

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In this chapter, the researcher explains the background of the research, followed by the statement of problems, the research purposes, the research significances, some reviews of previous research with similar issues, and ended with the definition of key terms.

#### **A. Background of the Research**

Language is a system of signs that people use to communicate with each other. When people use language to communicate something with each other, it is called communication. Communication is an activity of letting other people know what we think by using language. The signs which make up language have their meaning from the process of associating them with the thoughts that we want to express (Morris, 2007, p. 1). Language covers our entire life from one of the first things we encounter as babies to our famous last words. Language has become a primary tool for humans to communicate information about anything that happens in the world. Language can be observed and studied of how language works like any other natural phenomenon, and the study of language is called Linguistics.

Linguistics is the study of language which studies all manifestations of human speech, it is also concerned with the history of languages, and the social or cultural influences that shape the development of language (Saussure, 1959, p. 6). Linguistics field scope several branches, such as phonology (the study of sound patterns of language), morphology (the study of word formation and structure), syntax (the study of grammar and sentence structure), semantics (the study of meaning), and pragmatics (the study of the purposes and effects of uses of language).

This research will focus on the field of pragmatics in linguistics, According to Yule (1996, p. 4), Pragmatics is the study of the relationships between linguistic forms and the user of those forms, the advantage of studying language via

pragmatics is that one can talk about people's intended meanings, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kind of actions that they are performing when they speak. Pragmatics study consists of several aspects which include speech act that become the main topic of this research.

The study of speech act consists of the theory which analyzes the effect of utterance in the relationship between the speaker and the hearer. According to Austin in Cutting (2002, p. 16) defined speech acts as an action that performed in saying something. There are three related acts which performed by producing an utterance. The first is locutionary act, this kind of act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Second, there is an illocutionary act, an illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. And the last is perlocutionary act, this act defined as an effect of the utterance, because people do not create an utterance with a function without intending to have an effect.

Yule (1996, p. 53) presents one general classification system that list five types of general functions performed by speech acts: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives. Declarations are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance, or, it can be said that the speaker changes the world via words. In performing a declaration, the speaker has to have a special institutional role in a specific context. Representatives are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not, in using a representative the speaker makes words fit the words of the speaker's belief. Expressives are those kinds of speech act that state what the speaker feels, or, this act is performed when speakers express psychological states. It can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, etc. In using an expressive, the speaker makes words fit the world of his feeling. Directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something, the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words via the hearer. Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action, this act express what the speaker intends. In using a commissive, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words via the speaker.

This research concerns on one aspect of general functions performed by speech act which is representative speech act. The representative speech act is a kind of speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In using a representative speech act, a speaker is trying to make words to fit the world of the speaker's belief. For example, when a speaker states "The earth is flat", the speaker's words is representing the world as he or she believes it is even if fact that most people know about the earth's shape is round, not flat.

The researcher chooses representative speech act in purpose to analyze utterances in the dialogue between Mr. Gita Wirjawan and Mrs. Janet DeNeefe during the Endgame S2E09: Bali, Literature, and Cultural Diplomacy podcast which contain many utterances from the speaker believes and perspectives. Podcast is a series of spoken words and audio episodes which focused on a particular topic or theme, it can be monologue or dialogue between two people or more.

In this era of COVID-19 which spreading around the world since 2020, people are spending most of their time on the internet. This momentum has been taken by Mr. Gita Wirjawan to start a positive campaign with Endgame Podcast, in collaboration with Visinema Production and SGPP (School of Government and Public Policy). The main idea of the Endgame podcast is to explore the ways forward for our society through stories and experiences by thought leaders, trailblazers, and opinion makers from Indonesia and the region. This research has taken one of the episodes of Endgame as an object of the research, which is Endgame S2E09: "Bali, Literature, and Cultural Diplomacy".

The researcher is interested to analyze representative speech act from Endgame S2E09: "Bali, Literature, and Cultural Diplomacy" podcast. In this episode, Mr. Gita Wirjawan invites the founder of the Ubud Writers and Readers Festival, Mrs. Janet DeNefee. Started with the idea of Mr. Gita Wirjawan which stated that the world needs to understand Indonesia the way it deserves to be because the stories of Indonesia have been told through foreign perspective for too long. Related to that statement, Mrs. Janet DeNefee has the same concerns and with the Ubud Writers

and Readers Festival, she provides the platform for Indonesian youth's creativity. Through food, literature, and other creative means, she believes that now is the time for Indonesia to be the author of its own story and enchant the world.

Based on the interest in the topic discussed in this podcast, this research will analyze further and detailed information about the types of representative speech act, and the way of how representative speech acts are conveyed during the Endgame S2E09: "Bali, Literature, and Cultural Diplomacy" Podcast. The researcher has formulated several questions in the statement of problem below as the focus of this research.

## **B. Statement of Problems**

Podcasts can be said as a linguistics phenomenon because, in a podcast, people are communicating with each other by using a language. And of course, it can be observed and analyzed by using a linguistics approach. The researcher uses the linguistics pragmatics approach specifically in speech act to analyze The Endgame S2E09: Bali, Literature, and Cultural Diplomacy podcast. The researcher concludes that two questions will be the main focuses of this research, they are:

1. What are the types of representative speech acts that found during the Endgame S2E09: "Bali, Literature, and Cultural Diplomacy" Podcast?
2. How are representative speech acts conveyed during the Endgame S2E09: "Bali, Literature, and Cultural Diplomacy" Podcast?

## **C. Research Purposes**

Based on the statement of problems and the questions of this research above, the researcher will focus on analyzing the utterances from Mr. Gita Wirjawan and Mrs. Janet DeNeefe during the podcast in order to:

1. To identify the types of representative speech act that found in Endgame S2E09: "Bali, Literature, and Cultural Diplomacy" Podcast.

2. To describe the way of how representative speech acts are conveyed in Endgame S2E09: “Bali, Literature, and Cultural Diplomacy” Podcast.

#### **D. Research Significances**

The research significances divided into two, they are theoretically and practically.

##### 1. Theoretically

This research is expected to contribute as a piece of additional knowledge to English studies material, especially in analyzing representative speech acts, and the way representative speech acts are conveyed as one of the substudies in the field of linguistics pragmatics. The researcher also hopes this research findings can enrich the comprehension and the understanding of pragmatics, especially about the speech act analysis in a Podcast.

##### 2. Practically

This research helps the researcher in comprehend more about pragmatics, speech act, and representative speech act. This research is also expected to be useful for Linguistics students who are interested in speech act in pragmatics study, especially when they are trying to apply the theories to linguistics phenomena that happened around us.

#### **E. Previous Research**

In supporting this research, the researcher did some review of previous research that has been done by other researchers. There are several studies with similar topics from other researchers. First, there is research by (Ramdhani, 2020) that discussed “The Representatives Illocutionary Act of Terrorism View on TED Talk”. This research results that there are 62 data from four kinds of the representative illocutionary act, these are statements (22), descriptions (16), assertions (13), and explanations (11). The researcher of this research also finds 64 data from eights

functions of the representative illocutionary act, these are states (7), explains (10), asserts (12), claims (8), describes (11), call (0), classify (5), and identify (9). This research did not find about the function of call because the source data used are speeches that do not need two-way communication.

Second, the research has been done by (Mirandani, 2020), the research entitled Representative Illocutionary Acts in Donald Trump's Inauguration Speech. This research focused on what kinds of representative illocutionary act in Donald Trump's inauguration speech and what are the functions of representative speech act in Donald Trump's inauguration speech. The result of this research shows that there are 37 data kinds of representative speech act, and there are 13 data of the functions of representative speech act.

Third, the research is coming from (Hidayattullah, 2020), the researcher had done this research which talking about "The Use of Representative Speech Act on JCS - Criminal Psychology 'Travis Alexander Murder Case'". This research focused on What are the types of representative speech act used on JCS - Criminal Psychology 'Travis Alexander Murder Case' and how is the representative speech act conveyed by the speaker. The result of this research shows that the types of representative speech acts in Travis Alexander Murder Case videos were stating (9 data), reporting (26 data), concluding (6 data), complaining (5 data), and suggesting (3 data). This research concluded that there were 41 data which were conveyed directly, and 9 data which were conveyed indirectly. Reporting directly is the dominant type used in the 'Travis Alexander Murder Case' youtube video.

Fourth, the research is An Analysis of Representatives Speech Act used in a novel by Kate DiCamillo titled "Because of Winn-Dixie" that has been done by (Fatah, 2018). In analyzing the object, the researcher found 21 of 32 types of representative acts used by Opal and Winn-Dixie as main characters of the novel, there are; Asserting (4 data), Claiming (4 data), Affirming (2 data), Stating (2 data), Denying (1 data), Assuring (2 data), Informing (12 data), Notifying (3 data), Reminding (1 data), Objecting (2 data), Suggesting (1 data), Insisting (5 data),

Conjecturing (3 data), Hypothesizing (2 data), Guessing (4 data), Swearing (1 data), Criticizing (2 data), Praising (2 data), Complaining (2 data), Boasting (1 data) and Lamenting (2 data). The researcher also concludes that the most frequently representative speech act used was informing (20.3%).

Last, the research is about “Representative Illocutionary Acts on Speeches of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2011 and at the Indonesia Investment Day 2012”. This research has been done by (Rahmah, 2019) and this research results that there are seven members of representative illocutionary acts in the World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2011 video and transcript, there are also five members of representative illocutionary act. The representative of stating becomes dominant in both the speeches with 111 data as the result in total. In this research, the researcher also found that the direct speech acts as the dominant of both speeches.

From the review of previous research above, there are similarities in the concerns and issues of this research with the five previous research. This research and the five previous research are concerned with the use of pragmatics speech act theory, and representative speech act in analyzing the object of research. The difference between this research and the others is in the object of research. The object of this research is Endgame S2E09: Bali, Literature, and Cultural Diplomacy podcast, while the first previous researcher chose TED Talk videos, the second previous research deal with Donald Trump Inauguration Speech, the third previous research done with Obama’s Speech to The United Nations General Assembly text, the fourth previous research chose a novel by Kate DiCamillo titled “Because of Winn-Dixie”, and the last previous research analyzed the Speeches of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2011 and at the Indonesia Investment Day 2012.

## **F. Definition of Key Terms**

**Pragmatics**, Yule (Pragmatics, 1996, p. 3) stated that pragmatics is concerned with four areas of study, they are: pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning,

pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning, pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said, and pragmatics is the study of the expression of relative distance.

**Speech Act**, is an act which performed by utterance, speech acts theory starts with the assumption that the minimal unit of human communication is not a sentence or other expression, but rather the performance of certain kinds of acts, such as making statements, asking questions, giving orders, describing, explaining, apologizing, thanking, congratulating, etc (John R. Searle, 1980).

**Representative Speech Act**, is a kind of general function in speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In using this act, the speaker makes words to fit the world (or belief) (Yule, Pragmatics, 1996, p. 53).

**Direct and Indirect Speech Act**, Yule (1996, p. 54) states that this is a different approach to analyzing speech acts by analyzing the existence of a direct or indirect relationship between a structure and a function. A structure means the three basic sentence types which are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. A function means the three general communicative functions which are a statement, question, and command or request.

**Endgame Podcast**, is a podcast program which presented by Mr. Gita Wirjawan in order to explore the ways forward for our society through stories and experiences by the thought leader, trailblazers, and opinion makers from Indonesia and the region.