

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTIONS

1.1. Background Of The Research

A language is a communication tool used by humans. English is a language that is used to communicate with people from almost all countries and has become an international language. Through writing on social media or applications that provide facetime that can be connected to various countries, English is the first language used so that we can understand what is being said to each other. In some countries, English has become a second language. However, in Indonesia, English is still a foreign language

Usually, humans can master more than one language, there is a first language which is usually called the mother tongue and there is a second, a third and so on. Even so, the function of language remains the same, namely conveying the fruit of their thoughts. As in the statement of (2014) that the function of language is as a work of personal language, in which speakers express attitudes towards what is presented. The point is that speakers do not only express emotion through language but show it when they can convey emotion. Even there it is said, not only ideas but also emotions can be expressed using language. However, using language to express thoughts and emotions if it is not accompanied by clear utterances and speech situations will not be able to be accepted by listeners. Because communication is carried out by more than one person, it will be declared successful if the speaker can convey the meaning of what he is saying and the listener can accept the meaning of what the speaker is saying. By definition, communication competence refers to the capacity of an individual to convey ideas to another in a correct social setting and circumstance by using language (Ridha, 2016).

The thing about relationship between sentences and contexts is called pragmatics. Pragmatic is a branch of linguistics which is sometimes used in communication when humans are socializing with other people, stated by (Abdullah et al., 2021). Linguistics is the scientific and systematic study of

human language (Akmal et al., 2017). Learning more about linguistics allows us to acquire more insight of one of the most fundamental aspects of being a human: our capacity for speaking. Learning about linguistics will enable one to understand how language functions, how it is used, how it is altered, and how it is kept.

Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication, particularly the relationship between sentences and the contexts or situations in which they are used (Richard & Schmidt, 2010). Pragmatics includes the study of how utterances are interpreted and used, how speakers use and understand speech acts, and how sentence structure is affected by the relationship between speakers and listeners. Speech acts are a branch of pragmatics that deals with the production of sentences in certain situations. Speech acts are not only utterances that present information but also perform actions. Yule (Khairi et al., 2021) argues that in expressing themselves, people not only produce utterances that contain grammatical structures and words, but also perform actions through these utterances. Actions carried out through utterances are generally called Speech Acts.

Austin (1962) also classifies speech acts into five categories, namely Commissive, Expositives, Exercitives, Behavabitives, and Verdictives. However, due to several considerations, Searle (Mabaquiao & De, 2018) finally identified the types of speech acts into five categories, namely Assertives, Directives, Commissive, Expressives, and Declarative meanwhile, Speech act has three types of actions, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. In Austin (1962) locutionary is the study of meaning, where utterances and meanings and definite references. It creates the same understanding even if spoken or expressed. The second is illocutionary in which the speech has a purpose or in a speech, it contains an explicit meaning. The meaning contained in illocutionary utterances can be seen from the intonation, attitude, or emotion that the speaker shows when speaking. And finally, there is perlocutionary which is utterances that can cause an action. Effects received by listeners can also be in the form of imagination, thoughts, feelings, or emotions.

As with songs, a person can enjoy and live a song only when he understands the meaning of each of the lyrics in the song. Meanwhile, fans of BTS themselves are not all from countries with English as their mother tongue or second language that is used daily and in one grub only Kim Namjoon himself is fluent in English. Therefore, to be able to understand each other, they have to learn English as an alternative to each other's language differences. However, learning English at school, which is usually dominant in learning word structures, is sometimes still inefficient in interpreting someone's speech. Especially in song lyrics, where every meaning is wrapped in beautiful figurative sentences that make it even more difficult. In interviews or speeches, sometimes their native languages are still mixed, so fans only rely on the available subtitles. Therefore, speech acts need to be studied so that there are no misunderstandings due to inappropriate word meanings.

From the definition above, the researcher concludes that human speech does not only produce words but also contains meaning. Facial expressions, body language, and tone of voice can interpret the meaning of every utterance that someone utters. Even so, the meaning of a speech is difficult to distinguish because only the speaker knows the exact meaning of what is said. Therefore, paying attention directly to the speaker will be very helpful to know the meaning of his speech. If through a video, or directly the listener can pay attention to the speaker from the way he speaks. Whereas through writing the reader can examine it through the descriptions explained about how the speaker in the writing speaks and the situations that occur when speaking. Because speech acts and speech situations are interrelated. Learning how to think humanly is a complicated but exciting thing. Guessing the meaning of what they said and the body gestures they made were not easy. Therefore researchers are interested and choose to do this research.

In this study, the researcher was analyze speech acts, more precisely locutionary and illocutionary acts through a speech. Speech is a way of expressing thoughts orally or in writing (Kartika Atmaja et al., 2021). Speeches help speakers and listeners exchange information, experiences, knowledge, and life with one another. Based on the problems above, speech acts can be

identified from any communicative media. Learning to recognize speech acts can be done by analyzing videos, such as debate speeches and even a song. So, students don't just read books to be able to learn to recognize examples of speech acts and can distinguish types of speech acts more easily because they can see and hear real expressions and emotions as well as intonations shown by speakers.

Since English is a second language in Indonesia, teaching about speech acts to foreign students will provide many challenges for English teachers. For Indonesian students, learning English as a second language can occasionally be confusing. Considering that the native Speakers have a completely different culture from ours. It will cause some missinterpretation and misunderstandings between the speakers, particularly when one speaker is from England and the other is from Indonesia.

There are a lot of beneficial of learning or acquiring speech acts in our daily use of language especially in English teaching and learning process. They are essential because they give us wide opportunities to perform a lot of expressions; compliment, apologize, request, complain, etc (Ridha, 2016). Additionally, there are numerous ways to express regret in English sentences. For instance, "I'm sorry, It was my fault, Please forgive me, I'm very sorry to have bothered you, I didn't mean to offend you." However, in Indonesian, we only have the word "saya minta maaf" for apologies. It is essential to teach speech patterns to foreign language learners in order to prepare them to communicate effectively with native speakers.

Based on the explanation above, it can be understood that learning speech acts is needed, especially for ELT in Indonesia. Speech act theory trains students to talk responsibly and successfully in addition to introducing linguistic rules. Students are able to use acceptable speech patterns in intercultural communication as a result. In response to the assertion made by Santosa and Kurniadi (2020) that, the chosen speech act classification has implications for the teaching and learning process since it allowed the teacher to present the subject to the students more effectively by asking them questions before providing the response.

The data in this research were first taken from a speech video from the leader of the Korean boy group from BTS named Kim Namjoon. BTS is a seven-member boy group under BigHit Entertainment from South Korea. Unlike most artists who prefer romance-themed songs, BTS prefers to raise personal issues that gradually become public issues (Chang & Park, 2019). Seeing how the influence of BTS, especially for their fans, made them finally selected as representatives to convey messages to listeners through the speech, this made researchers curious about how they convey their messages so that they can be heard and can even influence listeners. Therefore the researcher gave the title of this study by Analysis Locutionary and Illocutionary in Kim Namjoon's Speech.

1.2 Problem of Study

This research aims to provide new information or add to existing information. This research was conducted to find out the acts of locutionary and illocutionary acts in Kim Namjoon's (BTS) video speech and the context of the situation behind them. So, the researcher stated the research question as follows :

1. What are the classifications of locutionary and illocutionary acts in Kim Namjoon's speech?
2. What are the examples of locutionary and illocutionary acts application in ELT?

1.3 Research Objective

The objective purpose of this study is to answer the problem previously stated above, those are:

1. Classifications of locutionary and illocutionary acts in Kim Namjoon's speech.
2. Applications of locutionary and illocutionary acts in ELT.

1.4 Significant of The Study

This research is expected to be of benefit to:

1.4.1 The Student of ELT

By utilizing technology, elt students can easily learn speech acts. They can see various forms of communication content, making it easier for them to analyze the forms of locutionary and illocutionary acts directly. And they can also easily distinguish the types of speech acts from the results of directly analyzing the content. By conducting this type of analysis while studying such content, their critical thinking skills are also developed. Thus, they will no longer simply duplicate and paste information from the internet without considering its reliability or source.

1.1.1 English Teachers

This will be very useful for teachers as learning media. Teachers can develop and modify learning strategies so that they are not based on modules in giving examples of speech act material. This will also make students more interested because learning is not monotonous and gives them a bit of entertainment. So that the teacher has no trouble visualizing the forms of locutionary and illocutionary acts and students can also be productive by analyzing themselves through the media provided.

1.1.2 Collage Students

Students who are studying linguistics, more precisely the pragmatic study branch, they can easily understand the material with the examples provided. Besides that, it is hoped that it can also inspire other ways of learning besides reading teaching modules.

1.4.2 Other Research

This research is expected to provide some information or references to be developed in further research. Research like this is rarely done, so future research should be even better.

1.5 Definitions of key term

To help readers gain a better understanding, the researcher will define the main points of this study:

1.5.1 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that studies the use of language in human communication. Specifically studying the relationship between sentences and the context of the situation used. Example, someone says "I'm cold". in a sentence meaning or semantics, it means that the speaker states that he is feeling cold. but in speaker meaning or pragmatics it can mean the speaker asks the listener to close the window so that too much wind doesn't come in or invites listenersener to go home when they are outside or it can also be something else.

1.1.3 Speech Act

A speech act is a science that studies speech production in certain situations, but not only presents information but also performs an action. In expressing themselves, people not only produce utterances that contain grammatical structures and words, but also perform actions through these utterances. The speaker usually makes sounds and moves his jaw and lips. He also usually does things in class like telling, interrupting, or boring his listeners, and does things like making statements, asking questions, giving orders, giving reports, greeting, and issuing warnings.

1.5.2 Locution

Locution is a science that studies meaning. Where a speech and the meaning of speech will be the same even if it is said or expressed. "The price of white Strawberries is more expensive than red ones." In this sentence, the speaker only informs the listener about something without the tendency to take action, let alone influence the listener to act. The act of locutionary speech has no bearing on the interlocutor's comprehension of an utterance

because it is only intended to state a fact without taking into account the interlocutor's preferences or serving any other purposes.

1.5.3 Illocution

Illocution is a speech that contains a hidden meaning. The meaning cannot be seen from the spoken sentence but can be seen from other aspects such as facial expressions or speech intonation. For instance, in performative pronunciation, speakers can make promises, ask for things, issue warnings, and more. Consequently, the term "illocutionary act" refers to more than just providing knowledge. Every word spoken by the speaker not only expresses a message but also a specific deed.

