

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

Development of technology has brought so many advantages into human life. One of them is the easiness in getting information. Nowadays there are many tools we can use to receive the information, and television is one of them. TV (Television) has turned into an imperative part of individuals' life as a source of information and a great tool for learning and communication. TV today has plenty of beneficial outcomes and impacts on our society. It is an incredible method for educating people with the vital issues that influence their daily lives. Whether it is social, political, economical, or medical, there is continually something new to be told, and TV is the fastest approach to get it out to people.

In reaching its informational and educational purposes, besides news program, TV has some other programs to share informations. One of them is talk show program. Talk show gives us several advantages of watching, not only entertaining, but also giving important information of some aspects, for instance politic, economy, health, education, motivation and so on. There are many talk show programs we can watch on television. One of them is Indonesia Lawyers Club. This is a kind of talk show gives us some information (by discussing trending issues (whether it is of politics, economy, law, health, etc) rather than just entertain the audience like what other TV programs do. As a talk show program, Indonesia Lawyers Club functions as a media in which people talk to

exchange information one another. When they are talking, they are certainly speaking a language. It means that they also perform speech acts. It is based on the Searle theory (2000) stating that speaking a language is performing speech acts, such as making statements, giving commands, asking questions or making promises. Searle also states that all linguistic communication involves linguistics (speech) acts.

As stated by Austin (2009), the performance of speech acts is distinguished into three types; namely locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary act. Illocutionary acts become the major investigation in this study related to the intention of utterances or performances of particular language function. Illocutionary itself is categorized by Finch (2000) into five, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. We can easily find those illocutionary acts, for instance, in talk show program. The following utterances are the examples of Illocution occur in Indonesia lawyers Club talk show program:

Ganjar P (the Guest) : *“Ayo kita berburu pungli seperti berburu pokemon. Gunakan HP anda, rekam, upload, kita akan berpartisipasi.”*

(Let's hunt the illegal levies just like hunting a pokemon. Use your cell phone, record, upload, we will participate) (Directive - Ordering)

Sugihardjo (The Guest) : *“Yaa, Selamat malam Bang Karni, bapak bapak narasumber dan bapak bapak yang hadir dalam forum ini, serta pemirsa semuanya.”*

(Well, Goodnight Mr. Karni, all the interviewees, the gentlemen who attend this forum, as well as all the audiences) (Expressives - Greeting)

Raden (The Guest) : *“Benar Pak Karni.”*

(That is right, Mr. Karni) (Commissive - Agreeing)

Sugihardjo (The Guest) : *“Kalau dari jenis perizinan, itu memang yang paling banyak di Perhubungan Laut”*
 (In term of the licensing type, the sea transportation is the most) (Representative - Conveying)

Although speech acts are developed into five basic kinds; representatives (stating, conveying, claiming, etc), directives (requesting, warning, permitting, etc), commissives (promising, offering, refusing, etc), expressive (praising, thanking, apologizing), and declaratives (declaring war, seconding motion, adjuring a meeting, etc), the researcher finds that sometimes there will be utterances belong to two types of illocution. Praising, for instance, is not only a kind of expressive act but also a part of representatives, since praising is always uttered in a form of statement, for example:

“Pertama, memang pantas kalau Panasonic ini memberikan award buat Bang Karni. Kita applause dulu lah buat beliau. Karena memang judul tema yang diberikan ini cukup menarik dan mengerti keinginan presidennya.”
 (First, it is worthy that Panasonic gives award for Mr. Karni, because the title and the theme given are quite interesting and understand the desire of the president).

The sentence above belongs to the expressives illocution as it express psychological state within the speaker and tell how the speaker feels (in this case, the speaker feels that Mr. Karni is awesome as he says that Mr. Karni deserves to get an award from Panasonic). On the other hand, the example above is also a stating. As stated in *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*, “stating” means ‘to express something definitely or clearly in speech or writing. In the example (utterance) above, the speaker is stating something as he is saying definitely and clearly that Mr. Karni deserves to get an award from Panasonic. Stating itself belongs to representatives illocution. Thus, even though the five types of

illocutionary acts have their own uses, in the reality, the researcher finds that sometimes there are sentences that may belong to two types of illocutionary acts.

Indonesia Lawyers Club, as we know, is a talk show program on TV One discussing various hottest issues happen in Indonesia. This program is hosted by a senior journalist, Karni Ilyas. Indonesia Lawyers Club (ILC) presents a discussion and a debate about a topic being discussed. Generally, the guests invited in this program are important persons. They are ones who have great name in the world of politics, law, or art and culture in Indonesia, such as lawyers, parliamentarian, and even a minister. They will be giving their feed backs and analyses about the issue being discussed. Indonesia Lawyers Club is a program that will give the viewers insight and knowledge of the various problems being faced by this nation from a wider standpoint because in Indonesia Lawyers Club all the topics will always be thoroughly and clearly discussed from all sides. On the other hand, debates often happen in this program. The participants, include the guests, are even sometimes angry with one another when they are debating. It is certain that there will be many various speech acts occur in this talk show.

Based on this phenomenon, the researcher is interested to investigate the use of speech acts in Indonesia Lawyers Club TV program. This study is focused on the host's and the participants' utterances in order to know how they perform speech acts during discussing the case. As Josiah and Johnson (2012:262) states that speech act is a process in which a person uses an utterance to perform an act such as stating a fact, stating opinion, confirming or denying something, making a prediction or request, asking a question, issuing an order, giving a permission,

giving advice, making an offer, making a promise, thanking or condoling somebody. In this case, the choice of speech acts theory as the linguistic framework for the analysis of speech acts in Indonesia Lawyers Club TV program is based on the fact that the participants perform various actions through various utterances.

1.2 The Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study are formulated as the following:

- a) What types of speech acts are used by the host and the guests of *Indonesia Lawyers Club*?
- b) How are those types of speech acts used by the host and the guests of *Indonesia Lawyers Club*?
- c) Why are those types of speech acts used in the way they are?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In relation to the problems, the objectives of the study are to:

- a) Find out the types of speech acts used by the participants (the host and the guests) of *Indonesia Lawyers Club*
- b) Describe how those types of speech acts are used by the participants (the host and the guests) of *Indonesia Lawyers Club* and
- c) Explain the reasons why those types of speech acts used in the ways they are.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

The researcher investigates speech acts in *Indonesia Lawyers Club* program as the scope of the study and limits the study on the illocutionary acts (representatives, directives, commissives, expressive and declarative) used by the host and the participants of *Indonesia Lawyers Club* in the episode : “Penyakit Menahun Namanya Pungli” with the theme “Lapor Ada Pungli, Gak Ada Jawaban”. The focus is on the types of illocutionary, the way of using the illocutionary and the reasons for their occurrences.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

The findings of the study are expected to be useful to give contributions both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, it is expected that the findings of the study is able to enrich the theories of pragmatics and sociolinguistics, specifically give a better understanding and new insight on how speech acts are related to the aspects of pragmatic study and it is usefully considered to provide the information of what type of speech acts used by the participants (the host and the guests) in the talk show *Indonesia Lawyers Club* program when they are discussing the case. Besides, it is expected to be useful for other researchers to get information of what types of speech acts occur in a talk show program, and for those who will conduct a further study about speech acts occur in a television program, either talk shows or others.

Practically, the findings of this research are expected to be useful as a reference for those who are interested in discourse analysis of talk show TV program and those who will be involved in that setting as well.



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