

# CHAPTER I

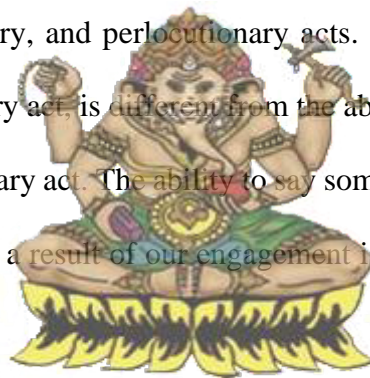
## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Human nature is a social creature who communicates with each other, to carry out its nature, it is useful to be able to connect interactions between humans with others. In communication, language has a very important and absolute role. Felicia (2001:1) argued about the notion of language, which is a tool used to communicate every day, both spoken language and written language, so language becomes a tool in communication where language is used to communicate and this communication has an inseparable relationship. In its form, a speaker when communicating not only expresses the intention but also conveys other intentions, among others, wanting to express a feeling of attitude according to the context. According to Yule (2006: 2), pragmatics is the study of "invisible" meaning, or how humans perceive what is intended even when it is not specifically said or written. Speakers (or writers) should be able to rely on many different assumptions and expectations when seeking to communicate. Additionally, pragmatics is the study of the relationships between language and context, which become important to language comprehension (Levinson, 1983:21). It implies that comprehending a linguistic speech entails much more than merely recognizing the words used and their grammatical relationships. Understanding an utterance primarily entails drawing

conclusions that will link what is stated to what is considered to have already been said or to previous statements.

Speaking and acting are both important components of communication. The speaker makes an utterance or performs a speech act in every speech. When we use language to communicate, we reportedly accomplish three objectives (Austin, 1955:94). In communication, he distinguishes three levels of action: the action of expressing something, the actions taken in conjunction with it, and the actions taken as a result of expressing it. After that, he divided them into three categories: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. The ability to say something, known as the locutionary act, is different from the ability to say something and act, known as the illocutionary act. The ability to say something and then have a certain effect on the listener as a result of our engagement is known as the perlocutionary act.



Illocutionary acts, one of the different types of speech acts, are better suited for situations where the speaker is uttering a sentence or a few words. These situations need the speaker to have a clear objective in mind as well as consideration for the listener's interpretation of the speech. Yule (1996: 53) divided illocutionary acts into 5 types: declarations, representatives, expressives, directives, and commissives.

These types of illocutionary acts were examined in this study. This topic was fascinating to have been analyzed in terms of understanding the type of utterances and the intended meaning of utterances that the interviewer and interviewee

produced in an interview on the DW news YouTube channel with entitle “Ukraine war: Does Putin Want Total Devastation?”. In daily situations, we faced various speeches containing illocutionary acts, such as dialogues discovered on several social media sites, such as YouTube. Budiargo (2015:47) stated that YouTube was an online video platform that serves as a means for searching, viewing, and sharing original videos to and from all regions of the world through the internet. The author saw a lot of news phenomena broadcast on the DW News YouTube channel. DW News is one of the news YouTube channels that reports on social, political, and economic developments around the world and keeps viewers updated all the time. DW News, itself an abbreviation of Deutsche Welle, was an international broadcaster in Germany, producing content in 30 languages. Interviews between the interviewer and interviewee often made the hosts feel curious, surprised, proud, and other emotions related to the speech act. This research was interested in examining the speech acts that occurred during the interview. Many other sorts of news had occurred, but this research chose one story with the issue of the war between Russia and Ukraine as the focus of this study. The interview on the news program was valuable knowledge for all people to know. The interviewer and interviewee also communicate a variety of meanings or messages during their conversation, which might be examined in this study.

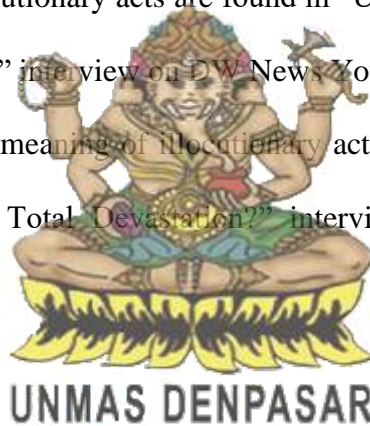
Illocutionary acts were particularly fascinating to examine to comprehend language's meaning and function. When examining intra-speech behavior, also helps determine the context of the situation because it might help clarify the intended meaning. There were many illocutionary acts in the conversation between

the interviewer and the interviewee. They communicated using speech act, particularly illocutionary act like stating, saying thank you, asking, future decisions, saying something, and others as a consequence of it.

### 1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background that had been explained before, the researched issues proposed were:

1. What types of illocutionary acts are found in “Ukraine War: Does Putin Want Total Devastation?” interview on DW News YouTube Channel?
2. What types of the meaning of illocutionary acts are found in “Ukraine War: Does Putin Want Total Devastation?” interview on DW News YouTube Channel?



### 1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on the background that had been explained before, the researched issues proposed were:

1. To identify the types of illocutionary acts found in “Ukraine War: Does Putin Want Total Devastation?” interview on DW News Youtube Channel
2. To identify the types of the meaning of illocutionary acts found in “Ukraine War: Does Putin Want Total Devastation?” interview on DW News Youtube Channel

#### **1.4 Limitations of the Study**

This analysis focused on discussing the illocutionary acts found in the interview in the news program mentioned in the researched problem. The limitation of the study focused on the types of illocutionary acts based on the theory by Searle (1979) and the types of meaning used the theory from Leech (1981).

#### **1.5 Significances of the Study**

This study aimed to serve many people by providing theoretical and practical understanding regarding speech acts. Theoretical significance was a scientific quality that was significant, useful, or relevant that could help improve a particular theory used by other scholars. However, practical significance, which was always associated with results used by institutions, organizations, or society, was preferred to a useful value.

##### **1.5.1 Theoretical Significance**

Based on the aims of the study stated above, it was expected that this study is beneficial to everyone who wants to study English, particularly in comprehending speech acts as they relate to the growth of pragmatic studies. To show that the theories have succeeded in developing solutions to this problem, it is also intended that this research can be a reference, especially for those who wish to conduct

similar research. As result, the findings of this study would provide more information about the illocutionary act.

### **1.5.2 Practical Significance**

The final result was expected to give a medium for learners, teachers, or lectures to contribute to learning or teaching activities regarding speech act, especially illocutionary acts.



## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

The purpose of this chapter was to provide an overview of the literature relevant to this study. There were some relevant researches analyzing speech acts, especially those used in news. Related research also contributes to the explanation especially speech act concerning this research. This analysis requires a lot of theoretical references to explain concepts and definitions. Therefore, this study expands then for the following:



#### 2.1 Review of Related Literature

Research on speech acts has been conducted by many researchers. The first related review in the thesis by Andari (2021) entitled *The Analysis of Illocutionary Act Found in The Characters "Feel the Beat" Movie*. The problem of this thesis was the types and the intended meaning of illocutionary acts used by the characters in *Feel the Beat* movie. The data analyzed is based on Searle (1976) and supported by the theory proposed by Yule (1996). This research finding showed that 88 data found from the research show the types of illocutionary acts that often appear from characters in *Feel the Beat* movie, there were; representatives 20,45%, directives 27,27%, commissives 19,32%, expressives 10,23%, declarations 10,23%.

There were differences between Andari's thesis compared to this study. From the data used for analysis, Andari's thesis is that she used utterances from the movie, while this study used utterances from an interview on a news program to analyze. The differences could be seen from the theory, the previous study used theory from Yule (1996) meanwhile, this study would use theory from Leech (1981) to the intended meaning of illocutionary act. Andari's thesis had a similarity with this study, it could be seen from the researched problem that Andari's thesis was the type of illocutionary found in his research used Searle's (1979) theory.

The second research entitled *Directive Illocutionary Act Used in the Al-Qur'an Surah Ali Imran*, was conducted by Farisi (2018). The objective of this study is to identify the types of directive illocutionary acts and those that are commonly utilized in Surah Ali Imran of the Al-Qur'an. This thesis analyzes the directive of an illocutionary act that employs the theory by Allan (1986: 99) mentioned by SufilLailiyah (2015) which classifies into six classes of directives there are; request, questions, requirements, prohibition, permission, and advice. The results of this study found 61 data on directive illocutionary acts which categorize each type they are requested (17), question (13), the requirement (15), prohibitive (8), permission (1), and advice (7). It showed that the directive illocutionary act of request is the most frequently used in Al-Qur'an surah Ali Imran.

The description of the problem, the theory applied to respond, and the data used for analysis were different between this study and a previous study. While this study would examine all types and intended meanings of illocutionary acts using the theories of Searle (1979) and Leech (1986), Farisi's thesis mainly focuses on the



analysis of typed directions in the illocutionary act and employs the theory of Allan (1986: 99) mentioned by Sufil Lailiyah (2015). The similarities between this study and the other research were that both studies used Austin's theory to focus on speech acts, particularly illocutionary acts (1969).

The third review of related literature was obtained from an article by Ernayanti, et al. entitled *Directives Function in The UP Movie (2022)*. The objective of this research was to identify forms and meanings of illocutionary acts using Yule's (1996) and Leech's (1996) theories (1981). In the finding presentation, the previous study showed 16 data Directives of an illocutionary act in the UP movie. The study shows that there are 13 (18,25%) data in the commanding function, 1 (6,25%) data in the ordering function, 1(6.25%) data in the requesting function, and 1(6,25%) data in the suggesting function.

These studies had differences as well as similarities. The differences between this study and the previous study. The previous study employed Yule's theory to determine the directive of an illocutionary act (1996). Meanwhile, utilizing Searle's theory, this study would investigate all forms of the illocutionary act (1979). The differences could be noticed in the data source since a previous study used movie analysis to assess the data. This study would investigate using an interview from a news program. The similarity between this and previous research was based on Leech's theory (1981).

The four related to the speech act were conducted by Juniarta, et al (2020) entitled *Commissive Speech Act in The Movie John Wick Chapter 2*. This study

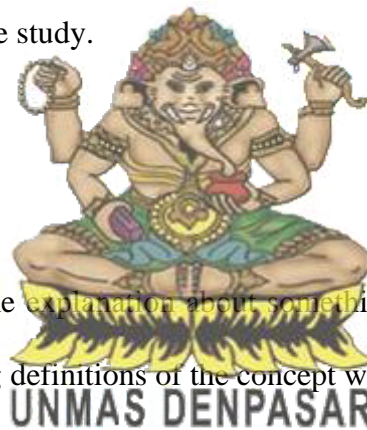
aimed to identify the different forms of commissive speech acts utilized by characters in John Wick Chapter 2 and to interpret the movie's dialogue using the theory proposed by Yule (1996) and Thomas (1998). The findings of the study showed that the characters in John Wick Chapter 2 use four different types of commissive speech acts: refusal (12%), warning (48%), promise (12%), and threat (28%).

There were similarities and differences between this study and the previous study. The purpose of this study differs from the previous study in that it would determine the types of illocutionary acts using Searle's (1979) theory and the meaning of illocutionary acts using the theory proposed by Leech (1979). The previous research concentrated on the commission of illocutionary acted and employed Thomas's theory (1998) to analyze inferred meaning. The previous study examined data from a movie, whereas this study would use an interview from a news show. The problem of speech acts, specifically illocutionary acts, was used in the analysis of this research, which was similar to a previous study.

The last related literature was taken from a published article by Sari, et al. in 2021 entitled *Locutionary Acts Found in Sonic, The Hedgehog Movie*. The study aimed to identify the different types of illocutionary acts and their implied meanings in the conversation of the characters in the Sonic the Hedgehog movie. The study utilized the implicit meaning used theory from Leech (1981) and the types of illocutionary acts proposed by Searle (1979). This research found 35 instances of illocutionary acts. They are 10(29%) data of representatives, 14(40%) data of

directives, 5(14%) data of commissives, 5(14%) data of expressives, and 1(3%) data of declaratives.

The difference between this study and the first was in the data source, the previous study used information from a movie, whereas this study would use information from an interview on a news program. This study would determine the types of illocutionary acts using theory from Searle (1989), and for the meaning would use theory from leech (1981). The similarities between this study and the previous study could be found in the problem of the study and the theory used to solve the problem of the study.



## 2.2 Concepts

A concept is some explanation about something related to the topics of the research. The following definitions of the concept were taken from several sources to support data analysis. There were four elements described there are Illocutionary acts, Ukraine War, Putin, interview, DW News Youtube Channel.

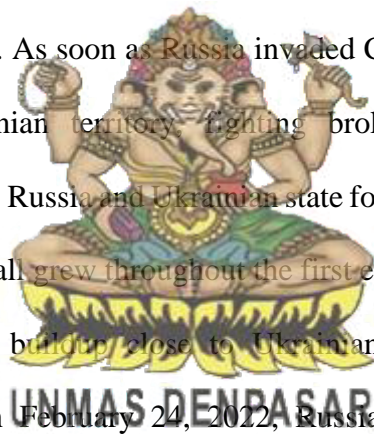
### 2.2.1 Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act refers to the act of saying something or the actual utterance itself. According to Peccei (1999: 44), an illocutionary act is what the speaker does by saying the following words: Orders, offers, promises, intimidation, gratitude, etc. According to Yule (1996: 48), the majority of people generate utterances with

a specific objective in mind rather than just producing well-executed statements without any other purpose.

### 2.2.2 Ukraine War

The tension between Russia and Ukraine has existed since February 2014. Russia started hostilities soon after Ukraine's Revolution for Dignity, focusing on the political status of Crimea and the Donbas, which are still seen as being a part of Ukraine internationally. As soon as Russia invaded Crimea, which bring an end to incursions into Ukrainian territory, fighting broke out in Donbas between separatists supported by Russia and Ukrainian state forces. Political unrest, hacking, and maritime disasters all grew throughout the first eight years of the conflict. Due to a Russian military buildup close to Ukrainian territory, bilateral tensions increased in 2021. On February 24, 2022, Russia launched an attack on the Ukrainian mainland, escalating the crisis.



### 2.2.3 Putin

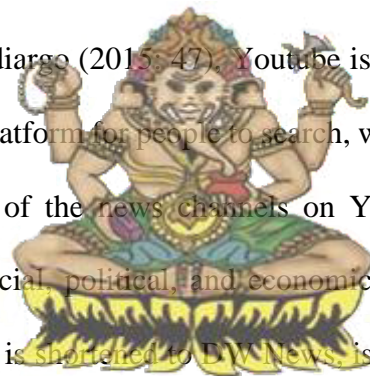
Vladimir Putin, whose full name is Vladimir Putin, has been an influential figure in Russia from 1999 to the present. Vladimir Putin, a politician from Russia, served as the country's chief intelligence officer from 2000 to and 2008 again from 2012 to that time. He also held the position of Prime Minister from 2008 to 2012 and from 1999 to 2000.

#### 2.2.4 Interview

Interviewing is a process used to directly gather information by posing questions to the respondents (P. Joko Subagyo, 2011: 39). Oral activities were conducted during direct interviews between interviewers and interviewee.

#### 2.2.5 DW News YouTube Channel

According to Budiargo (2015: 47), Youtube is an online video platform that is primarily used as a platform for people to search, watch, and share unique videos across the globe. One of the news channels on YouTube, DW News provides constant updates on social, political, and economic issues throughout the globe. Deutsche Welle, which is shortened to DW News, is a global broadcaster based in Germany that creates content in 30 different languages.



### 2.3 Theories

Research requires a theory that underlies the research to refer with clarity. The first theory used theory of speech acts purposed by Austin (1962). The second was a theory of the many types of illocutionary acts In his *book Expression and Meaning: Studies in Theory of Speech Acts* by Searle (1979). The third theory by Geoffery Leech (1981) in his *book Semantic*.

### 2.3.1 Speech Acts

A speaker must have a purpose when speaking to a listener for the discussion to proceed. The speech act is a component used to perform the utterance. According to Austin (1962:12), speech act is in which by saying something or in saying something we are doing something. It can be concluded that a speech act is an utterance in which there is an action. By saying something, the speech also does something. By telling an utterance, the narration has a goal to be achieved by its interlocutor. Austin (1962: 108) mentioned there are three types of speech acts: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The explanation of those acts will explain below:

#### 1. Locutionary Act

A locutionary act is performing the act of saying something which refers to the literal meaning or the actual words (Austin in Leech, 1983: 199). The speaker only speaks to tell the other person or listener what is true in reality.

#### 2. Illocutionary Act

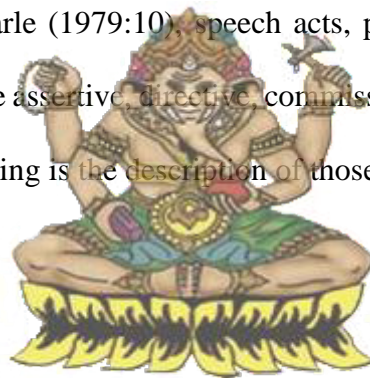
An illocutionary act is an act performed by saying something (Austin in Leech, 1983: 199). It means illocutionary acts have a purpose in their speech which affects the listener. Searle (1979:12-17) stated that the illocutionary act is used to fulfill communicative purposes like asking, ordering, suggesting, requesting, informing, advising, greeting, asserting, questioning, and commanding.

### 3. Perlocutionary Act

A perlocutionary act is performing an act concerning something said (Austin in Leech, 1983: 199). The perlocutionary act gives effect the listener to do an action. On the other hand, the speaker who utters words containing perlocutionary acts will give a psychological change to the hearer.

#### 2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Acts

According to Searle (1979:10), speech acts, particularly illocutionary acts, can be classified into the assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and statement speech acts. The following is the description of those categories:



##### 1. Assertive

Whether the speaker believes it to be true or not, assertive speech states or conveys that belief. It displays the speaker's utterance's real and misleading sense of intent (Searle, 1979:12). Examples of this type of statement are agreed, deny, affirm, allege, announce, believe, boast, complain, conclude, forecast, inform, insist, predict, report.

Example: "I state that is raining" (Searle, 1979:20)

## 2. Directive

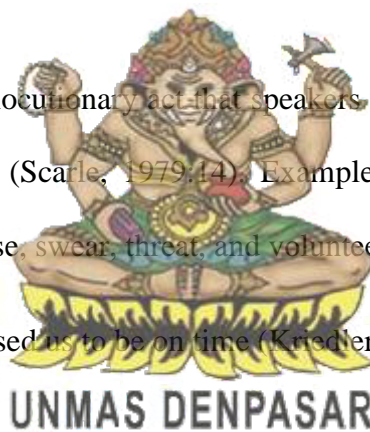
A directive speech act is used to persuade another person to take an action. It occurs when the speaker asks the listener to take a certain action. The verbs advise, ask, beg, bid, command, demand, forbid, order, recommend, and request all signify members of this kind. (Searle, 1979:13)

Example: Don't waste your time on that (Kiedler, 1998:190)

## 3. Commissive

Commissive is an illocutionary act that speakers used to commit themselves to do some future action (Searle, 1979:14). Examples of illocutionary acts could include an offer, promise, swear, threat, and volunteer.

Example: Ernest promised us to be on time (Kiedler, 1998:193)



## 4. Expressive

An illocutionary act known as expressive conveys a psychological state described by the sincerity condition concerning a situation described by the propositional content (Searle, 1979:15). Including these types are apologized, thank, congratulate, condole, deplore, blame, appreciate, mock, pardon and praise.

Example: I apologize for stepping on your toe (Searle, 1979: 15).



## 5. Declarative

Declaratives are illocutionary acts that result in a change in the status or state of something (Searle, 1979: 17). Declaratives themselves are illocutionary acts that have the power to alter the course of history. The verbs adjourn, appoint, baptize, christen, declare, communicate, name, resign, phrase, and veto are declarative verbs.

Example: I hereby appoint you chairman (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985: 206).

### 2.3.3 The Types of Meaning

Every type of illocutionary act has its meaning that can be analyzed according to Leech (1981). The types of meanings are explained below:

#### 1. Conceptual meaning

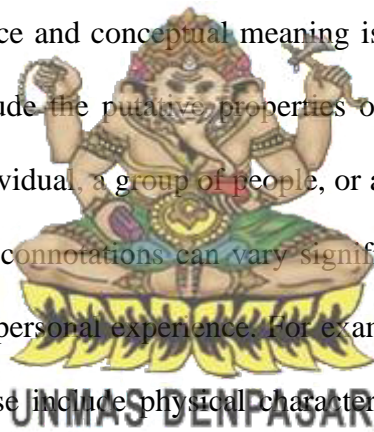
According to Leech (1981: 9), conceptual meaning, also known as 'denotative' or 'cognitive meaning,' is the most important factor in linguistic communication because it can be demonstrated to be fundamental to the essential functioning of a language in ways that other types of meaning are not (which is not to say that conceptual meaning is the most important element of every act of linguistic communication). The word's literal meaning identifies the idea or concept it refers to. Leech identifies two structural tenets, namely the principle of constructiveness and the principle of structure. Typically, contrastive features can be used to study conceptual meanings. For instance, the term "woman" can be defined as follows:

“Woman = + Human, -Male, + Adult”

On the formula above, those features labeled '+' seem to be positive or marked, and the word labeled - seems to be negative or unmarked. The word "woman" can be described as "human" and "adult" but not as "male". As a result, "woman" can be understood to mean "a female adult human".

## 2. Connotative meaning

Leech (1981: 12) defined connotative meaning as the communication value a word has because of what it refers to, in addition to its purely conceptual content. The concept of reference and conceptual meaning is closely related. Connotative meaning can also include the putative properties of the referent because of the perspective that an individual, a group of people, or a whole society. Connotations have the meaning that connotations can vary significantly depending on culture, historical context, and personal experience. For example, referent women possess in the connotative sense include physical characteristics "having a womb", and psychological and social properties like sociable, susceptible to material instinct, and being capable of speaking, skirting, and dress-wearing.



## 3. Social Meaning

The social meaning of a piece of language is what it communicates about the social circumstances of different dimensions and levels of style within the same language (Leech, 1981: 14). Additionally, it is important to identify synonymous expressions by the "status" style dimension.

For example:

(1) They chucked a stone at the cops and then did a bunk with the loot.

(2) After casting a stone at the police, they absconded with the money.

Sentence (1) can be said by two criminals who casually discuss the crime later; sentence (2) can be said by the Chief Inspector while taking minutes. The difficulty anyone would have in accepting the truth of one of these phrases while rejecting the reality of the other shows how similarly conceptually they both describe the same event.



#### 4. Affective Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 15), affective is primarily a parasitic category in the sense that it depends on the meditation of other categories of meaning, such as conceptual, connotative, or stylistic to communicate the feelings. Emotional expression through style occurs when using an impolite tone to communicate displeasure or using a casual tone to express friendship. On the other hand, some language elements are mainly used to convey emotion. For instance: Aha and Yippee! These interjections are employed to express attitudes and feelings.

#### 5. Reflected Meaning

Leech (1981: 16) defined reflected meaning as the meaning that develops when a word has multiple conceptual meanings and one sense of the word is a part of our reactions to another sense. For instance, when the titles The Comforter and The Holy Ghost, which both refer to the Third Person of the Trinity, are used in a church

service, Leech's reactions to these concepts are influenced by the common, nonreligious definitions of comfort and ghost. The Holy Ghost sounds amazing, whereas The Comforter sounds warm and comforting (even if in the Christian context, it means "the strengthener or supporter").

#### 6. Collocative Meaning

Leech (1981: 17) defined collocative meaning as the associations a word develops as a result of the meanings of words that frequently occur in its context. For instance, although both terms "beautiful" and "handsome" indicate "good-looking," they may differ depending on the types of nouns they are most frequently used in association with. Pretty and handsome are both acceptable, though they suggest a different type of attractiveness due to the collocative associations of the two adjectives.



#### 7. Thematic Meaning

According to Leech (1981: 19), thematic meaning is communicated by how a speaker or writer organizes the message, in terms of order, focus, and emphasis. It is often perceived, for example, that an active statement such as (1) has a different meaning than its passive equivalent, (2) yet in conceptual substance, they seem to be the same.

For example:

(1) Mrs. Bessie Smith donated the prize.

(2) The first prize was donated by Mrs. Bessie Smith.

These sentences undoubtedly have different contexts, but they both have the same meaning of an utterance.

