AN ANALYSIS OF REQUEST AND COMMAND IN "RUNNING MAN VARIETY SHOW": PRAGMATICS APPROACH

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
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PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
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2020

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THESIS

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By:

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas tentang kajian pragmatic khususnya tentang ujaran-ujaran permintaan dan perintah sebagai bagian dari jenis tindakan direktif yang ditemukan di acara varietas yang berjudul Running Man. Adapun tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis - jenis dari permintaan dan bentuk-bentuk perintah yang terkandung di dalam acara Running Man tersebut. Jenis-jenis dari ujaran-ujaran permintaan dan bentuk-bentuk perintah yang ditemukan di acara tersebut yang diujarkan oleh para peserta sekaligus host dari acara varietas itu. Peneliti mengaplikasikan theory Blum Kulka (1984) dan Kreidler (2018). Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif oleh Sudaryanto (2015). Peneliti menggunakan metode observasi dalam pengumpulan data. Ada beberapa langkah-langkah yang peneliti lakukan. Pertama, peneliti membuka dan menonton acara tersebut melalui aplikasi VIU. Kedua, peneliti mencatat semua ujaran yang mengandung permintaan dan perintah. Ketiga menganalisis data tersebut ke dalam kelompok jenis-jenis permintaan dan bentuk-bentuk perintah. Sesuai dengan analisa di atas, peneliti menemukan 35 data sebagai jenis permintaan dan bentuk dari perintah. Dari 35 data tersebut, ada 22 data sebagai jenis dari permintaan dan 15 data sebagai bentuk dari perintah. Di penelitian ini, jenis dari permintaan lebih banyak ditemukan karena tamu lebih sering membuat permintaan daripada memerintah. Berdasarkan analisis di atas, peneliti menyimpulkan bahwa data yang paling sering ditemukan dikategorikan sebagai jenis permintaan dan yang kedua bentuk dari perintah.

Kata kunci: pragmatik, tindakan ilokusi, tindakan direktif, permintaan dan perintah

ABSTRACT

This research discussed the pragmatic study especially about unterances of request and command as part of the types of directive act that found in the variety show entitled Running Man. The goal of this study was to determine the types of request and the forms of command contained in the Running Man event. The types of uterances of request and the forms of command found at the event were said by the participants as well as the hosts of the variety show. Researchers applied the theory of Blum Kulka (1984) and Kreidler (2018). This research used a qualitative descriptive method by Sudaryanto (2015). Researchers used the method of observation in data collection. There were several steps that researchers done. First, researchers opened and watched the program through the VIU application. Second, the researcher took a note all utterances that contained requests and command. The third, the researcher analyzed the data into groups of types of request and forms of command. In accordance with the analysis above, researcher found 35 data as types of request and forms of command. From the 35 data, there were 22 data as types of request and 15 data as forms of command. In this study, the type of request was found mostly used because guests made requests more often than command. Based on the analysis above, the researcher concluded that the data most often found is categorized as the type of request and the second form of command.

Keywords: pragmatics, illocutionary acts, directive actions, requests and command

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Batam, July 28th 2020

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the research

Every human being needs language to communicate each other. Bayu, Putra, & Budiarsa (2017) as cited in Keraf (1997) stated language is a tool used by people to communicate each other. In communication, the speaker delivers the message through the utterance to hearer. It means that the language is the instrument that used between the speaker and hearer send message in their daily activity. In the interaction, the speaker sends the intention to hearer or exchange information true language. The researcher conclude that language is how people communicate each other used a tool. As cited in Suryani (2019) said language has function as a tool for exchanging ideas between the speaker or writer and the listener or reader. It can be concluded that language as a tool of communication that used between speaker and listener.

The study of language itself called as linguistics. In that study, it explains that language can be understood as an interaction of sound and meaning. Besides that, there are some branches of linguistic study. The first, phonetics is one branch of linguistics that discuses about the sound of language. The second, phonology is one of linguistics branch that study about pronunciation of language sounds. The third, morphology is the study discuses structure and parts of words related to form and relationship each other. The fourth, syntax is the grammatical structure of word, phrase and sentence which are interconnected. The fifth pragmatics is one of linguistics branch that study about meaning of language related to context. The next,

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discourse is branch of linguistics that study about the dialog or interaction in communication, spoken and written. Then, grammar is the rule of word and phrase becomes sentences. The last, semantics is branch of linguistics that study about meaning of word, phrase and sentences.

Related to explanation above, this research concerned with pragmatics analysis. Pragmatics is one branch of linguistics that discusses meaning related to the context. The context in this subject it means that the situation between hearer and speaker how to get the intention in same background knowledge. The same background knowledge is important because it makes the utterance and meaning can understood each other. In additions, pragmatics as simple meaning is part of linguistics that study about implicit meaning. There are branches of pragmatics, they are implicature, deixis, politeness, anaphora, speech act and presupposition.

The first, implicature is the meaning of an utterance indirectly. The second is deixis is pointing out of language. The third, Wehmeier (2000) politeness means "having or showing good manners and respect for feelings of others". It means that politeness is good respect that speaker shows to the hearer. The fourth, anaphora is the other expression to show the subject replaced. The fifth, speech acts is the actions shown when people talk. The last presupposition is the hearer's presumption about an utterance.

Based explanation above, speech act is one part of pragmatic. Yule (1996) stated speech act is the action performed via utterances. It means that the people action shows to other by the utterances or expression. Austin (1962) added speech

act refers to an utterance and the total in which utterance is issued. It means that speech as all of utterance that produced. Based on the expert's opinion above the researcher concludes that speech act is when the people gave the action via utterances. Speech act divided into three types as follow locutionary act, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary act is the performance of an utterance. Illocutionary act is the speaker intention. Perlocutionary act is the hearer reaction.

Wijaya & Helmie (2019) as cited in Yule (1996) explained that one general classification system lists five types of general function performed by illocutionary acts: Declaration are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via utterance. Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Expressive are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. Directives are those kind of speech acts that speaker use to get someone else to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commands, orders, request, and suggestions. Commissive are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action.

In line with the explanation above, the researcher focuses on specific illocutionary branch namely directive act. Directives act is the branch of illocutionary acts. Directives act are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something according to Yule (1996). It can be said that directive is the branch of speech act that concerns with the act for getting hearer to do something by delivering a speech. Directive act divided into four types. The first, request is simple considered as more gentle or polite way to express commands better than direct

commands Yule (1996). The second, Command is one of the speech acts used to convey speaker's thoughts, feelings, intentions and desires to others Yule (1996). The third, advice is a guidance or recommendation about what the next action wisely. It is usually gives by people that regarded authoritative and highly knowledge. The last, suggestion is an idea or plan that put forward for consideration. It can be given by the speaker or the hearer.

Based on preliminary study that has been done before by researcher, in this occasion the data was taken from a variety show which mostly used illocutionary speech act. The researcher chose Running Man Variety Show as the source of the research. Variety show is an event that contains entertainment, challenges or games based of theme of event. Running man is a variety show from Korean that popular in many countries. Running Man started in 11 [st] July 2010 and has won 56 award and 79 nominations. The researcher also found the types of illocutionary acts and the types of directive act but request and command are choosing to be analyzed in this research. The researcher focuses on analyzing of the types and forms of request and command.

The phenomenon of request and command can find in media communication. One of media is movie. The examples of the request and command utterances can be seen below:

Claire Wyden : Burke, I need that wolf. Dead or alive.
Burke   : Copy that.

Based utterance between Claire Wyden and Burke above, the data taken from Rampage Movie by Brad Peyton (2018). It can be seen when Claire Wyden requested from Burke to give the Wolf under any circumstances whether dead or live. The request from speaker causes the hearer to fulfill the request.

The other media is variety show. After the researcher watch the Running Man Variety Show episode 458, there is the phenomenon that related to request and command. The phenomenon that found in Running man variety show episode 458, here the example:

> Kim Jang Hook   : Ask him the genre of his voice.
> Jeon So-min   : What is your genre?

Based on conversation Kim Jang Hook and Jeon So-min, it can be seen that Kim Jang Hook commands Jeon So-min to ask the audience about his genre. The speaker's command gives the effect to the hearer do the command.

Related to the explanation above, there are several researches that also analyzed about types of speech act before. The first was Kristina (2019) the aim of the research is to find out the types and function of illocutionary act that using Searle's theory (2005). The data was taken from Transcript of President Obama's Election Night Speech (2012). The second, Sembiring (2019) the aim of the research is to find out the types and function of illocutionary act in movie. The data was taken from Aladdin movie (2019). Based on the previous research above, the research is about the general of illocutionary act. It is the reason this research now is different because the research now discusses about specific of illocutionary act.

The reason of researcher chooses this research divided into three reasons. The first, this research contained knowledge about linguistic especially request and command. It is an important thing for student which study linguistic. The second, this variety show is fun and interesting because this variety contained games, challenges, request and command. The last this research can be reference for student because this research contained information about linguistic. This research found out the types of request and command and forms of request and command in Running Man variety show. Request and command are important to be analyzed because it is studied about the effect request and command in variety show. The function of request and command just not a tool of communication to get intention but also as performing act.

1.2. Identification of Problem

Based on the explanations background of the research above, there are several the problems related illocutionary especially directive act identified:

1. The types of illocutionary act in Running man variety show.
2. The types of directive act in Running man variety show.
3. The forms of directive act in Running man variety show.
4. The effect of directive act in Running man variety show.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification problem above, the researcher limits the problem related the types and form of directive act. Types and forms that analyzed are only request and command. It is because of in the Running Man as the object of this

research mostly used request and command during the show. Therefore, they can be seen as detail below:

1. The types of request and command applied in Running man variety show.

2. The forms of request and command used in Running man variety show.

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

The researcher formulates the problem based on the limitation of the problem above, as follow:

1. What are the types of request and command applied in Running man variety show?

2. What are the forms of request and command used in Running man variety show?

1.5. Objective of the Research

Based on formulation of problem above, the researcher found the information about request and command in Running man variety show. The objectives of this research as follow:

1. To analyze the types of request and command applied in Running man variety show.

2. To analyze the forms of request and command used in Running man variety show.

1.6. Significance of the Research

The researcher analyzed the research entitled "An Analysis Request and Command in Running Man Variety Show: Pragmatics Approach." There are many

goals for the writer from this research. One of them is giving knowledge about the types and forms of request and command.

1.6.1. Theoretical Significance

The theoretical significance gives more explanation about request and command. In this research there are three points of theoretical significance. The first, to understand about speech act especially request and command for student. The second, this research gives information about the types of request and the forms of command. The third, this research gives knowledge how to find request and command in Running man variety show.

1.6.2. Practical Significance

Practical significance of this research is important for the researcher. The researcher as student of Putera Batam University needs this research because it is one of graduation requirements for Sarjana Sastra. This research also need in future. They are the reason, this research can be a reference to student who analyze about request and command. This research can also be used as supporting sources for people who are studying linguistic.

1.7.   Definition of Key Term

Pragmatics : One of linguistics branch that study about meaning of language related to context.

Directives act : Those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something according to Yule (1996)

Request : Simple considered as more gentle or polite way to express commands better than direct commands (Yule 1996)

Command : One of the speech acts used to convey speaker's thoughts, feelings, intentions and desires to others is known as commands (Yule 1996).

Variety show : An event that contains entertainment, challenges or games based of theme of event.

Running Man : A variety show from korean that popular in many countries.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

The researcher reviewed the theories that related to the research. In this chapter, the theories that reviewed as reference by the researcher analyzed data in chapter four.

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is one branch of linguistic that study about meaning of language related to context. It means that pragmatics is one part of linguistics that study meaning of language that used in communication and must be related to context. Context is the utterances or things that speaker and hearer to define meaning. It means that the speaker and speaker have the same background knowledge. It can be seen from example below:

Context: Miss Mey as a lecture gave the command to be quiet and calls name just once.

Miss Mey   : Lida marbun
Students   : (No answer)
Mis mey   : Feky Ega…
Feky   : Present miss…

(Miss Mey continued to call the student's name one by one. Lida Marbun raised her hand after finished the last name.)

Lida   : Lida Marbun miss…

Miss Mey   : Didn't I call your name?

Based on example above, it can be seen Miss Mey answer has meaning that Lida is absent. It is because the content that said the name called just once.

Binner J. Betty (2013) stated pragmatics is the study of literal meaning independent of context. It has meaning the study of language use in context. The literal meaning is the implicit meaning or the other word known some level. It means that it must be the people who have same background knowledge. The pragmatics also understand by people who known about implicit meaning or accustomed to using.

Yule (1996) added pragmatics is the study about of meaning where meaning related to the context. It means the people study about meaning of language related to the context. The pragmatic is study how speaker utterance interpreted by the hearer well. Based on explanation of the two experts above, it can be conclude that pragmatics is the study meaning of language where the meaning is implicit meaning related the context that can understand by hearer or speaker.

2.2.   Definition of Speech Act

Yule George (2010) stated that speech acts is the action performed by a speaker with an utterance. The action performed by speaker such as requesting, commanding, questioning or informing. It means the speaker just not speaking but the speaker does the actions. It can be seen from example here: Can you come to my house this night? Based on example it can be classifies as requesting.

Austin (1962) mentioned that "basically when someone says something, he also does something". It means that the speakers do something or action when said an utterance. The statement then underlies the birth of speech acts theory. This theory is a form of action and not just saying something. Based on two explanations about speech act above, the researcher gives the meaning of speech act is an utterance which contain actions.

2.3. Types of Speech Acts

Yule (1996) stated there are three types of speech acts. There are loucutionary acts, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. The explanations about three types of speech are below.

2.3.1. Locutionary act

Locutionary act is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful of linguistic expression. It has meaning the primary act of utterance or makes the expression that has meaning in linguistic. And also locutionary act is the intentions of the speaker regarding what act the people intended to perform by means making that utterance. R. J. Searle (2018) added locutionary act is the act of saying something with a certain meaning and reference. It means that locutionary is the speaker said something with has certain aim by an action. The example of locutionary is "I am flu". Based on example, the utterance has meaning the statement that got a flu or sick condition.

2.3.2. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is complete speech act or an act of doing something which means specific purpose the speaker's intention in mind, such as: requesting, commanding, promising etc. Based on example above, "I am flu" can be as example of illocutionary act because it is speaker's request for hearer to buy medicine. J. Searle (1976) stated five types of illocutionary act. It consists of assertive, directives, commissives, declarative and expressive.

1.   Assertive

Assertive is the speaker's belief of something. Kreidler (2013) added assertive is when the speakers and hearer use language to tell what they know and believe in accordance with the facts. It includes report, remind, allege, protest, agree, announce, and predict. It means that the assertive is study about language using as the tools in communication to see the fact as belief, where the belief can be true or false.

2.   Directive

Directives are something the speaker need done by the hearer. There are four types of directive such as: request, command, advice and suggestion. Searle (1969) stated that directive act is the form of speech in which the speech intended to make an impact so that the speech partner takes action. It has meaning that the speaker asked the hearer to do something.

2.1. Request

Yule (1996) explained that "request is simple considered as more gentle or polite way to express commands better than direct commands". It means that request is the simple way but polite to command the hearer to do something. Kreidler (2013) explained that request is a sign of what the speaker wants addressed to speaker whether done or not done.

2.1.1   Types of Request

Blum-kulka & Olshtain (1984) stated there are four types of request such as:

2.1.1.1 Request for action

It is a request when the speaker needed the action from hearer as a help. Here the example of request for action:

Context: The room was hot.

   Rina: Can you open the door?
   Rani: (opened the door)

Based on example above, the utterance of Rina classified as request for action. It can be seen from the example when the Rina requested the Rani to do an action. The action is opened the door. Rina needed the Rani's help.

2.1.1.2 Request for goods

It is a request when the speaker asked a goods/thing to the hearer. Here is an example of request for good:

Context: Nicholas was eating candy.

Nickolas   : May I ask your candy?
Ricky   : Yes, of course.

This utterance called as request for goods, it is because the hearer requested things to the hearer. The speaker requested hearer's candy.

2.1.1.3 Request for information

It is a speaker's request to the hearer to get information. It can seen from example in below:

Context: Tono is feky and esra friend and she saw he did't come to school.

    Feky   : Could you tell me what happen to him?
    Esra   : He had an accident.

The utterance "could you tell me what happen to him?" is request for information. It has meaning the Feky said this utterance to get information from Esra about Tono. Why he didn't come to school.

2.1.1.4 Request for permission

It is the speaker has two activities at same time but one of them needed the permit. Example:

Context : The students was listening from explanations of English teacher.

Lida   : Excuse me sir. May I go to the toilet?
Mr Roy   : Yes.

Based on example above, the utterance categorized as request for permission. It is because Lida's utterance used request for permission.

2.1.2 Forms of Request

Kreidler (2013) there are three forms of request. The forms of requests are below:

2.1.2.1 Declaratives

The speakers used declaratives to perform any category of speech acts. It can be seen from the example in below:

Context: This utterance happened when the weather was hot and Ac was turn off.

Lida : It is very hot today.
Mia : (Turn on the AC).

This conversation happened when the weather was hot and AC was turn off. This utterance related to the context. Lida asked the Mia to turn AC in declarative form.

2.1.2.2 Imperatives

Speakers can express the act request by characterizing the imperative. Here is the example:

Context: After the lecturer explained the study, he gave the question.

Mr. Tedy   : Answer the question please!

All student   : Yes sir.

Based on example above, it means that the speaker requested the hearer to answer the question. The utterance in imperative request because the utterance in imperative form.

2.1.2.3 Interrogatives

The speaker used interrogatives condition to convey the request. Here the example:

Context: Mr. Tedy called the student's name.

Sani   : Sani present sir.
Mr. Tedy   : Didn't I call you?

Related to the example above, Mr. Tedy has meaning that he already called her name.

2.2.   Command

Yule (1996) "one of the speech acts used to convey speaker's thoughts, feelings, intentions and desires to others is known as commands". It means that the speaker used command as the tools to send the speaker's intention. In this study, the researcher discussed the types and forms of command. The explanations are below:

2.2.1 Types of Command

Blum-kulka & Olshtain (1984) explained that there are two types of command. They are direct command and indirect command. The explanations are here:

2.2.1.1 Direct command

It is the command that speaker's command to the hearer directly. Here is the example of direct command:

Context: The room was hot.

Tina : Open the window!
Nina : (Opened the door)

Based on conversation above, Tina's uterance as types of command. The researcher called the example as direct command. It is because the speaker commanded the hearer in direct command form.

2.2.1.2 Indirect command

It is the type of command that said indirectly. Here is the example:

Context: Mr. Tono has'nt returned the loan from Mr. Bram.

Mr. Bram   : I need the money now.
Mr. Tono   : please give me more time.

Based on example, the speaker or Mr. Bram wanted the hearer or Mr. Tono returned. It other meaning he commanded Mr. Tono returned his money soon.

2.2.2 Forms of command

There are three forms of command utterance stated Kreidler (2013) that is imperative and interrogative and declarative. Here the explanations of that forms of command:

2.2.2.1 Imperative

It is the command that speaker used in communication with imperative forms. Example: You must study hard! Based on example, it has meaning that the speaker commanded the hearer study hard. This utterance called as imperative command because the utterance said in imperative form. Speakers also can express the act command by characterizing the imperative. Example: answer the question please! Based on example, it means that the speaker commanded the hearer to answer the

question. The utterance in imperative command because the utterance in imperative form.

2.2.2.2 Interrogative

It is the form of command that speaker used as command by an interrogative form. Example: could you open the door? Related to example, this utterance classified as interrogative command. It is because the utterance said in interrogative form. It can be seen from the speaker commanded the hearer opened the door in interrogative form. Then, the speaker used interrogatives condition to convey command. Example: Didn't I call you? Related to the example, it has meaning that the hearer commanded the hearer gave the attention to him.

2.2.2.3 Declarative

The speakers used declaratives to perform any category of speech acts. It can be seen from the example in below:

Context: This utterance happened when Lida commanded Mia to call their friend.

Lida   : Please call him.
Mia   : all right.

This conversation happened when Lida commanded Mia to call their friend declarative form.

2.3. Advice

Advice is guidance or recommendation about what the next action wisely. It was given by people that regarded authoritative and highly knowledge. The researcher make an example to makes clear the explanation above. Regina had

stomach since morning. Her mother said to Regina. "I advise you to take the medicine soon". Based Regina mother's utterance it means that her mother gave an advice take medicine immediately.

2.4. Suggestion

Suggestion is an idea or plan that put forward for consideration. It can be given by the speaker or the hearer. For example: I suggest you to stop talking about me. Based on the example, the speaker wants the hearer don't talking about him. The word him substitute for speaker.

3. Commisive

Commisive is the speaker commit in doing something. Austin (1962) explained that commisive is the form of speech that serves to express something in the future, such as promises or threats. It means that the speaker said something to hearer to make hearer wait him. Example: "I will propose to you next month." Related to example above, the speaker promises to propose the hearer next month.

4. Declarative

Declarative is the speaker's achievement that has been achieved from the hearer as indication that success to implementation. For example: "I hereby declare your pass." These words change a person's status from a state of not passing to a state of graduation. It has same meaning with the speech acts that can change circumstances. In other word gives the new status.

5. Expressive

Expressive is the speaker's expression, feeling and attitude. In simple meaning expressive is the speech acts used by the speaker to express feelings and attitudes towards something. Example: "He is very handsome". Based the example, the speaker expressed that the boy is handsome. Expressive can be in form of praise, congratulations and thanks.

2.3.3. Perlocutionary act

Perlocutionary act is the reaction of hearer or the consequences of saying something. It means that what the speaker said can be different assumption by the hearer. Based example: "I am flu" above, the hearer can be assumed that the speaker inform that he/she is sick. It can be also the hearer assumption that the speaker wants the medicine.

2.4. Previous Study

The researcher had seen several of previous studies about speech act and illocutionary act. The researcher made the previous study as reference to finishing this research. The first research was from Kristina (2019) journal. The title of journal is Illocutionary Acts in President Obama's Election Night Speech. The previous research had different from research now because Kristina's research had the aim to investigate the types and function of illocutionary act. The data of the previous research was taken from President Obama's Election Night Speech. The research now has the aim to analyzed and recognize the types and form of request and command. This research analyzed more specific part of illocutionary. The data was taken from Running Man Variety Show. Based on explanation above, it can be seen the different of previous research and research now is the data, aim and the analysis.

The second previous research from Sembiring (2019) journal. The title of research is Illocutionary Acts on Aladdin Movie 2019. This research has the aim to find out the types and function of context illocutionary acts. The data was taken from the Aladdin Movie 2019. Related to explanation above, it can be see the previous research and the research now are different. The different is the previous research analyzed general of illocutionary acts and the research now analyzed the specific of illocutionary acts. There are request and command.

The third previous research was Rais & Triyono (2019) journal. The title of journal is pragmatics analysis of speech acts on the video of Prabowo Vs Jokowi-

Epic rap battles of presidency. This research has the aim to analyze speech acts especially the types of illocutionary act. The data was taken video of Prabowo Vs Jokowi-Epic rap battles of presidency. This previous research and research now same analyzed about illocutionary, but research now analyzed more specific about the types of directives.

The other analysis from Wardana, Roy & Ariska (2019) journal. The title of journal is Illocutionary Acts in President Rodrigo Duterte's Speech. This research investigated the speech act analysis especially the types of illocutionary act in President Rodrigo Durterte's Speech. The previous research explored the Duterte's speech because Duterte notorious for his unfavorable remarks. The research now analysis running man because this variety show was interesting to people who likes SBS.

The next research is Embugushiki (2010) journal. The title of journal is Doing Things with Words: A Speech Analysis of a Christian wedding. This previous research has the aim to analysis about the types of speech act. The data was taken from the audio-visual recording Christian's wedding. The research now was taken data from watching Running Man in VIU. It is a variety show from Korea channel. Based on all of previous research above, the researcher uses the research as reference to finish the research now.

The next article is Zayed (2014) that entitled Jordanian EFL Teachers' and Students' Practice of Speech Acts in the Classroom. This research has aim investigating Jordanian EFL teachers' and students' practice of five speech acts:

Apology, compliment, greeting, request and thanking. The data got from classroom observation checklist to investigate EFL teachers' and students' practice of these speech acts in the classroom. The difference from research now is how to get the data and the previous research discussed generally about speech act.

The last previous research is   Hashim (2015). This research entitled Speech Acts in Selected Political Speeches. This research discussed about the types of speech that taken data from political speeches. The previous discussed about the types of speech acts moreover the research now discuss about the types of directive act as part of illocutionary speech acts.

2.5. Theoretical Framework

This research applied Yule's theory as approach of this research. This research applied pragmatics approach because it is related to the context. The researcher used Blum-Kulka's and olshtain's theory for types of request and command Kreidlers's theory for forms of request and command.

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┌─────────────────────┐
│     Pragmatics      │
│     Yule (2010)     │
└─────────────────────┘
           │
           ▼
┌─────────────────────┐
│     Speech Acts     │
│     Austin (1962)   │
└─────────────────────┘
           │
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┌─────────────────────┐
│  Illocutionary Acts │
│ .John Searle (1969) │
└─────────────────────┘
           │
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┌─────────────────────┐
│    Directive Acts   │
│     Searle (1969)   │
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│ Request and Command │
└─────────────────────┘
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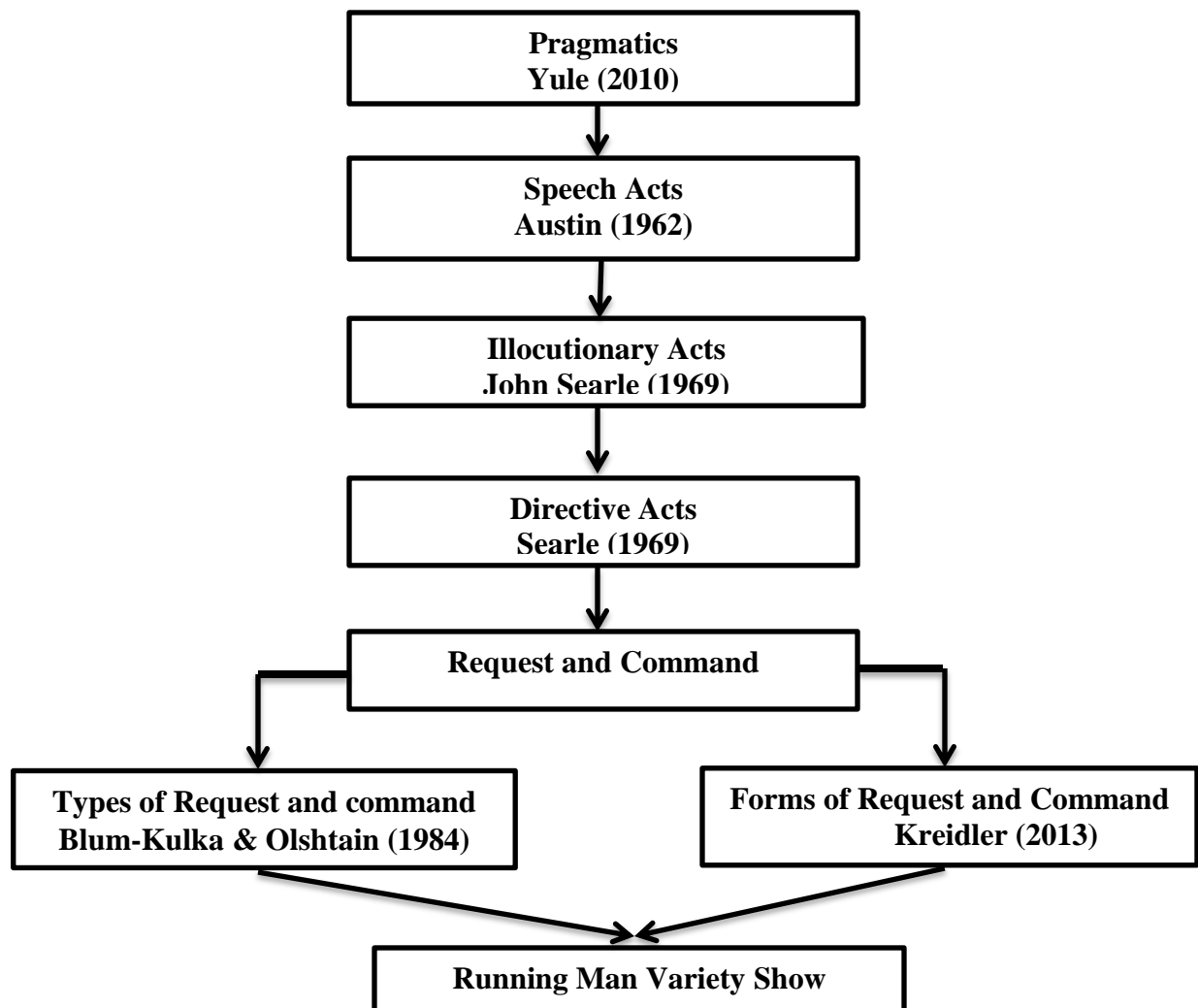| Types of Request and command Blum-Kulka & Olshtain (1984)	Forms of Request and Command Kreidler (2013)

Running Man Variety Show

Figure 2. 1 Conceptual Framework of Request and Command

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

In this chapter, the researcher discussed about the method of research. Method is how to get data from an object. The method of research is how the researcher gets the data from the object of the research. There are some points that researcher explained in this chapter. They are research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and method of presenting data.

3.1. Research Design

Research design is a design on how to collect and process data to achieve research objectives. There are two types of research method. They are qualitative and quantitative method. In this research, the researcher used the qualitative method. It is because this research describes the analyzing of data that used words. In other word, this method is qualitative descriptive.

Related to explanation above, Sudaryanto (1993) stated that a descriptive method is research done solely based on the fact. This research deals with the research data does not includes figures but in the form of words and phrases. This research provided the types of request and command and forms of request and command in the Running man variety show.

3.2. Object of The Research

Object of the research is the things that become one attention at the research which using to find out the new result research. Because of that, the researcher must be careful to takes the object of research. The researcher decided to choose request and command as the object of the research. The data was taken from Running Man Variety Show. In this study, the researcher took the data randomly. The data range began from 25th November 2019 until 25th April 2020. In this research, the researcher only takes the data from tenth episode. It is because facilitate to finishing this research. This variety show is still showing the latest episode until now.

3.3.   Method of Collecting Data

The researcher used the observation method by Sudaryanto (2015) in collecting data process. He stated that observation method is a technique to get information about human behavior by watched or recorded without any direct contact. Based on explanation above, this research applied observation method. It is because data was collected from the variety show by watched it.

There are two types technique in this research: the first is participatory technique that has meaning involve the participant or the other people. The second is non-participatory technique which the researcher does not involve the participant in process collecting data. Based on two explanations above, the researcher used non-participatory technique. It is because the researcher does not involve the participant in process of collecting data.

There are some procedures which the researcher done in process collecting data. They are:

a. The researcher opened and watched the Running man variety show from VIU application.

b. Then the researcher took notes the utterances that contain request and command.

c. The last, the researcher classified the utterances that contained types of request and forms of command.

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

The researcher applied the Yule's theory. The applied theory used Sudaryanto (2015) method by using Pragmatics Identity Method. Pragmatics Identity Method has meaning the method that related to contextual condition. This research categorized as Pragmatics Identity Method because this research about request and command as part of pragmatics that related to context.

There are some procedures that researcher follow in data analysis process, such as:

a. The researcher classified the types of request and command and forms of request and command that found in Running Man Variety Show.

b. The researcher analysis the data that contained request and command.

c. The last the researcher analyzed the types of request and command based on Blum Kulka's theory and forms of request and command based on Kreidler's theory.

3.5. Method of Presenting Data

After the researcher done analysis data, the next step is presenting the result analysis. The researcher applied informal method that refers the process of presenting result used the words. It has meaning the outcome can be reflected by the words or phrases. The result analysis also presenting by words or phrases to make the people easily understand. So the result analysis used the informal when presenting the data analysis.