

## ABSTRACT

Speaking a language is performing a speech acts (Searle, 1979: 16). The kind of speech related to the speech acts is illocutionary acts. It is an action in saying something (Austin in Pateda, 1987: 13). Generally a speaker performs actions within communication with other people. Communication occurs between two people or between one and public. The public communication occurs by using the radio, as one of the media.

Radio is one of the tools of the communication which sends messages to the listeners by using various illocutionary acts. The variety of illocutionary acts in some radio stations are in English. The aim of this research is to find out their varieties and frequency and if there are some differences in radio.

The research focusses on radio EBS and Istarsa FM in Surabaya because both of them have a program which uses English language. Besides, they are best radio stations. It is done in order to find out the variety of illocutionary acts which are seen from the ways of speaking and the topic. And also to know their differences in both radio stations.

The data had been collected for three months by collecting documents, selective listening, observation and

interview, the six announcement of each program in both radio stations analyzed qualitatively by classifying into categories.

Their utterances determined by the varieties of illocutionary acts. The results are :

1. EBS has smaller kinds (6 from 7 kinds) of occurrences than Istara, in function of collaborative 34 (60%) and of asserting 32 ( 56%). The highest is Istara with convivial 105 (47%) and inviting 64 (29%).
- 2.a. EBS has more illocutionary topics than Istara (6 and 3 in Istara). With the highest in the topic "a smoker" is 10 (19%) and 70 (50%) within "song" in Istara.
- b. Both radio stations have the same amount (5 kinds) with 2 similar kinds of indicator (stating the name of the radio and greeting). The highest stating opinion 5 (42%) in EBS and name of the radio 5 (30%) in Istara.
- c. Both radio stations have the same occurrence 4 (67%) with form is Introduction - description - detail description-closing in EBS and in Istara is Introduction-description-closing which are dominant.