

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research

Illocutionary acts is the intention behind the utterance being performed. According to illocutionary acts study;when speaker performed an utterance to the hearer, it actually has some communicative purpose where the speaker wants the hearer to recognize it or do something about it. There are several types of intention that people usually deliver via the utterance, it can be to state opinion, to give an order, to commit on something, to express feelings or to declare something. Meanwhile, the way people express their intention is varied, it can be direct or indirect.

The direct utterance is the way to deliver meaning by using the actual form of language with the same function where the hearer will easily assume the speaker's intention from the utterance being performed. On the other hand, the speaker might imply their intention by giving another form of sentence different from its function (indirect utterance) for axample, "you are standing infront of the TV". This sentence is not functioned as a statement where the speaker stated that the interlocutor is standing infront of the TV but, the speaker actually wants the interlocutor to move from standing infront of the TV or by saying "could you pass the salt?" tshe speaker does not want to know whether the interlocutor is able to pass the salt or not. Yet, this sentence is a request where the speaker asked the interlocutor to bring the salt to

him/her and that's why context is needed in order to find the specific meaning of utterance.

This research is conducted in order to analyze speech acts on Taylor Swift's utterances. As a songwriter, Taylor Swift is really expressive and deep in writing her song lyrics, there are more than 100 songs she has been writing and most of her songs are telling about love stories based on her own experience such as "love story", "back to december", "sparks fly" and many more. Moreover, Taylor Swift is also inclined to be indirect or use non-literal utterances to express her intention in her lyrics. She inclines to express her intention implicitly, such as making another form of sentence as the representation of the thing that she actually intended to say, for example in the song entitled "Teardrops on my guitar" she wrote "he's the song in the car I keep singing". The words "song in the car" she mentioned in this lyrics can be interpreted as "the favorite thing" which means the intention that she actually wanted to say is that she loves the man or she wants to say that the man has been the favorite person to be in her life. Another non literal meaning of Taylor Swift's song is from the song entitled "Cardigan". In this song, Taylor Swift says "when I feel like an old cardigan, you put me on and said I was your favorite". According to this lyric, the thing that she actually wanted to say is the return of someone who left her heal her broken heart, which she has suffered all along.

Hence, the way Taylor Swift writes her song lyrics inspires this research to analyze Taylor Swift's speech acts in one episode of Taylor Swift's appearance on *Ellen DeGeneres Show*. This research focusses on analyzing the types of

illocutionary speech acts and how the illocutionary acts is uttered, direct or indirect. The writer assumes that several types of illocutionary acts occur during the conversation between Ellen DeGeneres and Taylor Swift in that talkshow.

1.2 Theoretical framework

1.2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of meaning that is intended by the speaker or writer and interpreted by the listener or reader. Yule (1996, p.1) stated that pragmatics concern with four areas. First, pragmatics concern with the speaker meaning, it means that pragmatics is studying the meaning that is communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. Second, pragmatics is the study of the contextual meaning, it is studying the interpretation of speaker's intention in a particular context and how context affects the speakers on how they organize their utterances to be said which is influenced by whom they talk with, time, place and under what circumstances. Third, pragmatics is the study of how more to get communicated than what is said, it means this study deals with an interpretation of something which is unspoken in order to gain the meaning that the speaker actually intended to say. Fourth, pragmatics is the study of the expressions of relative distance. By definition, the social, physical or conceptual distance between the speaker and the interlocutor determines how much needs to be said.

1.2.2 Speech Acts

As noted by Yule (1996, p.47) speech act is an action performed via utterance. In speech acts, an utterance is not about the form of language containing words and

grammatical structure, but actually it is an action performed by the speaker. For example, when a Boss says “you are fired” to his/her employee, it may not be just a statement, but the Boss may use that utterance to perform an action of ending the employment of his/her employee.

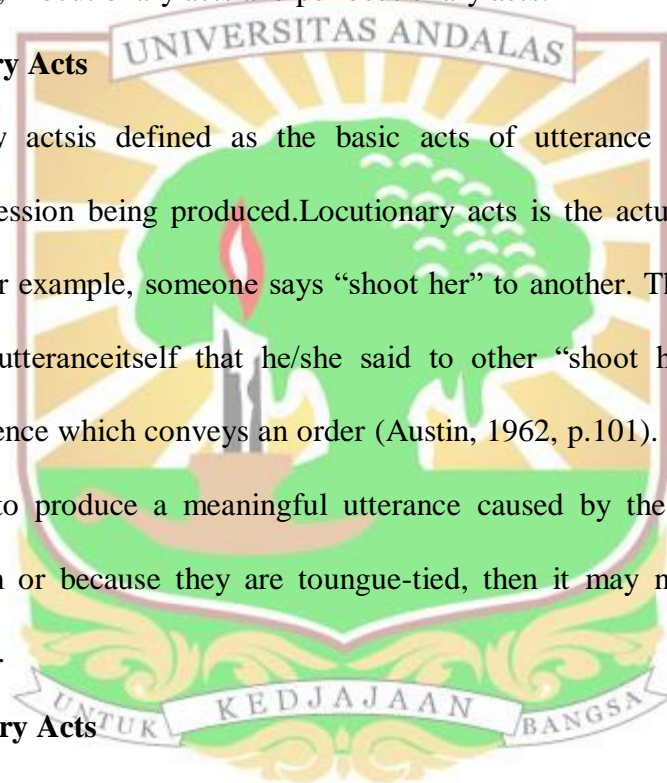
Yule (1996, p.48) also added three dimensions of speech acts. Those are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts.

1) **Locutionary Acts**

Locutionary acts is defined as the basic acts of utterance or a meaningful linguistics expression being produced. Locutionary acts is the actual words that the speaker use. For example, someone says “shoot her” to another. The locutionary act of this is the utterance itself that he/she said to other “shoot her” and it is an imperative sentence which conveys an order (Austin, 1962, p.101). Meanwhile, when someone fails to produce a meaningful utterance caused by the language that is foreign to them or because they are tongue-tied, then it may not be counted as locutionary acts.

2) **Illocutionary Acts**

In producing an utterance speaker sometimes enclose the intention to deliver to the hearer, this is called illocutionary acts. It means that an illocutionary act is the utterance that the speaker produces with some kind of function in mind or for some communicative purpose such as making a statement, an explanation or an offer. Illocutionary act relates the language or the utterance to the context because the specific intention intended by the speaker might be implied.



The example of this illocutionary acts is mentioned in Grundy (2008, p.74). when he was bent double scrubbing out the bath in self-satisfied way, his-two-years-old son came twice into the bathroom and was troubling him, at the second entrance his son said: “it’s me again”. Literally, this utterance means that the speaker has returned to a place he/she was in on a previous occasion but, in illocutionary acts point of view, it may have some force behind that utterance. In this case, it can be counted as an apology that the speaker implied for intruding the listener from his work.

3) **Perlocutionary Acts**

The utterance which affects the hearer’s behavior, habit, feeling, or thought is called perlocutionary acts. Yule (1996, p.48) said when we produce an utterance in purpose to affect the hearer, it means that we had performed a perlocutionary acts. So in performing perlocutionary acts, the speaker assumes that the hearer will recognize the effect that the speaker intended and the act will be performed by the hearer as the result of saying that utterance. It is called perlocutionary effect for example, “I’ve just made some coffee”. This utterance might be uttered with an assumption that the addressee will recognize the effect that the speaker intended, such as to get him/her to drink some coffee.

1.2.3 Direct and Indirect Speech Acts

There are two types of speech acts they are direct and indirect speech acts. The concern of these direct and indirect speech acts is the way the speaker uses or performs the linguistics forms with a certain function. There are three structural forms of sentence in English language, those are declarative, interrogative, and imperative.

There are also three general communicative function of sentence in English language they are statement, question, and command/request.

Direct speech acts happens when the structure of the sentence has a direct relationship with the function of the sentence, for example:

- a. You wear a seat belt. (declarative)
- b. Do you wear a seat belt? (interrogative)
- c. Wear a seat belt! (imperative).

(Yule, 1996, p.54)

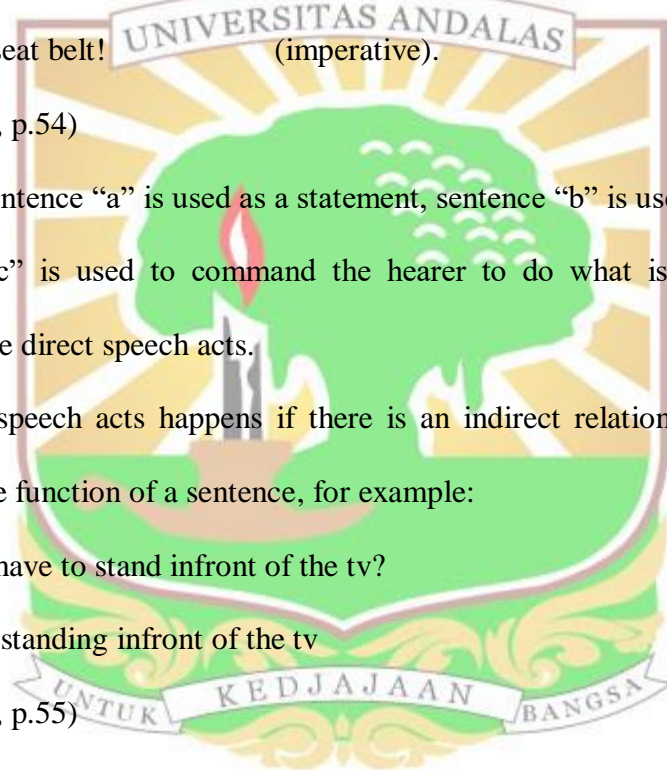
When the sentence “a” is used as a statement, sentence “b” is used to ask question and sentence “c” is used to command the hearer to do what is intended by the speaker, we have direct speech acts.

While indirect speech acts happens if there is an indirect relationship between the structure and the function of a sentence, for example:

- a. Do you have to stand in front of the tv?
- b. You are standing in front of the tv

(Yule, 1996, p.55)

The sentence “a” is an interrogative structure and sentence “b” is a declarative structure but, the function of those sentences is not as a question or a statement, rather both sentences are requests, where the speaker wants the hearer not to stand in front of the tv.



The form of interrogative sentence is the most common type of indirect speech acts. This is not used to ask a question where the speaker does not expect an answer but, rather the speaker expects an action to do by the hearer, for example:

- a. Could you pass the salt?
- b. Would you open this?

Searle (1979, p.36)

Those utterances are not used by the speaker to ask a question, yet the speaker requests the addressee to do something for him/her.

1.2.4 Types of Illocutionary Acts

John R Searle making his taxonomy about classifications of illocutionary acts. Searle categorized five types of illocutionary acts those are assertives, directives, expressives, commissives and declarations.

1) **Assertives**

Assertives are those kinds of utterance that is used to describe state of affairs or situation or something being the case. Assertive is very subjective because it is based on the speaker's belief. It means that Assertive is used to represent the world as what the speaker believes for example someone says "the earth is flat". From this utterance the speaker tries to represent his/her thought regarding to their belief that the world is flat regardless other people believe that the world is circle. Thus, the direction of fit of this type is the speaker tries to make the word fit the world. Assertion, description, conclusion and reports are the forms of representatives.

2) **Directives**

Directive is the acts of performing speech act to attempt to get someone else doing something. This type of speech acts shows the speaker's intention to get an act carried out by the hearer for example "gimme a cup of coffee, make it black". From this example the speaker tries to order someone to do some action for him, in this case the speaker wants to get a cup of coffee from the hearer. The act of directives are asking, commanding, ordering, requesting, advising, pledging, inviting and so on. The direction of fit of this action is make the world fit words.

3) **Commissives**

Commissives is type of speech acts used by the speaker to commit themselves in varying degrees of some action in the future for example, "I am going to get it right next time" and "we will not do that". The first statement shows that the speaker commit him/herself to do better about something he/she purposes in the future. The second utterance states that the speaker commits his/herself for a lesser degree to not doing some action of something being the case.

The act of commissives are promises, treats, refusal and so on. The direction of fit of this is world-to-word.

4) **Expressives**

This kind of speech acts is all words and expressions that state the speaker's feeling or speaker's psychological state. It can be statement of sorrow, pleasure, pain, likes or dislikes and joy (Yule. 1996, p.53). Searle stated that there is no direction of fit of this type because in expressive utterance speaker neither tries to make word fit

the world not make the world match the word, rather the truth of the expressed proposition is presupposed (Searle. 1979, p.15). The acts of expressive are thanking, apologizing, condoling, congratulating, and welcoming. For example:

a. I am really sorry

b. Congratulations!

(Yule, 1996, p.53).

Those statements state the speaker's feeling regarding to some affairs happened over the hearer.

5) **Declarations**

This illocutionary act has principle that the word changes the world, means that the utterance which is performed by the speaker changes the world or situation, in example "you are fired", "I appoint you chairman" or "war is hereby declared" (Searle. 1979, p.16). Yet, this speech acts only works to the speaker who have power, authority or rights of it, for example "I sentence you to five years prison". when the judge in a courtroom produces this utterance to a person who did a crime suddenly it changes the situation of that person where he/she will be in jail for five years but, this utterance will not affect a person when the utterance is delivered by a teacher in school.

1.2.5 **Context**

According to Leech (1983, p.13) context defines as any background knowledge that is used by the speaker in producing utterance and used by the hearer to help them in interpreting the meaning of the utterance. It means that Context is an

important thing in analyzing meaning of language in pragmatics. Context helps the hearer to understand the speaker's intention when the speaker performs an utterance and context also can help the speaker to use language appropriately to make the intention delivered very well.

Leech also explains several aspects that are important to be considered in speech situation when trying to understand meaning of an utterance, as follows:

a) Addressers or addressees

Addressers and addressees in speech situation refer to the user of the language or person who produce an utterance and person to whom the utterance is delivered for.

b) The context of utterance

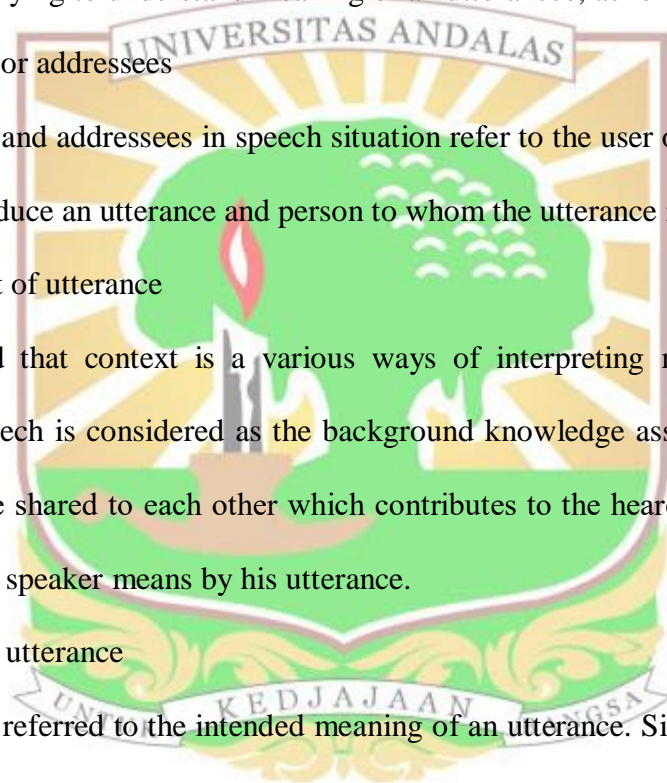
Leech stated that context is a various ways of interpreting meaning. Context according to Leech is considered as the background knowledge assumed by speaker and hearer to be shared to each other which contributes to the hearer's interpretation to find out what speaker means by his utterance.

c) The goal of utterance

The goal is referred to the intended meaning of an utterance. Simply say the goal of an utterance is the purpose of an utterance intended by the speaker in producing an utterance.

d) The utterance as the form of act or activity

Different with grammar which deals with language structurally, pragmatics deals with more concrete level of language to be studied. In pragmatics an utterance



considered as a performance in form of verbal action which is performed in particular situation.

e) The utterance as product of verbal act

Leech argued that utterances is a product of a verbal act rather than the act itself.

1.3 Review of previous studies

In relation to this research topic, the researcher found some related research composed by other researchers. The first is the article *Speech Act Analysis on Walt Disney Film Entitled 'Frozen'* written by Widayanty and Kustinah (2018), bachelor's degree. This research aims to identify types of illocutionary acts on the film entitled Frozen. The data of this research are taken from the script of the Frozen film. The theory applied to analyze the data in this research is the theory proposed by Searle about types of illocutionary acts. According to the research finding, there are four types of illocutionary acts found in the Frozen film those are directive, representative, commissive and expressive.

This research has similarities to the current study since this research analyzes the types of illocutionary acts. The difference between this research and the current research is the data that this current study analyzes are the real conversation, while this research analyzes the conversation that occurred in movie, which is transcribed and not a natural conversation.

The strength of this research is in the analysis that is explained clearly and very structured. The writers present the data from each type of illocutionary acts found in the data and enlighten it with clear explanation.

While the weaknesses of this article are the data that is taken from script of film that is made by the film maker which is not a natural conversation, and since this research is in pragmatics field where the writers use context to analyze the data, the writers were not mentioned the theory of context in their article.

The second research is the thesis composed by Nurani (2015) entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Classroom Speech Acts in the English Teaching and Learning Process at SMA N 1 Purworejo (aCase Study)*. In her research, she investigates the classroom speech acts where the data are the utterances performed by the English teacher during teaching and learning process. The purposes of this research are to find out types of speech acts that occur during the teaching and learning process and the writer also analyzes the intention of the teacher to perform each speech acts. The data were analyzed using types of illocutionary acts theory and illocutionary force. The findings of this research are that four types of speech acts occurred in the teacher's utterances. Those are directives, commissive, expressive, and representatives. In terms of illocutionary force, they occurred correcting, questioning, greeting stating anger and so on.

This article is really interesting since the research is conducted to investigate teacher's speech acts in class during teaching and learning process, which can help

the teacher to evaluate their language to use appropriately in order to make effective communication in teaching and learning process.

The similarity between this research and the current research is the analysis which focused on analysing types of illocutionary acts. While, the differences are the source of the data and it is a “case study” where this research took the data from class interaction during teaching and learning process and the researcher involved her self to where the interaction happened in order to gain the data. on the other hand, this present study is taking the data from the video talkshow of a celebrity which is not a ”case study”.

The third article is conducted by Cahyaningati (2012). This research is entitled “*An Ananalysis of Illocutionary Acts and Implicatures in Understanding TOEFL Short Conversation*”. This research analyzes the ilocutionary acts and implicatures in a short conversation of TOEFL examination in purpose to find out the intended meaning implied in the TOEFL short conversation by applying the theory of illocutionary acts classification and theory of imlicatures. As the results of the research, the researcher concluded that there are four illocutionary acts clasifications found in that TOEFL short conversations those are directive, expressive, assertive, and commisive. Directive, expressive, and assertive are the most illocutionary acts found in that TOEFL short conversations.

The similarity between this study and the current study is that both study are analyzing illocutionary acts to find out the intended meaning of the speaker, but this present study does not apply implicature theory while this Cahyaningati’s study does.

Furthermore, both study are also have a difference. The source of the data that this present study took from the talkshow of a celebrity is different from this Cahyaningati's study, which is the data taken from a TOEFL task.

The strenght of this research is in the aim of the research where this research is conducted to educate the TOEFL test taker on how to pass the listening section as one of the troublesome parts of TOEFL examination by finding the intended meaning implied in the conversation. Moreover, the research also give some suggestions in preparing TOEFL test-taker to perform listening section.

While, the weaknesses are regarding implicature theory that is aplied in this research based on the researcher's knowledge about this theory, there is actually not a complete explanation about the theory of implicature and also there is kind of ambiguity about whose theory of implicature is actually applied in this research.

Another research is *An Analysis of Types of Illocutionary Acts Used by Donal Trump in "The O'Reilly Factor" Interview* written by Annisa (2016). This research is analyzing illocutionary acts which is produced by Donal Trump in an interview at *The O'Reilly Factor*. The aim of this research is to find out the types of illocutionary acts in Donal Trump's utterances based on Searle theory (1976). The result of the analysis found that the types of illocutionary acts that Donal Trump used during the interview are representative (80%), directive (10%), and commisive (10%).

This research and the current research have similarities in terms of the theory applied. Both researches employ the theory of types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle, but both are different in source of data. This research studied politician's

illocutionary acts, while the current research studying the celebrity's illocutionary acts.

The fifth research is entitled *An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Found in Kendall Jenner's Captions in Instagram* by Ardila (2019). This research analyzes celebrity's instagram caption to find out the types of illocutionary acts and the illocutionary function by using Searle (1979) and Leech (1989) theory. The data is taken from the caption of photos that is posted by a celebrity on instagram. The finding of the research shows that from 129 data of illocutionary acts, there are five types of illocutionary acts found those are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Hence, the functions are collaborative, competitive, convivial, and conflict.

This research studied the celebrity's illocutionary acts which is similar with this current research both have difference in term of form of the data. this current research took the data from a real conversation of the celebrity, while the data of Ardila's research is not from a conversation but a text.

Since Ardila's research analyzed the illocutionary acts on captions or texts, it is hard to assume the intended meaning of the utterance because it has less information of context of expression and intonation. The researcher cannot predict the expressions and the intonation to indicate what the speaker actually means by her utterance, so it is the weakness of analyzing illocutionary acts from text.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

- **Speech Acts** is action performed via utterance. An utterance do not only containing grammatical structure and words, it can be used to perform some action to give some effects to the situation of the hearer (Yule,1996, p.47).
- **Illocutionary Acts** is the utterance that the speaker produce with some kind of function in mind or for some communicative purpose such as make a statement, an explanation or an offer (Yule, 1996 p.48).
- **Talkshow** is a television or radio program where a person or group discuss a related issues with casual but serious situation and guided by a moderator.
- **Context** is any background knowledge used by the speaker in producing utterance and used by the hearer in interpreting the meaning of the utterance (Leech, 1983, p.13)

1.5 Research Questions

Since this research is focused on illocutionary speech acts, the researcher composes some research questions to be solved as follows:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts found in Taylor Swift's utterances at The Ellen DeGeneres Show?
2. What types of speech acts used by Taylor Swift to deliver her intention at The Ellen DeGeneres Show?

1.6 Objectives of the research

In relation to the research questions above, the purposes of this research are:

1. To know the types of illocutionary acts found in utterances produced by Taylor Swift during the conversation at *The Ellen DeGeneres Show*.
2. To find out how Taylor Swift shows her intention by using certain types of illocutionary acts during the conversation at *The Ellen DeGeneres Show*.

1.7 Scope of the Research

This research is conducted in speech acts area, where the researcher limits the analysis to focus only on the illocutionary acts that is the types of illocutionary acts. The data are the utterances produced by Taylor Swift during the conversation on *The Ellen DeGeneres Show*. The theory adopted in this research is the theory types of illocutionary act proposed by Searle where in his theory, Searle categorized five types of illocutionary acts they are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. Furthermore, to find out how Taylor Swift shows her intention in her illocutionary acts, this research also uses Direct and Indirect speech acts theory proposed by Yule.

