

ABSTRACT

Pahlevi, Muhammad Reza. 2014. *Speech Acts In The Apprentice Asia TV Program*. A Thesis. English Applied Linguistics Study Program, Postgraduate School, State University of Medan.

This study is concerned with the use of speech acts in *The Apprentice Asia* TV program in the boardroom sessions. The objectives of this study were to describe the types of speech acts used by the host, advisors and contestants of *The Apprentice Asia*, to explain how those types of speech acts were used by them and to explain the reasons why those types of speech acts were used as the ways they were. The source of data in this study were the host, advisors and contestants of *The Apprentice Asia*, while the data were their utterances gathered from the conversations among them from five episodes. The instrument used for collecting the data was observation from the video recordings of five episodes of *The Apprentice Asia*. The data were collected by downloading those videos, and transcribing the participants' utterances occurred in the boardroom, then they were grouped based on the host, advisors and contestants' utterances and classified them into the types of speech acts. The findings of this study showed that all types of speech acts, namely representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative were used by the host and contestants, while the advisors did not use expressive and declarative. The dominant type of speech act used by the host was directive in the form of questioning, while the advisors and contestants dominantly used representative speech act in the form of informing. The participants performed them by direct, indirect, literal and non-literal way. There were some reasons of using types of speech acts used by all participants. In order to get information from other participants about the performances of the contestants in running the task, type of speech acts used by the host was directive in the form of questioning. On the other hand, the advisors and contestants were the participants whose informations required by the host. Therefore, in responding what the host asked to them, they performed their speech acts through representative in the forms of informing.

ABSTRAK

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Penelitian ini berfokus pada penggunaan *speech acts* pada acara TV *The Apprentice Asia* di babak ruang direksi. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis *speech acts* yang digunakan oleh pembawa acara, penasehat dan peserta dari acara tersebut, bagaimana mereka menggunakannya dan mengapa mereka menggunakannya seperti apa yang mereka ujkarkan. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah pembawa acara, penasehat dan peserta dari acara tersebut, sedangkan datanya yaitu ujaran-ujaran mereka yang diperoleh dari percakapan antara mereka dari lima episode. Instrumen yang digunakan untuk mengumpulkan data yaitu observasi dari lima rekaman video acara tersebut. Data diperoleh dengan mengunduh video-video acara tersebut dan mentranskrip ujaran-ujaran partisipan yang terjadi di ruang direksi, kemudian diklasifikasikan berdasarkan jenis-jenis *speech acts*. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa semua jenis *speech acts* seperti *representative*, *directive*, *commissive*, *expressive* dan *declarative* digunakan oleh pembawa acara dan peserta, sedangkan penasehat tidak menggunakan jenis *speech acts expressive* dan *declarative*. Jenis *speech acts* yang dominan digunakan oleh pembawa acara adalah *directive* dalam bentuk *questioning* (pertanyaan), sedangkan penasehat dan kontestan dominan menggunakan *speech acts* jenis *representative* dalam bentuk *informing* (menginformasikan). Para partisipan menggunakan jenis-jenis *speech acts* tersebut secara langsung, tidak langsung, literal dan non-literal. Ada berbagai alasan penggunaan jenis-jenis *speech acts* tersebut yaitu berdasarkan peran masing-masing partisipan di acara tersebut. Untuk memperoleh informasi tentang kinerja para kontestan dalam menjalankan tugas, jenis *speech acts* yang digunakan pembawa acara adalah *directive* dalam bentuk *questioning*. Di sisi lain, para penasehat dan kontestan merupakan informan yang informasinya diperlukan oleh pembawa acara. Oleh karena itu, untuk merespon apa yang ditanya oleh pembawa acara, mereka menggunakan jenis *representative speech acts* dalam bentuk *informing*.