

**AN ANALYSIS OF REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH  
ACTS IN “THE DAILY TALK SHOW”: PRAGMATICS  
APPROACH**

**THESIS**



**By:  
Suryanti  
15121003**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2020**

**AN ANALYSIS OF REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH  
ACTS IN “THE DAILY TALK SHOW”: PRAGMATICS  
APPROACH**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra**



**By:  
Suryanti  
15121003**

**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE  
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES  
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY  
2020**

## SURAT PERNYATAAN ORISINALITAS

Yang bertandatangan di bawah ini saya:

Nama : Suryanti  
NPM/NIP : 151210003  
Fakultas : Ilmu Sosial dan Humaniora  
Program Studi : Sastra Inggris

Menyatakan bahwa “Skripsi” yang saya buat dengan judul:

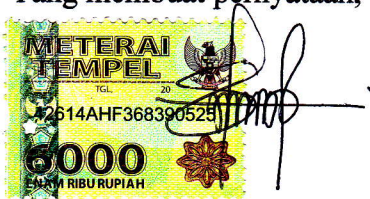
### **An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in “The Daily Talk Show”: Pragmatics Approach**

Adalah hasil karya sendiri dan bukan “duplikasi” dari karya orang lain. Sepengetahuan saya, di dalam naskah Skripsi ini tidak terdapat karya ilmiah atau pendapat yang pernah di tulis atau diterbitkan oleh orang lain, kecuali yang secara tertulis dikutip di dalam naskah ini dan disebutkan dalam sumber kutipan dan daftar pustaka.

Apabila ternyata di dalam naskah Skripsi ini dapat dibuktikan terdapat unsur-unsur PLAGIASI, saya bersedia naskah Skripsi ini digugurkan dan gelar akademik yang saya peroleh dibatalkan, serta diproses sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan yang berlaku. Demikian pernyataan ini saya buat dengan sebenarnya tanpa ada paksaan dari siapapun.

Batam, 28<sup>th</sup> July 2020

Yang membuat pernyataan,



Suryanti  
151210003

## **DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY**

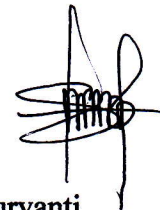
I, Suryanti

Hereby declare that the thesis entitled:

### **AN ANALYSIS OF REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH ACTS IN “THE DAILY TALK SHOW”: PRAGMATICS APPROACH**

Is real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 28<sup>th</sup> July 2020



Suryanti  
151210003

**AN ANALYSIS OF REPRESENTATIVE SPEECH  
ACTS IN “THE DAILY TALK SHOW”: PRAGMATICS  
APPROACH**

**THESIS**

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of  
Sarjana Sastra (S1)**

**By:  
Suryanti  
151210003**

**The Thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below**

**Batam, 28<sup>th</sup> July 2020**

**Afriana, S.S., M.Pd.  
Supervisor**



## ABSTRAK

*Hal ini merupakan fenomena umum bagi orang-orang dalam komunikasi sehari-hari dengan menyampaikan maksud secara tersirat yang dibahas dalam tindakan ilokusi. Tindakan ilokusi memiliki lima jenis, yaitu representatif/asertif, direktif, komisif, ekspresif, dan deklarasi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa kelas-kelas dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan tindak tutur representatif di The Daily Talk Show. Kelas-kelas tindak tutur representatif dianalisis berdasarkan teori Searle, sementara faktor berbicara dianalisis berdasarkan teori yang diajukan oleh teori Hymes. Kelas-kelas tindakan pidato ilokusi representatif adalah state, believe, claim, remind, suggest, report, assure, agree, predict, complain, conclude, deduce. Sedangkan, faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan representatif disingkat menjadi S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G, S merupakan setting/scene, P merupakan participants, E merupakan end, A merupakan act sequence, K merupakan kunci, I merupakan instrumen, N merupakan norm, G merupakan genre. Penelitian ini dianalisis dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dimana dijelaskan dalam bentuk kata, frasa dan kalimat. Data diambil dari ucapan yang mengandung tindak tutur ilokusi representatif. Peneliti menggunakan metode observasi, non-partisipatif dan metode teknik mencatat dalam mengumpulkan data. Peneliti menemukan adanya 30 data terkait tindak tutur ilokusi representatif. Ada 6 (20%) data terkait believe, masing-masing terdapat 5 (16,67%) data terkait state dan complain, masing-masing terdapat 3 (10%) data terkait agree, predict and suggest, masing-masing terdapat 2 (6,67%) data terkait claim and assure, dan terdapat 1 (3,33%) data terkait reminder, dan tidak ada data yang ditemukan terkait report, conclude dan deduce. Faktor-faktor berbicara semua dapat ditemukan dalam 30 data tersebut namun yang paling banyak ditemukan adalah "setting", "participant", "act sequence", "instrumentalities", "end" sedangkan "key", "norm" dan "genre" lebih jarang mempengaruhi.*

*Kata Kunci: Tindakan Ilokusi, Representatif, Faktor-faktor berbicara*

## ABSTRACT

It is a common phenomenon for people in expressing their intention implicitly in their daily communication which is discussed in illocutionary acts. Illocutionary acts has five types, they are representative/assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. This research was aimed to analyze the classes and the factors that influence the used of representative speech acts in The Daily Talk Show. The classes of representative speech acts were analyzed based on the Searle theory meanwhile the factors of speaking were analyzed based on the theory proposed by Hymes theory. The classes of representative illocutionary speech acts are state, believe, claim, remind, suggest report, assure, agree, predict, complain, conclude and deduce. Whereas, the factors that influenced the used of representative are abbreviated into S-P-E-A-K-I-N-G, S stands for setting/scene, P stands for participants, E stands for End, A stands for act sequence, K stands for key, I stands for instrumentalities, N stands for norm, G stands for genre. This research was analyzed by applying descriptive qualitative method which was explained in words, phrases and sentences. The data were taken from the utterances that contain representative illocutionary speech acts. The researcher used observational method, non-participatory and note taking technique method in collecting the data. The researcher found there were 30 data regarding representative illocutionary speech acts. There were 6 (20%) data of believe, each 5 (16,67%) data of state and complain, each 3 (10%) data of agree, predict and suggest, each 2 (6,67%) data of claim and assure, and 1 (3,33%) data of remind, and no data found for report, conclude and deduce. The factors of speaking are all found within the 30 data however the most common are “setting”, “participants”, “act sequence”, “instrumentalities”, “ends” meanwhile “key”, “norm” and “genre” are less often influenced.

Keyword: Illocutionary Acts; Representative; Factors of Speaking



## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

First of all, the researcher would like to thank God who has given health, knowledge and blessings, the researcher was able to complete this research as a requirement to obtain the bachelor degree majoring in English Literature of Putera Batam University. This research entitled “An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts in “The Daily Talk Show”: Pragmatics Approach”.

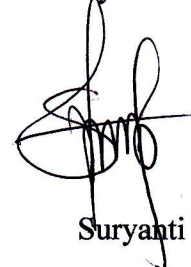
Besides that, the researcher would like to show her gratitude to both her parents who have been supporting throughout the completion of this research and also their endless caring and love.

Even though, the best efforts have been put in completing this thesis, the researcher is fully aware that it is still far from perfect and there might be errors that occurred. Hence, any suggestions and criticism are welcomed.

At last, the researcher also wishes to express her sincerest gratitude to all people who have been involved both directly and indirectly in the completion of this research;

1. Dr. Nur Elfi Husda, S.Kom., M.SI., Rector of Putera Batam University
2. Rizki Tri Anugerah, S.H., M.H., Dean of Faculty of Social Science and Humanities of Putera Batam University
3. Afriana, S.S., M.Pd., Head of English Department at Putera Batam University and as the supervisor of the researcher
4. All lectures of English Department for their knowledge, motivation, guidance, and suggestion during her study at Putera Batam University
5. Both of the researcher’s parents and family for their endless love and support
6. To beloved friend, Michele Tantri who always accompanies the researcher throughout the completion of this thesis
7. All of friends who have given their support and encouragement during the completion of this thesis

Batam, 28<sup>th</sup> July 2020



Suryanti

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
<b>COVER PAGE</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>TITLE PAGE</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>STATEMENT PAGE</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>DECLARATION PAGE</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>APPROVAL PAGE</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>ABSTRAK</b> .....	<b>vi</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGMENTS</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>x</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b>	
1.1 Background of the Research .....	1
1.2 Identification of the Problem .....	7
1.3 Limitation of the Problem.....	8
1.4 Formulation of the Problem.....	8
1.5 Objective of the Research.....	8
1.6 Significance of the Research .....	9
1.7 Definition of Key Terms.....	9
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE</b>	
2.1 Linguistics.....	11
2.1.1 Pragmatics.....	11
1) Representative.....	16
2) Directive .....	17
3) Commissive .....	18
4) Expressive.....	19
5) Declaration.....	19
2.1.2 Factors of Speaking .....	22
2.2 Previous Research.....	24
2.3 Theoretical Framework.....	28
<b>CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH</b>	
3.1 Research Design .....	31
3.2 Object of the Research.....	31
3.3 Method of Collecting Data .....	32
3.4 Method of Analyzing Data .....	32
3.5 Research Design .....	33
<b>CHAPTER IV RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS</b>	
4.1 Research Analysis.....	35
4.2 Research Findings.....	67
<b>CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS</b>	
5.1 Conclusions .....	70
5.2 Suggestions .....	70
<b>REFERENCES</b> .....	<b>72</b>
<b>APPENDIX</b>	
<b>CURRICULUM VITAE</b>	

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure 2.1</b> Theoretical Framework.....	29
--	----



**Universitas Putera Batam**

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a communication tool in gathering people around the universe together. People communicate by using appropriate language according to the usage of each country. It plays an important role for people in conveying messages. They use it in expressing themselves, interacting with each other and even exchanging their ideas. The way language used is studied in linguistics.

Related to the paragraph above, according to Biner (2013), linguistics is scientific study of language which studies about the knowledge of sound system, word structure, sentence structure and also meaning. It means that linguistics discusses about how language is constructed in a meaningful way which has the relation to either society or even psychics. Moreover, linguistics means the sounds of language, the structure of sentences, meaning, words and their parts, language change, writing, dialect various and discourse. Linguistics field contains meaning not only the nuts-and-bolts of forms but also the learning of language in both first and second language based on (Fasold & Jeff Connor-Linton, 2013). It can be said that linguistics studies about language which covers some approaches such as pragmatics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, sociolinguistics, psycholinguistics and others.

In relation to the explanation above, pragmatics which is one of the linguistics studies is discussed in this research. Biner (2013) stated that pragmatics may be defined as the study of language used in context as compared with

semantics, which means the study of meaning based on the context instead of literally. In other word, pragmatics can be defined as the study of language in its meaning referring to in context dependent or the study of implicit meaning. When, the utterance is expressed implicitly, it means that the speaker is applying pragmatics in conveying the message that the speaker wants to inform the hearer indirectly. Pragmatics occurs in both spoken and written however it is mostly found in spoken rather than written. Therefore, it is considered as the study of implied meaning of utterances spoken which studies about speech acts, implicature, reference, presupposition and others.

Based on the explanation above, speech acts is considered as one of the studies that covered up in pragmatics. According to Bangun (2017), speech acts is an action that is produced through language with the accompaniment of actions. It is delivered through speech either directly or indirectly in asking someone to perform an act. Besides that, speech acts is named as action in linguistic communication. In other words, Speech act is simply defined as the action performed by uttering an utterance. As the intention of the utterances, ones are capable to have others to carry out the action. In addition, speech acts is actions which are done by saying utterances as quoted from (Biner, 2013). It can be said that whenever a person uses speech act, either intentionally or unintentionally, it means that the speaker intends to ask someone to do or perform an action.

According to Christison (2018), Speech acts is categorized into three categories, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary Act is the utterance in the act by its actual meaning which means

syntactically and semantically. Illocutionary act is the intention of a speaker expressed implicitly in order to be done. Meanwhile, perlocutionary acts is the effect or result regarding the speech acts.

Regarding the categories of speech acts, one of the phenomena in society is the usage of illocutionary acts. People tend to use implicit meaning in asking or ordering someone to help or even do something. As the result, illocutionary is no longer unfamiliar but instead of being one of the way for people in communication. Illocutionary act which means the intention of what the speaker wants to convey to the hearer implicitly. It is not only found in written but also widely found in spoken. In fact, illocutionary act is not easy to be identified as there are a lot of factors that we need to consider such as who, whom, when and where the communication is which means the context is needed.

Based on the elucidation above, illocutionary acts could happen anytime and anywhere. The researcher gives an example which refers to the usage of illocutionary acts in the daily life.

For Example:

A: Is there any food left?

B: **I've finished all of them.**

In the utterance above, speaker B uses the utterances that contains illocutionary acts. The situation when the utterance uttered is there was no more food left. Speaker A asked speaker B whether is there any food left, instead of answering with yes or no, speaker B answered with "I've finished all of them". Through this response, speaker B states that she has eaten all implicitly even though speaker A understands that if there was no more food left for him. In this case, illocutionary

is being used to analyze the implicit meaning of the sentence. Therefore, it can be said that utterances mostly contain intention and unmentioned information in them. It can be concluded that people have been using pragmatics in their conversation either consciously or unconsciously. According to Searle as quoted in Christison (2018), Illocutionary acts are categorized into five types: directive, representative, expressive, commissive and declaration. In which, directive is about order, representative is about stating, commissive is about promise, expressive is about expressing feeling, and declaration is about declaring.

Refer to the types in explanation above, representative is always used in various way in conveying messages. The use of representative is widely found in this era. People tend to give information indirectly in where cause the usage to increase. The way that people giving statement or even information is analyzed through the study of representative which is studied in Searle's theory as stated in (Christison, 2018). As explained in Herman (2015), Moreover, the frequency of representative speech acts used are commonly found in any utterances which means people prefer to give information indirectly than directly. Representative is an act of representing the statement by stating the words that in accordance to the world as their belief. Based on Searle's theory, representative is categorized into some classes such as state, suggest, hypothesize, swear, insist, boast, complain, and conclude.

Refer to the explanation above, there are many classes of representative speech acts. In order to know more about the classes, the researcher gives one example regarding one of the classes that are mentioned before.



For Example:

A: What do you think of your result?

B: **It must be great, I answered all the questions.**

In the utterance above, it is an example of representative speech acts. From the utterance, speaker B boasts about his ability in studying. Speaker B uses the expression of 'must be great' in conveying his or her world belief. Therefore, it can be concluded that representative speech acts is used in expressing the truth in accordance to the speaker's belief.

There are factors that influence as every class of speech acts is uttered. The factors of the utterances spoken are not studied in the theory of Searle. Due to the lack of coverage, the researcher uses the theory of Hymes in analyzing the factors of speaking. The factors of utterances according to Hymes as cited in Wardhaugh (2006), the factors are concerned to the word SPEAKING as an acronym for the various factors. The factors are setting and scene (S) which refer to the time and place, participants (P) refers to speaker and listener, ends (E) refers to the outcome of an exchange, act sequence (A) refers to the form and content of utterance, key (K) refers to the tone, manner or spirit, instrumentalities (I) refers to the choice of channel, norms of interaction and interpretation (N) refers to behaviors and properties, genre (G) refers to types of utterances. Thus, the factors of the utterances in conveying messages mark if the utterances are equitable to be spoken.

From all the explanation above, there were some other researchers did the analysis regarding the illocutionary acts. The researcher alludes one of those researches done such as An Analysis of Expressive Speech Acts In Online Task-

Oriented Interaction by University Students done by Marta Carretero, Carmen Maiz-Arevalo and M. Angeles Martinez which was about the frequency and subtype of the expressive speech acts used. Beside expressive speech act, there are other types such as representative speech act which will be analyzed in this research since the usage of representative speech act is widely found in giving information. This research is analyzed through Searle's theory in representative speech acts by analyzing the categories and the intention of the representative speech acts used.

The utterances of representative speech acts are easily found in any daily communication sources such as in talk show, movie, drama or even novel. A conversation occurs between at least two persons which the talk show conforms this requirement. It does not mean that the others do not fulfill the requirements. It is because the others sources are more rarely for the representative speech acts used as it is considered as a scripted conversation. In addition, in conducting a talk show, the host normally consists of at least two persons as a conversation occurs between at least two persons. In talk show, representatives are easily found due to the unscripted conversation by comparing to movie or drama. Therefore, the researcher decides to analyze representative speech acts found in talk show. The talk show that is used by the researcher in analyzing is The Daily Talk Show. It is an Australian Talk Show conducted by two persons started in January 2018. The phenomenon of illocutionary acts in this talk show has aroused the researcher to analyze it.

In conclusion, in conveying the intended idea implicitly by the speaker to the listener is categorized as illocutionary act. Illocutionary act may be various based on the context given. In either stating or even giving some information, it is studied in representative speech act. This research is conducted to analyze the representative which is one of the illocutionary act types that could be found in The Daily Talk Show. One of types of the illocutionary acts that the researcher found in the talk show is representative speech acts. It is in order to avoid vivid information in stating, suggesting or even complaining. Therefore, the research is aimed to analyze and determined representative type that found in The Daily Talk Show. This research is entitled “An Analysis of Representative Speech Acts In “The Daily Talk Show”: Pragmatics Approach”.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

According to the problem that is found in the background of the research, illocutionary acts discussed about representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. The researcher identifies some problems related to representative illocutionary speech acts as stated below:

1. The types of illocutionary speech acts that are used in The Daily Talk Show
2. The frequency of representative illocutionary speech acts used in The Daily Talk Show
3. The classes of representative illocutionary speech acts used in The Daily Talk Show
4. The factors that influence the used of representative illocutionary speech acts in The Daily Talk Show

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

According to the identification of the problem, the researcher limits some problems as stated below:

1. The classes of representative illocutionary speech acts used in The Daily Talk Show based on Searle's theory
2. The factors that influence the used of representative illocutionary speech acts in The Daily Talk Show based on Hymes' theory

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

Referring to the limitation of the problem, the researcher formulates some problems to be answered as stated below:

1. What are the classes of representative illocutionary speech acts used in The Daily Talk Show?
2. What are the factors that influence the used of representative speech acts in The Daily Talk Show?

### **1.5 Objective of the Research**

Refer to the formulation of the problem, the objectives of the research are:

1. To analyze the classes of representative illocutionary speech acts used in The Daily Talk Show
2. To analyze the factors that influence the used of representative illocutionary speech acts in The Daily Talk Show

## **1.6 Significance of the Research**

This research is about the phenomenon of representative speech acts in where the researcher wishes that there are advantages gained from this research:

### **1. Theoretically**

Students of English Department are able to understand profoundly regarding the representative type of speech acts in studying. For other learners, this research is able for them to know more about representative illocutionary speech act which have being used unknowingly. For future researcher who is going to analyze the research regarding the same problem could take it as a reference.

### **2. Practically**

The information obtained from this research could be taken as the new viewpoint of strategy in having communication and using representative illocutionary speech acts is in avoiding direct information given.

## **1.7 Definition of Key Terms**

In order to have clear information about the terms that used in this research, the researcher would clarify about the following terms.

1. **Representative** : Representative is the study about informing, telling or even stating (Christison, 2018)
2. **Illocutionary Acts** : Illocutionary is what the speaker intend the listener to do is (Biner, 2013)
3. **Pragmatics** : Pragmatics is the study of meaning based on the context instead of literally (Biner, 2013)



**Universitas Putera Batam**

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Linguistics**

Language itself concerns to the study of linguistics. People use language everywhere in which linguistics is used without any exceptions. People use it in exchanging or sharing ideas. The nature of language is explored through linguistics which describes human languages and how people develop and learn the language. It can be said that linguistic is the scientific study of language. There are some branches that are studied in linguistics such as phonetics, phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics. In where, phonetics is the study that concerns of individual speech sounds, phonology is the study that concerns of sound pattern, morphology is the study that concerns of words, syntax is the study that concerns of the structure of sentences, semantics is the study that concerns of the meaning based on the sentences meanwhile pragmatics is the study that concerns of the meaning based on the context.

As explained in the paragraph above, pragmatics is considered as one of the linguistics study that is widely used nowadays. People often express something implicitly rather than say it explicitly. Due to that, the following paragraph discusses about the theory of pragmatics.

##### **2.1.1 Pragmatics**

As the explanation above, pragmatics is one of the studies that analyzed in linguistics. As stated in Biner (2013), pragmatics is in opposition to the field of

semantics which is found in conversation. Pragmatics concerns with meaning which is non-literal, context-dependent, inferential, and non-truth condition. Besides that, there are some definitions given by other researchers such as pragmatics is the study regarding the context and meaning. It is one of linguistic branches that discusses about the language structure as the communication tool between speaker and hearer. Pragmatics is considered as the relation between language and context with the implied meaning which involves the speakers and hearers. In addition, it is the ability of speaker in uttering the language based on its context. Therefore, it can be concluded that pragmatics means the linguistics study that analyzes the meaning based on the context used between the speakers and hearers.

According to Biner (2013), Pragmatics is the external study of language. The utterance that analyzes in pragmatics concerns to what speakers expressed it and what they meant us to understand. The context, intention and beliefs take part in producing and interpreting the implicit utterances. People learn how to use language appropriately through the study of linguistics. In where, it means that when people use pragmatics, they need to consider to the situation, hearer and time appropriately in order to convey the messages or ideas. Pragmatics has no relation to the meaning that can be found in dictionary. An utterance has different meaning towards different people or even contexts. Therefore, knowing the surrounding is very important before uttering something implicitly.

In addition, Biner (2013) stated that pragmatics discusses some other studies such as the first, deixis which is the study related to pointing or indicating



language. Second, implicature which is the study related to the suggestion or implication within an utterance. Third, presupposition which is the study related to speaker's assumption of an utterance. Last, speech act which is the study related to the act of doing something. Thus, in this research, the researcher analyzes speech acts since this act is widely used by community either consciously or unconsciously which involves the intention of one's utterance.

#### **2.1.1.1 Speech Acts**

Siagian, Suwandi, & Andayani (2018) stated that speech acts is a part of linguistics that studies how the utterances are used in saying an act. Speech act theory concerns itself with the performative nature of language with how language utterances are operative and have effects in any communication. A communication made with the expectation of doing an action from the speaker's utterances is known as speech acts. Based on Yule mentioned in Ratnasari & Edel (2017), speech acts is used in describing action such as question, request, inform, and command. Overall, speech acts means the utterance contains the implied meaning with the intention that must be discovered by the hearer.

Regarding the explanation above, speech acts is performed in a general purpose in the meaning of each utterance. The meaning of utterance does not always apply to all the cases. The utterances that speaker says usually have more than one meaning according to the situation. The assumptions of speech acts between speaker and hearer depend on the context. In summarize, speech acts refers to the context taken into when the speaker and hearer are having communication.

In conclusion, speech act occurs when people use language. It deals with individual which is related to psychology and is determined by the ability of speaker's language in facing certain situation in accordance to the context. It is an activity of someone in using language towards the hearer in communicating. The utterances of the communication are not understood literally or semantically instead of understand it pragmatically. Speech act can be defined as the act that being realized by utterances or even utterances that are being realized by the act. According to Christison (2018) Speech act is originated by Austin in 1962 and later is being developed by Searle in 1975. Based on Austin's theory quoted in Christison (2018), Speech act refers to the terms in which the utterances have the performative function and it is divided into three main categories which are locutionary speech act, illocutionary speech act and perlocutionary speech act. Locutionary act is the result of sounds and lexical meaning, illocutionary act is the case of utterance said in implicated meaning, and perlocutionary act is the result or effect cause by the utterance.

#### **2.1.1.1.1 Locutionary act**

According to Christison (2018) the first type of speech act, locutionary act, it studies about the actual meaning and semantic aspects of an utterance. It is almost the same as to deliver a particular sentence with a particular reference and sense in which is literally meaning. In other word, locutionary speech act is considered as words used by the speaker in semantic meaning which is being said as the act of saying something. Locutionary act means the specific sense and reference of an utterance which categorized as truth-based semantics based on

(Altikriti, 2011). This action provides sounds which has the meaning of something. Locutionary act is counted as the easiest kind of speech acts in identifying them as it is done without requiring any context.

Referring to the paragraph above, according to Biner (2013), locutionary act discusses about the act based on what is said. This term means there is no implicit meaning behind the utterance. These kinds of acts are divided into a few categories. They are the act of stating (“it is hot here”), asking (“are you sure?”), inviting (“come to the party tonight”), warning (“don’t do it anymore”) and requesting (“may I have this chair?”). Therefore, locutionary act is the act perform of saying something based on the certain meaning and reference.

Example 1:

**A: The cats are drinking milk. Don’t disturb them!**

B: Ok, fine.

In the above example, the utterance is said just purely to inform the hearer that not to disturb the cats as they are drinking milk without any implicated intention to the hearer to do something or even giving the impact for the hearer.

Example 2:

**A: The earth is round**

B: What about the others?

In the above, the utterance is said just purely to inform the general knowledge which everyone knows that the earth is round without any implicated intention for the hearer to do something or even giving the impact for the reader.

In conclusion, locutionary act refers to act in which the utterance is analyzed purely based on the meaning itself without any implied meaning. This act focuses

on the utterance uttered rather than the intention of the utterance. In other words, it refers to the actual words which the speaker says. It is known as the act of saying something. Therefore, it is considered as the easiest identified speech acts among the others.

#### **2.1.1.1.2 Illocutionary act**

The second type of speech acts which is discovered by Austin is the illocutionary act. It is used in performing to say something by means of some kinds of conventional force either explicitly or implicitly. This act is used to utter something in a suitable situation with an appropriate intention. In accordance to Christison (2018), illocutionary act refers to the intended meaning contained within the utterance. It studies the language how the listener apprehends what the speaker intends the listener to perform. Illocutionary speech acts are usually found in promising, asserting, communicating, representing, and asking or even answering a question. In other word, illocutionary is also known as the act of doing something. In example:

Teacher: **Your hair is too long!**

Student: Ok, teacher. I will get them cut.

In the above example, the utterance is said by a teacher to his student. Through the utterance above, the teacher has the implicated meaning which is asking the student to cut his hair. In the other side, the student gets what actually the teacher intended the student to do.

Illocutionary act is considered as a significant act in speech act, it depicts the speaker intention. It is due to speakers who have specific meaning when they

use illocutionary act. Based on Sagita & Setiawan (2019), the aim of illocutionary act is to make the utterance not only informing but also need to be fulfilled. By using this purpose, speaker intention will be obtained by the hearer and uttered by some verbs known as performative verbs. Illocutionary is harder to be identified compared to locutionary act as it depends on the meaning by the speaker based on the context. Therefore, the speaker must know well how to deliver the utterance to the hearer.

In accordance to Christison (2018) quoted from Searle, Austin's taxonomy of illocutionary act has deficiency and need to be improved which the principle of classification is not clear and consistent enough which cause the confusion among illocutionary acts and illocutionary verbs. Due to this deficiency, Searle categorized the illocutionary acts into five categories: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations as described in below:

#### **1) Representative**

According to Searle (1976), representatives speech acts is the utterance with the intention to commit the speaker to something with the truth of expressed proposition. The representative speech acts classes are state, claim, believe, remind, suggest, report, assure, agree, predict, insist, hypothesize, boast, complain, conclude or deduce. According to Christison (2018), representative speech acts mostly relates to asserting, claiming and even reporting with the intention to do the action regarding the truth of an proposition. It usually occurs in the sentence of question, description, statement of fact and conclusion. Therefore,

representative speech acts comes in the form of utterance refers to what the speaker's belief is true.

According to Ariesta & Simatupang (2019), representative speech acts is the speaker's attempt to make the listener believe what is delivered by the speaker. The purpose or aim of the representative speech acts class is to carry out the speaker to something is being the case and to see the truth of the expressed proposition as quoted from the theory of Searle. Based on Budiasih, Andayani, & Rohmadi (2017), representative speech acts is used to deliver a specific idea which concerns to the truth proposition or confidence expressed. As in the example of the below utterance:

A: **"It is very hot. The sun is shining brightly."**  
 B: Yes

In the above example, it is just purely stating that the current situation in where both the speaker and listener has the same opinion or belief. Besides that, the speaker intends the hearer to do something for him regarding the situation. Therefore, it can be said that representative speech acts is used to express the truth in condition where the speaker or even the listener's share the same belief.

## 2) **Directive**

According to Searle (1976), directive speech acts is the utterance that consists the attempt by the speaker to the hearer in doing something such as order, command, request, beg or advise. In addition, Searle in Ratnasari & Edel (2017), states that directive speech acts is utterance with the intention for the hearer in doing something such as ordering, commanding, requesting, advising or recommending. Based on Della & Sembiring (2018), directive speech acts is

mostly being used in movie since it can express one's thought and meaning. Besides that, they claim that directive speech acts is used in gain or give attention from the hearer within a conversation. As in the example of the below utterance:

A: **"Sweep the floor!"**  
B: Ok

In the above example, it shows that speaker A is giving command to speaker B in sweeping the floor which means that the hearer gets the intention of the speaker's has commanded. Therefore, it can be said that directive speech acts is used to express a command in what the speaker intends the hearer to do.

### 3) **Commissive**

According to Searle (1976), commissive speech acts is the act when the speaker makes an utterance regarding to the future. In other words, it means that the speaker commits something to the hearer that contain intention or thought in any kinds of forms. The kinds of form are being discussed more in Ratnasari & Edel (2017) based on Searle's theory which are promise, offer or even swear. As mentioned in Syafitri, Sawirman, & Usman (2019), commissive speech acts is mostly found in advertisements since in the advertisement the kinds of promises are mostly found. As in the example of the below utterance:

A: **"I will arrive at nine o'clock. Hope that you will be there"**  
B: Ok

In the above example, it shows that speaker A is making promise to speaker B. Speaker A makes the promise to speaker B about the arrival time which means that the hearer gets the intention of the speaker's promise. Therefore, it can be

said that commissive speech acts is used to make promises for future in what the speaker intends the hearer to get or do.

#### 4) **Expressive**

According to Searle (1976), expressive speech acts is the act used when the speaker expresses the psychological feeling with intention. The verbs that show the utterance which contain expressive speech acts are such as thank, congratulate, welcome, deplore, or apologize. The expressive speech acts classes based on Searle's theory are such as thanking, pardoning, congratulating, blaming or praising which refers the similarity to the verbs being used as mentioned in (Ratnasari & Edel, 2017). Besides that as Christison (2018), expressive speech acts is used to signal a speaker's attitude or emotions to the hearer. As in the example of the below utterance:

A: **"I am sorry for coming late"**

B: It doesn't matter

In the above example, it shows that speaker A is apologizing to speaker B. Speaker A apologizes to speaker B for coming late which means that the hearer gets the intention of the speaker's apology which speaker A knows that he is wrong. Therefore, it can be said that expressive speech acts is used to apologize in which the speaker intends to show the apology or the psychological expression.

#### 5) **Declaration**

According to Searle (1976), declaration speech acts is used when the speaker utterances that has the ability to change the reality and content or even to the world. It means that what the speaker's utterance can make change to the hearer or world. According to Ratnasari & Edel (2017), the classes of declaration



speech acts are such as resign, name, appoint, sentence, declare or even christen.

As in the below example:

Judge: **“You are sentenced to death”**

In the above example, it shows that a judge, who has the power to declare something, sentenced a criminal. So that, declaration speech acts is used to declare something that has the ability to alter the status or condition. It is usually used by authorized people in appropriate place and situation

From all the types of illocutionary acts we can conclude that illocutionary acts is defined as the act of doing or intending something. It is used not only to inform something but also intend something. This is an act in which the speaker wants the hearer to achieve something when the speaker utters. This act is considered quite difficult to be identified as both the speaker and hearer’s identity have to be considered and both of them must share the same context within the utterance. In conclusion, the types of illocutionary speech acts are very important to be understood so that they will be used appropriately.

#### **2.1.1.1.3 Perlocutionary act**

The third type of act which is discovered by Austin is the perlocutionary act. According to Christison (2018), perlocutionary speech acts discusses about the effect caused by the speaker to the hearer. It is also mentioned in Biner (2013), perlocutionary speech acts is about the effect of utterance that contain thoughts or intentions to the hearer. In other words, it is used in saying something by means of giving impact to the hearer either intentionally or not. Perlocutionary speech acts is known as the act of affecting someone. It occurs due to perlocutionary force

within the utterance. In conclusion, perlocutionary is the impact that happens due to the used of illocutionary speech acts to the listener. As in the example:

**A: I am feeling unwell.**

B: Have you gone to doctor?

In the above example, the utterance is said by employee to his employer as an act of feeling sorry as he cannot attend the meeting this afternoon due to his health condition. The impact or perlocutionary act of the utterance to his boss is to tolerate or being understanding.

In conclusion, perlocutionary speech acts is defined as the act of affecting someone. It is meant to have the effect for someone through the speaker's utterance. The hearer will be affected either directly or indirectly. This act occurs when the illocutionary speech acts is uttered. Therefore, perlocutionary speech acts will not happen whenever there is no illocutionary act and this act gives the impact to the hearer.

### **2.1.2 Factors of Speaking**

As the clarification in the background, there are factors that affect the utterances of every class of illocutionary speech acts. According Hymes in 1989 mentioned in Johnstone & Marcellino (2010), the factors that controls the utterance uttered are such as Setting and Scene, Participant, Ends, Act, Key, Instrumentalities, Norm of interaction and interpretation, and Genre in which he abbreviated into the word "SPEAKING" as an acronym for these factors which are being discussed in (Wardhaugh, 2006), which are:

- 1) (S) stands for setting and scene. These factors discuss about time, place and context in when, where and how the physical situation occurs. It refers to the abstract psychological setting or the cultural definition of the event.
- 2) (P) stands for participants. This factor discusses about the personal characteristic such as social status, relationship, age and gender. It involves the combinations of speaker-listener and addressor-addressee.
- 3) (E) stands for ends. This factor discusses about the purpose of the event including the personal goals of the participants. It refers to an expected outcome of a goal in which the participants aim to accomplish something in a particular event either to persuade, to express or even get something done.
- 4) (A) stands for act sequence. This factor discusses about the how the conversations are made and what is said. It refers to a form and content of the utterances uttered. It relates to what is uttered, how they are uttered and even the relation between the topics.
- 5) (K) stands for key. This factor discusses about the tone and manner when uttering an utterance. It refers to certain kinds of behavior, gesture, posture and deportment. Thus, it relates to the attitude of the speaker when uttering the utterance.
- 6) (I) stands for instrumentalities. This factor discusses about the linguistic code when uttering an utterance such as dialect, channel, speech or writing. It refers to the choice of channel in which means how the utterances is said. It deals with the way the utterance is said which associated with some certain instrumentalities.

- 7) (N) stands for norm. This factor discusses about the standard socio-cultural rules of interaction and interpretation. It refers to the certain attitude and properties that closely related to speaking. These norms may vary depends on the social group. Overall, it studies one's behavior in speaking.
- 8) (G) stands for genre. This factor discusses about the types of utterance said. It refers to types such as poems, proverbs, riddles, prayers, lecturers, and editorials.

## **2.2 Previous Research**

The phenomenon of the related study had been discussed by some other researchers. First, it was the research done by Rohid & Mahdi (2018), entitled Reception To Assertive Speech Acts In Barack Obama's Speech On The Visit To Cuba March 22, 2016: Pragmatics Studies. Their research was to describe the assertive speech and the reception towards Barack Obama's speech. The data was collected from Barack Obama's utterances regarding assertive speech acts. They applied qualitative research and descriptive analysis method in analyzing their research. They analyzed the research according to Searle and Vanderveken theory about assertive speech acts in 1985 and Stuart Hall's theory about reception in 1980. The results of their research were there are seven kinds of assertive speech acts classes being used with Barack Obama's speech. From the result the researchers made the conclusion in which Barack Obama's tend to argue more within his utterances.

Second, the research that was done by Wulansari & Suhartini (2015), entitled Directive Speech Acts Realization of Indonesian EFL Teacher. The

purpose of this research was to examine the types and functions of directive speech acts. The data was collected from the video transcription regarding directive speech acts. They applied qualitative method in analyzing the research. They analyzed the research based on Searle's theory about directive speech acts. The results of their research were there were three classes of directive speech acts being used by EFL teachers and five functions seized by directive speech acts. They made a conclusion in which commands class of directive and elicitation function seized by directive occur the most.

Third, the research that was done by Florentina (2015), entitled *Positive Expressive Speech Acts Complimenting and Self-Complimenting in The Novel Ciocoi Vechi Si Noi*. The purpose of her research was to analyze the specific aspects regarding the functioning of compliment and self-compliment speech acts regarding expressive speech acts. The data was taken from the novel regarding expressive speech acts. Her research was analyzed by applying Searle's theory about expressive speech acts. The results of her research were the target addressees, moral or physical features mark the expressive speech acts to be positive.

Fourth, the research that was done by Kusmanto (2019), entitled *Declarative Illocutionary Acts on The 2019 Election News Discourse: Politopragmatic Study*. The purpose of his research was to identify the class of declarative speech acts that are used in the 2019 election. Documentation for data collection was applied in his research. He used qualitative method in analyzing his research. His research was analyzed by applying Searle's theory about declarative speech acts. The

results showed that during the election the most used class of declarative is decide which the electoral political in Indonesia has a tendency to lead on the particular political preferences decision.

Fifth, the research that was done by Siagian et al. (2018), entitled *Speech Acts and Functions of Expressive Speech of Polish BIPA Learners at UPT Bahasa UNS*. The purpose of their research was to describe the use of speech acts of locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts and expressive speech acts used by BIPA learners. The data was taken from the utterances uttered by a student. Their research was done by using descriptive qualitative method. Their research used qualitative research by using descriptive qualitative method. This research used Austin's theory regarding locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts however Searle's theory regarding the expressive speech acts. The results showed that there were types of locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, perlocutionary acts, and functions of expressive consisting of congratulating, expressing gratitude, criticizing, complaining, giving compliment, apologizing, offering and motivating used by BIPA learners.

Sixth, the research that was done by Syafitri et al. (2019), entitled *Commissive Speech Acts in the Commercial Advertisements*. The purpose of their research was to identify the functions and strategies that of commissive speech acts. They applied qualitative method in analyzing and the observational method in collecting the data. The data was collected from the commercial advertisements. The results showed that the classes of commissive speech acts were such as promise, give a guarantee, make a bet and convince meanwhile the

strategies used were direct utterance, literal direct utterance and literal indirect utterance.

Seventh, the research that was done by Della & Sembiring (2018), entitled *An Analysis of Directive Speech Acts by Searle Theory in "Sleeping Beauty" Movie Script*. The purpose of this research was to find out the types of directive speech acts. They applied descriptive quantitative method in analyzing this research. The theory that used in this research was Searle's theory regarding directive speech acts. The data was taken from the script of *Sleeping Beauty* movie. The results showed that the types of directive speech acts that used were command, request, question, prohibition and permission and the most frequently used type were command.

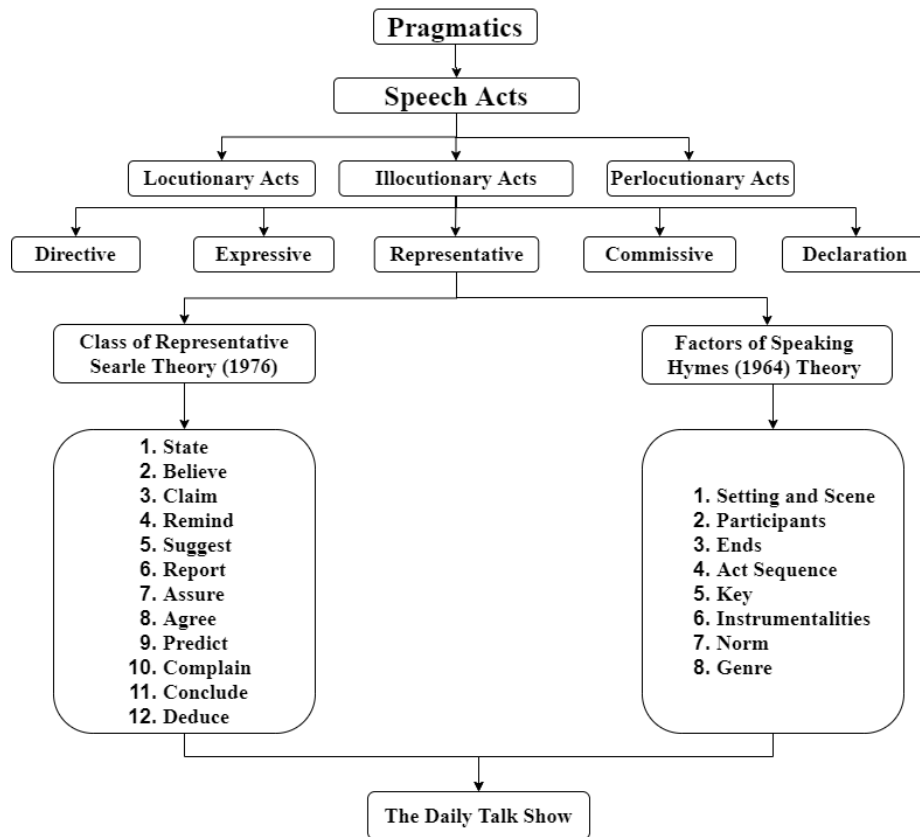
From all the previous researches above, it can be seen that the most obvious differences are the data sources and objects of the researches. The data sources are mostly taken from movie, speech, one's utterance and advertisement. This research uses the utterances that are found in *The Daily Talk Show* as the data source. The objects of the research differ from one another researches however they are all the types of illocutionary speech acts. This research uses representative speech acts as the object of the research. Nevertheless, there is similarity between the researches that had been done before and this research were the researches are analyzed by using Searle's theory regarding the types of illocutionary acts.

### **2.3 Theoretical Framework**

Illocutionary act is pragmatic phenomenon studies about the indirectly intention of utterances. The researcher finds out that illocutionary acts is found in one of the Australian talk show entitled The Daily Talk Show. The researcher limits this research in representative speech acts since it is commonly used in this talk show. Therefore, the purpose of conducting this research is to find out what is the class of representative speech acts used.

The first objective in this research is to analyze the classes of representative speech acts being used in The Daily Talk Show and the factors that influence the used of representative speech acts in The Daily Talk Show. The researcher analyzes the class of representative speech acts in accordance to the theory of Searle in Christison (2018) meanwhile the factors of speaking in accordance to the theory of Hymes in Wardhaugh (2006). Therefore, the researcher provides an overview of the theoretical framework in the figure as followed:





**Figure 2.1** Theoretical Framework



## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research is a scientific activity undertaken to establish something, a fact, a theory, an application and a principle. Research design can also define as a systematic and scientific research to make the information clearer in a specific situation. The purpose of doing research is to find out the answers by applying the scientific procedures with the purpose to find out the truth that is hidden and has not been discovered yet. This research is conducted by using qualitative descriptive method. It focuses on data in the form of description or words written as stated in (Sudaryanto, 2015). This research uses qualitative as the data that being taken is not a statistical data however it is a descriptive data. First of all, the data is collected, classified and analyzed in which the conclusion comes in words. Therefore, it is the most appropriate method used in analyzing the classes and the factors that influence in the used of representative speech acts found in The Daily Talk Show.

#### **3.2 Object of the Research**

In this research, the object that the researcher chooses in analyzing is the representative speech acts. The data source that used in this research is the utterances that contain representative speech acts found in The Daily Talk Show. The Daily Talk Show is an Australian talk show that conducted by two persons in early 2018 which will be analyzed as the population meanwhile the sample of this research will be taken from some data regarding the types of illocutionary acts.

### **3.3 Method of Collecting Data**

There are several techniques in collecting data which must be done in systematically in order to get the correct data. In this research, the researcher uses the observational method in collecting data. According to Sudaryanto (2015), Observational technique of collecting data is non-participatory technique and note taking techniques. Since the researcher does not participate in the talk show instead of being an audience in the talk show so it is considered as non-participatory technique. The researcher uses note taking in collecting the utterances that relating to illocutionary acts. The techniques of collecting data include the following steps:

1. Watching and listening to the talk show for more than one time
2. Listening meticulously to the utterances spoken
3. Taking note of the utterances that are related to illocutionary speech acts
4. Selecting the data that can be used from all the collected data

### **3.4 Method of Analyzing Data**

Subsequent to collecting data, the researcher then analyzes the data by applying the method of Kothari as cited in (Palic, 2016). The process of categorizing the data based on each class namely classification. In analyzing the data, the researcher first identifies utterances relating to illocutionary speech acts. The researcher then categorizes the data regarding the representative speech acts based on Searle's theory and analyzes the data related to the theory of classification of representative speech acts within the theory of pragmatics.

### **3.5 Research Design**

In this research, the researcher presented the result analysis using the method by Sudaryanto (2015). The method being used is informal since the result and findings are all described in words and sentences namely textual. At last, the researcher presented this research in textual within words and sentences.



**Universitas Putera Batam**