

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the study generally. There are five subchapters explained in detail. The five subchapters are background of the study, research questions, 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 study.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a communication tool that everyone uses in everyday life as a means of conveying information and arguments to other people. Language is a communication system consisting of a collection of sounds and symbols used by people in a particular country or region to speak or write. Moats (2020) states that language is a system of symbols that humans use to communicate or express their ideas and thoughts to other people. In other words, language is a complex and unique human communication system that involves the use of structured symbols, such as words, sounds, and gestures, to convey meaning and share information. From the definition above, it shows that language has a very important role in human life, especially in communication.

Communication itself is an activity with a social dimension, and like other social activities, the communication activity can only be carried out if there are other parties involved. In carrying out communication activities several things are needed to create effective communication. One of them is conveying the goal or intent clearly. To convey what the speaker means, it is necessary for the speaker to communicate it using an easy-to-understand language and the appropriate situation. This is necessary because sometimes the speaker has a certain purpose in their speech but the listener cannot understand it due to inappropriate use of language and situations. For successful communication to occur between a speaker and a listener, both must understand the context of what is being discussed. Context is an important aspect to support and add clarity to the meaning conveyed.

One branch of linguistics that can help listeners understand the meaning of speech according to context can be studied in pragmatics. Yule (1996) states that Pragmatics is related to the study of meaning communicated by speakers and listeners. Apart from that, pragmatics is the study of implied meaning in context. By studying pragmatics, listeners can understand what the speaker means, his/her assumptions and goals through various actions. When speakers utter speech, they try to carry out actions through words. Actions performed via utterances are generally is called speech acts (Yule, 1996)

Speech acts are generally verbal communication. In other words, people not only produce utterances that focus on the grammatical structure of each word, but also on the way they carry out the utterance. An understanding of the importance of speech acts is present because in saying something, the speaker is not merely stating an utterance, but there is another purpose that accompanies the utterance. According to Austin (1962) the actions performed when an utterance is produced can be analyzed on three different levels namely locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. The difference between these three types of speech acts lies in the function and purpose of the speech act. Apart from functioning to say or inform something, speech can also be used to do something. This is in line with the definition of illocutionary acts.

Illocutionary act is the speech act most often used in everyday language. The existence of illocutionary acts is also closely related to the existence of context. Austin (1962) states that Illocutionary is the signal of what the speaker does in uttering the particular utterance to the in a specific context. Yule (1996) states that Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. It means that when speakers utter an illocutionary act, it surely contains the Illocutionary force (Austin, 1962)

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) defines illocutionary force as the speaker's intention in producing and expressing an utterance. The speaker expresses illocutionary force to invite, order, advise, predict, protect, apologize and so on. The speaker produces utterances and performs actions to convey a message. Illocutionary force can easily be found when the speaker expresses several words

or a word that represents his/her meaning to the person he/she is speaking to. Illocutionary force refers to the intended communicative function or force behind an utterance. It represents the speaker's intent in making a particular statement. Understanding illocutionary force is essential to understanding the pragmatic aspects of language use beyond simply deciphering the literal meaning of words.

In the context of speech act theory developed by philosophers such as Austin (1962) and Searle (1969), illocutionary force is often categorized into different types or categories, each representing a different type of communicative action or intention. These categories may include expositives (statements of fact), exercitives (commands or requests), commissives (commitments or promises), behabitives (expressions of emotions or attitudes), and verdictives (speech that brings about change in the world). The illocutionary force of an utterance is usually determined by various factors, including the linguistic content of the utterance, the speaker's intention, and the context in which the speech act occurs. For example, if someone says "Please close the door", the illocutionary force of the utterance is exercitive, because the speaker intends to make the listener perform a certain action (close the door). Similarly, if someone says "I promise to help your homework", the illocutionary force is commissive, because the speaker is committing to a future action (helping the homework). Overall, understanding illocutionary force is essential for interpreting the intended meaning and communicative function of utterances in everyday language use.

Nowadays, the use of illocutionary force is not only in daily communication activities, but now illocutionary force is also often used in conversations on social media platforms such as YouTube exactly in video podcast. With the increasing development of podcasts, currently many people have the habit of watching podcast because by watching podcasts they can gain new knowledge, help develop themselves, provide inspiration, and help them become good speakers or listeners. However, sometimes there are some viewers who do not know the meaning expressed by the speaker because they lack understanding of speech acts. As viewers, they must understand the meaning of speech not only from its literal meaning, but also from its context. To avoid

misunderstandings and miscommunication, speech acts such as illocutionary force are needed in conversation because it is an important component in understanding an utterance. It helps us understand an utterance by involving the context of the conversation. Recognizing and understanding the illocutionary force of a speaker's expressions allows us to interpret an utterance more precisely and according to the context, thereby reducing misunderstandings and improving the quality of social interactions. One of the interesting podcasts to study to better understand illocutionary force is Lewis Howes' podcast.

Lewis Howes' podcast called “The School of The Greatness”. It is podcast content where Howes interviews various influential individuals from different fields, including business, sports, entertainment, and personal development, to share their insights and stories of success. Through his podcast and other platforms, Howes aims to inspire and empower his audience to achieve their own greatness in life. One of the most interesting episodes in this podcast is when Howes interviews Muniba Mazari. She is an inspirational figure from Pakistan. She is active in advocating for the rights of people with disabilities and contributes to increasing public awareness of the problems faced by people with disabilities. Muniba Mazari is a true example of perseverance and resilience in the face of life's adversities, and her life story has inspired many people around the world.

In this study, the writer will analyze the presence of illocutionary force in the video podcast the school of the greatness episode "This Life Advice will Leave You Speechless! (CHANGE EVERYTHING)". The writer is interested in analyzing the video using illocutionary force theory because there is an intention or aim that the speaker wants to achieve through her utterances, which then influences the way the listener responds or acts. Apart from that, in the video there are many illocutionary forces which are used to play a key role in communicating messages that have an impact and arouse the listeners' enthusiasm. The utterance of Muniba and Howes in the video is interesting to discuss because it has an influence on everyday life. The influence gained on the reader or listener is persuasive knowledge related to the dynamics of personal development, self-

improvement, and success in contemporary society, as well as the role of media and communication in shaping attitudes and behaviors. And it is no less important in their utterances, the reader or listener can better understand the types and functions of using illocutionary force. This study focuses on examining the use of illocutionary force used by Muniba as a resource person in the podcast.

1.2 Research Questions

Based on the explanation in the background of the study section, it is formulated the following research questions.

1. What are the types of illocutionary force expressed in Muniba Mazari's conversation with Howes?
2. What are the functions of illocutionary force in utterances expressed in Muniba Mazari's conversation with Howes?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To explain the types of illocutionary force which are expressed in Muniba Mazari's conversation with Howes.
2. To explain the function of illocutionary force in utterances which are expressed in Muniba Mazari's conversation with Howes.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This study will be useful both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research will provide knowledge for readers in linguistics study about pragmatics which focuses on speech acts. Especially in illocutionary Force. Practically, the writer expected that this study can provide benefits more practical of clear description of the illocutionary force in society as the implementation of pragmatics and expected to be useful for the reader in the future to support the further analysis of illocutionary force. Also, it can be used as a reference for further research who is interested in analysis the same study or topic.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The scope of this study is in one of the branches of linguistics. It is the study of pragmatics. This study will analyze the type and function of illocutionary force as stated by Muniba Mazari in Howes's Podcast. The writer focuses on analyzing the five types of illocutionary force according to Austin's (1962) theory and also the Functions of illocutionary force according to Searle's (1969) theory.