CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the research will be introduced. This chapter includes the background of the research, statement of problems, research purposes, research significances, conceptual framework, and previous research.

A. Background of the Research

People's everyday lives are heavily reliant on communication. To communicate, people need a tool called language. According to Pringgawidagda (2002, p. 4) language is the main tool for communication in human social life, both individually and collectively.

Language is uses by people to exchange information and also to express their ideas, such as requesting, ordering, complaining, refusing, and asserting. Levinson (1983, p. 5) states that *"Pragmatics is the study of language usage"*. It can be interpreted that pragmatics is a study of the meaning of the speaker.

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between linguistics forms and the user of those forms (Yule, 1996). It means that pragmatics is not just the study of linguistics forms but also the studies of meaning by speaker or hearer based on forms, meaning, and context. Still, Yule (1996) states that *"pragmatics is study about the speaker meaning, contextual meaning, and how more gets communicated than the speaker said, and the study of the relation of relative distance"*.

When it comes to expressing, people do not just say something when they have an idea; they also act on it through their actions. Those expressions are called

speech act. Speech acts is an act that is related to information, knowledge, or facts that those speakers want to express to what the partners had said.

In speech act theories, language is seen as a form of acting (Renkema, 1993, p. 21). There are three kinds of action within each utterance: first, locution, the physical act producing an utterance; second, illocution, the act which is committed by producing the utterance; and the third, perlocution, the production of an effect through locution and illocution (Renkema, 1993, p. 22).

However, within the scope of speech act theory, illocution has taken the highest position among the three actions. Subsequently, illocution has also become the prime object for any researchers who wish to dig up more about speech act theory (Haryanto, 2013).

Every sentence mostly has one of the three types of action within the utterance. It can be a different meaning to the listener based on the utterance and the context of the situation. Illocutionary acts are carried out with the intended meaning behind the utterance. There are five types of illocutionary points according to Searle, namely; assertive (representative), directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

Representative is an acts that describe circumstances or events, such as reports, demands, and statements. Representative are types of an illocutionary act that commit the speaker to believe about something is the truth or not. Yule (1996) states in performing this type of illocutionary act, it can be noted by some performative verbs, such as state, tell, assert, correct, predict, report, remind, described, inform, assure, agree, guess, claim, believe, conclude, etc. Representative speech acts can be found in many cases such as novels, videos, trials, speeches, etc. The explanation above shows that this act focuses on utterances that can be justified by the speaker.

Youtube is an application that contains videos in it, any type of videos can be found and watched by all people. Youtube channel is a facility for a person, group of

people, companies or institutions to upload various types of videos, for example, videos about murder cases.

JCS - Criminal Psychology is a YouTube channel created by a user named Jim Can't Swim. He initially created a website named "Jim C. Swim" that are containing content video about murder cases, he acted as a narrator in the videos he made, he used his perspective when the murderer or someone does something or thinks in various situations using a criminal psychologist approach.

A large part of what a criminal psychologist does is studying why people commit crimes. This research may also assess criminals to evaluate the risk of recidivism (how likely the person is to re-offend in the future) or make educated guesses about the actions that a criminal may have taken after committing a crime.

The video which the researcher used as an object entitled "Wrath of Jodi" taken from the JCS – Criminal Psychology YouTube channel. The video contains the murder case of a woman named Jodi Ann Arias who killed her lover, named Travis Alexander. The video began with Jodi being interrogated by a member of the police, continued by the trial of Jodi who was named as a murder suspect by the police. The researcher intends to examine the utterances in this video that contained representative speech act.

B. Statement of Problem

From the background of the research, a problem arises, that the researcher assumes that many representative speech act utterances could be found in the video entitled *"Wrath of Jodi"* by JCS – Criminal Psychology YouTube channel. A representative speech act is the utterance used by people when they are sure of the truth of what they are saying. Therefore as a limitation of the problem, the researcher formulates two questions that will be the main focuses of this research, they are:

1. What are the types of representative speech act used on JCS - Criminal Psychology *'Travis Alexander Murder Case'*?
2. How is the representative speech act conveyed by the speaker?

C. Research Purposes

1. To find out the types of representative speech act used on JCS - Criminal Psychology '*Travis Alexander Murder Case'*.
2. To explain the way of conveying representative speech acts.

D. Research Significances

Theoretically, the data taken in this study are expected to be used as a reference for future analysis using pragmatic study, especially representative speech act. The results of this research are expected to be able to fill the gaps in the previous studies which are still in the same field.

Practically, the researcher wants to explore the deepest intentions using pragmatic approaches especially representative speech act that exists in Jodi Ann Arias' trial and be able to understand the meaning that is closer to the truth on the utterances. Hopefully, this research can be a reference for future researchers in researching in similar fields. Furthermore, hope this research can help people to understand what was going on at the trial.

E. Conceptual Framework

The focus of this study is to analyze the types of representative speech act in the YouTube video titled "*Wrath of Jodi*" using John R. Searle's theory. It also focuses on the convey of the representative speech act in the utterances of the video

titled "*Wrath of Jodi*", whether it is directly or indirectly. Specific theories are used as a reference for analyzing data.

In this research, the object is the utterances uttered in the video, the data was taken from the sentence that contains a representative speech act. The data is classified based on the type of representative speech act using Searle's theory. Searle (2014) classifies five types of representative speech act; stating, reporting, concluding, complaining, and suggesting. The researcher also interprets the meaning of the utterances uttered so that the meaning is clear.

Based on the results of the classification of sentences that are included in the representative speech act, the delivery is determined, directly or indirectly. Searle introduces a distinction between direct and indirect speech acts. This distinction is based on recognition of the intended perlocutionary effect of an utterance on a particular occasion.

As the first step in analyzing the data in this study, the researcher watched the video and transcribed the utterance uttered by the speaker that related to the Criminal Psychology approach. Then the researcher marking and numbering the utterance on the transcript that contains the representative speech act.

F. Previous Study

This research is about speech act, which refers to John R. Searle's pragmatics theory. Many kinds of research refer to Searle's theory; related to this research, the researcher takes some relevant studies.

The first study was done by Hestiyana (2018). The research was entitled *Representative Speech Act in the Sepatu Dahlan Comic by Tita Larasati (Adaption of Novel Sepatu Dahlan by Khrisna Pabichara).* This research was aimed at analyzing

representative speech act in the Novel *Sepatu Dahlan* and found the type of representative speech acts and what types are found the most in the novel.

The second study was done by Hildana (2013). The research was entitled *Tindak Tutur Ilokusi Representatif dalam Komik Seratoes Ploes Aspirasi Karya Haryadhi: Sebuah Kajian Pragmatik.* This research was purposed to describe the speech acts of representative illocution and the behaviours that appeared in the *Seratoes Ploes Aspirasi* comic by Haryadhi. It tried to find out what representative types can be found in the work.

The third study was done by Noviana (2017). The research was entitled *Tindak Tutur Representative dalam Rubrik Opini Surat Kabar Kompas Edisi Maret 2017 sebagai Alternatif Bahan Ajar Bahasa Indonesia di SMA.* This research focuses on the representative speech acts in the *Rubrik Opini Surat Kabar Kompas* March 2017 edition as an alternative to Indonesian teaching materials in High School.

The fourth study was done by Nikmah (2015). The research was entitled "*An Analysis on Representative Acts in Film "Harry Potter and The Philosopher's Stone" By J.K. Rowling".* This research was aimed to know what types of representative acts are found and how are the formal patterns of the request strategy as employed in the conversations occurring in *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone* movie subtitles.

The differences between this research and some of the previous research above are the object taken to be analyzed. In the four previous studies, the first and the second researchers focused on objects that included literary works in the form of books, and the third researcher used the *Kompas* newspaper as the object, and the last researcher used the movie as an object. Whereas the object of this study is a YouTube video.