

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Talking about language will never be so monotonous since language has been a part of our daily lives in terms of communicating with each other. Therefore, being good at using language is needed wherever we are. Looking back to the essence of language, it is a symbol to explain something, not only by the sound but also by the picture and signs. As a sound symbol, language can be used by all people and also animals. Language is also able to reveal the identity of the speaker, and to represent a meaning. In which meaning that language can determine the identity of the speaker by looking on the way speaker talking and the language used. We consider that the speaker has a good personality by the dictions speaker uses, and so does the opposite. Language represents meaning by the word. For instance, the word ‘coffee’ is a kind of drink that has bitter taste or the word ‘sugar’ is something tastes sweet. Meanwhile, language is also dynamic by the way language changes from time to time. For instance the word ‘*selfie*’ now has meaning of taking his or her own picture, but back then there is no word ‘*selfie*’ that is being used by people years ago, and another one is the word ‘*eventide*’ (*n*) meaning ‘the end of the day, just as evening approaches’ that is being used by people in years ago, but now is mostly disappear in our daily vocabulary.

Gee (2005: 4) writes that, “*Language serves a great many functions; giving and getting information to support the performance of social activities and social identities and to support human affiliation within cultures, social groups, and institutions.*” Through communication, the speaker and hearer are able to get new knowledge to support social relationship between humans and their environment because the utterances bring information such as thought, idea, suggestion, expression of feeling, and so on.

I choose pragmatics study as a basic theory to analyze the corpus of my writing, because communication is one of its concerned. In short, one of pragmatics study that relates to the communication tends to Speech act. Furthermore, according to Kent Bach, speech act is really the performance of several acts at once,

distinguished by different aspects of speaker's intention: there is the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, such as requesting, promising, and how one is trying to affect one's audience. Thus, when we refer to the other concept of speech act, each of utterance essentially contains three dimensions; locution, illocution, and perlocution. Locution is what the speaker says, the illocution is the purpose of what the speaker says, and perlocution is the effect of what the speaker says (Cutting, 2002: 16). From those three acts, Yule (1996: 49) states that the illocutions are the most often discussed acts in pragmatics. Even, the concept of speech acts is narrowed down to the illocutionary acts.

Talking about the corpus of my writing, I have chosen the interview of The Obamas or the last president of America, Barack Obama and the first lady Michelle Obama in People News Show Youtube channel. Relating to the major subject I study, language is essential to politicians. Most activities performed by the politicians are done through the avenue created by language. This especially includes the utterances spoken by the President, the researcher chooses this topic because Barack Obama is one of the influential persons in America and the world. It will be interesting in analyzing his and also his wife's utterance, and also is important to know the meaning and messages of those utterances. Herewith, I am interested in analyzing the utterances through locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts in which are found in pragmatics theory.

Eventually, the successful of conversation depends on the attitude in speech act. We often have misunderstanding while having conversation because we are careless to be good at using language in order to convey the concept from the speaker to the hearer.

In speech act, the Britain Philosopher named John L Austin (1955) states that there are three kinds of different act; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. For instance:

- A : "I think I might go and have another bun."
- B : "I was going to get another one."
- C : "Could you get me a tuna and sweet corn one please?"
- A : "Me as well?"

(students at bun lunch 1996 (In Joan Cutting))

Joan explains that the first level of analysis is the words themselves. “I think I might go and have another bun.”, “I was going to get another one.” And so on are locutionary act; the form of the words uttered or the act of saying something. Continually, what the speakers A and B are the part of illocutionary effect. Joan states that illocutionary effect is what is done in uttering the words, the function of the words, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind.

In another hand, there are some categories of illocutionary act which has been stated by Searle; Assertive, directives, commissive, expressive, and declarative. The illocutionary act above can be classified based on Searle’s theory. Therefore, these categories divide every utterance which uttered by the speaker. After the illocutionary act is uttered by the speaker, there will be the result of the words: B gets up and brings A and C a tuna and sweet corn. This act is known as perlocutionary effect. It is the effect on the hearer’s reaction. Additionally, a speaker actually has a hope how the hearer will catch the meaning based on the aim of the utterance. The effect or influence power can be intentional or unintentional created by the speaker. Thus, the illocutionary acts uttered are hoped to get the perlocutionary acts from the hearer. Nevertheless, in a conversation, this is not all the illocutionary acts getting the perlocutionary effect that is hoped by the speaker, sometimes a hearer cannot follow the speaker’s illocutionary act or cannot do the perlocutionary act based on the speaker hoped. The utterances which contain the illocutionary act and perlocutionary effect, furthermore, occur in every situation; formal and informal and also can be uttered by all ages.

<file:///C:/Users/user/Downloads/Skripsi%20Riska%20Rahman.pdf>

Thus, the writer is interested in analyzing the types of illocutionary, locutionary, and perlocutionary act by Searle’s theory; representative directives, commissives, expressives, and declarative and the hearer gives perlocutionary effect to the speaker. In addition, the writer will find out what impact that comes up to the interviewees in the interview from interviewee’s utterance to the interviewer.

1.2 Identification of the Research Problem

Based on the background above, the researcher identifies the problem of the research as the speech act of illocutionary and perlocutionary acts that are showed

up by the interview participants and the impact that comes up to The Obamas during the interview according to the interviewers' point of view.

In this writing, the researcher will look up more information and do an analysis to get data due to accomplish this paper using qualitative method. The researcher firstly collect the data by watching Youtube of *The Final Interview with The Obamas*, and then write down every particular utterance spoken by interview participants, then analyze it through Pragmatics point of view.

1.3 Limitation of Research Problem

Based on the identification of the research problem, the researcher limits the problem based on 2 aspects that the researcher focuses. Firstly, the researcher focuses any attention only on the interview participants and analyze through the illocution, and perlocution act. Secondly, the researcher analyzes the impact that comes up to The Obamas during the interview according to the interviewers' point of view. The interview video has 27 minutes and 10 seconds duration, the researcher only analyzes from the time the interview starts (01:10) until (26:10) as the video also shows the other segment of the kids' asking questions to Obama, and the opening intermezzo.

1.4 Formulation of Research Problem

Based on the identification mentioned above, the researcher formulates the problems of the research as follow:

1. What illocution and perlocution acts that the interview participants show up?
2. What impact that comes up to The Obamas during the interview according to the interviewers' point of view?

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the formulation of the research problems, the aims of this research are:

1. To find out the illocution and perlocution acts that the interview participants show up
2. To know the impact that comes up to the Obamas during the interview according to the interviewers' point of view.

1.6 Method of the research

Method of research is very important in presenting the analysis of data as well as drawing conclusion. In doing this research, I use qualitative methods according to <https://www.qrca.org/page/whatisqualresearch?>, **Qualitative** research method is designed to reveal a target audience's range of behavior and the perceptions that drive it with reference to specific topics or issues. It uses in-depth studies of small groups of people to guide and support the construction of hypotheses. The results of qualitative research are descriptive rather than predictive.

Qualitative research methods originated in the social and behavioral sciences: sociology, anthropology and psychology. Today, qualitative methods in the field of marketing research include in-depth interviews with individuals, group discussions (from two to ten participants is typical); diary and journal exercises; and in-context observations. Sessions may be conducted in person, by telephone, via videoconferencing and via the Internet.

Researcher collects the data in order to obtain needed information to accomplish the aims of the research. The researcher usually has assumption based on the theory that is being used by him or her. Thus, to prove the researcher's hypothesis empirically, he or she has to collect the data to be analyzed more deeply. The process to collect the data depends on the variables on the hypothesis, and is done to the samples chosen before.

Data is something that has no value for the receiver and needs more process. The data is collected in form of pictures, video, books, articles, sounds, letters, numbers, symbols, etc. Those are considered as data if we use it as objects to process the analysis. The primer source data is the data that is collected and processed by the researcher from the subject or object of the analysis. Neither on the second source data, that is indirectly collected from subject or object analysis.

The researcher collects the data by watching videos on *Youtube* that plays the interview of Barack Obama and Michelle Obama conducted by interviewers who are also the politics analyst in which contains the utterances spoken by 4 participants, write down the particular sentence that refers to Pragmatics utterances, and then analyze it using theories found in Pragmatics study. Other than that, the

researcher read journals, books and articles on the internet as data source to help making conclusion to answer the formulation of the research problems.

1.7 Benefits of the Research

The benefits of the research are intended for academic purpose and for people who read my writing, or considered as follow:

First, the benefit for academic purpose particularly for other college students who study linguistics, and is expected to contribute knowledge of Pragmatics study especially in analyzing utterances.

Second, the researcher expects this writing will be a benefit for the reader by knowing how to appropriately speak towards our peers, or elders, and to adjust based on the places we are on or on particular context, and also be as useful as it can be to people due to maintain their relationship in their own environment, since talking and delivering message to the listener with the same thought as ours is quite difficult, thus paying attention to our utterance is necessary.

1.8. Systematic Organization of the Research

Related to the title of this research, the systematic presentation is written as follows:

CHAPTER I:

INTRODUCTION

It consists of Background of the Problem, Identification of Problem, Limitation of the Problem, Formulation of the Problem, The Objectives of the Research, The Method of the Research, The Benefits of the Research, and The Systematic Organizational of the Research.

CHAPTER II:

FRAMEWORK OF THEORIES

It consists of the explanation of the theories of the definition of Pragmatics, the types and specification of pragmatics theories, utterance. analysis, and so on.

**CHAPTER III: THE SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS THROUGH
ILLOCUTIONARY AND PERLOCUTIONARY ACT
ON ‘THE FINAL INTERVIEW WITH THE OBAMAS’
IN PEOPLE TV YOUTUBE CHANNEL THEORY**

It consists of researcher’s data analysis of illocution and perlocution act on the interview participants’ utterances.

CHAPTER IV: RESULT AND DISCUSSION

It consists of result of the analysis and discussion I made and wrote from the previous chapter answering my formulation of problems which are; pragmatics utterances of illocution and perlocution acts by the interview participants and the impacts to the interviewee’s through their utterances.

ATTACHMENT: References and Poster of the Research.



