



**AN ASSERTIVE ACT ANALYSIS OF DAISY
RAMIREZ'S UTTERANCES IN JOHN GREEN'S
*TURTLES ALL THE WAY DOWN***

A THESIS

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
for S-1 Degree Majoring Linguistics in the English Department,
Faculty of Humanities Diponegoro University**

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2021

PRONOUNCEMENT

I honestly confirm that this thesis with title “An Assertive Act Analysis of Daisy Ramirez’s Utterances in John Green’s *Turtles All The Way Down*” is written by myself and not a product of plagiarism or made by others. I also state that I do not take any material from the other researchers except from the references which I mentioned.

Semarang, 17th September 2021

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Dmf', written in a cursive style.

Dian Rahmawati

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

Motto :

“Live as if you were to die tomorrow. Learn as if you were to live forever”

- Mahatma Gandhi

Dedication :

This thesis is dedicated to my parents and brother.

APPROVAL

**AN ASSERTIVE ACT ANALYSIS OF DAISY RAMIREZ'S
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VALIDATION

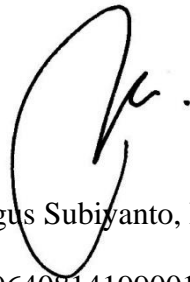
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This thesis still has weakness and far from being perfect. Therefore, I appreciate recommendation and constructive critics. I hope this thesis would be helpful for people who are interested to have research about assertive act or any related field in general

Semarang, 17th September 2021



Dian Rahmawati

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with the assertive act of Daisy Ramirez's utterances. Daisy is one of the characters in John Green's *Turtles All The Way Down*. This novel is about the journey of Daisy and Aza to find a missing billionaire and how Aza deals with her anxiety. This study aims to investigate what kinds of assertive used by Daisy and her reason while performing them. I applied non-participant method to collect the data. Moreover, content analysis is applied to analyze the data. Based on classification of assertive act by Searle, there are five types of assertive act used by Daisy, which are stating, reporting, complaining, boasting, and suggesting. Daisy mainly uses stating act, followed by reporting act, complaining act, boasting act, and the least is suggesting act. The dominant use of stating act means that Daisy likes to utter many true things.

Keywords: *Assertive Act, Turtles All The Way Down, Daisy Ramirez, John Green*

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

I chose a novel entitled *Turtles All The Way Down* as the object of the study because I have not found any linguistics studies on this novel. It is a novel by a famous American novelist named John Green, and published by Dutton Books in 2017.

Turtles All The Way Down tells an interesting story about the girls named Daisy Ramirez and Aza Holmes, who try to find a missing billionaire named Russel Pickett. Daisy is talkative, curious to investigate, and brave to express what she feels to the others. Then, Aza tends to be quiet and often does not express what she thinks. She is a girl who suffers from Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD). She is also the narrator of this novel.

Characters in novels or films performs many kinds of illocutionary act. One of them is assertive act. It is interesting to analyze what the speakers want to deliver through their utterances. In this study, I am interested to analyze Daisy Ramirez's utterances because she performs various kinds of assertive. She performs them to express the truth, report on something she knows, complain about her life, suggest Aza to do something, and boast about her ability.

1.2 Research Problems

There are two research problems in this study:

- 1) What kinds of assertive act that Daisy Ramirez uses in the novel of *Turtles All the Way Down* by John Green?
- 2) What are Daisy's reasons to use the assertive act in the novel of *Turtles All the Way Down* by John Green?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

According to the research problems, the objectives of this study are:

- 1) To know what kinds of assertive act that Daisy Ramirez uses in the novel of *Turtles All the Way Down* by John Green.
- 2) To figure out Daisy's reasons to use the assertive act in the novel of *Turtles All the Way Down* by John Green.

1.4 Previous Studies

There has been no study on *Turtles All The Way Down* novel which focused on linguistics thus far. Nevertheless, there are ten (10) previous studies associated to illocutionary act in novels and films. I categorized them by topic of every study and I started with assertive category. First, Rohmah (2020) conducted a study about assertive analysis on *Letters to Juliet* film. She used assertive categorization by Searle (1969) to classify the assertive utterances by the main character. She found several kinds of assertive act and the most dominant type of assertive is reporting, Second, Dewi and Qomariana (2021) researched the realization of assertive acts in a movie named *Finding Nemo*. They employed a categorization of assertive act by Searle (1976) and delivery strategy theory by Parker (1986). The result showed that there are six kinds of assertive and the most dominant type

is affirming. Both studies applied classifications of illocutionary act by Searle (1969) and Searle (1979) and theory of delivery strategy by Parker (1986). They had different results of the research. Rohmah (2020) revealed that the most category used is reporting. Meanwhile, Dewi and Qomariana (2021) found that affirming is the most used category in their research.

I also categorized these previous studies based on topic of illocutionary act. First, Simbolon (2015) conducted a study about illocutionary act in the *New Moon* movie. He applied a classification by Saeed (2000). In the finding, the most used type of illocutionary act is declarative. Second, Rachmawati (2017). She analyzed illocutionary act in *Dead Poet Society* movie. She applied a classification by Yule (1996). In the finding, assertive is the most dominant type of illocutionary act. Third, Suhardianto (2015) analyzed illocutionary act in *Oliver Twist* novel. He employed illocutionary acts classification by Yule (1996). In the result, assertive act is the biggest number of illocutionary act compared to the other types. Fourth, Wijayanti & Yulianti (2020) conducted a study of illocutionary act in the main character of *Maleficient* film. They used the illocutionary act classification by Venderveken (1990). In the finding, assertive act is the most frequent type of illocutionary act. Those studies analyzed illocutionary acts in novels or filmz. However, they employed different classification of illocutionary acts except for Rachmawati (2017) and Suhardianto (2015). Moreover, Simbolon (2019) had different result of the most used kind of illocutionary act.

Fifth, Astutik (2018) had a study about illocutionary acts in *The Pirates of Caribbean: The Curse of The Black Pearl* movie. She used categorization of illocutionary acts by Searle (1976). In the finding, assertive has the biggest number of illocutionary act. Sixth, Wahyudiarti (2020) analyzed illocutionary acts on *Wonder* novel. She applied categorization by Searle (1969). In the finding, directive act is the most frequent type of illocutionary act. Seventh, Petriandry and Marlina (2018) had a study on illocutionary acts in *The Never Girls Before* novel. They employed illocutionary act classification by Searle (1983). They found that assertive act is the most dominant type. Eighth, Lisnani (2017) analyzed illocutionary act of Grug in *The Croods* movie. She used illocutionary acts classification by Searle (1999). In the finding, directive and assertive are the most frequent type of illocutionary act. These five studies had similarity and difference. They analyzed illocutionary act in novels or films and used illocutionary act classification by Searle but with different year of book publications.

The differences of my study with those previous studies above are the object and the focus of the study. I only analyzed one kind of illocutionary act, assertive, by one of the characters. Meanwhile, some of those previous studies analyzed all kinds of illocutionary act.

1.5. Scope of the Study

This study focuses on Daisy Ramirez's utterances which are found in assertive act reflected in *Turtles All the Way Down* (2017) by John Green and published by

Dutton Books. Moreover, I used the theory of assertive act categorization by Searle.

1.6 Writing Organization

The writing order of this thesis is as follows:

Chapter I: INTRODUCTION

This chapter delivers Background of the Study, Research Problems, Objectives of the Study, Scope of the Study, Previous Studies, and Writing Organization

Chapter II: THEORY AND METHOD

This chapter presents Theoretical Framework of the research and Research Method

Chapter III: RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the result and the analysis of the data of the research

Chapter IV: CONCLUSION

This chapter delivers the summary of the previous chapter.

CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2. 1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Speech Act

Yule (2010:133) states that the term of speech act means the actions performed by speakers which contain utterances in the many forms. The examples are in the form of stating, complaining, questioning, commanding, thanking, promising, and offering. Yule (2010: 133) also gives an example of speech act. When someone says, "*I'll be there at six.*", the speaker is not merely speaking, but also performing speech act of promising that he will meet the listener at six o'clock after he says that.

Yule (1996:48) states that while producing utterances, we are engaged in three acts. First, locutionary act is the basic and literal meaning of utterance. Then, illocutionary act is the meaning that someone wishes to communicate with others. The last one is perlocutionary act which means the impacts of our utterances. When we perform utterances, we expect that our utterances will affect other people. From those three aspects of speech acts, the main analysis of this study is in the part of illocutionary act.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Act

According to Yule (1996:48), illocutionary act is the meaning that the speaker wishes to communicate with others. It is usually applied by people in daily

communication with others. The speaker may utter a statement with a different aim from its utterance, and it is called illocutionary force.

According to Searle (1979:12), illocutionary act is divided into several kinds. They are directive, commissive, expressive, declarative, and assertive. Directive type means that are the utterances that we produce when we want other people to do something. Directive can be in the form of requesting, commanding, ordering, asking, advising, warning, pleading, and inviting. Then, commissive type means utterances which imply that the speaker will do something. It can be in the form of promising, threatening, offering, and guaranteeing. Next, expressive means that the utterances that the we produce to express our feelings. Expressive can be in the form of thanking, apologizing, welcoming, pitying, and complimenting. Declarative type means that the utterances which can change the status. It can be in the form of marriage vow, war declaration, and employment dismissal. The last type of illocutionary act is assertive and I explained it below since it is the focus of the study.

2.1.3 Assertive

Searle (1979:12) states that assertive is the category of illocutionary act in which the speaker asserts a proposition to the truth or fact. There are several actions which are included in the assertive type. According to Searle (in Leech, 1983), the actions which are included in assertive acts are stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, and reporting.

2.1.3.1 Stating

Stating is the act of giving information about the truth and fact (Hornby, 1995). The example of stating act is the example below:

“I think we’ve met before.” Jo began with a smile. (Stilton, 2015)

The word ‘think’ in that example above indicates that Jo as the speaker believes that she has met the hearer before that situation. Therefore, that utterance above is included in stating act.

2.1.3.2 Reporting

Reporting aims to inform something that has been done, heard, or seen and the hearer does not know about it (Hornby, 1995). The example of reporting act is:

"I inform you that our government makes a wrong policy for rising up the cost of oil." (Hosseini, 2007)

The speaker in that utterance above has seen or heard the news about government decision regarding the oil cost. He wants to report that information to the hearer who does not know about it yet.

2.1.3.3 Complaining

Complaining is used by the speaker to express something difficult or dissatisfaction (Hornby, 1995). The example of complaining act is the utterance below:

“This snack has expired.” (Mardawati et al, 2017)

That utterance above is uttered by a student to the seller. He wants to buy a delicious snack. However, he is dissatisfied with the snack quality because it has been expired. Therefore, he expresses his dissatisfaction because he cannot buy it.

2.1.3.4 Boasting

Boasting is a situation when the speaker expresses what he has or has done too proudly in order to be known by the hearer (Hornby, 1995). Boasting is applied by the speaker to show pride, achievement, and abilities. The example of boasting act is the example below:

“Oh my picture is beautiful.” (Mardawati et al, 2017)

In that utterance above, there is an art exhibition at the speaker’s school. The speaker is very proud of the beautiful picture made by her. He wants to show her pride to the hearer around her about her talent in art.

2.1.3.5 Suggesting

Suggesting is a form of an action to mention an idea, possible plan, or action for other people to consider (Hornby, 1995). The example of suggesting act is:

"Okay, How to build an organic battery made of potatoes. Now, that's cool. It says here you could power a lamp with it. we could call it in the Spud Lamp or something.” (Palacio, 2012)

In that utterance above, Auggie, the speaker, suggests to the his friend about their school task. He says that they are able to create an organic battery which is made from potatoes to turn the lamp on. It is included in suggesting act because Auggie mentions an idea for his friend to consider.

2.2 Research Method

2.2.1 Type of Research

Descriptive qualitative method is applied as the type of research in this study. Bogdan and Biklen (1992) state that qualitative research has a meaning that the data are in the form of sentences rather than number. I applied this method because this study has goals to classify and analyze the assertive utterances by Daisy Ramirez in *Turtles All The Way Down*.

2.2.2 Data Source

The primary data are the utterances of Daisy Ramirez in *Turtles All the Way Down* by John Green (2017) which are included in assertive act. As the secondary data, several references from books and articles related to the analysis are used to support the data.

2.2.3 Population and Sample

The population and sample of this study are all assertive utterances by Daisy Ramirez in *Turtles All The Way Down*.

2.2.4 Sampling Technique

Total sampling technique is applied to take the sample of all the data. According to Sugiyono (2009:63), this technique takes all population as the sample of the data. Therefore, I used all Daisy's assertive utterances to analyze.

2.2.5 Method of Collecting Data

This studies applies non-participant observation method to collect the data. According to Sudaryanto (1993), non-participant method does not involve the

researcher is in the conversation. In gaining the data, I involved these steps. First, I read the whole novel comprehensively. Second, I highlighted the utterances by Daisy Ramirez toward the other characters. Third, I identified the utterances which are included in assertive act by Daisy Ramirez

2.2.6 Method of Analyzing Data

Content analysis was applied to analyze the data since this research described the phenomenon of assertive act in the utterances by a character in a novel. According to Prasad (2008), content analysis focuses on what is contained from the speakers' utterances. It is focused in interpreting the speakers' meaning.

Several steps were taken to analyze the data. First, I classified Daisy's utterances based on the type of assertive act whether stating, boasting, suggesting, complaining, or reporting. Second, I analyzed the data found in the utterances of Daisy Ramirez. Third, I evaluated all the data analysis. Fourth, I made a conclusion based on the data found.

CHAPTER III
RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

The result shows that there are 130 assertive act uttered by Daisy. 70 utterances are stating, 42 utterances are reporting, 15 utterances are complaining, 2 utterances are boasting, and 1 utterance is suggesting.

Table 1: Daisy's Assertive Act Found in the novel.

Number	Type of Assertive Act	Percentage of Every Type
1.	Stating Act	$\frac{70}{130} \times 100\% = 53,84\%$
2.	Reporting Act	$\frac{42}{130} \times 100\% = 32,30\%$
3.	Complaining Act	$\frac{15}{130} \times 100\% = 11,53\%$
4.	Boasting Act	$\frac{2}{130} \times 100\% = 1,53\%$
5.	Suggesting Act	$\frac{1}{130} \times 100\% = 0,7\%$

3.2 Discussion

3.2.1 Stating

Daisy primarily performs stating act with 70 utterances (53,84 %). It is different with the study by Rohmah (2020), which has reporting act as the most dominant type of assertive with 75 utterances (43,10 %). Meanwhile, stating act in that study is the second least type of assertive with 12 utterances (6,89 %).

Stating is giving information about a truth (Hornby, 1995). Most of them are when Daisy states something about Aza Holmes, Mychal, money reward, Russel Pickett's disappearance, and her fan fiction.

The examples of stating act by Daisy are as follows:

Datum 1

"Didn't you go to camp with him?" Daisy asked me.

"With who?"

"Davis Pickett," she said

"Yeah." I said "Why?"

"Aren't you listening?" Daisy asked...

Mychal said, "His dad was about to be arrested for bribery or something, but the night before the raid he disappeared. There's a hundred-thousand-dollar reward out for him."

"And you know his kid," Daisy said. (Green, 2017:4)

Daisy's stating act is in the bold text. It is in the form of short utterance and a clause. Daisy, Aza, and Mychal study in the same high school and they are quite close, especially Daisy and Aza since they have been friends since elementary school. That situation in Datum 1 happens when Daisy, Aza, and Mychal are having lunch together in the school cafeteria. Aza is the narrator and she is asked by Daisy if she attended the camp with her childhood friend, Davis.

Then, Mychal talks about the disappearance of Russel Pickett and the reward for anyone who finds him. Russel Pickett is the controversial CEO of Pickett Engineering. He has disappeared after there is a search warrant from the Indianapolis Police. There will be a reward of one hundred thousand dollars for any information which leads to Pickett's arrest. Russel has two sons named Davis Pickett and Noah Pickett. His wife has died since Davis and Noah were still

children. It caused Davis to join Sad Camp, a camp for the children who have lost their parents. Davis and Daisy met there for the first time. Then, Russel's second son is Noah. He still believes that his father loves him. However, he becomes depressed after knowing that his father leaves the house and disappears. He keeps asking Aza to look for his father and Aza promises him to do it.

Hornby (1995) explains that stating aims to give information about a truth. In this first finding, Daisy uses stating because she knows that the friendship of Aza and Davis Pickettis included as a truth. Aza and Davis became childhood friends since they met in the Sad Camp several years ago. Therefore, she says *"And you know his kid,"*. That utterance indicates a fact since she really knows that Aza and Davis were used to be friends. She performs that act to show what she knows about the fact of Aza and Davis' relationship. Their connection will make the investigation easier for Aza and Daisy.

Datum 2

She talked a lot. "I've got a theory about uniforms. I think they design them so that you become like, a nonperson, so that you're not Daisy Ramirez, a human being, but instead a thing that brings people pizza and exchanges their tickets for plastic dinosaurs. It's like uniform try to hide me."

"Yeah," I said. (Green, 2017:20)

That bold text is a stating act by Daisy. Her utterance in this datum is longer than the previous example. Then, it is in the form of sentences. That situation above happens when Daisy and Aza go home after school. They are in Aza's room and Daisy wants to borrow Aza's mom's dress because she is going to meet

Davis in a restaurant called Chuck E. Cheese. She wants to borrow it because her uniform is stained.

Daisy's utterance in the bold text is included in stating act since she states a thought on uniforms which she is sure about. Daisy is a girl who is vocal about everything, including uniforms. She thinks that uniforms can conceal someone's true self. She thinks people wear particular uniforms, but sometimes it is not the thing they want to do. Therefore, they cannot be themselves.

Datum 3

“You sure you don't want pet her?” Malik asked
 “I'm also afraid of dinosaurs.” I explained
“Holmesy has the most major fears.” Daisy said as she petted Tua. (Green, 2017:36).

The bold text in Datum 3 is Daisy's stating act. It is in the form of short utterance like the example in Datum 1. Moreover, it is in the form of a clause. The example above happens when Daisy and Aza visit Davis' house after going from school. They spot a tuatara, in Davis' house. Tuatara whose name Tua is a pet which looks like a lizard. Then, Malik is the passionate zoologist who looks after Tua. In that situation, Malik offers Aza to pet Tua. However, she refuses it. Daisy thinks that Aza is afraid of Tua since Aza is always scared of many things including animals and bacteria.

Through Daisy's utterance, she wants to tell other characters about a fact of Aza's fear. Since Daisy is the closest friend of Aza, she knows everything about Aza includes her fear and anxiety, for example, is that Aza fears bacteria very

much until it influences her daily life. To overcome that, Aza often applies hand sanitizer too much almost in every activity. Daisy also knows that Aza likes to overthink everything that is actually not a big problem, for example, she worries about one of the characters in Daisy's fan fiction. Daisy's utterance is a form of stating act since she gives a statement of truth on Aza's fact that she has so many fears.

Datum 4

“Boys are gross,” I said. “Everyone is gross. People and their gross bodies; it all makes me want to barf.”

“Probably just some Kylo stan,” she mumbled. I had no understanding of her fan-fiction language.

“Please can we talk about something else?”

“Fine. During my break at work, I became an expert wills. So get this: **You can't actually leave any money to a non-human animal when you die, but you can leave all your money to a corporation that exists solely to benefit to nonhuman animal. Basically, the state of Indiana doesn't consider corporations people.**” (Green, 2017:54)

The bold text above is a stating act by Daisy. It is also in the form of long utterance and sentences. The example above happens when Daisy and Aza have an appointment to meet in Applebee's at night. Applebee's is a restaurant that serves American dishes. It becomes Daisy and Aza's favorite place to eat. They initially talk about Daisy's fan fiction and a reader who sends her a disgusting picture in her fan mail as a reaction to her fan fiction. Then, Aza becomes bored and wants Daisy to change the topic. Therefore, Daisy starts talking about to whom Russel Pickett will leave his money. Daisy states that residents of Indiana cannot leave the money to animals when they are dead. However, they can leave

the money to a corporation which takes care of animals. She also states that pets are not considered human beings in Indiana, but corporations are considered human beings instead.

By uttering that utterance in the bold text, she intends to state a fact about how Indiana rules the inheritance of their people. Every state has its own set of rules that should be obeyed by the residents, including the inheritance rule. Daisy has lived in Indiana since she was born. Moreover, she is a girl who is curious about everything. Thus, she knows the rule of inheritance in her state.

Datum 5

“I’m gonna go to college” she said.” And not at night.”

“I mean, it’s not enough to pay for all college.”

She smiled **“Yeah, I know it’s not enough to pay for all of college, Professor Buzzkill. But it is fifty thousand dollars, which will make college hell of a lot easier.”** (Green, 2017:121)

Daisy’s stating act is in the bold text. It is in the form of medium utterance compared to the other examples. Her stating act is also in the form of sentences. The example above happens in Aza’s car when they are in Applebee’s parking area. Daisy states to Aza about what she wants to do with the money reward. She says that she wants to use it to pay for the college tuition. However, Aza thinks that it is not enough amount to pay for it. Daisy also thinks that it is insufficient to pay her entire college tuition. However, fifty thousand dollars will really help her to pay it.

Daisy’s utterance in the bold text is stating act since that amount of money is really meaningful to her. It is because of her family’s financial situation, which is

not as good as Aza's. Daisy's family is not wealthy. Her father works as a security guard at The State Museum. Then, her mother works as a dry cleaner in Broad Ripple, Indianapolis. Daisy also has a part-time job in a pizza restaurant called Chuck E. Cheese to help her family. Meanwhile, the financial situation of Aza's family is better despite the death of her father. Her mother is a junior high school teacher and has enough salary. Moreover, she also has a car. Because of her better situation, Aza does not think about the reward like how Daisy thinks about it. By uttering words in the bold text, Daisy indicates that the amount of money will help her in paying her college tuition.

3.2.2 Reporting

Reporting act stands on the second position with 42 utterances (32,30 %). Reporting is the act of informing something that has been done, heard, or seen and the hearer does not know about it (Hornby, 1995). Daisy often reports on the development of the investigation, her Star Wars fan fiction, and her relationship with Mychal.

The examples of reporting act by Daisy are as follows:

Datum 6

“Annd it's happening. Okay. Hold on. Hold on. Just waiting the zip to download, yes, and opening, and ... oh hell yes.” Daisy finally looked up at me and smiled. “Can I do the thing , like, at the end of Scooby-Doo and tell you how I did it?”

I nodded.

“So the first article about Pickett's disappearance refers to a police report obtained by the Indianapolis Star. That story was written by Sandra Oliveros, with additional reporting by this dude Adam Bitterley, which is a bummer of a last name, but anyway, he's clearly the junior guy on the

story, and a quick google shows him to be a recent IU grad.” (Green, 2017:63)

Daisy’s reporting act is in the bold text. It is in the form of long utterance and sentences. That utterance is said by Daisy in Applebee’s at night when she and Aza are searching information regarding the Russel Pickett’s disappearance. She informs Aza about Mr. Pickett’s news article, which she has not heard about it yet. Daisy says that the article is based on a police report collected by Indianapolis Star.

As explained by Hornby (1995), reporting is the situation when the speaker informs something that has been done, heard, or seen and the hearer does not know about it. In this current finding, Daisy’s utterance is a reporting act because she sees a news about Mr. Pickett and tells it to Aza. She performs it to report to Aza that Sandra wrote the story and the recent IU graduate named Adam Bitterley reported the additional information. In that utterance, she focuses on the reporter. She also does a quick search about Bitterley. By knowing his identity as a junior reporter and IU graduate, she knows her expectation toward him regarding his job skill. It is explained in the next datum’s analysis. She also needs to know which media and the writer of the article, and the reporter of the case to know the credibility.

Datum 7

“So I made up an email address that looks almost exactly like Sandra Oliveros’s and emailed Bitterley an order to send me a copy of the police report. And he replied, like, ‘I can’t; I don’t have it on my home computer,’ so I told him to go the hell into the office and email it to me,

and he was like, ‘It’s Friday night,’ and I was, like, ‘I know it’s Friday night, but the news doesn’t stop breaking on the weekend; do your job, or I’ll find someone else who will do it.’ And then he went to the fucking office and emailed me scans of the fucking police report.”

“Jesus.” (Green, 2017:63)

The bold text above is a reporting act by Daisy. It is also in the form of long utterance and sentences. The utterance above is a continuation of the previous analysis. Daisy performs that utterance in the bold text to report to Aza on her way to get the police report scan. She says that she pretended to be Sandra Oliveros and requested a copy of the police report from Adam Bitterley via email. However, Bitterley refused it but Daisy kept forcing him and she told him to go to the office to get the police report although that time was Friday night. Finally, he followed her instruction and sent her the scan of the police report.

Daisy’s utterance is included in reporting act since tells Aza about how she got the police report which is an information that Aza does not know. She tells Aza how Bitterley responded her order and finally obeyed what she said the night before. Daisy thinks Bitterley is a gullible person. He is a junior reporter and a fresh graduate. He still lacks experience in his new job. He should have ensured if the email’s sender is Sandra. However, he immediately believed Daisy’s words.

Datum 8

Daisy was standing next to my parking spot when Harold and I arrived at school the next morning....

“So last night, Mychal called to ask me out, and I could’ve handled myself via text but you know I get nervous on the phone, plus I remain unsure Mychal can handle all . . . this.” (Green, 2017:83).

Daisy's reporting act is in the bold text above. Compared to the other examples, her utterance in this datum has medium length. It is also in the form of sentences. That utterance is said by Daisy in the morning when she meets Aza at school. Daisy performs that act to report to Aza about her relationship development with Mychal. The night before that situation above, Mychal contacted Daisy. She says that Mychal asked her out and she was nervous during the call. Daisy likes Mychal more than being a friend. Therefore, when he asked her out, she became nervous.

That whole Daisy's utterance is part of the reporting act since Daisy reports on the information of what Mychal did to her that the night before and how her reaction toward Mychal's action. Daisy is excited to tell Aza about what happens to her that is caused by Mychal, the schoolmate that she likes.

Datum 9

“So I know what you're wondering: Daisy, are you still dating Mychal? Where's your car? What happened to your hair? **The answers are no, sold, and a cut became necessary after Elena intentionally put three pieces of chewed bubble gum in my hair while I was sleeping. It's been a long two weeks, Holmesy.** Should I elaborate?”

I nodded. (Green, 2017:238)

That bold text above is Daisy's reporting act. It is in the form of medium utterance and sentences. The example above happens when Daisy meets Aza at school on a Monday morning. It is after they get into a car accident. They are very excited since they have not met each other for a long time. Daisy says that she

knows some questions on Aza's head about her. She assumes that they have to do with her relationship with Mychal, the car, and her hair.

Daisy's utterance in the bold text is included in reporting act since she tells Aza the information about what happens to her after the accident. Through that utterance, she reports to Aza that she has broken up with Mychal, sold her new car, and cut her hair since Elena, Daisy's sister, put bubble gum in her hair while she was sleeping.

Datum 10

“That was a rat.” Daisy said, her voice clenched
 “It lives here.” I said. “We're the invaders.” (Green, 2017:260)

That bold text above is a reporting act by Daisy. Her utterance in this datum is the shortest reporting act. Then, it is in the form a clause. In that situation above, Daisy, Aza, and Mychal attend a guerilla art show. It is a photography exhibition. Mychal likes photography very much. Therefore, he submits his photography project to an art collective and it is accepted into a show that is going to be held in Pogue's Run tunnel, a tunnel that Pickett Engineering wants to expand. The situation of the utterances above happens when Daisy and Aza are going around by themselves in the Pogue's Run tunnel. They finally arrive at a tunnel that smells of rot and sewage. In that situation, Daisy is quite panic because the place is dark and they have to use flashlights. Contrastly, Aza is calmer since she is not afraid of the darkness.

Daisy reports to Aza on what she sees while investigating. She suddenly sees a rat which makes her startled and said that she sees a rat. That utterance is the reporting act. Knowing that, Aza immediately assumes that the rats live there since the dark and dirty places are usually where rats live. Daisy's utterance is included in reporting act since she tells Aza about the rat which she sees while investigating in the Pogue's Run tunnel.

3.2.3 Complaining

Complaining act is in the third position with 15 utterances (11,53%). Complaining is the act of expressing something difficult or dissatisfaction (Hornby, 1995). Daisy often complains about Aza's ignorance of Daisy's life and how Aza deals with anxiety.

The examples of complaining act by Daisy are as follows:

Datum 11

“We're almost through lunch and you haven't even mentioned my hair.”
 She shook out her hair, with so-red-they-were-pink highlights.
 I swum up out of the depths and said, “It's bold.” (Green, 2017:6).

That bold text in the datum above is Daisy's complaining act. It is in the form of short utterance and a sentence. It is uttered by Daisy to Aza in the cafeteria. In the context, Aza is busy with her anxiety which makes her not aware of the change in Daisy's appearance. Then, Daisy complains that Aza does not mention her hair change although they almost finish their lunch. Aza finally notices that Daisy changes her hair color into pink.

Daisy's utterance is included in complaining act since she expresses her dissatisfaction on Aza that she does not notice her new hair color. Pink is included in bright color. Therefore, people usually recognize it from the first sight. However, Aza does not notice it since she is busy dealing with her anxiety.

Datum 12

I told her about Davis calling it a rounding error, but I still worried that it might be dirty money or that I might be exploiting Davis or . . . but she shushed me. **“Holmesy. I’m so done with the idea that there’s nobility in turning down the money.”** (Green, 2017:120).

Daisy's complaining act is in the bold text above. It is in the form of short utterance like the previous example. Then, it is in the form of a sentence. Daisy utters the sentence above when she and Aza have a debate about the money reward of the investigation. Aza thinks that there is a possibility if it is dirty money or they exploit Davis' wealth. However, Daisy complains about Aza's overthinking about the money legality.

The way Aza thinks about the reward annoys Daisy so much. Daisy thinks it is totally legal to get one hundred thousand dollars as the reward. However, Aza thinks they only receive the money because they know David. Meanwhile, Daisy thinks that there is no problem with that. What Daisy utters is included in complaining since she does not like that Aza worries too much about the certainty of the money reward of the investigation.

Datum 13

Daisy kept going **“But you know what I mean. Like, what are my parents’ name?”** I didn't answer.... **“What are their jobs? When was the last time**

you were at my apartment— five years ago? We're supposed to be best friends, Holmesy, and you don't even know if I have any fucking pets. You have no idea what it's like for me, and you're so, like, pathologically uncurious that you don't even know what you don't know."
 "You have a cat." I wishpered. (Green, 2017:215)

That bold text above is a complaining act by Daisy. Compared to the previous example, it has longer utterance. The utterance is in the form of sentences. The utterances above are said by Daisy and Aza. That situation happens on their way to Applebee's after they are from school. In the car, Daisy and Aza have a debate about their friendship all those years. It happens in a serious and tense atmosphere, especially from Daisy's perspective. They have been best friends since they are in elementary school, but Aza does not know Daisy's parents' names and their jobs. Moreover, Aza only visited Daisy's apartment five years ago which makes Daisy angrier.

Hornby (1995) describes that complaining is the situation when the speaker expresses something difficult or dissatisfaction. It is in line with Daisy's whole utterance in the bold text. She performs that to express her dissatisfaction toward Aza's ignorance of Daisy's life. Best friends usually do many things together, including visiting each other's house. Daisy often visits Aza's house, but Aza does not do the same to Daisy. Therefore, that attitude frustrates Daisy very much as Aza's best friend.

Datum 14

"You just have no fucking clue. It's all so fucking easy for you. I mean, you think you and your mom are poor or whatever, but you got braces. You got a car and a laptop and all that shit, and you think it's natural.

You think it's just normal to have a house with your own room and a mom who helps you with your homework. You don't think you're privileged, but you have everything. You don't know what it's like for me, and you don't ask. I share a room with my annoying eight-year-old sister whose name you don't know and then you judge me for buying a car instead of saving it all for college, but you don't know. You want me to be some selfless, proper heroine who's too good for money, but that's bullshit, Holmesy. Being poor doesn't purify you or whatever the fuck. It just sucks. You don't know my life. You haven't taken the time to find out, and you don't get to judge me."

"Her name is Elena." I said quietly. (Green. 2017:216)

Daisy's complaining act above is in the bold text. Her utterance in this datum is the longest compared to the other examples of complaining act. It is also in the form of sentences. Daisy also says the utterance above on their journey to Applebee's like the previous example. They are still in a tense atmosphere. Daisy performs that act to show about the difference of her life with Aza's. Daisy thinks that Aza has everything, including braces, a car, a laptop, and her own room. For Daisy, Aza is a privileged person with everything she has. Meanwhile, Daisy has a contradictory situation with Aza. She shares a room with her sister and does not have a car. When she wants to buy a car with the reward, Aza does not agree. However, Aza does not know how Daisy suffers in her life. Daisy thinks that being poor does not make people become holy who do not want money at all. Daisy is not happy if Aza judges her life while she knows nothing about it.

Through Daisy's utterance, she intends to express her dissatisfaction with her life contradictory compared to Aza's and the ignorance of Aza about her privilege. The fact that Aza does not do any effort to understand Daisy's life also makes her angry.

3.2.4 Boasting

Boasting act is in the fourth position with 2 utterances (1,53 %). Boasting is the act show his pride, achievement, and abilities (Hornby, 1995). It is used by Daisy when she shows her pride about her voice and her ability of writing rare fan fiction on the internet.

The example of Daisy's boasting act are as follows:

Datum 15

"It does feel like the internet already contains plenty of information." Davis allowed

"Wrong." Daisy said. **"For instance, there is very little high-quality romantic Chewbacca fic on the internet, and I am just one person, who can only write so much. The world needs Holmesy's Wookiee love stories."** (Green, 2017:97)

The bold text above is a boasting act by Daisy. It is in the form of medium utterance and sentences. The situation above happens when Daisy, Aza, Davis, and Mychal are in Applebee's to have dinner together. Davis states that the internet has already had various things, including many kinds of fan fiction. However, Daisy denies it since there are only a few of good-quality romantic fan fictions about Chewbacca. Then, Daisy says that she is included in those writers who make that kind of rare story on the internet. She also says that the world needs her romantic love story of Wookiee.

Hornby (1995) states that boasting is used by the speaker to show his pride, achievement, and abilities. That definition is in line with Daisy's response to Davis in the bold text above. Daisy owns a rare fan fiction with thousands of

readers and many people praise her ability. Through her response to David, she wants to show that she is very proud of her ability to create rare fan fiction on the internet. Moreover, she also adds that the world needs her rare fan fictions. It implies that Daisy is optimistic that the readers of her fan fictions enjoy her stories.

Datum 16

“You know how sometimes people will say, like, oh, ‘she really loves the sound of her voice?’ I do seriously love the sound of my voice. I’ve got a voice for radio. (Green, 2017:238)

Daisy’s utterance in the bold is also a boasting act. It is also in the form of medium utterance and sentences. She utters that when she meets Aza at school. It is after a long time since their accident. Since they miss each other, they talk about many things especially Daisy. In that part above, she tells Aza that she really loves her voice very much. She says it sounds like the one in radio.

What Daisy says indicates that she is really proud of her voice. She also confidently says that people love her voice and it also resembles the radio announcer’s voice. Radio announcers have unique voice which can attract the listeners. In that utterance, Daisy is confident that her voice is like the radio announcers. Daisy’s utterance is included in boasting since it shows her confidence about her voice regardless what how it actually sounds.

3.2.5 Suggesting

Suggesting act stands in the fifth position with 1 utterance (0,76 %). Suggesting is the act of mentioning an idea, possible plan, or action for other

people to consider (Hornby, 1995). Daisy suggests that Aza should do something to overcome her anxiety.

Daisy's suggesting act is as follows:

Datum 17

“Holmesy, don't take this the wrong way, but you look like you jus got off from your work from your job playing a ghoul at at haunted house, and now you're in a parking lot trying to score some meth.”

“I'll be sure not to take that wrong way.”

She put her arm around me. **“I mean, you're still gorgeous, of course. You can't ungorgeous yourself, Holmesy, no matter how hard you try. I'm just saying you need some sleep. Do some self-care, you know?”** I nodded and shrugged off her embrace. (Green, 2017:197)

That bold text above is a suggesting act by Daisy. It is in the form of medium utterance and sentences. The night before that situation above, Aza stays late to read Daisy's fan fiction, especially the Ayala part. She thinks that Ayala is annoying and many people hate her. She kept overthinking about it and it makes her look very tired in the day after that night at school. This example in Datum 19 happens when Aza does not feel all right with herself. It is because of Ayala, a character in Daisy's fan fiction. Aza thinks that Daisy creates Ayala based on her since they have similar characteristics. Ayala is a character who often worries and Aza thinks that Ayala resembles her. Daisy also makes Ayala such a bad character who ruins everything. Her character is only a burden to the other characters. When Daisy approaches Aza, she does not tell about what happens. Then, Daisy notices that Aza looks very tired and has some problems, but she does not ask why. Then, Daisy says that Aza is still gorgeous.

Hornby (1995) states that suggesting is when the speaker mentions an idea, possible plan, or action for other people to consider. Daisy's utterance in the bold text is in line with the definition of suggesting. Daisy notices something bad in Aza's appearance. Hence, she suggests Aza to sleep and have self-care and Aza responds to her by nodding and refusing her hug. Since Daisy is the closest friend of Aza, she knows what Aza should do to make her feel better.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I made the conclusion of the analysis from the previous chapter. From the result, there are 130 assertive utterances by Daisy Ramirez in *Turtles All The Way Down*. Five kinds of assertive are found in the data namely stating (70), reporting (42), complaining (15), boasting (2), and suggesting (1).

First, the most frequent type of assertive used by Daisy is stating with seventy (70) utterances (53,84%). Daisy performs the stating acts to express many things which are considered as truth. She often shares her statements on Aza Holmes, the money reward, and Russel Picket's disappearance, her fan fiction, and her opinions on Mychal.

Second, reporting acts stands as the second position of assertive type with forty-two (42) utterances (32,30%). She performs reporting act to express what she has done, seen, heard, and read to the other characters. The examples are when she reads news of Russel Pickett, what she does to get the police report, and what she and Mychal do.

Third, complaining act is the third most frequent type of assertive used by Daisy with fifteen (15) utterances (11,53%). She performs them to express her dissatisfaction with several things. She mostly uses it to complain about how Aza is ungrateful for her life compared to Daisy's. She also complains about the ignorance of Aza toward her although they are best friends.

Fourth, boasting act is the fourth most used assertive type by Daisy with two (2) utterances (1,53%). She performs them to show her pride in her ability on something. The example is when she says that she is the rare fan fiction writer about Chewbacca and when she is proud that her voice resembles a radio announcer.

Fifth, suggesting act is the least used type of assertive act by Daisy with one (1) utterance (0,76%). She performs it to give Aza a suggestion about what she should do with herself. She suggests Aza to have enough sleep and self-care because Aza looks tired.

From the explanation above, stating act is the most frequently used of assertive by Daisy in the novel. It means that Daisy likes to state many things that she believes to be true toward the other characters.

Through this study, I hope it provides more information about pragmatics study, especially in assertive act. I suggest the next researchers will make progress in this study by connecting the other theories. Hopefully, this study can be an aspiration to the next studies with deeper analysis on the assertive act.

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