

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of five important subchapters, namely background of the study, statement of the research problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, and scope and limitation of the study. Those subchapters are important to be explained since they help the readers to understand this chapter.

1.1 Background of the Study

As a social creature, human cannot live alone. They need others to have social interactions in social life, such as communication. Communication is an important thing that used by people to interact with others. When people communicate, they use language as a tool that bridges the participants' thought to be understood. In communication people share their want, feeling, information, thought and so on. The types of communication, one of recognizable features is called as speech. Communication is a systemic process in which individuals interact with and through symbols to create and interpret meanings (Wood, 2004). From the explanation, it can be conveyed that communication relates to a process that assert symbols in how people interact with certain goals. Giving a speech can be exemplified as the activity using language in everyday. Human speech activity that varies without assignable limit as we pass from social group to social group, because it is a purely historical heritage of the group, the product of long-continued social usage (Sapir, 1921).

People perform action through that utterance. Austin (1962) (in Yule, 1996) called it speech acts. Utterances also occur in a show in which the conversation happens among the host and guest stars. Searle (1969) assures that all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts. The unit of linguistic communication is not only symbol, word or sentence, or even the token of the symbol, but rather the production or issuance of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance the speech acts. It means that speech acts tend to use spoken language than written form.

A television station provides so many kinds of television program, such as news program, standup comedy, singing competition, soap opera, and also talk show. But nowadays, talk show has become a popular television program in the world. Every country has television talk shows program including Indonesia. There are many popular talk shows in Indonesia. One of the popular talk shows that has high rated viewers is *Rosi*. *Rosi* is a talk show on KompasTV hosted by Rosiana Silalahi. The use of language in *Rosi* talk show is interesting to analyze because each episode provides topics about social, cultural, and political issues such as governor's election of East Java.

Based on Austin (1962), there are three types of speech acts, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. A locutionary act is the literal meaning of the utterances. Meanwhile, illocutionary acts refer to the extra meaning of the utterance produced on the basis of its literal meaning and perlocutionary acts deal with the effects of the utterances on the hearer, depending on specific circumstances.

In this research, the writer chooses *Rosi* talk show for analysis because of some reasons. First, *Rosi* talk show is one of the popular talk shows on KompasTV that has high rated viewers in Indonesia. Second, *Rosi* talk show especially in episode *Rosi dan Perang Bintang Pilgub Jatim* deals with study about illocutionary acts. Third, *Rosi* talk show has a different topic or episode, such as *Rosi* talk show episode *Rosi dan Perang Bintang Pilgub Jatim* which is related to the crucial issues, namely governor election of East Java that is interesting to be analyzed using illocutionary acts theory. Those are the reasons why the writer is eager to analyze this object.

In this research, the writer takes one episode from *Rosi* talk show to be analyzed. That is *Rosi dan Perang Bintang Pilgub Jatim* (December, 21st 2017). The conversation below is one of the examples from *Rosi* talk show :

Rosi : “Kalau Gus Ipul merasakan Pilgub kali ini luar biasa, bagaimana dengan Mbak Khofifah ?”

Mbak Khofifah : “Ini sirkuitnya berbeda. Kalau dulu saya calon gubernur, Gus Ipul calon wakil gubernur, tetapi sekarang sirkuitnya sama-sama calon gubernur. Bedanya sekarang saya bawa adik saya, calon millenial, Emil Dardak”

(Rosi : “If Gus Ipul feels that this governor’s election is amazing. How about mbak Khofifah ?”

Mbak Khofifah : “It is a different circuit. If before I as candidate for governor, and the vice governor is Gus Ipul. But now the circuit is equally as a candidate for governor. The difference is I brings my brother, millenial candidate, Emil Dardak now”)

Based on the example above, the conversation occurs in the context of talk show where Rosi as host and Mbak Khofifah as guest star. The types of illocutionary act is assertive and the function of illocutionary act is collaborative.

Because Mbak Khofifah stating her opinion about this governor's election. She states that the circuit is different than before. The difference is Mbak Khofifah choose Emil Dardak as her vice governor. The types of context underlying this utterance is Physical Context.

1.2 Statements of the Research Problem

Related to the description of the background of the study above, there are some problems can be formulated into some research questions, those are :

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts used in *Rosi* talk show ?
2. What the functions of illocutionary acts used in *Rosi* talk show ?
3. What contexts underlying the dominant types of illocutionary acts in *Rosi* talk show?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

This objective of the study formulated as follow :

1. To explain the types of illocutionary acts that used in *Rosi* talk show.
2. To explain the functions of illocutionary acts used in *Rosi* talk show.
3. To explain the contexts underlying the dominant types of illocutionary acts in *Rosi* talk show.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to be useful both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research can enrich linguistics research, especially in the field of pragmatics. Moreover, it gives supplementary contribution to students who

study illocutionary acts, especially in the types and functions of illocutionary acts and the contexts that underlying the illocutionary acts.

Practically, it gives consciousness to the society that there are phenomena of illocutionary act. Thus, it can help students to understand deeper in studying the directives speech act.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is pragmatics, especially in speech act. Speech acts have three types, but the writer only focus in illocutionary acts. The writer focus on the types of illocutionary acts, the functions of illocutionary acts, and contexts that underlying the illocutionary acts. The writer also focuses on video of *Rosi* talk show, especially in episode *Rosi dan Perang Bintang Pilgub Jatim*. The writer limits the data to conversation occurs among the host and the guest stars in *Rosi* talk show episode *Rosi dan Perang Bintang Pilgub Jatim*.