

SPEECH ACTS IN *HITAM PUTIH* PROGRAM ON TRANS 7 TELEVISION

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ABSTRACT

This study deals with Speech Acts in *HitamPutih* Program on Trans 7 Television. The data were downloaded from internet on two episodes broadcasted in June 13th&14th, 2013. The utterances contained Speech Acts was identified and analyzed. This study applied descriptive qualitative method. The findings show that there were five types of Speech Acts in *HitamPutih* Talk Show namely: Directive 194 utterances (55.42%), Representative 80 utterances (22.85%), Expressive 21 utterances (6%), Commissive 8 utterances (2.28%) and Declaration 7 utterances (2%). Directive was the type used in the program *HitamPutih*. There were 194 items or (55.42%) which make it the most dominant type of Speech Acts used by the host, DeddyCorbuzier. This study shows that Directive was existed in *HitamPutih* Program.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics, Speech Acts.

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INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Modern linguistics refers to as the study of language as a system of human communication. A main observation is that language can be used not only to describe the reality but also to change the existing reality. In simple words, it can be asserted 'to speak is to act'. Linguistics act that intend to influence the reality is commonly called Speech Acts. Akram (2010:2), Speech Acts plays an important role in effective communication; these acts are functional units in communication.

Kees (1992:153) states when people speak, they do not only transfer information in a technical sense but also convey their attention. For example, "this room is very hot". This utterance can be gathering into three meaning, first meaning expresses an utterance like the example (literal meaning), the second meaning s/he intend to inform other people that the room is very hot and try to convey an intention. Perhaps, asking someone to open the window, door or complain about the room. Thus, Speech Acts is the common study of pragmatics and each utterance/conversation has a meaning.

According to Searle (1969), Speech Acts is observed on what the speaker says when due to communication. Searle (1969) states that when we communicate each other, we do not only produce symbols, words and sentences which do not have meanings but also have some meanings. Moreover, Searle (2011) categorizes the illocutionary acts or types of Speech Acts into representatives, directives, commissive, expressive, and declaration. It can be concluded that illocutionary act often occurs in doing communication because the speaker and hearer come from different cultural background, so the ways of communication are different.

There are some previous researches related to the Speech Acts. For example is Speech Acts in Twilight's Movie Script (Tiodora, 2011). Her study described the types of Speech Acts and its meaning in Bella's speech. Bella is a protagonist woman in the Twilight's Movie. In her research, she found that the most dominant Speech Acts used by Bella is representative act which means that Bella wants to represent the world as she believes in it. The study of Illocutionary Act in Hoobastank Band's Lyric (Novranda, 2013), also described the types of Speech Acts, Hoobastank is an American group band. In her research, she found that the dominant Speech Acts used by Hoobastank is also Representative which means that Hoobastank wants to represent what they felt is occurred for other as they believed. The study of (Tiodora, 2011) & (Novranda, 2013) inspires to conduct study of the establishment in the procedure of the data analysis.

Research Question

In line with the background of the study, the problem is formulated as follows:
“What types and the dominant type of Speech Acts is used by the Host DeddyCorbuzier?”

Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996:3) Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It means pragmatics is concern with the implicit meaning which is unsaid. It might be considered as the investigation of invisible meaning.

Speech Acts

Speech Acts comes from two words. They are speech and act. Speech refers to the utterances and act refers to action. It means when Speech Act occurs, the utterance and action combine and then produce the meaning. Language in Speech Acts theory is seen as form of acting (Renkema, 1993; 32). When we communicate with others, we produced an utterance as type of action. We can do many things with the language or world, such as making question, giving order, and making request. On the other hand, one utterance may perform several simultaneously acts. Speech Acts succeeds if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude being expressed.

Speech Acts present some problems as the sole basis of conversational theory and analysis, Kees (1992:158). First, as we have seen, theorists disagree on the types and number of categories of illocutionary acts. Even with a seemingly noncontroversial act like a warning, what counts as a warning may be viewed similarly within one family but viewed markedly differently by another family, and furthermore, differently yet by Searle (Kreckel,(1981).

Second, acts are not suited to charting links between utterances, such as in idle chat, in which one speaker may produce a long series of one category, assertion. One might ask what assertion tends to precede or follow what assertion? How does each act relate to the overall goal or theme of a conversation?

Third, the speaker's acts are sometimes ambiguous, and difficult for a listener to recognize. A declarative sentence with a neutral verb such as "I will show you" could be an offer, a warning, a promise, a threat, and so on.

Types & Functions of Speech Acts

Speech Acts is distinguished between the utterances of speaker (locutionary act), the interpretation of utterance by the listener (illocutionary act) and the effect of utterance by the listener perception (perlocutionaryact). Searle (1979:12-20) states that there are five types of illocutionary acts as elaborate as follow:

1) Declarations are kinds of Speech Acts that change the world via theirutterance.The example of declarations are declaring war, seconding a motion, adjourning a meeting, firing, nominating, betting, baptizing, finding guilty or innocent, divorcing, arresting, e.g. 2) Representativesare kinds of Speech Acts that state what the speaker believed to be the case or not.A representative can be uttered in form of asserting, claiming, statement, informing, conveys, concluding, affirming, reporting, believing, denying, describing, predicting. 3) Expressive are kinds of Speech Acts that state what the speaker feels. They express psychological states and can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy or sorrow. 4) Directives are kinds of Speech Acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. It means the speaker tries to get the listener to act in such a way or to do a future action according to the intention of the speaker. They are requesting, commanding, advice, questioning, suggestion, etc. 5) Commisives are kinds of Speech Acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They are promises, threats, refusal, pledges, agreeing, guaranteeing, and consenting. In a commissives Speech Acts, speaker commits himself or herself to the performance of an action.

According to Leech (1983:35), there are four social functions of Speech Acts, namely: 1) **Competitive**, this Speech Acts aims as competition to the social purpose. For instance; ordering, asking, and demanding. In this function, the negative politeness is used to reduce the unpleasant way between what speakers want to the politeness

should say. 2) **Convivial**, this Speech Acts aims in compliant with the social purposes, such as, offering (when someone offer to do something), greeting (when someone meets one another), thanking (when someone does something important to the speaker), and congratulation (when someone got something important). In this context, the politeness is utilized positively to make a pleasure relationship the society. 3) **Collaborative**, this Speech Acts aims at ignoring the social purposes such as; asserting, reporting, and instructing. This function doesn't contain the politeness. 4) **Conflictive**, this Speech Acts aims against the social purposes, for instance; threatening, accusing, refusing, and reprimanding. It is against politeness that is not all since it is purposed to emerge the anger except in the irony sentence.

METHODOLOGY

Nawawi (1992:61) states that a method is a way which is conducted by using descriptive qualitative. Descriptive method of research makes description of situation of event or occurrence, so that this method has an attention to accumulate the basic data, this study used a descriptive research because it described the use of Speech Acts in TV program *Hitam Putih*.

In this research, the source of data was taken from the texts of the program *Hitam Putih*, June 13th and 14th 2013. The techniques for collecting data were collected by picking up the sentences consisted of Speech Acts found in the program *Hitam Putih*. Then, the sentences were transcribed. The techniques for analyzing data of this research were analyzed through some steps as follows:

1) Watch the transcription, 2) Identify the sentences which contain the Speech Acts by what they have been uttered, 3) Classify the Speech Acts based on their types,

4) Describe and explain the Speech Acts, 5) Calculate the percentage each type of Speech Acts, 6) Find the most dominant type of Speech Acts, and 7) Reason for the use the dominant element.

FINDINGS and DISCUSSION

After collecting and transcribing the data from the Talk Show in *Hitam Putih* program on Trans 7, the two transcripts were analyzed and categorized based on the types of Speech Acts by the following steps. Firstly, identifying and classifying, secondly, counting the total of each type and converting them into percentage in order to find out the most dominant type used. Thirdly, describing the types of Speech Acts for each episode used by DeddyCorbuzier. The result of the data analysis is summarized in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: The result of Speech Acts used in *Hitam Putih* Program

Broadcasted Date	Guest Star(s)	Types of Speech Act				
		Dec	Rep	Exp	Dir	Com
Thursday, (June 13, 2013)	1. JusufKalla					
	2. Valencia					
	MiekeRan					
	da	6	51	18	118	7
	3. Nining W. Pernama					
Friday, (June 14, 2013)	1. AfganSya					
	hreza	1	29	3	76	1
	2. MaudyAy					

unda					
Total	7	80	21	194	8
Total					
number of	(2%)	(22.85%)	(6%)	(55.42%)	(2.28%)
Speech Act					
used (%)					

Note: Dec is Declaration

Rep is Representative

Exp is Expressive

Dir is Directive

Com is Commissive

As stated in the previous chapter, the data were collected from the Talk Show texts of *Hitam Putih* program on Trans 7 which were transcribed and retrieved from Trans 7 channel. There were two Talk Show transcripts used as the sample, broadcasted on Thursday, June 13th, 2013 and Friday, June 14th, 2013. Five types of Speech Acts were employed by the speakers in the conversation as proposed by Searle (1979:12-20).

Theoretically, there are five types of Speech Acts they were Declaration, Representatives, Expressive, Directive and Commissive. As a matter of fact, the study found all types of Speech Acts.

In the first episode, found the total of Directive is 118 utterances (49.16%), Representative 51 (21.25%), Expressive 18 (7.5%), Commissive 7 (2.9%) and Declaration 6 (2.5%). In this episode found that the dominant type used by the host is Directive. In the second episode, found the total of Directive is 76 utterances (69%),

Representative 29 (26.36%), Expressive 3 (2.72%), Commissive 1 (1%) and Declaration 1 (1%). In this episode found the most dominant type used by the host also Directive. It means the most dominant types of Speech Acts in this research is Directive.

DISCUSSIONS

The result of this research indicates that there are five types of Speech Acts occur in *HitamPutih* Program. All of the five types of Speech Acts occur in two episodes of *HitamPutih* Program because all segments the host use Directive to make the communication ran very well. In watching the program, the writer must pay attention to the language that is used. The writer must be able to arrange the ideas of each sentence or utterance so that the message can be conveyed well by the viewers.

In this study, the most dominant type of Speech Acts used by the host Directives. The Directives which used in this study is not just a command for the viewers and the guests, but it also used in questions form. The dominant type of Directives is in questions form so that in this study we found the directives utterances in every segment used by the host. As the host, it is normal that s/he used some questions to get information about his guests and giving the factual information for the viewers.

Example,

Apakabarpak JK?

TapisayadengarAfgantuhnyanyisebetulnyakarenagaksengajaya?

Oke, jadiAfganinikulia di Kuala Lumpur. NgambilapaAfgan?

Jangankemana-manatetap di HitamPutih.

The questions form as above almost found in this program in every segment, the host used it to the aims make the communication ran and get a big attention from the viewers so that the rank of this program will increase as the result.

CONCLUSIONS and SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

In relation to the goal of this study, the types of Speech Acts by Searle namely Declaration, Representative, Expressive, Commissive and Directive found in the program *Hitam Putih*. The Host used them in order the communication and the program ran very well.

Directive is the most dominant used by the host in the program because the host always asked his guests in order to giving the factual information about his guests.

The functions of Speech Acts found in *Hitam Putih* Program namely competitive, convivial, and collaborative functions. The three functions above used by the host to express thanking, requesting, declaring, and describing performing act. The host always used the directive functions every segment in the program even though sometime interspaced by a joke.

Suggestion

In relation to the conclusions above, some suggestions are offered for: This study can give contribution in study of linguistics especially Pragmatics and Sociolinguistics particularly Speech Acts. The students who have study in applied linguistics it is better for them to enrich their knowledge in communication by using Speech Acts and it is suggested for them to analyze the theory of Speech Acts widely in

order to make a further research about Speech Acts. Other researchers who want to do the similar research should focus the attention to Speech Acts in some communication so that they could get fuller understanding.

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Declaration

Except where appropriately acknowledged, this thesis is my own work, has been expressed in my own words and has not previously been submitted for assessment.

I understand that this thesis may be screened electronically or otherwise for plagiarism.

Author Biography

Dalimunthe's research used catagorize and decriptivetechnique.He hold a S.S from State University of Medan. This Journal is partial fulfillment of the requirement for degree of Sarjana Sastra.