CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Pragmatics is defined as a branch of linguistics that studies the structure of meaning in language externally, namely how the unit of language is used in communication. Pragmatics is a subfield of semiotics in linguistics. According to Mey (1993:77), the theory of speech actions, conversational implicatures, conversation in interaction, and other linguistic, philosophical, and sociological perspectives on language behavior are all included in pragmatics. One part of pragmatic is speech act. An utterance certainly has a purpose, and the speaker must also have an element of conveying the words to the interlocutor. Interaction in the form of speech as a form of communication can be called speech acts.

A speech act can be defined as performing various acts while speaking (Austin: 1962). Listeners are able to comprehend what the speaker is saying. What the speaker says to the listener affects how the listener behaves. Speech act is verbal exchanges used for communication. The speaker wants the listener to comprehend, and part of that comprehension includes comprehending the situation in which the speech act is being delivered. Additionally, speech act might be split into many sections. Three categories of speech acts are distinguished by Austin (1962: 98). The three types of language use are perlocutionary, illocutionary, and locutionary acts.

One component of the speech act is the illocutionary act (Austin, 1962). According to Searle (1985), illocutionary acts are the smallest units of human communication. An illocutionary act is an activity that is performed to express a certain idea. The degree to which context and illocutionary conduct are closely related because context significantly affects how an illocutionary act is understood. Illocutionary speech acts are frequently employed as a language in literary works in addition to ordinary communication activities. There are five types of illocutionary acts (Searle: 1979). There are directive, expressive, commissive, declarative, and assertive.

This study analyze Randall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023. The people who gave the speech were Gene Block and Randall Park. Gene Block delivered the opening remarks and shared some information about Randall Park. Then Gene Block invites Randall Park to come up and deliver his speech. One example of a sentence in the video is "My name is Randall Park." This utterance is an example of assertive because this is a fact and can be judged true or false. Randall Park wants the audience to know that his name is Randall. The speaker's perception of reality is expressed in the sentence. Therefore, the aforementioned statement can be considered an assertive act of information. This speech was selected as the data source because this speech contains several instances of illocutionary behavior types.

The capacity to assess illocutionary acts is necessary when listening to a speech since it helps to grasp the speech's aim. Determining the kind of illocutionary act in a speech can assist in determining if the speech is intended to communicate instructions,

demands, statements, or other communicative goals. Understanding the speech's true meaning and the objectives the speaker hopes to convey via it is provided by illocutionary analysis. Understanding illocutionary activities during a speech has additional advantages, one of which is the prevention of misunderstandings.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In this study, the researcher formulated two problems that need to be answered, the problems are:

1. What are the types of illocutionary act found in Randall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023?
2. What are the functions of each type of illocutionary act found in Randall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The study is goals are to provide solutions for the issues raised. The objectives of this study are as below:

1. To find out the types of illocutionary acts found in Randall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023

2. To analyze the functions of each type of illocutionary act found in Randall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023

1.4 Limitations of the Study

This study is limitations are concentrated on examining the types and the functions in each type of illocutionary act that found in Randall Park's Speech at UCLA 2023. This study examines Searle's five categories of illocutionary acts (1979). Additionally, each form of illocutionary deed in Randall Park's speech video at UCLA 2023 is analyzed using Leech's (1983) theory of the function of illocutionary.

1.5 Significances of the Study

Readers who are interested in learning more about illocutionary acts employed in speeches are the target audience for this research. As such, the study's relevance is split into two halves. Both theoretical and practical relevance are explained in the following manner:
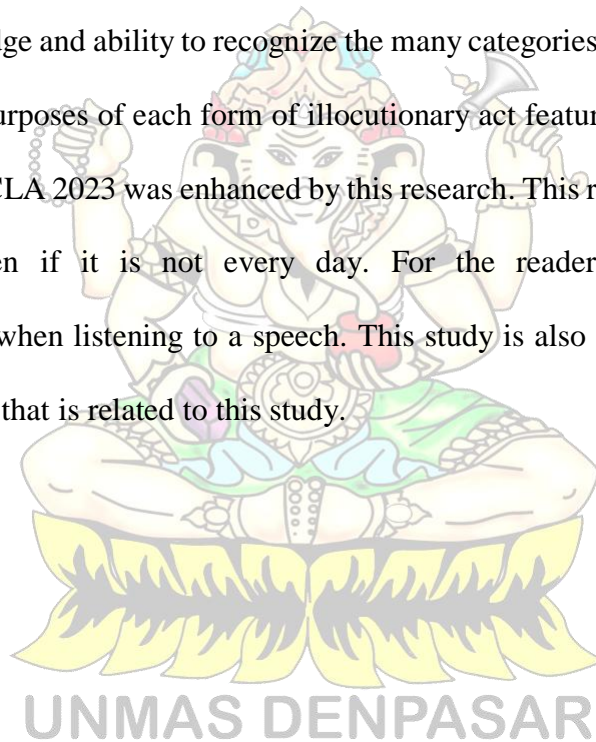
1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

This study is hoped to produce some advantages for the readers or someone who is interested with a speech. The readers learn a great deal about the use of voice

as a communication tool from this study. As a result, the readers comprehend the nature
and purpose of illocutionary activities in speeches better.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

The results from this study are helpful for future scholars examining the same
topic. The knowledge and ability to recognize the many categories of illocutionary acts
and evaluate the purposes of each form of illocutionary act featured in Randall Park's
speech video at UCLA 2023 was enhanced by this research. This research is applicable
in daily life, even if it is not every day. For the readers that helps avoid
misunderstanding when listening to a speech. This study is also expected to increase
the skill of writing that is related to this study.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE, CONCEPTS, AND THEORIES

This chapter explain the study's hypotheses, topics, and associated literature. Three journal papers and two prior undergraduate theses regarding the illocutionary act comprise the survey of relevant material. Additionally, the author offers the ideas needed to examine the study's problem and the notion used to explain it.

2.1 Review of Related Literature

The first previous study to be analyzed was an article written by Hutajulu & Herman (2019) entitled "Analysis of Illocutionary Act in The Movie "You Are My Home" English Subtitle". The previous study looked at the several kinds of illocutionary actions that discovered in the English subtitle of the movie "You are my home," and it identified the most common kind. The previous study used a qualitative and quantitative methodology. Austin (1962) used as the theory in this previous study. The result of this previous study, the researchers discovered that the film "You are my home" contains four different forms of illocutionary acts, but no declarative categories. From the beginning to the end, the characters made a total of 216 utterances, which the researchers recorded. There are 78 representative, 90 directive, 40 expressive, and 8 commissive in the calculation of the illocutionary act. This study and the previous study are different in a few ways, including theory and data source. The previous study used

movie "You Are My Home" English Subtitle", while this study used Randall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023. The previous study used theory from Austin (1962) but this study used theory from Searle (1979). Meanwhile the similarity is the method. Both of these studies use qualitative methodology in analyzing the data.

The second previous study to be reviewed was a thesis written by Rahayu (2020) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Meghan Markle's Speech in Fiji 2018". The previous study concerns with kinds and meanings of illocutionary acts that contain in the speech of Meghan Markle in Fiji 2018. Descriptive qualitative used as the method in this previous study. The previous study analyzed by applying the theory of speech act by Yule (1996). Meanwhile, theory of meaning from Leech (1981) is used to analyzed the meanings of illocutionary act in Meghan Markle's speech in Fiji 2018. There are four different kinds of illocutionary act, according to the findings of the previous study. Representative is 7 data (39%), 7 data of Expressive (39%6), I data of Commissive (6%), 0 data of Directive (0%), and 3 data of Declarative (17%). Based on the data, Representative and Expressive were dominantly used in this speech. For the meaning, there are 5 meanings of illocutionary acts in this speech. Affective is dominantly used in this speech. This study and the previous study are different in the theory that used. Yule (1996) used in the previous study, but this study used theory from Searle (1979). Meanwhile, there are some similarities from both of these study, namely the data source and method. Both studies use speech as the data source. The previous study used Meghan Markle's Speech in Fiji 2018, while this study used

Randall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023. Both of these studies use qualitative methodology in analyzing the data.

The third previous study to be reviewed was a thesis written by Agustini (2021) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act in *Johny English Strikes* Movie". The previous study classified the instances of illocutionary act discovered in the Johnny English Strikes Movie and examined how the situational context supports the meaning of illocutionary conduct. The previous study used descriptive qualitative method. There are three theories were used in this previous study. Yule (1996) used as the first theory in this previous study. The second concern of the previous study is addressed by applying the theory developed by Leech (1981) to examine the meaning of the sentence in the utterance and the supporting theory put forward by Halliday and Hasan (1989) to assess the situation's context. The result of this previous study are declarations, representatives, expressives, directives and commissives. From 62 data found in the movie, directive illocutionary act is the most commonly occurred with 21 or 34%. This previous study also found five types of meaning. Affective meaning is the most often utilized form of meaning which occurs 39 times out of 67 occurences. This study and the previous study are different in a few ways, including theory and data source. *Johny English Strikes* Movie was used as the data source in the previous study, while this study used Randall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023. Yule (1996) used as the theory in this previous study but this study used theory from Searle (1979). Meanwhile the

similarity of both study is the method. Both of these studies use qualitative methodology in analyzing the data.

The fourth previous study to be reviewed was written by Saga (2022) entitled "An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Performed by the Main Character in *Nightbooks* Movie". This previous study aimed to find out the kinds and purposes of illocutionary acts in the Nightbooks Movie. The previous study applied content analysis or document analysis using a qualitative method. This previous study used Searle (1979) and Leech (1984) theory. The result of this previous study, the researcher found 26 utterances (36.61%) of directives directive, 17 utterances (23.95 %) of expressive, 16 utterances (22.53 %) of representative, and 12 utterances (16.91 %) of commissive. This study and the previous study are different in the data source. This study used Randall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023 while the previous study used *Nightbooks* Movie. Meanwhile, there are some similarities between both of these studies, namely the theory and method. Both of these studies use the theory from Searle (1979) and qualitative methodology in analyzing the data.

The fifth previous study is based on the article The Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Will Salas' Utterances from in Time Film by Muliartawan & Putri (2023). The purpose of this previous study is to identify the kinds of illocutionary act by Will Salas, the film's central character. To accomplish these research goals, the previous study employed Searle's (1979) theory. The descriptive qualitative used to assess the data from this previous study. The data were gathered by use of observation techniques.

According to the findings of the previous study, Will Salas create 271 utterances. Assertive was the most common in this movie. This study and the previous study are different in the data source. The previous study used Will Salas' Utterances from in Time Film, while this study used Randall Park's Speech Video at UCLA 2023. Meanwhile, there are some similarities from both of these study, namely the theory and method. Both of these studies use the theory from Searle (1979) and qualitative method in analyzing the data.

2.2 Concepts

Certain terms must be clarified in order to build knowledge before analyzing the many types of illocutionary acts that may be discovered in Randall Park's speech and their respective functions. The concept would be presented below:

2.2.1 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is an activity that is performed to express a certain idea (Paltridge: 2000). Yule (1996:49) defines an illocutionary act as a type of speech act that is used independently of other speech acts. An illocutionary deed is defined by Austin (1962:108) as an utterance with a specific (conventional) potency. According to Leech (1983:199), an illocutionary act is the act of stating something. Illocutionary

at is defined by O'Keffe (2011:85) as the speaker's intentional meaning to accomplish something with producing utterances.

2.2.2 Speech

According to Oxford Dictionary (2008, 426), "Speech is formal talk given to audience". It is kind of verbal communication that usually used to express thoughts, ideas, or messages in the form of words which is prepared or spontaneous spoken in front of the audiences to talk about certain issue and sometimes it contains with inspiring messages to the people.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Regarding to the problems of study, this chapter discusses some theories which can support the analysis of this study. In this examination, two hypotheses are applied. First, the primary theory presented by Searle (1979) in the book Expression and Meaning: Studies in the Theory of Speech Acts is the notion of type of illocutionary act. and the second theory is Leech's (1983) theory of the function of illocutionary, which is the second theory in his book Principles of Pragmatics.

2.3.1 Speech Act

The speech act is the most fundamental or smallest unit of language communication (Searle: 1969). A speech act is a communication act when the speaker and listener exchange words. An utterance certainly has a purpose, and the speaker must also have an element of conveying his words to the interlocutor. Interaction in the form of speech as a form of communication can be called speech acts. Speaking a language means executing speech acts, such as posing queries, expressing opinions, issuing orders, or making commitments (Searle: 1979). According to Searle, there are three parties involved in each speaking situation: the speaker, the hearer, and the speech act itself. Along with a shared understanding of those facts, the speaker and the hearer also have a shared understanding of the conventions surrounding the performance of the various speech acts (Searle, 1979:167). Three categories exist for speech acts. Three types of language acts exist: perlocutionary, illocutionary, and locutionary.

1. Making an utterance physically is known as a locutionary act. That is the speaker's actual words. The meaning and reference are related to the next action. The cognitive content of an utterance is what gives it locutionary power. Saying anything is called the act of locution. Idioms, according to Austin, are just ways of stating things, asking questions, speaking, or transmitting information (Austin: 1962). Verbal expressions adhere to the standards of reality and need comprehension through reason, emotion, and allusion. The speaker's understanding at the moment of narrating determines the reference.

2. Illocutionary act is the intention of the spcaker. According to Searle (1985) illocutionary acts are the smallest units of human communication. Illocutionary acts are those that are accomplished via expressing a goal. There are "powers" inherent in language. Language allows humans to modify circumstances, instigate actions in others, and create new things. The subsequent action not only clarifies the meaning of the communicated statement but also links it to the communicative aim of the speaker. It has a definite force that is made up of an ordered series of specific elements: the illocutionary purpose, such as a message or an information request; the means of accomplishing that aim, such as the modus utterances; and the attitude of the addressee, such as skepticism, denial, ignorance, or confidence.

3. Perlocutionary acts, such as convincing, obstructing, telling, shocking, or misleading, are defined by Austin (1962) as what we produce or accomplish by saying something. Thus, it is necessary to see the act of perlocution as a causal link between two occurrences, the creation of the speaker's speech serving as the cause of the other event. The creation of an effect via both locution and illocution is known as a perlocutionary act. That's what response emerges. Impact on the addressee's thoughts and behaviors in order to bring about the desired outcome or to create a novel scenario. The grammatical form of the sentence declarative, imperative, or interrogative often reflects the objectives. The illocutionary power of the utterance is the speech's communicative emphasis, not its conventional focus. In this instance, the transformation

brought about by that knowledge is more significant than knowing the statement's content.

2.3.2 Types of Illocutionary Act

There are five types of illocutionary act (Searle: 1979). The five types of illocutionary acts are directive, expressive, commissive, declarative, and assertive.

2.3.2.1 Assertive

Speech acts that tie the speaker to the truth they proclaim are known as assertive speech acts. Speech acts that are assertive include reporting, elaborating, demonstrating, etc. It is related to everyday life. According to Searle (1979:12) The point or purpose of the members of the assertive class is to commit the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. On the true and false dimension evaluation, every member of the representative class is evaluable. It conveys the speaker's belief about something and demonstrates the truth condition of meaning in the utterances. Suggested, state, affirm, swear, boast, conclude, infer, forecast, describe, call, diagnose, categorize, propose, insist, accuse, define, etc. are a few examples of performative verbs for representational acts. An example of this type of speech is: "Young brother always wins his class." This statement is a representative speech act as the speaker is obligated to express the truth when making the statement.

The speaker is responsible to ensure that the assertion made that the younger sibling studies hard and consistently places first in his class is accurate and verifiable in the relevant field.

2.3.2.2 Directive

An act of directive speech is one in which the speech is delivered by the speaker with the hope that the listener will take the action that is indicated in the speech. According to Searle (1979), directive speech act is the speaker wants to the hearer does something in accordance with what the speaker says. The speaker's expressions might be welcoming, guiding, inquiring, proposing, pleading, forbidding, ordering, and so on. These are the speaker's attempts to get the audience to do anything. An example is "Help me improve this assignment". Since the speaker meant for their words to assist in improving the work, it falls under the kind of directive. The indicator of directive speech is the presence of an action carried out by the speech partner after hearing the speech.

2.3.2.3 Commissive

Speech acts that serve to convey a promise or an offer, such as making a promise, using profanity, or making an offer, are known as commissive speech acts. commissive refers to a speech act in which the speaker makes a commitment to a

forthcoming action. According to Searle (1979), the speaker may define the commissive speech act by stating what it implies, such as making a promise, appointment, threat, rejection, or cursing. It meant to influence the speaker to do something in the future, again to differing degrees. This compassionate deed consists of pledges, offers, refusals, and promises. For instance, in the sentence "I will come to your house tomorrow." The speaker is promising to attend the listener's house the following day.

2.3.2.4 Expressive

A speech act classified as an expressive illocutionary act is one in which the speaker conveys their sentiments, emotions, or psychological state. It focuses on the speaker's attitude or emotional stance towards a particular situation. Searle (1979 :15) states that the illocutionary point of this class is to express the psychological state indicated in the sincerity requirement concerning the propositional content's state of things. Searle (1979) asserts that a speaker's ability to convey or demonstrate their feelings can take several forms, including happiness, sadness, like, dislike, apology, and greeting. For example, "Thank you for giving me this skirt! I like it". This example conveys the speaker's feelings over receiving a skirt and expressing how much they appreciate it.

2.3.2.5 Declarative

Declarative refer to instances where speakers aim to bring about new developments or alter conditions through their speech (Searle: 1979). According to Searle (1979:16-17) state that it is the defining characteristic of this class that the successful performance of one of its members brings about the correspondence between the propositional content and reality. A declarative illocutionary act is a speech act in which the speaker makes a statement or expresses a proposition. It conveys information, asserts a fact, or describes a state of affairs. This speech act is intended for a preposition that can be realized when used with a statement. When appropriate, speakers have the authority to make specific remarks. Speeches for the purpose of dismissing, appointing, applying, declaring, approving, etc. fall under this category. For example, "I declare that this place is officially opened". From this utterance it shows a change. It indicates two alternative conditions based on time and condition when a place that was previously 'not opened yet' becomes an opened place right now.

2.3.3 Function of Illocutionary Act

Referring to Leech (1983:104) generally speaking, illocutionary duties may be classified into four categories based on their relationship to the societal objective of fostering and upholding comity.

1. Competitive occurs when the social goal and the illocutionary goal compete. Being nice has a negative purpose in this role, which is to lessen discord. The important point regarding this act is lowering the tension between the speaker's goals and proper etiquette in competition such as: *ordering, asking, requesting*

2. Convivial function refers to when the social and illocutionary goals coincide. Convivial describes a friendly, warm, and joyful atmosphere in social interactions or everyday life. The convivial function was more conciliatory and sought to arrange social gatherings, for example*, offering, inviting, greeting, thanking, and congratulating.*

3. Collaborative function was one in which the social goal was indifferent to the illocutionary goal. Politeness is not a component of the collaborative illocutionary function, for which it was irrelevant, such as: *informing, asserting, reporting, announcing, and instructing.*

4. Conflictive was one in which the illocutionary goal and the social goal conflicts. This function had no polite features at all because its main goal was to incite anger, as demonstrated by its use of *threatening, accusing, cursing, and reprimanding.*

2.3.4 Contexts of Situation

A situation's setting, which includes the time, date, and place, as well as the interpersonal relationships among the actors, make up its context. According to

Halliday and Hasan (1989:14), the concept of register has been traditionally used to explain how language and context interact by handling it under three basic headings: field, tenor, and mode.

1. Field, proposed by Halliday and Hasan (1989:45) describes the type of activity, as it is understood in the culture, in which the language plays certain roles (it forecasts experiential meaning, what is occurring, to the form of the social action that is taking place, where, when, and why it is taking place).

2. Tenor, according to Halliday and Hasan (1989:45) relates to the player or rather the interacting roles, who are involved in the creation of the text, what is happening, the nature of participants, their statuses, and roles; what kinds of role relationships exist among participants, including relationships that are temporary and permanent of either kind.

3. Mode refers to the parts or specific functions assigned to language in this situation, along with the rhetorical channel that is assigned to it. This helps to predict textual meaning, the role that language is playing, and what the participants expect the language to do for them. It also includes the symbolic organization of the text, its status, and its function in the content, including the channel.