

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter supplies information about an overview of the general description of the research consisting of research background, statement of problems, research purposes, research significance, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Research Background

Communication is almost indispensable in human's daily activities. Communication is a set of speech acts that are used systematically to accomplish specific objects. In this modern era, communication can take place not only through direct communication, but also through intermediary media such as smartphones. Communication technology has indeed changed people's behavior patterns in the form of instantaneous and more practical behavior. According to Fidler (2003), communication media has become a central phenomenon of changes in communication behavior from direct to indirect.

In communication and human interaction, language has a significant role. As Schwarcz (1969) said, language is a tool for communicating something to somebody. It means language use to convey thoughts, ideas, or concepts. The use of language can be studied not only in terms of its structure, but also in terms of how it is used in society. Linguistics is the study of language and its aspects. Linguistics described by Searle (1969) as the phonological, syntactic, and semantic structures of natural human languages.

Pragmatics was henceforth on the linguistics map. It studies the relationship between the external context of language and the intent of speech through the interpretation of the situation in which it is spoken. Its establishment was only the last phase of linguistics' gradual development from a narrow discipline dealing with the physical data of speech, to a broad discipline considering form, meaning, and context. Without understanding pragmatics –how language is used in communication, we cannot really understand the nature of language itself. The study of pragmatics focuses on how language is used for communication. In contrast to linguistics, pragmatics examines the meanings of language that is an

external aspect.

In regular conversation, we pay attention not only to the words we use to communicate with one another, but also to the speech acts that words are used to express. An act of speech is any act of uttering. Factors such as the speaking partner and communication background need to be considered by the speaker before speaking. Human speech can be expressed through media, both oral and written. In oral media, the side that performs the speech act is the speaker and the partner (listener), meanwhile in written media, speech is conveyed by the author to the partner, namely the reader (Nuramila, 2020).

On any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts, there are: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Illocutionary act is a form of an utterance with some kind of function in mind that performed via the communication force of an utterance. Perlocutionary act is an effect intended by a function of an utterance. In this study, the researcher focused on illocutionary acts with its types and functions.

Searle (1979) indicated that there are five general categories of illocutionary acts; 1. Representative, which we tell people how things are, 2. Directives, which we try to get them to do things, 3. Commissives, which we commit ourselves to do things, 4. Expressives, which we express our feelings and attitudes, and 5. Declarations, which we bring about changes in the world through our utterances. It is important to mention that in other sources, alternative terms for “language events” may be used to refer “speech events”, while terms like “language acts,” “language behavior,” or “speech” may be used to describe speech acts.

One of the communication processes is an interview. Interview is a tool or an equipment to obtain data by asking and answering orally, either directly or indirectly. Indirect interviews are widely seen during COVID-19. It could be seen and heard through a mass media. The purpose of the mass media is to inform the public, serve as a tool for education, amuse viewers, and serve as a persuasive

tool. Nowadays, internet is the most chosen media by people to seek information. One side of the internet is YouTube.

YouTube is one of the most popular platforms that provide various videos about learning, entertainment, sport, fashion and so on— especially for longer duration. Therefore, videos on this platform will have more opportunities to be seen, moreover videos of famous people or object. One of the well-known channels is the Manchester United’s channel. As its name, it is a sport channel of the big English football club, Manchester United. This channel is the official channel of the club that provides the match action, player features, behind-the-scenes access and more about the club.

Manchester United is a professional English football club that plays in Premier League and based in Old Trafford, Manchester. This club existed since 1878 with the previous name, Newton Heath LYR. The club launched a YouTube channel in 2018 with the first video titled “Manchester United | Now Playing on YouTube” on February 22nd. The first content about post-match –that the researcher find interesting is from the 2017/2018 season. In this study, the researcher has chosen some 2022/2023 post-match interview videos from the channel to be analyzed.

As an analytical tool in discourse analysis, illocutionary acts have been widely used by previous researchers. The first research was conducted by Nida (2017) entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Dr. Zakir Naik’s Speech in Open Debate at Oxford Union”. This research used qualitative research method. The researcher applied Searle’s (1976) classification of illocutionary acts and Hymes’ (1974) model of context which called as SPEAKING. The data showed that assertive act is the most commonly found and there is no declaration act in the research.

The second research was conducted by Ariadini (2020) entitled “The Analysis of Illocutionary Act and Humor Technique by Mak Beti in Arif Muhammad YouTube Channel”. This research used the types of illocutionary act framework by Austin (1962) and the rhetorical technique of humor proposed by Berger (1995) by applying qualitative research. The findings of this research showed

three types of illocutionary acts, which are representative act (44), directive act (11), and commissive act (5). It followed by insult (9), repartee (5), exaggeration (4), and literalness (1).

The third research was conducted by Adji (2020) entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of “Tracking Plastic Sea to Source” YouTube video by National Geographic in Explorer Festival”. This research used a qualitative approach and illocutionary acts theory proposed by Searle (1985) and speaker responsibility by Paterson (2019). The findings of this study are found five types of illocutionary acts and the speaker responsibility on the different speakers. The result of the research is 81% representative act which is the most dominant type, followed by 7% directive act, 3% commissive act, 7% expressive act, and 2% declaration act.

The fourth research was conducted by Hasim (2022) entitled “Illocutionary Acts on Taylor Swift's Utterances at "The Ellen DeGeneres Show"”. This research used a qualitative method. The theory used to analyze the data from this research is the theory of the types of illocutionary acts proposed by John R. Searle (1979, p.12), and the theory of direct and indirect speech acts by Yule (1996, p.55). The researcher found there are 4 types of illocutionary acts namely assertives (44), directives (8), expressives (7), and commissives (2).

Based on the explanation above, the researcher conducted a study by analyzing the illocutionary acts in the selected 2022/2023 season post-match interview video on Manchester United’s channel. The difference between this research and the previous studies is the object and the theory of function chosen. The objective of this study is to analyze types of speech act based on Searle’s (1979) theory. It provides the utterances seen from the point of view of speech acts that contain representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. Then, this study is also intended to analyze the functions of speech based on Leech’s (1983) theory that contain competitive, convivial, collaborative, and conflictive.

1.2.Statement of Problems

Due to the broad scope of pragmatics in the study of speech acts, the researcher limits the problem to focus and direct the research according to the problems in the research. The problem in this study focuses on illocutionary act in the selected 2022/2023 season post-match interview videos on Manchester United's channel. The results of this study will assist in identifying speech acts based on Searle's (1979) theory. Based on the research background above, the researcher concludes that there are two questions that will be the main focuses on this research, they are:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are found in selected 2022/2023 post-match interview videos on Manchester United's channel?
2. What functions of illocutionary acts are found in selected 2022/2023 post-match interview videos on Manchester United's channel?

1.3.Research Purposes

Based on the formulation of the research question above, the researcher is intended:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary act in selected post-match interview videos on Manchester United's channel.
2. To analyze the functions of illocutionary act in selected post-match interview videos on Manchester United's channel.

1.4.Research Significance

The findings of this research are both theoretically and practically relevant:

1. Theoretically

The result of this research can be used to enrich the knowledge on analyzing and describing utterances using speech act types, especially Searle's classification of speech act in the interview context. This research is expected to be the development of science or theoretical uses for researchers.

2. Practically

The result of this research is expected to provide the information in pragmatic study of speech acts for lecturers, students, and other readers in general, as well as English Literature lectures and students in UIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung in particular.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

1. Pragmatics

The study of pragmatics analyzes the use of language in communication. According to Portner (2014) pragmatics focuses on the use of language in particular situations; it aims to explain how factors outside of language contribute to both literal meaning and nonliteral meanings which speakers communicate using language.

2. Speech act

Erlinda (2019) defined speech act as the usage of language to accomplish something performed via utterances. Speech act is divided into three kinds; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

3. Illocutionary acts

Illocutionary act is an act of speech to do something by saying something (Leech, 1983). Illocutionary act comprises assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

4. Interview

Lincoln and Guba (1985) stated that interview is one form of interpersonal communication with a purpose and involves a question and answer process. Interview can be done by two people or more, formally or informally, structured or unstructured.