CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the introduction to the research. It consists of background of the research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, and definition of key term.

1.1 Background of Study

In daily life, people use language for conveying idea or opinion which contains meaning so it is clearly that language is one of the communication's tool. Actually, language is basically more than a tool for conveying information, or expressing thoughts, feelings, or ideas. In the term of communication, when someone conveying information to the others whether convey directly or indirectly, the speaker try to deliver an information to the hearer and sometimes the speaker's utterance can affect to the hearer to do something. For example is, when someone said "can you close the window, please?" it means, the speaker request to the hearer to close the window.

The researcher chose America's Got Talent as an object of the problem because there are judges as a speaker and participant as a hearer. In this case, the judges in America's Got Talent talked a lot to participant, like stating fact, commanding them to do something, even commenting them after performance, and sometimes they talked directly or indirectly. So, the researcher wants to know the judges utterance towards participant whether it delivered in directly or indirectly. Furthermore, the researcher chose America's Got Talent 2019 because, firstly those are the latest season in America's Got Talent performance, and for personal purposes is, there is the participant named Kodi Lee, he was born withoptic nerve hypolasia, causing him to legally blind, and he was also diagnosed with autism at an early age. Fortunately, those things does not discourage him to become a star. He has a great voice and also a pianist. In 2019, he auditioned into America's Got Talent, and the video of his performance had over 50 million views on the internet. At the end of the season, he was declared the winner. The researcher also chose preference structure pattern to analyse the

affect of speaker's utterance towards the hearer. So, the researcher knows the hearer reaction after the speaker's utterance is preferred or dispreferred. In this case, Language contains meaning to clarify a communication. When someone conveying information to the others with an action it called by speech act.

Speech act is an act that a speaker performs when making an utterance. Speech act is a basis analysis of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, it means that pragmatic focused with study of meaning by the speaker utterance and interpreted by the receiver. Speech act can be found in many works such as film, movie, novel, short story and other. Speech act is an utterance which serves as functional communication's form.

Austin (in Mey, 2009) divides the three classifications of speech acts, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary speech act is a form of speech utterance with meanings or references that are equivalent to traditional meanings. Illocutionary speech acts are acts of uttering a statement, offer, promise, and warning made by the speaker in the pronunciation of a sentence. Perlocutionary speech acts produce an effect caused by a speech or pronunciation of something, such as admiration, appeal, and persuation.

Yule (2006) states that the general classification system that includes five types of illocutionary speech acts, namely declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. Declarative speech act is a type of speech act that changes the state of the speech partner through speech. Speakers must have a special institutional role, in specific contexts, to display a declaration appropriately. Representative speech act is a type of speech act that states what the speaker believes in the form of a statement of fact, affirmation, conclusion, and description. The speaker makes the speech partner believe what is stated and is believed by the speaker.

Furthermore, expressive speech acts are types of speech acts that state something that is felt by the speaker. This speech act reflects psychological statements and can be in the form of statements of joy, difficulty, joy, hatred, pleasure, or misery. The directive speech act is the type of speech act used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. This type of speech act states what

the speaker wants. Speech directives include: orders, requests, giving advice, and the form can be in the form of positive and negative sentences. Commissive speech acts are the types of speech acts that are understood by speakers to bind themselves to actions in the future. This speech act can take the form of: promises, threats, rejections, pledges, and can be presented by the speaker or speaker as a group member.

The show is an object that often studied or researched by many researchers, because there can be examine in a show. There are various show of them, such as a talent show, there are participants, the judges, and host. If necessary, a talent displayed by various participants, such as dancer, singer, magician, and the other creative ones. One of the most popular talent show is America's Got Talent, in America. The talent has been held from year to year, and has been applied by all the people, natives or even a strangers. Because, America's Got Talent is a quite famous talent show around the world. In this show there are four judges, and the host. Each year, this show always peddled by the people, the talented ones. Fourth judges are have the duty to judge appearance of participants in this talent show, is who gives an advice or admonish, give the question before the participants starting their performance, give a comment after the participants ends their performance. So the researcher chose to study speech act uttered by the judges to the participants. Whether this speech act used by the type of directive speech act, because what the judges has been uttered or spoken, it has an implied meaning for the partner or the receiver to do something and it can be analyze by directive speech act.

In this study, the researcher used talent show as a source of research data because this show was one of the most effective media to be examined in speech act studies. That is because, in a film or program on tv there are utterances which are reflections of stories from real life. Speech is not only related to the elements of the language itself, but also considers other elements outside the context of the language, for example people involved in the topic of conversation, where the conversation took place, the reason for the conversation and so on.

The talent show that can be used as a source of research data in speech act studies is an event entitled America's Got Talent. This study will examine one classification of illocutionary speech acts, namely directive speech acts. Classification of directive speech act types are commands, requests, and suggestions (Kreidler, 1998). Directive speech act is concern with the relationship between the speaker's expectation and the receiver interpretation. Searle in (Mey, 2009), devides directive speech act into five types include advice, commands, orders, questions, and requests. Futhermore, directive speech acts are those kind of speech acts that speaker uses to get someone to do something. They express what the speaker wants, they can be positive or negative (Yule, 2006).

1.2 Statement of Problem

Directive speech act usually used in the daily communication in a verbal form. The researcher wants to analyze the types of directness are uttered by the judges in America's Got Talent and the researcher also intersted to analyze the types of preference structure pattern to know the preferred and dispreferred spoken by the participant. Based on the problems above, generally the main problem of this research is the utterance between the judges and the participant in America's Got Talent. Based on the background of problem can be formulated into the research questions as follows:

1. What kinds of directness are used by the judge's command in the 2019's America's Got Talent show?

2. What types of preference structure are used by the participant toward the judge's command in the 2019's America's Got Talent show?

1.3 Research Objective

This type of research is targeted more towards individual preferences and can be useful. Those are significant that researcher hopes:

1. To know the directness of the command that has been uttered by the judges in America's Got Talent 2019 season.

2. To describe the preference structure from the participant toward the directive speech act uttered by the judges in America's Got Talent 2019 season.

1.4 Research Significance

The researcher expects that this research can give a significance benefit for the readers. The research significance in this research is to improve the knowledge about the term of speech act in the film, and also this research is to be a reference for the readers who wants to analyze the similar problem.

1.5 Clarification of Keyterms

To form the similarity of concepts that lead to the entire research process, it is necessary to formulate term boundaries related to the research title.

1. Pragmatic is a concerned with the study of meaning as a communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a hearer (or reader) (Yule, 2006).

2. Speech Act Actions that are displayed through speech are usually called speech act. Descriptive terms for different speech acts are used for the communicative purpose of the speaker in producing speech. The speaker hope that their communicative intentions will be understood by the speech partners. The speaker and his partners are usually helped by the circumstances surrounding the speech occurrence which are called speech events (Yule, 2006).

3. Illocutionary Speech Acts are acts that are done by saying something, and include actions such as betting, promising, rejecting, and ordering (Ibrahim, 1993).

4. Directive speech acts are attempts by the speaker to get the receiver to do something. They express what the speaker wants. Typical are commands, orders, requests, suggestions (Mey, 2009).

1.6 Conceptual Framework

Language is a system of symbols used by a group of people to communicate. Language is the process of communicating a message between at least two speaking subjects, one of them is the addresser or sender, the other, the addresser

or receiver (Kristeva, 1989). Language is also included as a key to life, so that certain groups of people can communicate through language. With language, living things can certainly express their feelings, so that the application of expressing oneself uses language. Of course, language has an important role in the life of a group of people, namely as a communication tool.

Communication is a process of transferring information, messages, and a conversation by one person to another. so the information or message comes with the intention of someone who conveys information. In an act of communication there is usually at least one speaker or sender, a communication message which is transmitted, and a person or persons for whom this message is intended (the receiver) (Richards & Schmidt, 2003). Therefore, communication is a process of conveying information or ideas by the speaker to the recipient by two or more people.

According to Yule (2006) Pragmatic is the study of the relationship between the linguistic form and the user of that form. It means that the relationship from some utterance to know the form and to know the aims of those utterance. Pragmatic is also to know the meanings, aims or goals, and kind of the actions of people's utterances. Pragmatics has several approaches one of them is speech act. A speech act as action performed through utterance. Speech acts defined as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance (Yule, 2006). Every meaning in a utterances can have an implied meaning or an explicit meaning. The meaning cannot be separated from the context of the conversation that surrounds it, so that the context of an utterance can be interpreted as aspects of the occurrence of an utterance. The utterance can give effect to the utterance partner to do something called speech act. The term speech act arises because in saying something, the speaker does not merely state the utterance, but can contain the intention behind the utterance.

Austin in Mey (2009) divides speech acts into the three classifications, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary speech act is a form of speech utterance with meanings or references that are equivalent to traditional meanings. Illocutionary speech acts are acts of uttering a statement,

offer, promise, and warning made by the speaker in the pronunciation of a sentence. Perlocutionary speech acts produce an effect caused by a speech or pronunciation of something, such as admiration, appeal, and persuasion.

Yule (2006) states that the general classification system that includes five types of illocutionary speech acts, namely declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive. Declarative speech act is a type of speech act that changes the state of the speech partner through speech. Speakers must have a special institutional role, in specific contexts, to display a declaration appropriately. Representative speech act is a type of speech act that states what the speaker believes in the form of a statement of fact, affirmation, conclusion, and description. The speaker makes the speech partner believe what is stated and is believed by the speaker.

Furthermore, expressive speech acts are types of speech acts that state something that is felt by the speaker. This speech act reflects psychological statements and can be in the form of statements of joy, difficulty, joy, hatred, pleasure, or misery. The directive speech act is the type of speech act used by the speaker to get someone else to do something. This type of speech act states what the speaker wants. Speech directives include: orders, requests, giving advice, and the form can be in the form of positive and negative sentences. Commissive speech acts are the types of speech acts that are understood by speakers to bind themselves to actions in the future. This speech act can take the form of: promises, threats, rejections, pledges, and can be presented by the speaker or speaker as a group member.

Yule (2006) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning conveyed by the addresser (or sender) and interpreted by addressee (or receiver). Thus, pragmatics is more related with an analysis of what the speaker is talking about rather than with a separate meaning from the word used in the utterance alone. Pragmatics is a study of the intentions spoken by speakers at in a particular context and how that context influences he said. Pragmatics aims to study the way speakers are spoken deliver his utterances. Speech is adjusted to the speech partner who they talk to, where, when and under what circumstances. Therefore, pragmatics is the study of

contextual meaning. Pragmatics also examines how the speech partner can conclude about things which is spoken in order to arrive at an interpretation of meaning which intended by the speaker. It can be concluded that pragmatics is a field of linguistics that studies the meaning based on the context of the situation of the word that surrounds it. The benefit of study English through pragmatics are that someone can speak words about the meaning of that intended people, their assumptions, their intentions or goals, and types the actions they display when they are talking.

Pragmatics are closely related to speech act studies. Speech act is one part of pragmatic studies and is an activity speak in a language. There are three classifications of speech acts, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act are a form of speech sentences with meanings or references that are equivalent to meanings traditional. Illocutionary act is an act of uttering statement, offer, promise and warning made by internal speaker pronunciation of sentences. Perlocutionary act produce effects by a speech or pronunciation of something, such as admiration, appeal, and persuasion (Mey, 2009).