

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the discussion on the background of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the research, significance of the research, and conceptual framework.

A. Background of Study

Community and communication are inseparable. Communication is the act of connecting one's intentions to those of another human being to establish a relationship between them. The presence of contact in culture enables humans to respond to their surroundings. Communication enables humans to adapt to activities that exist around them, including natural disasters, other animals, and the reactions of others.

Communication between two or more individuals is successful if both parties accept the message. When a speaker delivers an utterance to a receiver, the receiver does not understand the significance of the utterance, but the receiver understands the meaning intended by the speaker. To comprehend the meaning, the speaker must first comprehend the context. However, if both the speaker and the receiver do not understand the meaning, a dialogue would be ineffective. In light of these cases, anyone should learn pragmatics, which is the study of context-related speech acts.

Griffiths (2006) argued that pragmatics is the study of the context found in utterances. Pragmatics is the study of how anyone can express something other than literal meaning in a context. These meanings show that pragmatics is closely intertwined to language and context. So, it can be inferred that pragmatics is a study that discusses a speaker's ability to adapt the sentences expressed to the current context and that if signals can be delivered correctly, dialogue can be formed efficiently.

One of the topics discussed in pragmatics is the speech act. The core of speech act theory is two primary ideas: first, that a speech has a different meaning than the purpose of the speech. Second, an utterance has the same function as an action (Collavin, 2011). Examples of speech acts included greeting someone, applying, giving a warning, telling something, and confirming an appointment. In pragmatics, the speech act is crucial. This is significant because speech acts serve as the foundation for discussing other pragmatic topics such as presumption, participation, implications, conversations, principles of cooperation, principles of politeness, and so on. Speech actions are components of activities that occur in a speech situation.

Austin first introduced speech acts in his book *How to Do Thing with Words* (1965). Furthermore, Austin explained that when people speak, they not only speak but also act. There are three categories of activities that can be performed by words: (1) locutionary act, (2) illocutionary act, (3) perlocutionary act, Then, an Austin's student, Searle (1965) studied speech acts and classified speech acts into utterance acts and propositional acts (as locutions), illocutionary acts which were divided into five groups, namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, declarative and perlocutionary acts.

The researcher analyzed one of the components of speech act namely the illocutionary act. The act of doing something is referred to as an illocutionary act. An illocutionary act is a speech act that includes the meaning and function of speech. The concern about illocutionary actions is "what was the utterance did for?" rather than "what is the meaning of speech?" In illocutionary actions, the speaker says something with a distinct force that causes the speaker to respond to what the speaker said. This action has a social function-related meaning. For example, if you say, "It's hot here," the context of the emphasis could be a request to open the window wide, or if the statement is repeated, it could indicate a complaint.

Furthermore, Searle classified illocutionary acts into five types of speech, each of them which has a communicative function, namely; 1) representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. This research is an expressive illocutionary act. It is a part of the illocutionary act. Leech (1983) said that expressive illocutionary act is a speech act that expresses the speaker's psychological attitude toward the situation implied in the illocutionary act. So, expressive illocutionary acts are speech acts that function to communicate the speaker's feelings to the speech partner. This is also recognized as the evaluative speech act.

Expressive illocutionary acts can be found in mass media both oral and literary. At this time, the mass media has become a fundamental need for all of society, along with the higher, middle, and lower classes. The variety of mass media is also expanding. The purpose and function of the media are an essential requirement of human communication. The positions and duties of the media are used to communicate the diverse aims and affairs of various parties.

Mass media is a type of technology that allows a small group of people to interact with a larger group of people. It is used to catch the attention of a large number of people. It is a mode of mass communication transportation that is characterized as the widespread, rapid, and continuous dissemination of messages to a broad and diverse audience. Print media, such as magazines and newspapers, is one example of mass media. Then there are electronic media, like radio, TV, movies, or videos, and so on. And Cyber Internet, which includes social media, websites, news portals, blogs, and so on. Television, among the various forms of mass media mentioned above, plays a significant role in human life.

Nowadays, several television stations compete to produce new programming that can entice viewers to see the program is seen. Reality shows are an example of a television station's ingenuity in producing interesting programs. Many citizens like this program. A reality show is a form of program that shows scenes in actual, actual scenarios, without the use of a creative team's scenario. The participants are just ordinary citizens, not public figures. Reality shows also use topics relating to competition, everyday life realities, talent shows, mate-seeking activities, consultation events, and so on.

A talent search or talent show is one of the sub-formats used in reality shows. The talent show program is very popular with the general population because it produces new stars from the talent show program. Contestants of this program are typically average citizens with ordinary backgrounds, such as college students to adults. This ordinary background is makes many people feel attracted and have attachments. Many people are drawn to and attached to this ordinary setting. These emotions, in particular, elicit empathy, which, in turn, elicits sympathy for the participants.

The researcher used MasterChef USA as the research object in this study. MasterChef is classified as a reality program that has talent competitions that show real-life experiences about selecting someone who has experience in cooking and deserving of the title of Chef. MasterChef is a cooking competition program that is followed by participants with cooking experience from all kinds of backgrounds; the cooking scene is the main attraction of this program.

The researcher chose reality shows because there are communication practices that relate to spontaneous and natural speech acts between the judges and the contestants on reality shows. Furthermore, the researcher chose MasterChef because it is a talent show that shows the presence of utterances involving expressive illocutionary acts at the end of the event. That is when the judges evaluate or give an assessment of the abilities and work of the

contestants.

In this event, researchers found a lot of expressions containing expressive illocutionary act which were uttered by the MasterChef judges to the participants. Such as expressions of thanking, praising, criticizing, and so on. So this object is related to the material that the researcher discussed. The reality show that researcher use is MasterChef USA Season 9 Episode 1-5.

B. Statement of Problem

Based on the background of the problem, the statement of the problem of this study is to find any expressive illocutionary act find in MasterChef USA Season 9 Episode 1-5. From the statement of the problem, here are some research questions:

1. What types of expressive illocutionary act found in MasterChef USA Season 9 Episode 1-5?
2. What function of expressive illocutionary found in MasterChef USA Season 9 Episode 1-5?

C. Purposes of Research

1. To find types of expressive illocutionary act which found in MasterChef USA Season 9 Episode 1-5.
2. To know the function of expressive illocutionary act which found in MasterChef USA Season 9.

D. Research Significance

1. Theoretically, the research results can be used as a reference for further researchers in taking pragmatic studies. Especially regarding expressive illocutionary act.
2. Practically, this research can increase knowledge to readers about expressive illocutionary acts.

E. Previous Studies

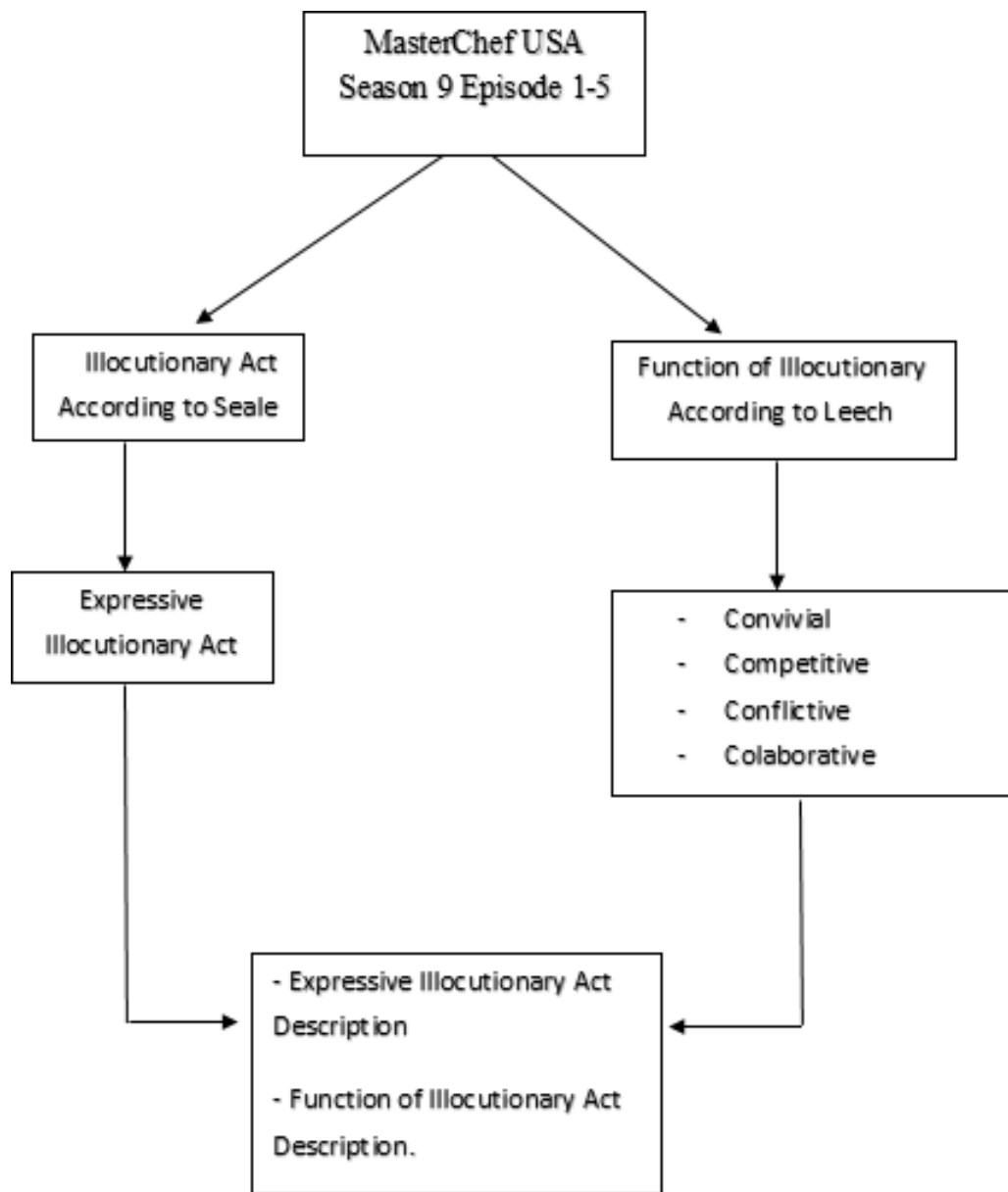
Previous research has been conducted on expressive illocutionary acts. The first researcher namely Ahmad Syafi'I (2014) State Islamic University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. The title is *Analysis Expressive Illocutionary Acts Used by Prime Minister Tony's Abbott's Speech in Australian Parliament*. This study discussed the type of expressive illocutionary act found in Tony's Abbott speech and the strategy used by Tony Abbott in conducting expressive illocutionary acts.

The second study is from Sri Rahmadani Sitorus (2019) the University Of Sumatera Utara entitled *Expressive Speech Act in Stand Up Comedy: A Case Of Julio Torres' Performance At The Risk! Live Show*.

This study discussed the types of expressive illocutionary acts, and the expressive speech act syntactically realized in Julio Torres Stand Up comedy. This study has similarities with the two studies above, namely explaining the types of expressive illocutionary acts found in the research object. However, there is a difference between this study and the two studies above, namely that this study reveals the function of expressive illocution in MasterChef USA Season 9 Episode 1-5 based on Leech's pragmatic theory.

F. Conceptual Framework

Reality shows can be used in pragmatic research. This is because there are various speech acts in reality shows. This study used the illocutionary acts theory proposed by Searle and the illocutionary function proposed by Leech. There are five types of illocutionary acts, namely representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. This study focused on an expressive illocutionary act because these speech acts are closely related to the object of research, namely reality shows. The reality show used by the researchers is MasterChef USA, which has been watched by many people. In this program, many speech acts are included in expressive illocutionary speech acts, including praising, criticizing, thanking, congratulating, and apologizing.



G. Definition of Key Terms

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

1. Expressive Illocutionary act: According to Searle (1976) Expressives is the speech to express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content (p.12)
2. Reality Show: A reality show, also known as reality television, is a type of television program that shows drama without a plot, tracks live activities, and is typically performed by regular people rather than skilled actors. It is often presented in competitions or other scenarios in which a reward is given (Pahad et al., 2015).
3. MasterChef: A competitive cooking reality TV show originating from the British series of the same name, open to amateur and home chefs. The contestants are home and amateur cooks whom participate in an intense culinary competition, fighting for title of MasterChef, the MasterChef trophy, the opportunity to write their own cookbook, and a Prizes.

