

Assertive Speech Acts in Hakata Dialect In *Tokyo Tower* by Lily Franky

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze assertive speech acts in the Hakata dialect. The study employed a descriptive qualitative method. The data in this study were taken from the novel *Tokyo Tower* by Lily Franky which used the Hakata dialect. In analyzing the data, this study used Searle's speech act theory. Based on the analysis of this study with a total of 303 data, there are seven types of assertive speech acts used in the novel. The seven types are asserting (42), describing (83), complaining (49), stating (49), suggesting (47), warning (24), and boasting (9). These seven types are the results of the analysis based on the frequency of occurrence which uses the Hakata dialect in the novel. The representatives of the Hakata dialect can be seen from these types of assertive speech acts. Representatives of Hakata dialect that often appear are the negative form of the verb, the use of two aspect suffixes '-yoru' and '-toru' as a change from progressive verb '-te iru', the use of the final particles 'bai' and 'tai' and '-ken' as a substitute of the conjunction *kara*.

Keywords: *Assertive speech acts, Hakata dialect, speech acts.*

1. INTRODUCTION

Assertive communication, which is usually direct, open, and honest, clarifies one's needs to the other person. Assertiveness comes naturally to some, but it is a skill that can be learned. Assertiveness is a way to ask for what a person needs, state difficult feelings such as anger and disappointment, and negotiate well with others (Pourjalia & Zarnaghashb, 2010). Meanwhile, another definition of assertiveness or assertion is typically in terms of the legitimate and honest expression of one's rights, feelings, beliefs, and interests without violating or denying the rights of others. Assertion skill is one of the critical skills that must be understood for satisfying interpersonal relationships. Assertion skills are the verbal and nonverbal behaviors that enable to maintain respect, satisfy the needs, and defend the rights without dominating, manipulating, abusing, or controlling others.

In endeavoring to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances which are containing words, sentences, and grammatical structure, but they also perform actions through those utterances (Mardawati, Padmadewi, & Myartawan, 2017). Some actions use names, demonstratives, exact descriptions, etc. to indicate something, while others state something about what should be directed. Through words too, the acts of describing and representing certain facts of the world are

also carried out. Thus, a group of actions such as assertions, orders, warnings, and promises are considered to occupy a central position in the context of interpersonal communication. Yule (1996) explains that the actions via utterances are generally called speech acts, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request. Regarding categories of speech acts, a key concept is the 'assertive'. An assertion is both a speech act, the performance of which commits one to the truth of a proposition, as well as the speech act that commits one to the truth of a proposition. A proposition asserts something. That assertion is performed by the symbol which stands for the act of consciousness.

Language as a means of communication has a standard language and dialects, and people use it differently depending on the situation. Inoue and Kibe (2017) explained that the terms "*hyōjungo* (standard language)" and "*kyōtsūgo* (common language)" denote "*language variants that are widely used for communication by the majority of Japanese people*", so it can be said that the two terms have the same meaning. Standard language spreads among the general public through mass media such as schools, television, radio, and newspapers, but dialects were first spread from parents, siblings, and family to the brain through the ears

and developed as they grew, it can be said that dialect is the language of life.

1.1. Hakata Dialect

According to classification from Misao Tōjō (in Nakai, 2005), the general opinion about Japanese dialects is broadly divided into mainland dialects, Hondo dialect (Hondo *hōgen*), and Ryūkyūan dialect (Ryūkyū *hōgen*). Then, Ryūkyū dialects can be broadly classified into three dialects, namely Amami, Okinawa, and Sakishima. The mainland dialects can be broadly classified into three dialects: Eastern, Western, and Kyushu. The Hakata dialect (*Hakataben*) is a dialect under the prefecture of Fukuoka in the Kyūshū region. Rodriguez (2018) stated that Hakata is the commercial center of Fukuoka (*Fukuoka-shi* 'Fukuoka City'), which is the capital of Fukuoka Prefecture and the eighth-largest city in Japan. Perger (2017) explained the distinction between the two aspect suffixes '-yoru' and '-toru' which changed from '-te iru', the change of negative form of the verb, usage of adverb *hayaku* become *hayo*, final particle 'bai' and 'tai'. Jonkers (2018) researched the attributive form of an '-i' adjective that normally ends on '-i' in *hyōjungo* turning into '-ka', the emphatic sentence ending particle 'yo' turning into 'bai' and the conjunctive particle *kara* being replaced with 'ken'.

1.2. Novel Tokyo Tower

Novel is a literary work that tells the characters in carrying out their roles for the search for identity and the search for values in their world with a story that is lifted from a reality coupled with the author's imagination. The novel depicts about everyday life with various events experienced by the characters (Nurlinda, Patriantoro & Syahrani, 2019). The novel in this study entitled *Tokyo Tower, Okan to Boku to, Tokidoki, Oton (Tokyo Tower, Between Me, Mom and sometimes Dad)* is a novel by Lily Franky (2005). This novel tells the true story of the author whose real name is Masaya Nakagawa, from Kokura, Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan. This novel became one of the best-selling novels in Japan (best seller of more than two million copies). This novel with the background of life in Kokura, Fukuoka. Although the Fukuoka dialect consists of several dialects, but in this study, the focus is on the Hakata dialect because the Hakata dialect appears the most in this novel. The reason for choosing this novel is the use of the Hakata dialect which is mostly used in this novel. Hakata dialect is one of the Japanese dialects that need to be known as Japanese language learners.

1.3. Assertive Speech Acts

Austin (1962) distinguishes speech acts into two types, namely constative speech acts and performative speech acts. The speech act carried out with performative sentences by Austin (1962) is formulated as three action events that take place at once, namely locutionary acts,

illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Austin classifies illocutionary speech acts into five categories, namely verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, and expositives.

Searle (1979) determined the taxonomic classification of illocutionary speech acts based on Austin's theory. Searle (1979) stated that the characteristic of utterances is all statements, in the making of which we call, diagnose, and describe, as well as accuse, identify, and characterize. How do we describe, call, diagnose or identify it. An example of assertive, "Sir, you are standing on my foot." I am making not only an assertive, but I am also indirectly requesting and perhaps even ordering you to get off my foot. The following are taxonomic classification of illocutionary speech acts from Searle (1979). The first is *we tell people how things are* as Assertives. The examples are asserting, stating, concluding, boasting, complaining, predicting, describing, classifying, identifying, insisting, warning, suggesting. The second is *we try to get them to do things* as Directives. The examples are asking, inviting, ordering, commanding, requesting, permitting, etc. The third is *we commit ourselves to doing things* as Commissives. The examples are promising, intending, supporting, threatening, and guaranteeing. The fourth is *we express our feelings and attitudes* as Expressives. The examples are thanking, congratulating, apologizing, condoling, deploring, welcoming. The fifth is *we bring about changes in the world through our utterances* as Declarations. The examples are baptizing, firing, naming, and punishing.

There are many studies on assertive speech acts. Like the study on assertive speech acts in *Donald Trump's* presidential speeches, the results of the study explained that assertive speech acts "stating" is the most widely used speech acts compared to affirming, alleging, asserting, avowing and others based on the theory of Bach and Harnish (Ashfira & Harjanto, 2020). Assertive speech acts are also widely used in news, such as research on pragmatic aspects using assertive and directive speech acts in news about covid 19, assertive speech acts appear more often than directive speech acts (Ma'yuuf & Ghitheeth, 2021). Other research on assertive speech acts was also conducted on speech acts performed by students in high school. The results showed that there were six verbs (state, complain, suggest, report, claim, boast) contained in assertive speech acts according to Searle (Mardawati, Padmadewi, & Myartawan, 2017).

Research on assertive speech acts in novels has also been carried out by several researchers. The results of the previous studies on assertive speech act usually involve stating, suggesting, complaining, boasting, and claiming. The speech acts are conveyed either directly or indirectly and are determined according to the context. (Safriani, Mahmud, & Iqbal, 2018). The others are the study about assertive speech act in *Sang Kiyai* Comic which contains

moral and religious messages, and the results are several types of assertive speech acts were found, such as telling, reporting, declaring, bragging, predicting (Sugianto, Zulfa, & Purwanto, 2020). Then, the analysis on booster expression in the speech act of complaining in the novel 'The A.B.C. Murder' used the theory of Trosborg (Ilham, Nababan, Kristina, & Wiratno, 2019). However, all of the previous studies used Indonesian or English novels as data sources. Meanwhile, as Japanese language learners, we consider it necessary to analyze assertive speech acts in Japanese, especially about Japanese dialects. The introduction of Japanese dialects is very important in Japanese language communication so that what distinguishes this study from previous studies is the analysis of assertive speech acts in Japanese dialect. Hence, this study aims to analyze the use of assertive speech acts in Hakata dialect as the dialect used most in the novel *Tokyo Tower* based on the theory of Searle (1979).

2. METHOD

This study used a method of qualitative research method with the novel *Tokyo Tower* as the data source. This novel consists of nine chapters and 449 pages. The steps taken in collecting data were reading the novel, scanning the contents of the novel with a scanner, then the scanner results were inputted in Word as article data, comparing and adjusting the original content in the novel and the article data. All speech acts in the Hakata dialect were separated in a temporary table.

The steps taken in analyzing the data were to determine assertive speech acts in the Hakata dialect from the speech acts collected in the temporary table. The result was 303 assertive speech acts in the Hakata dialect as finding data. These findings were analyzed based on the types of assertive speech acts according to Searle's theory. Based on the number of occurrences, the finding data were classified into the seven types (*asserting, describing, complaining, stating, suggesting, warning, boasting*) of assertive speech acts by using the taxonomy theory of illocutionary speech acts from Searle (1979), then they were classified based on the speaker who became the main character in the novel *Tokyo Tower*.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The main characters in this novel are Masaya (boku), Okan (Masaya's mother), Oton (Masaya's father). Several other characters are involved in the conversation, such as Grandma (Masaya's grandmother), Masaya's friend, and others.

This study resulted in seven types of assertive speech acts with a total of 303 data. The classification can be seen in Table 1. As Table 1 shows, the type of assertive speech acts that appear the most is describing, the least is boasting. Searle explained that the point or purpose of

Table 1. The types of assertive speech acts

The types of assertive	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Asserting	42	13,9%
Describing	81	26,7%
Complaining	49	16,2%
Stating	50	16,5%
Suggesting	48	15,8%
Warning	24	7,9%
Boasting	9	3,0%
Total	303	100%

the members of the assertive class are to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. In this discussion, the data for each type will be classified based on four speakers, namely Okan, Masaya, Oton, and others. The discussion of each type of assertive is described as follows.

3.1. Asserting

From the 42 asserting speech acts found, Okan as a mother is the most asserting speaker (40,5 %). Asserting such expression has an intention to state firmly and refers to the previous sentence (Ashfira & Harjanto, 2020). Searle (1979) states that one can perform any illocutionary act by asserting the satisfaction of the sincerity condition for that act. The following is a discussion of asserting type.

Data 1

Masaya: *Shujutsu shiyo. Koe wa dasen you ni naru kamoshiren kedo, sora, mou shikata nakarou. Kono mama yattara shinde shimau yaro. Kokon tokoro, shocchuu kokyuu konnan ni mo narun yashi...* (Tokyo Tower, 2005:276)

Won't you have the operation? Maybe can't make a sound anymore, but there's no other way. If you continue like this, you will die later, right? Even the current conditions, will make it difficult for you to breathe...

Okan: *Shaberen you ni natte, hito ni meiwakukakete made, ikitounai. Shujutsu sen yo...* (Tokyo Tower, 2005:276)

Then I can't talk, it will be troublesome for many people, it won't necessarily stay alive...I won't take the operation...

The doctor suggested Okan for operation her cancer but the bad effect of the operation would make Okan unable to speak. This utterance shows Masaya's sincerity as a son who wants his mother's recovery because if the operation is not carried out, it will cause his mother to die (*kono mama yattara shinde shimau yaro*), even though his mother would not be able to speak anymore (*koe wa dasen you ni naru kamoshiren kedo.....*). Then Masaya stated firmly that Okan's current condition is already difficult to breathe. (*Kokon tokoro, shocchuu kokyuu konnan ni mo narun...*). *At first Okan refused her son's request to undergo the operation because she did not*

want to trouble many people. (*Shaberen you ni natte, hito ni meiwakukakete... Shujutsu sen yo*). But Masaya's assertiveness made Okan comply with his request. The representative of Hakata dialect in Data 1 is the change of negative form of the verb to *dasen*, *kamoshiren*, *shaberen*, *sen* according to the example of sentence (*ikan* from *ikanai*) written by Perger (2017).

3.2. Describing

From the 81 describing speech acts found, analysis result based on a speaker is Okan (35,8 %), Masaya (25,9 %), and Oton (23,5 %). According to Searle (1979), the way we describe, call, diagnose or identify usually deals with some previously referred to the topic of discussion. The following is a sample of finding on describing type.

Data 2

Okan: “*Maa hontou, tooi tokoro kara wazawaza kite moroute, taigai tsukareta deshou. Ofuro mo wakashitorimasu ken, hayo agate yukkuri shite kudasai. Kono ko ga unten dekin mon yaken, hitori de taihen yatta deshou*” (Tokyo Tower, 2005:216)

Wow, it's tiring to come from a faraway place to here. Please come in and relax because I've also heated the water in *ofuro*. Because this child can't drive a car yet, so you must be tired of driving alone.

The topic above is Okan's acceptance of Masaya's friend. Masaya took a trip with his colleague to Kyushu and visited at Okan's house. Okan accepted Masaya's colleague sincerely by describing how tired he is after a long trip from faraway place (...*tooi tokoro kara wazawaza kite moroute, taigai tsukareta deshou*). Okan also explained the things that had been prepared to serve Masaya's friend (*Ofuro mo wakashitorimasu ken, hayo agate yukkuri shite kudasai*). The representatives of the Hakata dialect in Data 2 are the change of negative form of the verb to *dekin* (from *dekinai*), the usage of adverb *hayaku* become *hayo* from Perger (2017), ‘-ken’ as a substitute of the conjunction *kara* (Jonkers, 2018).

3.3. Complaining

From the 49 complaining speech acts found, Okan as a mother is the most complaining speaker (42,9 %). Searle (1979) suggests that boasting and complaining are assertive based on the notion of illocutionary point. Complaint speech act is a speech act where the speakers can express their negative feeling to the hearer, this speech act is reflected in the conflict situation that happened (Ilham, Nababan, Kristina & Wiratno, 2019). The following is a discussion of complaining type.

Data 3

Masaya: “*Tokyo ni kuru no wa zenzen iin yakedo, Oton wa dou surun? Futari tomo, mou toshi nan yaken, izure wa mou ikkai, issho ni sunda hou ga iin yanain ne. Itsuka wa sou shitara ii tte, ore wa omoiyoru kedo*” (Tokyo Tower, 2005:250)

It's okay about Okan's moving to Tokyo, but how about Oton? The both of you are getting old, it's better to live together again one day. I think it's good when it happens.

Okan: “*Oton wa, hoka no onna no hito to sundorun yo. Mou, zutto sundorun yara ne...*” (Tokyo Tower, 2005:250)

Oton is already living with another woman. It's been a long time...

As the time closed for Okan's move to Tokyo for living with Masaya. Masaya tries to talk to Okan about his relationship with Oton, why until then they are still living separately. Masaya complained about the condition of his parents who lived separately as the conflict situation. Although Masaya didn't mind Okan living with him, Oton as Okan's husband should invite Okan to live together so that he can take care of Okan who is being sick. The utterance of *issho ni sunda hou ga iin yanain ne...* as an illocutionary point as the desire of a son who expects his father and mother to live together again. However, Okan's answer also complained that Oton was already living with another woman (*Oton wa, hoka no onna no hito to sundorun yo*). So that Masaya still accepts Okan to live with him. The representatives of the Hakata dialect in Data 3 are the usage of two aspect suffixes ‘-yoru’ and ‘-toru’ in *omoiyoru* and *sundorun* according to the explanation of *tabeyoru* and *tabetoru* from *tabete iru* (Perger, 2017), and ‘-ken’ as a substitute of the conjunction *kara* (Jonkers, 2018).

3.4. Stating

From the 51 stating speech acts found, Okan as a mother is the most stating speaker (34,0 %). Although there is no performative verb of ‘state’ but the utterance expresses an intention of *stating* (Ashfira & Harjanto, 2020). Stating is a speech act that is carried out in some of affairs that are a commitment to be carried out (Searle, 1979). The following is a discussion of stating type.

Data 4

Okan: “*Anta, kao ga haretorubai....Senpai ni shimeretan yaro?...Yoka yoka. Otoko wa shoushou kitaerareta hou ga yoka tai*” (Tokyo Tower, 2005:103)

You, why your face is swollen? Bothered by seniors, right? It's okay, a boy should be trained hard.

Masaya was bothered by his seniors at school so that his face was swollen. Okan asked about Masaya's swollen face, but Masaya didn't give any answer. Okan guessed that Masaya had been bothered by his seniors. Okan stated clearly that boys do need to be trained hard (*Otoko wa shoushou kitaerareta hou ga yoka tai*) as a commitment to be done. The representatives of the Hakata dialect in Data 4 are the usage of two aspect suffixes ‘-yoru’ and ‘-toru’ in *haretoru*, adjective ending of ‘-ka’ on *yoka*, final particle ‘bai’ and ‘tai’ (Perger, 2017).

3.5. Suggesting

From the 48 suggesting speech acts found, Okan (31,3 %) and Masaya (31,3 %) have the same frequency of utterance in suggesting speech acts. Searle (1969) mentions that suggesting has the illocutionary power of suggestion. Suggestion is about what telling other people to do thing or not to do. It is a matter of giving opinion (Ma'yuuf & Ghitheeth, 2021). The following is a discussion of suggesting type.

Data 5

Oton: “*Maa, ekkyou nyuugaku suru ni shitemo ya ne, sono gakkou ga dore kurai no mon de, nani o sen to ukaran no ka kurai wa shirabetotta hou ga ee noo*” (Tokyo Tower, 2005:116)

Even if you go to school in another area, you should first check the conditions and what you have to prepare to be accepted at that school.

Masaya discussed his decision to continue his school to another area with Oton. Because the school that Masaya will be entered is in another area, Oton suggested that Masaya should be better check how the condition of the school is and the things that must be prepared to be accepted into that school (...*sono gakkou ga dore kurai no mon de, nani o sen to ukaran no ka kurai wa shirabetotta hou ga ee noo*). In this case, Oton does not only gives suggestion to Masaya, but also invites Masaya to meet his friend who has extensive knowledge of art. The representatives of the Hakata dialect in Data 5 are the change of negative form of the verb to *sen*, *ukaran* and the usage of two aspect suffixes ‘-yoru’ and ‘-toru’ in *shirabetotta* (Perger, 2017).

3.6. Warning

From the 24 warning speech acts found, Masaya and Oton have the same frequency (12,5 %) of utterance in suggesting speech acts. Okan as a mother is the most warning speaker (54,2 %). Searle (1979) states that a warning may tell you that something is the case or tell you to do something about it. In delivering a warning statement some speakers give notice of aspects of the addressee's condition such as his interest, wants, needs, etc, and the speaker also gives information to his or her addressee (Rahman & Kurniati, 2021). The following is a discussion of the warning type.

Data 6

Okan : “*Annan hayaku, tsukemono ni te o tsuketara ikan. Tsukemono wa tabe owaru mae kurai ni morainshai. Hayai uchi kara tsukemono ni te o dashiyottara, hoka ni taberu okazu ga arimasen te iiyoru mitai yaro ga. Shitsurei nan yo, sore wa...*” (Tokyo Tower, 2005:51-52)

You should not take some pickles so fast like that. Take the pickle before you finish eating. If you grab a pickle quickly, it's likely you'll be saying that there's no other side dish to eat. That's impolite you know...

Rules of etiquette have two very extreme sides, one that is strict or one that is abandoned altogether. One day, when Masaya was in elementary school, Masaya was invited with Okan for dinner at someone's house. Okan warned Masaya not to pick up the pickles at the start of the meal, as it would be deemed that there was nothing else to eat. This can lead to an unpleasant situation because it is considered impolite. Although it is a question mark in Masaya's mind as to why this rule was not taught long ago, Masaya still follows Okan's warning. The representatives of the Hakata dialect in Data 6 are the change of negative form of the verb to *ikan*, *morain* and the usage of two aspect suffixes ‘-yoru’ and ‘-toru’ in *dashiyottara* and *iiyoru* (Perger, 2017).

3.7. Boasting

From the 9 boasting speech acts found, Oton as a father is the most boasting speaker (44,4 %). Assertive act to boast is an utterance expressed by the speaker used to describe a case in which he speaks too proudly or happily about what he has done or what he owns, in order to be known by the addressee (Mardawati, Padmadewi & Myartawan, 2017). Searle (1969) states that boasting and complaining are assertive based on the notion of illocutionary point. The following is a discussion of complaining type.

Data 7

Oton : “*Sorya, ee koto yawai. Otousan mo sou shitara ee to omottotta ya. Otoko wa hayo kara soto ni deta hou ga ee. Otousan mo juuroku no toki kara Tokyo ni hitori de ittotta yaken no...*” (Tokyo Tower, 2005:115)

That's good. I think so too. The man, the sooner he left the house, the better. When I was 16 years old, I went alone to Tokyo.

Masaya decided to continue his education at an art school in Oita prefecture. Masaya's main goal is to get out of the house and live alone. Masaya discussed this with Oton. Oton's reaction was overjoyed with Masaya's decision. Oton boasted himself on having gone alone to Tokyo when he was 16 (*Otousan mo juuroku no toki kara Tokyo ni hitori de ittotta yaken...*). The representatives of the Hakata dialect in Data 7 are the usage of two aspect suffixes ‘-yoru’ and ‘-toru’ in *omottotta* and *ittotta*, *hayo* from *hayaku*, final particle ‘bai’ and ‘tai’ (Perger, 2017), ‘-ken’ as a substitute of the conjunction *kara* (Jonkers, 2018).

The previous study about Assertive Speech Acts in Donald Trump's Presidential Speeches (Ashfira & Harjanto, 2020), the speech act mostly used was stating (44% occurrences), followed by the act of alleging with (13,8%), the third commonly used is asserting (11,8%). Another research is Assertive Speech Act in the Sang Kyai Comic (Sugianto, Zulfa & Purwanto, 2020), the types of speech acts studied are telling, reporting, declaring, predicting, bragging. The result from other

research about An Analysis of Assertive Acts Used by The Eleventh Grade Students of SMA Negeri 3 Singaraja, mostly the students expressed the assertive acts particularly to state for their daily communication. The most sentence pattern that was frequently used by the students is assertive speech act of stating (Mardawati, Padmadewi & Myartawan, 2017).

Then, based on the discussion results of this study, the type of assertive speech used can be determined by the acts according to explanation by Searle (1979) which states that the characteristic of utterances is all statements, in the making of which we call, diagnose, and describe, as well as accuse, identify, and characterize. The most speaker from six types (asserting, describing, complaining, stating, suggesting, warning) of assertives speech acts is Okan. Okan, a mother who struggles alone to raise her only son, her speech acts show the values of a mother's sincerity and love in raising and educating her son, Masaya. Speech acts of Masaya also explained how an adult Masaya shows his seriousness in curing his mother's disease. Meanwhile, the speaker with the most boasting speech acts is Oton. The representative of the Hakata dialect discussed are the two aspect suffixes '-yoru' and '-toru': e.g. *tabeyoru*, *tabetoru* both correspond to one form in the standard language, *tabeteiru* [to be eating], the sentence-ending particles 'bai' and 'tai' and the change of negative form of the verb ('ikanai' become 'ikan') as the example written by Perger (2017), the attributive form of an '-i' adjective that normally ends on '-i' in hyōjungo turning into '-ka', the emphatic sentence ending particle 'yo' turning into 'bai' and the conjunctive particle *kara* being replaced with 'ken' Jonkers (2018). Assertive speech acts in Hakata dialect as the most used speech acts can be seen in this novel.

4. CONCLUSION

Tokyo Tower, a novel based on a true story, contains various messages of social, moral and education such as how sincere a mother is in raising her child and how a child is devoted to his mother. All of these are described in the speech acts in the novel. The moral aspect when a mother reminds her son about manners, the knowledge aspect when a father explains to his son how to draw objects correctly, the social aspect when a mother teaches her son to always do good to his friends. Based on the result of this study, there are seven types (*asserting*, *describing*, *complaining*, *stating*, *suggesting*, *warning*, *boasting*) of assertive speech acts discussed according to Searle (1979). The most used assertive of speech acts is describing (26,7%) while boasting (3,0%) is the least used assertive of speech acts

The findings also show the spoken language that is used in the novel, namely the *Hakata* dialect or *Hakata ben* which is the one of Japanese dialects. Representatives of Hakata dialect that often appear are the negative form of the verb, the use of two aspect suffixes '-yoru' and '-toru' as a change from progressive

verb '-te iru', the use of the final particles 'bai' and 'tai' and '-ken' as a substitute of the conjunction *kara*. This study is expected to provide insight into the variety of languages that exist in Japan. This knowledge of Hakata dialect as one of Japanese dialects is expected to be used as additional knowledge in the field of Sociolinguistics studies, and of course not only the Hakata dialect, but also other Japanese dialects.

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