

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Background of the research

Communication is the process of delivering information, ideas, and messages from speakers and listeners. In general, communication can occur if there is a similar relationship between sending and receiving messages. It means communication depends on our ability to understand each other. Common forms of communication includes to sign language, speech, writing, and gestures. Beside that, communication has a role as a tool for people to negotiate or exchange opinions to find out the attitudes and feelings of the interlocutor being faced. However, communication will be effective if the message delivered can be interpreted by the recipient of the message.

Communication also related to the language used by people to interact, assume, act on something in a context that can be understood by speaker and listener. The study of a language itself called linguistics. Yule (2010) explained that in linguistics study, linguistics can also be defined as the science of language which explain sound and meaning. Besides that there are several branches of linguistics. First is phonetics, it difines as a branch of linguistics that study about sound. Second is phonology, it difines as a branch of linguistics that study about pronunciation of language sounds. Third is morphology, it defines as a branch of linguistics that study about the structure and part of word related to the form. The

fourth is syntax, it defines as a branch of linguistics that study language patterns that are formed and related. Fifth is pragmatic, it defines as a branch linguistics that study about meaning that has context. The next, discourse is a branch of linguistics that study about utterances and sentences in spoken and written in dialogue. Then, grammar is the rules of words and phrases in making sentences. The last is semantics, it defines as a branch of linguistics that study about real meaning.

Related to the explanation above, the researcher will focus to pragmatics analysis. Pragmatics is also the linguistics part related to contextual meaning and speaker. Yule (2010) as cited in Chandra & Damanhuri (2016) explained that there are several areas related to pragmatics, firstly, Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning. It means that pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. Secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. In this context, pragmatics focus on the ability to use language related to communication. Pragmatics is an important study in communication, because pragmatics learn about language and contextual meaning. Related to the explanation from Yule (2010) about pragmatic, when people communicate with others, they do not only consider how to use language, but also consider the context in which the language used. It means that the use of language can affect the implicit or true meaning depends of context.

Besides that, pragmatics also has several branches, one branch of pragmatics is speech act. Hughes (1984) said, "The speech act is the act of conveying something of related intent". It is the act of the speaker did through

words that contain more specific words, such as apologies, complaints, compliments, invitations, promises, or request. In speech acts, when people send information, they have intended that the message was sent, the listener will do something.

Jacobs (1989) classified three types of speech acts; illocutionary, perlocutionary, and locutionary. Perlocutionary act is the act of affecting saying. Locutionary act is the act of saying something. Illocutionary act is the act doing of something. For example, speaker and hearer must have the same background knowledge to avoid misunderstanding between them. Therefore, in conducting illocutionary act the speaker must convey something to the hearer based on real, situation and condition. For example, the utterance "*it is hot in the class*" can be interpreted in different ways. It depends on the hearer to catch the meaning of what the speaker said. If the hearer can not catch the illocutionary force of that utterance, a misunderstanding can happen. The hearer may respond by saying "*oh... yes, the class is very hot*", which indicates that she misunderstands the utterance as an expression of the speaker's feeling. If the hearer is able to catch illocutionary force of that utterance, she may answers "*ok, I wil turn on Air Conditioner in the room*", and the communication may achieve itsgoal.

Beside that explanation of Searle (1968), illocutionaty acts classified types into five: Assertive is a form of speech that make speaker binds the truth that valuable true or false. Expressive is a form of speech to express or show a speaker psychological attitude towards a situation. Commissive is a form of speech to speaker express a promise or offer. Declarative is a form of speech that speaker

connects the contents of the speech with reality, and the last is Directive, the form of speech that means for the speaker to get someone to take action. These five types were analyzed have relation with utterance between speaker and hearer as cited in Cam- & Rosaldo (1969).

Related to the explanation above, the researcher focuses to specific illocutionary acts namely directive speech act. Directive speech act is a branch of illocutionary act that discusses about the speaker wants the hearer to do something. Suci (2003) stated that directive speech act is an illocutionary act where the speaker wants the hearer to do or not to do something. It is the act of saying or doing something that is speaker concerned to hearer to dosomething.

Beside the researcher discusses about types of directive act, the researcher also discusses about the functions of directive act. Leech (1989) as cited in Aziz, Mahdi, & Amalia (2017) classified functions of directive speech acts into four, they are: competitive function, convival function, collaborative function and conflictive function. It means that function of directive speech acts have relation to help readers to know more knowledge in understanding the speaker utterance in situation.

Based on the explanation above, there are some phenomenon that found by the researcher. One of phenomenon that happen in movie. The movie title is Anger Management by Dorfman(2013).

Linda : When you hear what happened, you'll bow down and worship me like aGod.

Dr. B : Better be good. **Give it to me.**

This sentence is the act of directive speech acts. The situation happened when Dr. B said “Give it to me,” he requested Linda just to be relax and let him handled it. Directive is speaker used to get someone else to do something or speaker’s intention. Also this illocutionary act is the kinds of directives that had a force for commanding. It was clear that the utterance was requesting. The function of directive speech acts was put forward by Dr. B said “give it to me”. The conversation contains a request. Request uses a competitive function because it aims at social purposes in order intended to make the hearer to do something that the speaker wants to achieve.

The another phenomenon regarding the directive speech acts, the researcher finds in “Jimmy Kimmel Live” talk show. The researcher puts the data from youtube episode 07 Oktober 2020. Here is the phenomenon:

Jimmy : this is his album, it’s called cool tape volume three here with
the song boys and girls(Applause)
Jayden : (singing).

The conversation above happened Jimmy as a host of talkshow tell about the album of Jayden that the title of album is boys and girls. Here Jimmy invited Jayden to sing about the song. The utterance of Jimmy indicated to invite the guest to do something. It means that the part of directive speech act is Inviting. The function of directive speech acts was put forward by “Jimmy: this is his album, it’s called cool tape volume three here with the song boys and girls”. The conversation contains a inviting. Invite uses a convival function because it is in accordance with social goals. Social goal is reflected in taking part in the best

opportunity to invite guests to sing on stage. With the guest singing, the convivial function has the opportunity to attract the audience to listen this song.

Based on the phenomenon above, the researcher chooses ‘Jimmy Kimmel Live’ talkshow as a object in the research of the researcher has. Because the researcher finds a lot of data especially types and function directive speech acts. Jimmy Kimmel Live talkshow is a talkshow about the story of the life from the guest who invited, the issue that happened, and also contain about comedy, music videos that the guests have. Jimmy is a host in Jimmy Kimmel talkshow. The talkshow is a famous talkshow that finds in Youtube. Jimmy Kimmel talkshow has 17,1 jt Subscribers in theworld.

Related to this research concern, there are some researches that inspired the researcher to analyze this research. The first previous research by Lida (2020) was about speech act in movie. The data was taken from Grown Up movie. The journal discussed about the types of speech act that found in the movie and interpreted the meanings and explanation based on the theory that is used. The second journal by Kristina (2019) was about illocutionary act in speech. The data was taken from president Obama’s election night speech. The journal discussed about analyze types and function of illocutionary acts. Based on the previous research, the different of the research now and previous research are discusses about generally of speech act and illocutionary act, while the research now discusses about specific of illocutionary act. it is a directive speech act.

The reason of the reseracher chooses this research include to first is important to learn about linguistic especially part of directive speech act. Second

is about the Jimmy Kimmel talkshow as object is a famous talkshow in America broadcaster. This research also interested because Searle (1969) as cited in Hasan (2015) said illocutionary acts has intended meaning. Intended meaning in question is where the meaning had contained in every speech of the speaker and finally some do not think they are doing illocutionary act in their speech. Here the researchers conducted research entitled “An Analysis Of Directive Speech Acts in “Jimmy Kimmel Live” Talkshow.

Identification of the Problem

Identification of the problem is the way to identify the all problem which occurs from the background. Refers to the background of the research above, it can be identified that there are some problems related to speech act especially Illocutionary, theyare:

1. The types of Speech act in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow
2. The types of illocutionary act in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow
3. The types of directive act in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow
4. The function of directive act in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow

Limitation of the Problem

Based on the identification of the problem above, the analysis of this research limits into directive and function of directive act only. It is because of directive speech act is mostly used in the Jimmy Kimmel Live talkshow. Therefore, limitation of this research:

1. The types of directive speech acts in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow.
2. The functions of directive speech acts in Jimmy Kimmel Livetalkshow.

Formulation of the Problem

This researcher formulates main problems to be answered as stated in following research questions:

1. What are the types of directive speech acts applied in talkshow “Jimmy KimmelLive”?
2. What are the functions of directive speech acts applied in talkshow “Jimmy Kimmel Live”?

Objective of the Research

In this research, there are some objectives why the researcher does this research below:

1. To find out and analyze types of directive speech acts applied in talkshow “Jimmy KimmelLive”
2. To find out and analyze the functions of directive speech acts applied in talkshow “Jimmy KimmelLive”

Significance of the Research

The researcher analyzes this research with the title An Analysis Of Directive Speech acts In “Jimmy Kimmel Live” Talkshow: Pragmatics Approach. For researchers, there are many objectives in this study, namely to find out more about the types and functions of the directive speech acts in talkshow.

Theoretical Significance

This research has some purposes. First, this research is expected to give further information for the readers about the types and function of directive act in talkshow. Second, this research also expected to enhance our knowledge,

experience, insight as well as in the application of materials science research, especially regarding our knowledge of the topic. The last, this research will become a comparison for future research.

Practically Significance

This research is expected to be useful for the following parties. First, this research enriches the students of English language and Literature's knowledge in pragmatics field especially in directive act, the kinds of directive act, and the functions of directive act. Second, this research is expected to give more practical contribution for the another researcher in describing the phenomenon of directive act in communication that reflected in talkshow. This research also gives reference to the readers who want to know the types and the functions speech act of the talkshow.

Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics : a part of linguistic related to contextual meaning and speaker.

Speechact : all components of language and non-language which include the action of a complete language, which involves the participants in the conversation, the form of the delivery of the message, the topic, and the context of the message.

Illocutionary acts : an action performed by saying or writing something, e.g. ordering, warning, promising.

Directive act : an illocutionary act where the speaker wants the hearer to do or not to do something.