

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five important subchapters. They are background of the study, research questions, the objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. Those subchapters are important to help and explain to the readers understand about this research.

1.1 Background of the Study

In social life, humans need to interact with others to convey their statements, questions, feelings, and emotions by using language both in spoken form and in written form. When people use language for communication or in a conversation, the speaker and listener need an interaction to make conversation successful. In a successful communication between speaker and listener, both of them must understand the context that being discussed. Context becomes an important aspect to support and add clarity to the meaning that conveyed.

In communication, people produce utterances which have a certain meaning in it. To understand about meaning of the utterance, people need to analysis about the utterance. In analyzing the meaning of the utterances that speaker conveyed to listener, it can use a theory that exists in Pragmatics study.

Pragmatics is study of meaning especially speaker's intended meaning that based on context which can be in the form of utterances, sentences and words. Pragmatics deals more with utterance's meaning. Vandepitte (1989) states that Pragmatics is the study that shows how communication and cognition are always related, where the listener not only understand the language and sentence that conveyed but also the speaker have to translate the symbols or tones to make the meaning become clearer. There are two things that contribute to the interpretation of the focus of the message conveyed, namely tonicity and tone. Both have cognitive functions and can be said to be responsible for speech involving contextual effects. Same as how speech acts that occurs and needs in every cognitive ability when people used language to communication. Then, according to Yule (1996), Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning, which concerned with study of meaning as a communicated by speaker that interpreted to the listener. Meaning that express of what speakers

want to convey to listeners in order to make them more aware. It is involved the interpretation of what speaker's intended meaning or mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said.

Meaning that based on context or situation what speaker want to convey to the listener. To explain the meaning, the speaker and the listener needs to do a conversation. Therefore, it can be concluded that, context is an important aspect in Pragmatics to understanding and analyzing a situation.

People usually communicate their implied meaning or feeling without saying directly. To understand the implied utterances, they must understand the context. It means that Pragmatics and context cannot be separated. To interpret the intended meaning of the speaker, they must first analyze it. Speech acts is theory that used in analyzing utterance.

Speech act is a part of Pragmatics which discusses communication that determines the meaning of sentences. Yule (1996) states that a conversations or actions that are carried out via speech called speech acts. In communicating, the speaker conveys a message or textual context to the listener with a specific purpose that in general people will understand even though it is not explained explicitly. Yule (1996) states that speech acts are divided into three types. They are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is a specific word or sentence that speakers are just saying. Illocutionary act is a desire or intention what speaker means or the process that speaker wish to do, and perlocutionary act is an effect or action that is carried out after understanding the meaning of the utterance. Beside that, according to Kim and Kim (2018), speech act is theory to understand about the context that speakers expressed indirectly. Then, Croddy (2002) states that utterance that speech indirectly is to get response from the listeners to understand and do something to speaker is called speech acts.

Leech (1983) classified illocutionary speech acts into five parts: commissive, declarative, directive, expressive and representative. Commissive is an illocutionary speech act when the speaker delivered utterances, will result an action that will occur, the actions taken such as: promising, planning, vowing, betting, opposing and threatening. Declarative is an illocutionary speech act is a speech act whose words or statements can change a situation, the actions taken include: declaring war,

punishing, firing. Directives is an illocutionary speech act is an action spoken by the speaker according to his feelings, actions taken such as: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, regretting and congratulating. Expressive is an illocutionary speech act is an action spoken by the speaker according to his feelings, actions taken such as: thanking, apologizing, welcoming, regretting and congratulating. Representative is an illocutionary speech act is utterances, words or sentences that can be proven true, actions that taken such as: suggesting, putting forward, swearing, boating and concluding. This research discusses the types of speech acts that focus on the illocutionary speech conveyed by the speaker to the listener to convey a certain intention using language.

The conversation below is the example of illocutionary acts.

Nofi : *“Yann! Come here. Sit. There is something I need to tell you.”*
 Yanti : *“what is it?”*

Based on the example above, the conversation occurs between Nofi as the speaker and Yanti as the listener. The type of illocutionary act is directive and its function is to invite or ask the listener to do something. The conversation above took place when Yanti was away from Nofi. Then Nofi called Yanti to go to her and sat down to tell her something. Yanti, who walked towards Nofi while asking what was wrong, when she got there and sat Nofi told her what she meant.

In communication, several aspects are needed to make the conversation between speaker and listener succeed. These aspects are language, interaction and context. Context is the cause of a conversation. The reason where someone starts a conversation, they want to say something that happened under certain conditions to explain an event based on their perspective. Therefore, there are many factors that can trigger someone to start a conversation. According to Hymes (2009), conversation is something that can be analyzed in general terms called ways of speaking. There are eight components in the rules of ways of speaking. To make it easier, Hymes shortened it to SPEAKING. The use of word SPEAKING has no correlation with the form of the model and theory, just as a code. S as setting and scene, P as Participants, E as Ends, A as Act Sequence, K as Key, I as Instruments, N as Norms of interaction and interpretation and G as genre. These eight components can be used to analyze and understand what context the speaker meant in the communication.

Conversation is not always found in real life, sometimes we can watch and listen a conversation in internet web especially in YouTube.

Nowadays, YouTube is an application that is commonly used in society. YouTube is an application that contains various kinds of shows that present information in all parts of the world. People do not only see but they can upload, rate, share comment and like in the video they watch. YouTube does not only contain information, but also entertainment channels such as music, drama, films and interviews. Sometimes, when watching a video, the utterances that speaker delivered to listener refers to something is ambiguous.

One of interesting YouTube channel that has many viewers is Justin Bieber Official entitled *Justin Bieber: Next Chapter A Special Documentary Event*. The video with 25 minutes and 30 seconds duration was uploaded in 30 October, 2020 with 13 million viewers and 444 thousand likes directed by Michael D. Ratner.

The researcher is interested in discussing this object because this documentary video portrays the real life of the speakers. In the video, he used language in his utterance produced naturally as usually in his daily life to communicate and express his feeling and emotions. Thus, the researcher assumes the utterance in this documentary video contains illocutionary acts: the types and also the factors that affect them.

1.2 Research Questions

The researcher will discuss about illocutionary acts in the documentary YouTube video on the Justin Bieber Official YouTube channel. The following question are formulated:

1. What are types of illocutionary acts found in *Justin Bieber: Next Chapter A Special Documentary Event*?
2. What are the factors that affect the illocutionary acts found in *Justin Bieber: Next Chapter A Special Documentary Event*?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the statement of research question that have been formulated. So, the objective of this research followed:

1. To describe the types of illocutionary acts that found in *Justin Bieber: Next Chapter A Special Documentary Event*.
2. To explain the factors that affect the illocutionary acts found in *Justin Bieber: Next Chapter A Special Documentary Event*.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The researcher expects this research will be useful both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research will provide knowledge for readers in Linguistics research about Pragmatics which focuses on speech acts. Also, it can be used as a reference for further research that will analyze about speech acts, especially in the use of illocutionary acts based on types and context underlying the utterance of the speaker.

Practically, hopefully this research can help and improve student understanding about Linguistics and Pragmatics, especially about illocutionary acts. For the reader who read this research, will know there is phenomenon called illocutionary acts of every sentence that conveyed and want to know more about it.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is Pragmatics about speech acts, especially in illocutionary acts. Speech acts have three types, there are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. Based on the research questions and research objectives, this research focuses on the types of illocutionary acts by applying theory of Yule (1996) and Hymes' theory (1972) which are applied to describe the factors that affect the illocutionary acts in documentary videos of Justin Bieber in his YouTube channel entitled *Justin Bieber: Next Chapter A Special Documentary Event*. The researcher limits the data to the conversations that occur between the interviewer and the speaker. The researcher focuses on the interviewer named Michael Ratner and the speakers which include Justin Bieber, Hailey Bieber, Scooter Braun, Allison Kaye, Judah Smith, Chance the Rapper, Ryan Good and Eddie Benjamin. The researcher only focuses on the eight speakers in the video because they are executive producers and supporters of Justin Bieber in making the video.