problems in their environment, they will use the Islamic belief system to fix it.

Andrew predicted that the security in Muslim nations. Then, he predicts about the Islamic belief system which is able to solve social problems. The utterance delivered by Andrew is based on his experience of living in a Muslim nation and he has the knowledge to predict situations that occur in the West. In addition, Andrew's statement contained the performative verb “will” which shows that when Western people use the Islamic belief system, the problems that occur in society may be resolved. For instance, a wife who is disobedient to her husband

by often drinking alcohol on Saturday nights. When someone uses the Islamic religious belief system where obeying one's husband is Allah's command.

Data 14:

Andrew: **“They will just mock it, mock it, mock it, but they still even in these countries which see themselves as atheists or agnostic will not mock the Islamic religion because they know that that's going to be a mistake and this goes on to a wider point outside of religion which is kind of my life philosophy.”**

The context is that Andrew tells how respect for atheists or agnostics towards Muslims. Based on his experience living with people who are Muslim minorities in a Christian country. He saw no religious problems between all of them.

Andrew's utterances there use the phrase “they know” which marks predictions based on his observation living with atheists or agnostics. Then, there is the performative verb "will" which shows his predict that when people mock the Muslim faith, then it will become a big and widespread problem. He saw that people do not dare to ridicule the faith of Muslims because they have the balls to fight and defend their religion so that it does not become a laughingstock. Even Muslims will kill those who insult Islam.

4.1.1.4 Arguing

Arguing is the statements of the speaker used to convince someone that the speaker's opinion is correct. Usually, the speaker firmly shows his speech to make it look like his opinion looks right. Andrew Tate has uttered 3 utterances of arguing act. He used arguing acts to convince the hearer that Andrew's opinion is correct.

Data 15:

Andrew: **“There's key differences, but in many ways there's a lot of similarities and it's kind of funny to me, whereas Christianity in the modern world has become such a laughing stock and it has been because people don't practice it in any kind of strict way anymore really.”**

In this section, Andrew responded to Eddie's explanation that every Muslim must respect Jesus as the messenger of Allah and if that person does not believe, then he will exit Islam because he does not believe in the teachings of the Islamic religion. Otherwise, Andrew's opinion about modern Christianity is that Jesus is only a laughing stock.

Andrew's utterance can be identified as the act of arguing because Andrew had a different opinion on Eddie's statement about respecting for Jesus as God's messenger. Andrew mentioned the main difference in how religions respect Jesus as a mighty messenger that they worship in Islam. Therefore, Andrew seems to disagree that Jesus is a mighty messenger because he is just a laughingstock for now. Even, Andrew said Christians never learn about their own religion.

Data 16:

Andrew: **“And people say “oh you know Islam so strict” and I say “look a lot of the rules of Islam are also in the in the bible, you just you're a Christian who's never read it, like you've never read your own bible, you don't you don't know what your own rules are.”**

The context is that Andrew is talking to a Christian, but Andrew seems to be arguing with him because of differences in knowledge or observations that they have. He is debating about the words of Christians who say that the Islamic religion is very strict.

Andrew disagrees with the assumptions of Christians, who say that the Islamic religion is very strict. However, Andrew opposed this statement that Christianity also has very strict rules. There is stress on the words “*you don't know what your own rules are.*” which shows that Andrew makes the opponent's statement look wrong. Therefore, Andrew refused that not only the teachings of Islam are very strict, but in Andrew's view, strict rules actually also exist in the Christian religion and Christians look free because they never practice what is in the Bible.

Data 17:

Andrew: **“We talk about things lasting into the future, especially religions as a whole if you become tolerant of everything to the point where like Christianity is now where they say “oh we're tolerant” well if you're so tolerant you ignore your own book.”**

It can be seen from the context in which Andrew is debating about how Christians who tolerate anything behave. Hence, Andrew gives a different view of Christians in which he explains that Christianity should be as intolerant as Islam.

The bold utterance above includes the act of arguing because Andrew disagrees with the statement of Christians who say they are tolerant of anything. There is stress on the words “*you ignore your own book.*” which shows that Andrew expressed his differences of opinion. Thus, Andrew challenged the assertion of Christians that they do not worship their own religious beliefs. Even most Christians tolerate anything and Andrew doesn't like that because tolerating everything is something that doesn't stand in the book of their own religion. Andrew said that they do not fully practice their religion.

4.1.1.5 Suggesting

Suggesting is an expression that gives ideas to be chosen or considered. Usually, the speaker provides a solution and information about who is affected by difficulties or problems. Andrew Tate has uttered 2 utterances of suggesting act. He used suggesting act to give a statement that something is to be chosen by non-Muslims.

Data 18:

Andrew: **“So if you're going to talk about a belief system that fixes issues, you need to go to Islam and it fixes everything.”**

In the West, there are issues that Westerners cannot solve, while the Muslim nation does not have these issues. Andrew explained that Islam could solve all the problems faced in the West. Then, Andrew stated the belief system of the Islamic religion was able to fix issues in the West.

Andrew used the act of suggesting is to give an idea to be chosen for non-Muslims who affected by population problems. Therefore, Andrew suggests to the hearer that if they have issues like population problems, they should go to Islam to fix the problem because he saw the teachings of Islam as capable of improving the behavior of women to obey their men. Thus, Andrew's utterance contains the performative verb “suggest” and there is a solution to fix the population problem in the West.

4.1.1.6 Asserting

Asserting is an expression to reveal something to ensure and state that one's opinion is considered as truth and fact to the listener. Andrew Tate has uttered 18 utterances of asserting act. He used asserting acts to emphasize

opinions or thoughts in order to encourage the listener on *The Deen Show* to consider a statement as truth or fact.

Data 19:

Andrew: **“Absolutely and that's the thing. Yeah, you can get yourself in a lot of trouble in those countries if you turn up and disrespect.”**

The context is that Andrew clarifies the perceptions of Eddie to the security of the Muslim nation. Andrew explained that Muslim countries like Qatar have extraordinary security. But Eddie points out that bad people might kill Andrew when he is in a Muslim country to make the country look unsafe.

Andrew used the act of asserting to encourage Eddie to believe Andrew's statement as truth. He conveys a statement to clarify Eddie's perceptions of the security of the Muslim nation. Through Eddie's statement, Andrew implicitly emphasized that his statement was true since people will get in trouble when he comes and makes a problem being in a Muslim nation. Thus, Andrew wanted to emphasize people who visit other countries should respect the differences so that they don't create problems in other countries.

Data 20:

Andrew: **“So like the west is broken on so many levels and that's what I was kind of saying in that video is that a lot of the problems are fixed by Islam as a whole and the first world Muslim nations are proof of it.”**

In this section, Andrew explained that in Western society, there are too many unresolved problems that make them split up with the problem's existence. Then, Andrew showed that the first Muslim nation is proof that Islam can solve the problems that occur.

In data 20 above, Andrew asserted his opinion to the listener that they must believe so that Western society uses the Islamic belief system to solve problems like the basic structure of family is broken that occur in the West. Andrew conveyed his utterance “*the problems are fixed by Islam*” with little high intonation in which his statement about the Islamic belief system can solve the problem in the West is considered as truth and fact.

Data 21:

Andrew: “**I think a lot of people think that Muslim countries are dangerous because of a lot of the war in the Middle East, but the war in the Middle East is propagated by the west. Anyway that's again that's America's fault.**”

The context is that Andrew seems to be against wrong assumptions about Muslim countries. Previously, Andrew thought that Muslim countries were dangerous because of the many wars in the Middle East. Then, Andrew emphasized that many of the wars in the Middle East are caused by America, not because of Muslim countries.

In data 21 above, Andrew asserted his opinion to the listener that the war in the Middle East was America's fault. Thus, the speaker emphasized his opinion so that people would not have the wrong perception of Muslim countries in the Middle East because many media reported that Muslims were terrorists. Then, Andrew implicitly states that utterance by stressing the intonation of the statement “*that's America's fault.*” seriously to encourage the listener to believe that Andrew's statement is the truth.

Data 22:

Andrew: “**Just drunk and just you know, running around acting crazy and there's a degree of.**”

In this section, Andrew responded to Eddie's question about the behavior of non-Muslim women, which is really bad. Previously, Andrew revealed that many people want Muslim women than non-Muslim women.

Andrew used asserting act because he conveyed his opinion to encourage Eddie to believe Andrew's statement about the behavior of non-Muslim women who in general often drink, are naked during the day, and act like crazy. Subsequently, Andrew asserted that Muslim women behave well compared to non-Muslim women because Muslim women always practice the teachings of their religion. Thus, Andrew wanted to emphasize through his statement that having an Islamic wife is better for a man.

Data 23:

Andrew: **‘It's like the last faith on the planet is Islam. There's no other faith that people are ready to die for defend and if you're not ready to defend an idea, you don't have an idea at all.’**

It can be seen from the context in which Andrew tells how Muslims defend their religion. He asserted that Muslims turned out to be people who have the strongest faith among followers of other religions. Even they are willing to die to defend their religion when insulted. Muslims dare to do this to maintain the authenticity of their religion and maintain the boundaries within the teachings of the Islamic religion. Therefore, Andrew emphasized his statement that encourages people to have strong faith in their religion so that they can defend their religion like Muslims. Andrew used asserting act to convey his opinion about the faith of Muslims is considered the strongest among other nations.

4.1.1.7 Describing

Describing is an expression to describe in detail what something looks like, sounds like, etc. In addition, the hearer understands what the speaker means through his speech clearly. Andrew Tate has uttered 23 utterances of describing act. He used describing acts to describe other people, illustrate his experience, and portray Islamic and Christian religions.

Data 24:

Andrew: **“So I spend most of my time between Dubai which is you know very overtly Muslim and then I come to back to Romania which is very overtly Christian but both of them have strong faith and I think a lot of the problems with the world today is that the west is lacking faith and I don't like being around.”**

The context is that Andrew is trying to retell his experience of being in two religious places. Andrew described Dubai and Romania by mentioning both places have strong faiths. Through his experience, Andrew gave an overview about Dubai, which is a mostly Muslim nation and Romania, which is the most Christian place in the world. Apart from that, he also mentioned that there were many problems in the West due to a lack of faith. The act of describing was done by Andrew with providing characteristics of both places to Eddie. Therefore, Andrew implied only visiting places where people have strong faith because there are many problems in those places.

Data 25:

Andrew: **“I don't understand why you have these girls who call themselves Christians and they're drinking on Saturday night, meeting boys doing whatever and then going to church on the next day.”**

It can be seen from the context that Andrew responded to how Christian girls behave. Andrew described Christian girls by mentioning they have a strong faith, often drink alcohol and do whatever they want with boys. Andrew saw their faith and how seriously they took it. However, on Saturday night, they seemed to ignore the teachings of their religion, such as not being allowed to drink alcohol or meet boys to do anything. But they go to church on Sunday morning to worship their god again. Therefore, Andrew implied not to have girls with weak faith and is not serious about carrying out her religious teachings. Thus, Andrew's utterance contains the performative verb "describe" and there is an explanation about the characteristics of how Christian girls behave.

Data 26:

Andrew: **"It's amazing like Dubai is the least racist place on the planet. I think 90 percent of the people there from other places. You can be black, white, new Filipinos are, there Vietnamese are, there everyone's, there from everywhere Americans, everyone's there."**

Based on his experience visiting Dubai. He saw the diversity of people in Dubai. Andrew gave an overview about Dubai by mentioning the various people. Andrew described Dubai that 90 percent of people living in Dubai come from other places. For instance, black and white people from the Philippines, people from Vietnam, people from America, and many more people from everywhere. In fact, Dubai people live mostly Muslims. Andrew's utterance can be said to be describing act because it contains a statement about Dubai what it looks like and it's condition in detail. Therefore, Andrew perceived Dubai as the least racist place with many Muslims living.

Data 27:

Andrew: **“If you'd want an Islamic wife. A wife who complies, who's not going to cheat, who behaves herself, who dresses modestly, maybe not even completely.”**

In this section, Andrew tells about how a good wife behaves. Andrew gave an overview about an Islamic wife as one of the characteristics of a wife who includes good behavior. Andrew described an Islamic wife by mentioning the characteristics, such as a wife who obeys her husband's orders, will not have an affair with another man, dresses modestly in front of people even though she is not completely perfect, and behaves politely. So, Andrew's utterance can be said to be describing act because it contains a statement about the Islamic wife what it looks like and an overview. Thus, Andrew emphasized through his statement that choosing an Islamic woman is not completely perfect, but it is more appropriate to have.

Data 28:

Andrew: **“I think a lot of the western women act so degenerate and they don't do it because they're evil they're doing it because they're trying to find happiness and they can't find it, right? and they think oh maybe a new man's happiness, maybe drinking alcohol's happiness, maybe taking drugs is happiness that and if you don't ever find a higher purpose.”**

The context is that Andrew seems to show that Western women are confused about getting happiness. He described how declining Western women are today with no happiness in everything she does. For instance, Western women try to go out with new men, drink alcohol, and take drugs with the intention of finding a much higher level of happiness.

Based on the data 28, Andrew gave an overview about Western woman by mentioning degenerate behavior. Andrew described Western women by saying

words related to it, such as hard to find happiness, new man is happiness, drinking alcohol is happiness, and taking drugs. Andrew's utterance can be said to be describing act because it contains a statement about what a Western woman looks like. Therefore, Andrew implied every Western woman should have a goal so as not to act more degenerate.

4.1.2 The reason Andrew Tate's Used Assertive Illocutionary Acts

The second finding of the data analysis is to identify the reason Andrew Tate in using Assertive act in the interview on *The Deen Show*. The researcher found all the reasons or purposes that appear in Andrew Tate's interview. Those are expressing feelings, delivering information, conveying opinions, convincement, giving suggestions, and clarification. Then, the reason or purpose commonly used is to deliver information. Here is some data from Andrew Tate's interview that shows the reason for certain assertive acts:

4.1.2.1 Express feeling

Express feelings is an action or way to communicate or state what we feel to other people or even to ourselves. It involves expressing our emotions, feelings, or thoughts to others.

Data 1:

Andrew: **“I don't like being in agnostic or atheistic societies anymore. I try to avoid them if possible.”**

Based on experience, Andrew visited many countries where he was often surrounded by agnostics and atheists. He is uncomfortable with being in that society, but he tries to avoid it by being in societies where the faith is very strong, such as Dubai and Romania. Thus, Andrew expresses his feelings (dislike)

towards agnostics and atheists because they are people who have no faith and even doubt the existence of God.

Data 2:

Andrew: **“Before, before some western girl comes in here and runs their mouth, the Islamic women are happier than any.”**

Based on his experience living in the Middle East, Andrew saw the life of Muslim women in the Middle East was strictly regulated by the existence of the Islamic religion as a regulatory role in society. But with Western women living, Muslim women have problems in society where it has happened in Western countries that their population has decreased because functions in society are not functioning.

Hence, Andrew expresses his feelings (disappointment) with the fact that there is a change in the life of Muslim women. Even he knows that the changes that have occurred are due to the presence of Western women life style such as often drinking alcohol and taking drugs.

Data 3:

Andrew: **“I donate twenty thousand dollars a month to the church. The church in Romania is very powerful and I like having church friends.”**

In this section, Andrew tells about himself when he was still Christian. He retells how he treats his place of worship by donating twenty thousand dollars monthly. Andrew admits that the church in Romania is a strong religious place with the majority of people being orthodox Christians. Moreover, he was happy with having many church friends.

In the bold utterances above, Andrew conveys his utterance to express his feeling (happiness) towards church people. He gave enough money to be grateful,

generous, and able to help many people in the church. In addition, he shows how good he was at the Romanian church.

Data 4:

Andrew: **“And people say “oh you know Islam so strict” and I say “look a lot of the rules of Islam are also in the in the bible, you just you're a Christian who's never read it, like you've never read your own bible, you don't you don't know what your own rules are.”**

Andrew’s utterance above in the form of arguing. Andrew’s reason for arguing with a Christian is to express his feeling (disappointment) with the fact that Christians do not understand their own religion. He believed that Islam and Christianity were the same strict, and the only difference is that Christians don't know what the teachings in the Bible are.

4.1.2.2 Deliver information

Deliver information is the act or process of conveying data, facts, knowledge, or messages to other people with the aim of providing new understanding or knowledge to the recipient of the information.

Data 5:

Andrew: **“We now live in a world in the west where we've thrown religion away and we've thrown cultural norms away. We've thrown so many things away and there's a degree of confusion amongst people are lost.”**

The context is that Andrew's view of Western society threw religion away, even separating religion from the country. Apart from that, along with the development of the times, Western society left the old cultural norms. Andrew’s reason used this utterance is to share information about Western society. He

reminds that how important religion and cultural norms are. Therefore, both of these aspects can make people have goals in society.

Data 6:

Andrew: **“So for now all I know is I need to be a good person and that's what I'm trying to do, but I have and I stated it in the last podcast before people often ask me.”**

Andrew's utterance above in the form of informing. Andrew's reason for using the informing act is to share information in order to make clear who actually he is. He gives information that all he needs right now is to be a good person regardless of what his religion is, such as continuing to give money to churches in Romania. Although he already gave the information in his last podcast on *FreshandFit*, but he makes *The Deen Show*'s listeners understand that he is trying to be a good person.

Data 7:

Andrew: **“I first kind of went viral in the Islamic world when I said “Look, I have so much respect for Muslims as a whole in the way.””**

The context is that Andrew tells how he became viral among Muslims. When Andrew stated something about the Islamic faith on the *FreshandFit* YouTube channel, he showed his respect for Muslims because they practice the teachings of their religion very seriously compared to Christians. Moreover, when he gave that statement, he still adhered to Christianity.

The reason Andrew delivers his utterance is to share information related to himself. He shows his statement that made it viral among Muslims and Christians. Then, Andrew might think that the listener of *The Deen Show* doesn't know the

details of how he went viral. So, Andrew provides information to listeners of *The Deen Show* so they know why he was invited to his show.

Data 8:

Andrew: **“Yeah I was getting, yeah crazy messages all over Instagram, lots of messages and I think a lot of people were very surprised by what I said.”**

The context is related to Eddie's question about the condition of Andrew after his video went viral among Muslims and Christians. The reason Andrew states his utterances is to deliver information related to Eddie's questions. He answered his questions to let Eddie know that after he went viral, many have contacted him to appear on their podcast. But he prefers *The Deen Show* because because its show focused on the topic related to Islam.

Data 9:

Andrew: **“I was an atheist for a long time. I really was, I was an atheist for a long time and I didn't truly really believe in god until about maybe seven-eight years ago.”**

Andrew's utterances above aim to tell about himself in the past. Andrew's reason for giving this explanation is to deliver information about his past life, which not many people know. Previously, people knew that Andrew Tate was an orthodox Christian, but seven until eight years ago, he was an Atheist. As time went by, he began to believe in the existence of God when he was in religious places such as Romania and Dubai.

Data 10:

Andrew: **“We talk about things lasting into the future, especially religions as a whole if you become tolerant of everything to the point where like Christianity is now where they say “oh we're tolerant” well if you're so tolerant you ignore your own book.”**

The data above is Andrew's utterance is in the form of arguing. His reason in arguing is to deliver information about Christian religious teachings. He reminds Christians not to tolerate anything because that would ignore the teachings of Christianity because Christianity in the modern world always tolerate anything, even when someone insults their religion. Andrew doesn't like that because tolerating everything is something that doesn't stand in the book of their own religion.

Data 11:

Andrew: **“So I spend most of my time between Dubai which is you know very overtly Muslim and then I come to back to Romania which is very overtly Christian but both of them have strong faith and I think a lot of the problems with the world today is that the west is lacking faith and I don't like being around.”**

The data above contains describing from Andrew. His reason for describing is to share information when he is in two religious places. He said that the two places he had lived in had different religions, but the people were very serious about practicing their religious teachings. This also makes the listener can imagine how the two religious places are described.

Data 12:

Andrew: **“I don't understand why you have these girls who call themselves Christians and they're drinking on Saturday night, meeting boys doing whatever and then going to church on the next day.”**

It can be seen from the context that Andrew responded to how Christian girls behave. He explains that the Christian woman's faith was still weak. In the bold utterance above, Andrew states his utterance is to share information based on what he knows. Thus, he shows how bad are the behavior of Christian girls such

as the Christian girls get drunk and goes out to do anything with boys on Saturday nights, but on Sunday morning, she goes to church to worship her god again. They even call themselves Christians, which seems as if they obey their religion.

Data 13:

Andrew: **“It's yeah. It's amazing like Dubai is the least racist place on the planet. I think 90 percent of the people there from other places. You can be black, white, new Filipinos are, there Vietnamese are, there everyone's, there from everywhere Americans, everyone's there.”**

Andrew's utterance above is in the form of describing. Andrew's reason for describing Dubai as the least racist place is to share information about his experience when he was in Dubai. He shows the listeners that the differences in ethnicity, race, and nationality living in Dubai will not create problems where the Muslim nation is located. Then, Andrew perceived Dubai as the least racist place with many Muslims living.

Data 14:

Andrew: **“If you'd want an Islamic wife. A wife who complies who's not going to cheat who behaves herself who dresses modestly, maybe not even completely.”**

Andrew's utterance above aims to describe an Islamic wife. The reason Andrew states his utterance is to share information about his respect for the Islamic wife. He gave information so that the listener could get a better understanding of the characteristics of an Islamic wife such as being faithful, dressing modestly, and behaving politely.

4.1.2.3 Convey opinion

Conveying an opinion is the process of expressing ideas, opinions, views, or personal viewpoints about a particular topic to other people.

Data 15:

Andrew: **“It's very hard to find a humble woman who is modest, who wants to have many, many children for a man.”**

The context is that Andrew shows differences between Muslim and Western women. The reason Andrew states his utterance is to convey his opinion about Western women. He argues that nowadays, there are very few women who are humble and modest because there are many Western women who have a lifestyle of drinking alcohol, taking drugs, and looking for new men to have fun together. In the modern world, he admits that it is hard to find a humble and simple woman who wants to have many children for her husband because most of them drinking alcohol is happiness.

Data 16:

Andrew: **“I mean, I can I know Muslims will be here in 100 years.”**

The context is that Andrew is betting on religion that will still survive in the future. Andrew predicts that Muslims living in the West will increase rapidly in the West over the next 100 years and Christians will decrease in number.

The data above is Andrew's utterances that contain prediction. Andrew's reason for predicting is to convey his opinion about the increasing number of Muslims in the West. Based on his observations, he saw how Muslims take Islamic teachings seriously and showed his respect to the Muslims in the West. Meanwhile, the Christian population in the West continues to decline.

Data 17:

Andrew: **“Saudi Arabia, when you go to Saudi, nothing will happen to you.”**

Based on his experience visiting Saudi Arabia. He saw that the crime rate was very low compared to the country in the West. The data above is a prediction from Andrew. His reason for making a prediction is to convey his opinion about how safe it is to live with Muslims in Saudi Arabia. When Andrew visited Saudi Arabia, he felt that the security was very good and he rarely saw crime. Moreover, when someone visits the country of Saudi Arabia, there may not be anything like robbery or theft because they carry out the teachings of Islam seriously.

Data 18:

Andrew: **“I just said there how Islam will fix a lot of the problems of society well.”**

Based on his experience visiting Muslim nations like Dubai, Saudi Arabia, and UEA. Andrew saw that the Muslims had no problems in society because when they have problems in their environment, they will use the Islamic belief system to fix it. Andrew predicts that when Western people use the Islamic belief system, the problems that occur in society may be resolved.

The data above is Andrew’s utterances that contain prediction. Andrew’s reason for predicting is to convey his opinion about his observations that the Islamic belief system fixes the problems that occur in society. Furthermore, his opinion was based on his observation and experience of seeing how the Muslim nation solves its problems.

Data 19:

Andrew: **“They will just mock it, mock it, mock it, but they still even in these countries which see themselves as atheists or agnostic will not mock the Islamic religion because they know that that's going to be a mistake and this goes on to a wider point outside of religion which is kind of my life philosophy.”**

Based on his experience living with people who are Muslim minorities in a Christian country. He saw that people do not dare to ridicule the faith of Muslims because they have the balls to fight and defend their religion so that it does not become a laughingstock.

The reason Andrew states his utterance is to convey opinion about the problems people will face when mocking the Islamic religion. When Andrew lived with a majority of Atheists and Christians, he saw that they would not bother minorities like Muslims. He believes that Muslims will be against those who mock his religion. Even Muslims will kill those who insult Islam.

Data 20:

Andrew: **“There's key differences, but in many ways there's a lot of similarities and it's kind of funny to me, whereas Christianity in the modern world has become such a laughing stock and it has been because people don't practice it in any kind of strict way anymore really.”**

In this section, Andrew responded to Eddie’s explanation that every Muslim must respect Jesus as the messenger of Allah and if that person does not believe, then he will exit Islam because he does not believe in the teachings of the Islamic religion.

The reason of Andrew’s explanation is to convey opinion about Christianity in the modern world. Andrew said that Christianity is increasingly declining because Christians no longer practice their religion strictly. Christianity is not only dishonored but also the laughingstock of the people. Even, Andrew said Christians never learn about their own religion.

Data 21:

Andrew: **“So like the west is broken on so many levels and that's what I was kind of saying in that video is that a lot of the**

problems are fixed by Islam as a whole and the first world Muslim nations are proof of it.”

Previously, Andrew tells how Islam fixes many problems. He explained that in Western society, there are too many unresolved problems that make them split up with the problem's existence.

Andrew's reason for using this utterance is to convey his opinion about the Islamic religious belief system that is able to solve problems. He saw that in Muslim nations, there were no problems that occurred in the West. Hence, he conveys that the belief system in Islam could solve the problems that occurred in the West.

Data 22:

Andrew: **“It's like the last faith on the planet is Islam. There's no other faith that people are ready to die for defend and if you're not ready to defend an idea, you don't have an idea at all.”**

The context is that Andrew tells how Muslims defend their religion. He explained that Muslims turned out to be people who have the strongest faith among followers of other religions. Even they are willing to die to defend their religion when insulted.

The data above is Andrew's utterance in the form of asserting. Andrew's reason for asserting to convey opinion about the Muslims faith. He believes that people who defend their religion when insulted, then that religion will survive in the future. Moreover, it will happen to the Islamic religion because Muslims always defend their religion so as not to be insulted. Muslims dare to do this to maintain the authenticity of their religion and maintain the boundaries within the teachings of the Islamic religion.

Data 23:

Andrew: **“I think a lot of the western women act so degenerate and they don't do it because they're evil they're doing it because they're trying to find happiness and they can't find it, right? and they think oh maybe a new man's happiness, maybe drinking alcohol's happiness, maybe taking drugs is happiness that and if you don't ever find a higher purpose.”**

The data above is Andrew's utterance in the form of describing. His reason for describing is to convey opinions about Western women's behavior. He argued that Western women are confused about getting happiness. So, they try to go out with new men, drink alcohol, and take drugs with the intention of finding a much higher level of happiness. Through his utterances, the listeners can know how Andrew's point of view on Western women.

4.1.2.4 Convincement

Convincing is an action or effort to make other people agree or believe in the opinion conveyed by the speaker. It involves using arguments or logic to influence the views or actions of others.

Data 24:

Andrew: **“You have to not only fear your government. You have to fear the normal people on the street.”**

Based on the context, Andrew assumed that democracy would not provide security and there is no need to be afraid of the rules made by the government if it causes disintegration in society, but one must be afraid of normal people on the streets.

The reason Andrew states his utterance above is to convince that the hearer is not afraid of the government. Previously, Andrew received information in the newspaper that people should not wear jewelry because street people would

rob them. He believes street people do many criminal acts and disturb society, so they seem to hold power.

Data 25:

Andrew: **“I think a lot of people think that Muslim countries are dangerous because of a lot of the war in the Middle East, but the war in the Middle East is propagated by the west. Anyway that's again that's America's fault.”**

Andrew’s utterance above in the form of asserting. Andrew’s reason for asserting is to convince the listener to believe who is behind the causes of war in the Middle East. He said that America is the provocateur of many wars in the Middle East. Despite the fact that there are many wars going on in the Middle East and make them have a wrong perception of Muslim countries in the Middle East. But they don't know that America is the cause of it all.

Data 26:

Andrew: **“Just drunk and just you know running around acting crazy and there's a degree of.”**

In this section, Andrew responded to Eddie’s question about the behavior of non-Muslim women. Andrew's utterances were intended to convince Eddie to believe his story. He said that the behavior of non-Muslim women looked very bad. Then, he shows that non-Muslim women's behavior, like drinking is common to people, but also naked and acting crazy during the day. Then, Andrew revealed Muslim women behave well compared to non-Muslim women because Muslim women always practice the teachings of their religion.

4.1.2.5 Give suggestion

Giving suggestions is the act of providing recommendations, guidance, or advice to others to help them solve problems, make decisions, or achieve certain

goals. Advice is usually based on personal experience, knowledge, observation, or understanding of the situation.

Data 27:

Andrew: **“So if you're going to talk about a belief system that fixes issues, you need to go to Islam and it fixes everything.”**

Andrew saw in the West, there are issues that they cannot solve, which is the population being increasingly degraded, while the Muslim nation does not have these issues. Andrew’s utterances above aim to suggest the listener used the Islamic belief system because it can solve the problems that occur in the West. It means he wanted Western people to use the Islamic belief system because he saw the teachings of Islam as capable of improving the behavior of women to obey their men.

4.1.2.6 Clarification

Clarifying is the act or process of clarifying or explaining information, statements, or concepts that may be unclear or ambiguous. The goal is to avoid confusion, ensure correct understanding, or avoid doubt about something being communicated.

Data 28:

Andrew: **“Absolutely and that's the thing. Yeah, you can get yourself in a lot of trouble in those countries if you turn up and disrespect.”**

The context is that Andrew clarifies Eddie's perceptions of the security of the Muslim nation. Previously, Andrew explained that Muslim countries like Qatar have extraordinary security. But Eddie points out that bad people might kill Andrew when he is in a Muslim country to make the country look unsafe.

Andrew's utterance above aims to clarify the perceptions of Eddie to the security of the Muslim nation. Through Eddie's statement, Andrew agreed that his statement was true since people would get in trouble when he came and made a problem being in a Muslim nation. Andrew believes that the Muslim nation will interfere with someone when they make problems in their country and they need to behave well and respect others.

4.2 Discussion

The researcher explains the findings of the data analysis. The researcher concentrates on assertive acts uttered by Andrew Tate in *Andrew Tate in Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)* based on Searle's theory. Besides that, it also discusses the reasons or purposes why Andrew Tate utters assertive acts based on Leech (1983) and Holmes's (2013) theory of context of the conversation.

Based on the findings above, the researcher found that Andrew Tate performed seven types of assertive acts. The result shows that 69 out of 149 assertive acts are identified as stating that is one of the most common types of assertive acts in Andrew Tate's interview. Then, followed by informing with 29 utterances, describing with 23 utterances, asserting with 18 utterances, predicting with 5 utterances, arguing with 3 utterances, and the last one is suggesting with 2 utterances. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find any complaining type in Andrew Tate's utterances.

Then, the result revealed that there are several reasons or purposes which appear in Andrew Tate's interview. Those are expressing feelings, delivering information, conveying opinions, conviction, giving suggestions, and

clarification. The finding shows that the main reason or purpose of Andrew Tate's interview is to deliver information in order to make listeners understand. Thus, the reason or purpose frequency within Andrew Tate's assertive acts differs.

Based on the analysis above, the research reveals that the assertive acts of stating act uttered by Andrew Tate are used to show his beliefs or understanding of Islamic and Christian religions. The act of informing performed by Andrew is used to deliver information to the hearer about himself and the act of predicting to foresee what might happen to Islam in the future. Andrew then performs the act of arguing to convince the hearer that Andrew's opinion is correct, and the act suggesting is giving a statement that something is to be chosen by non-Muslims. In addition, the act of asserting performed by Andrew is used to emphasize opinion or thoughts in order to encourage the listener to consider a statement as truth or fact, and the act of describing is used to describe other people, illustrate his experience, and portray Islamic and Christian religions.

Based on the results, Andrew Tate performs the act of stating to say something based on what the speaker's mind believes or understands. It is related to the theory of assertive acts, in which something is the case to the truth of the expressed proposition (Searle, 1969). Then, the frequency of stating acts is the most often used in Andrew Tate's interview in line with the findings of the research conducted by Zakiyah (2018) in the interview between Charlie Rose and Jack Ma. The researcher found similarities that make the research results the same because it may be caused by the researcher using the descriptive qualitative method and Searle's theory. However, the findings differ in that Charlie Rose and

Jack Ma's interview topic was about the Economic Forum, while Andrew Tate's interview was about the Islamic religion.

Different results of the study were also conducted by Indrawati, Ariyaningsih, and Candra (2021). Researchers found that the most often used assertive act in local guide's utterances in Tirta Empul Temple is informing. It may be caused by the local guides conveying information that the hearer did not know before. Besides that, researchers used the theory from Searle and Vanderveken (1985), which makes the study results differ. In addition, Muhammad (2021) found that the act of asserting most often appears in *British and Korean in Korean Englishman Youtube Channel*. It may be caused by British and Korean' speech expressing truth and factual information. Although, the researcher used the same Searle's theory and descriptive qualitative method. Then, the research results that have been carried out show different results.

Then, the research conducted by Fakhriyah, Rohmah, and Kurjum (2022) found that stating acts most often appear in Dalia Mogahed's speech. The researcher found similarities that make the research results the same because it may be caused the themes are similar. However, Dalia Mogahed used the act of stating to defend the religion of Islam and she is a Muslim woman. At the same time, Andrew Tate is a Christian, and he used the act of stating to convey his thoughts, understanding, and beliefs about the faith of Muslims. Although researchers have the same results, but the frequency of the two studies differs.

In conclusion, the researcher found seven types of assertive illocutionary acts. The act of stating is the most frequently used in Andrew Tate's interview. The reason or purpose contained in Andrew Tate's interview was identified with

knowing the context of the conversation. As a Christian, Andrew Tate's interview emphasized that everyone must have a strong faith in their religion because if they don't have a strong faith, then in the future, the religion will degenerate.

Therefore, Andrew Tate expressed his opinions and thoughts on *The Deen Show* in response to negative perspectives on the *FreshandFit* YouTube channel.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In the last chapter, the researcher presents a conclusion and suggestion. The researcher makes a brief explanation of the research results of the research problem and recommendations for other researchers for future research.

5.1 Conclusions

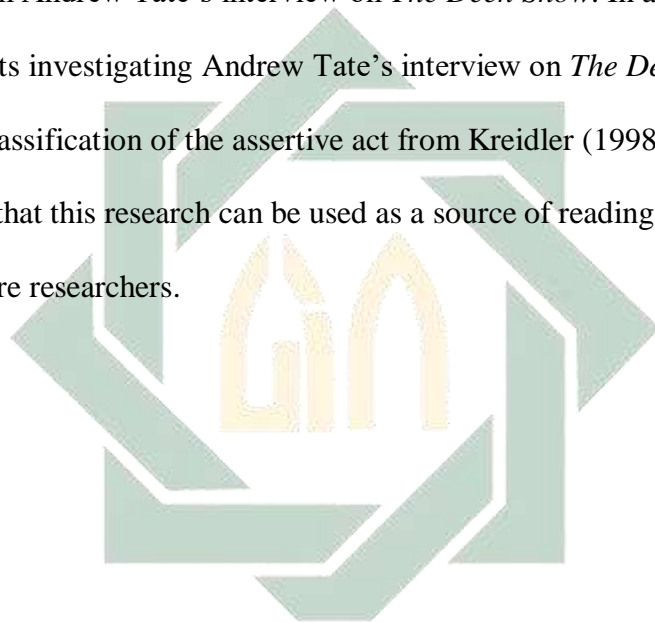
Based on the background and results of observations that have been made. It can be concluded that there is a form of assertive illocutionary acts in videos *The Deen Show* YouTube channel "*Andrew Tate exclusive interview - Islam is the future - (with Nouman Ali Khan)*." The interview conducted by *The Deen Show* program presented a guest star named Andrew Tate. This research analyzed in terms of assertive acts contained in Andrew Tate's interview using Searle's theory.

The researcher analyzed a video duration of approximately 25 minutes that found 182 utterances from Andrew Tate's interview. The researcher found 149 points of assertive acts performed by Andrew Tate. The details are the act of stating with 69 utterances, informing with 29 utterances, predicting with 5 utterances, arguing with 3 utterances, suggesting with 2 utterances, asserting with 18 utterances, and describing with 23 utterances. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find any complaining type in Andrew Tate's utterances. Andrew did not use assertive act of complaining because he did not show disappointment with the words of his interlocutor. Based on the research results, the act of stating is the most used in Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*. Moreover, Andrew Tate used the act of stating to show his beliefs or understanding of Islamic and

Christian religions. In addition, the dominant reason or purpose for performing Andrew Tate's interview is to deliver information in order to make listeners understand.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the research that has been done, the suggestion that can be given is for future researchers to do research with different theory or use other types of illocutionary act in Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show*. In addition, the researcher suggests investigating Andrew Tate's interview on *The Deen Show* using the classification of the assertive act from Kreidler (1998). Then, the researcher hopes that this research can be used as a source of reading and reference for future researchers.



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