CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. Background of the Study

People talk to each other using various speech acts in everyday communication. It is supported by Searle who said that speaking a language is performing speech acts (Searle, 1969: 16). That conversation can occur between two people, group or even among mass with certain purposes. They can talk face to face or through a media (written or electronics media) for example magazines, newspapers, TV and radio.

Using various speech act, a speaker considers the situation and the setting where the conversation occurs. It fits Pateda who said that situation influences the speech acts (Pateda, 1987: 64). Meanwhile according to the result of research done by Marcellen concluded that the situation itself is determined by the setting. Setting affects the content and sequence of conversation (Troike, 1982: 157-156).

Besides, Mulyadi said that a speaker will differ the structure and the words diction based on the person to whom he talks to and the situation during the conversation (Surabaya Post, 29 november 1993) either using a native

1

or foreign language. In other words, a speaker will choose varieties of language according to the listeners, topics, situation and the way of speaking (Pateda, 1984: 64).

The result of research done by Mulyadi come to a conclusion that the students of junior high school in regency of Jombang can do various Indonesian speech acts (Surabaya Post, 29 november 1993).

The various speech acts spoken in the communication can also be found in the radio. For, according to Bittner, radio has the ability to communicate with special qualities like spoken words, musics and sound effect which make its program become alive and interesting. Besides, language spoken in the radio tend to be more communicative and fresh (Bittner, 1986: 95). Then, the broadcaster will always consider the choice of varieties speech acts used on his announcing in order to be able to attract the attention of the listeners.

There are many kinds of FM radio stations in Surabaya related to the format and the segment of the listeners and the kind of language used in the programs. Government radio broadcasting station uses the Indonesian and regional languages and focus on all listeners. Meanwhile both radio stations like EBS and Istara serve their programs according to format of Top-40 and have specific listeners, young

listeners. They broadcast their programs in Indonesian and English as a foreign language (international language). The programs use English with the function of indirect-education (name of the program is 'The Blue Melon Show') in radio EBS and the type of entertainment (it is called "Super DJ") with the function of entertainment belong to radio Istara respectively. The English used play an important role because almost all books about knowledge and even the entertainment use English language.

Eventhough both of the programs use English as a foreign language, but radio EBS and Istara still maintain the intensity of the communication with the listeners for they are classified as the best radio stations. As a matter of fact, radio EBS is higher in position than radio Istara according to the amount of the listeners.

Many questions emerge from it, like what is the reason for being the best radio station ?, are the speech acts spoken by the broadcaster really occur ?, if it does how the varieties used and also the frequency ? are there any differences between the use of speech acts especiaaly about the illocutionary ?.

2. Statement of the Problem

The description above creates problems which deal with speech acts particularly the ilocutionary sentences which are limited into three kinds namely :

1. How are the varieties use of English speech acts especially about illocutionary sentences in the program "The Blue Melon Show" and " Super DJ" belong to radio EBS and Istara FM respectively ?

2. How are the frequency of occurrences of English speech acts especially about illocutionary used in radio EBS and Istara ?

3. How are the differences of varieties use of English speech acts especially about illocutionary and its frequency in radio EBS and Istara ?

3. Objective of the Study

1. In order to find out the varieties of English speech acts, especially about the illocutionary, used in radio EBS and Istara.

2. To find out the frequency of occurrence of English speech acts, particularly on the illocutionary, in radio EBS and Istara.

3. To know the differences of the varieties use of English speech acts, particularly on the illocutionary in radio EBS and Istara . ?

4. Significance of the Study

This research gives the additional input to the :

A. students, it gives information about the application of the study of sociolinguistics especially about the varieties use of English speech acts particularly on the illocutionary used indirectly (by medium/radio).

B. people deal with radio, it adds the horizon of knowledge about the varieties use of English speech acts particularly on the illocutionary.

C. sociolinguist or people interested in sociolinguistics they are expected to do or expand the similar research.

5. Theoretical Framework

The research about the varieties use of English speech acts in radio has not been done. Related to the speech acts, people speak it in daily communication. It occur because speech acts are the minimal unit of communication (Searle, 1969: 16). And various kinds of sentences are spoken. Troike said that the varieties are used to indicate any patterned or systematic differences in language forms and use (Troike, 1982: 60).

Halliday stated that varieties of speech act, synchronically, can be seen through the use (Hoed, 1970: 2) This theory is supported by C.A Ferguson and C.D Gumperz

(Pateda, 1987: 53). On the other hand, the other linguist said that the varieties use of language is called 'register' or action language which focus on the varieties used in conversation (Asruddin, 1985: 16).

The varieties of use are determined by situation, listeners, topic and the way of speaking (Pateda, 1987: 64) One of the elements which is called topics determine a speaker to choose certain varieties (Tanner, 1974: 28).And topic is the primary determinant of choosing kind of words (Troike, 1982: 52). Meanwhile the topic itself can be analyzed by topics, when the topics change and the act-sequence (Hymes, 1972: 59). It means that the topics can be seen from : a) what is being talked about, b) when it changes, and c) act-sequence. In describing the sequence, it is related to the topics discussed (Troike, 1982: 145-146).

The other determinant element of varieties called the ways of speaking need to be described which will share in the work of providing an adequate classification of languages according to the common feature, or called function classification. Since there is not any systematic understanding of ways in which communities differ in the ways of speaking (Hymes, 1972: 42). In other words, the ways of speaking can be seen through its function which is classified by Leech into four types namely :

a). Competitive includes ordering, asking, demanding and begging.

b). Convivial includes offering, inviting, greeting, thanking and congratulating.

c). Collaborative includes into asserting, reporting, announcing, instructing

d). Conflictive consists of threatening, accusing, cursing and reprimanding (Leech, 1983: 104).

According to Austin speaking activity includes three types : the locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts (Tarigan, 1986: 109). The illocutionary is the main part of speech acts and they are systematically associated with the sentences. Austin called them as performative which are used to do something and not to say that something is or is not the case (Lyons, 1977: 726). Leech describe them into seventeen kinds (Leech, 1983: 104).

Practically, the speech acts are associated with the communities who use it. Austin divides it into five groups, which of it related to the social behavior (Chaedar Alwasilah, 1989: 23). That kind of group can be found in the radio where the sentences of illocutionary, greeting and the like, occur.

There is pattern which occur in communication. When the same topic is dicussed by the same participants

generally using the same language variety (Troike, 1982: 29). Events influence the ways of speaking. In the same setting, the change between events are marked by different ways of speaking (Troike, 1982: 31). The important influence of event becomes clearer, eventhough there is a single speaker with the same setting involved different ways of speaking (Troike, 1982: 31).
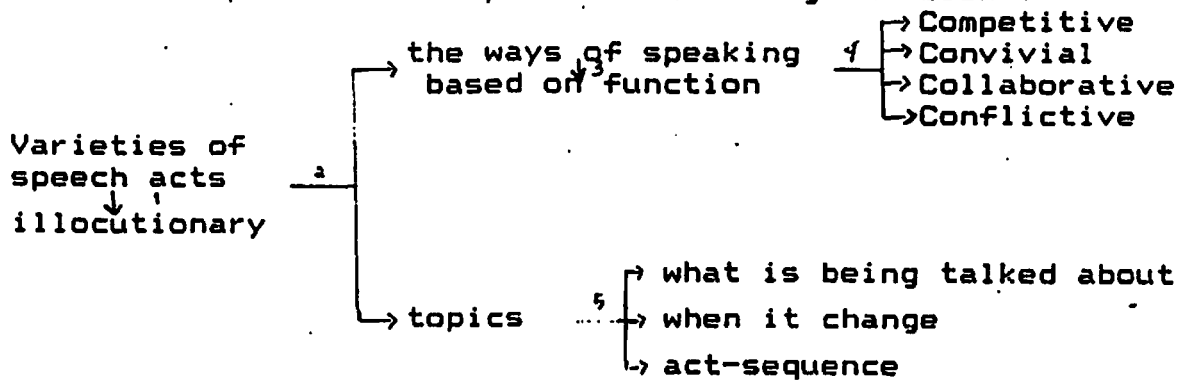
Setting plays great role. The similar thing occurs in the result of research done by Marcellen especially about the greeting event between Abbey speakers in the Ivory coast. He states that setting determines the content and sequence. Furthermore he said that the order of greeting between friends may be relax (Troike, 1982: 155-156). The greeting is not only for the adults or teenagers but also for the children. As a matter of fact, the ten-year-old boy has right to be greeted (Troike, 1982: 155-156).

It is obvious that speech acts can determined by many things, so there are various speech acts. Eventhough it is always said in daily communication, but their frequency of occurences sometimes do not fit with the hope. That's why there is a prejudice. As an example, there is a prejudice about the black teenagers of Afro-American that they have low competence of linguistics, but it is proved that they can do various English speech act (the result of research done by Labov, 1986 in Hymes, 1972: 37).

The theory above cause the schema of conseptual :

1. The varieties of English speech acts focus on the illocutionary utterance. It is limited into seven kinds namely, asking, ordering, greeting, inviting, thanking, asserting and announcing for they are assumed to have higher occurence than the others.

2. The varieties use of speech acts particularly the illocutionary acts can be described according to the ways of speaking and the topic.

3. The ways of speaking can be seen from the function. The illocutionary acts are classified according to four kinds of function.

4. Topic is seen from three elements namely what is being talked about, when it change and act-sequence.

That description can be put into the diagram below :

the ways of speaking based on function
- → Competitive
- → Convivial
- → Collaborative
- → Conflictive

Varieties of speech acts illocutionary

topics
- → what is being talked about
- → when it change
- → act-sequence

Additional

⇒ = can be seen from
1 = refer to the theory of Austin (Tarigan,, 1986: 109).
2 = refer to theory of Pateda, 1987: 64
3 = refer to theory of Hymes, 1972: 43
4 = refer to theory of Leech, 1983: 104
5 = refer to theory of Hymes, 1972: 59.

6. Methodology

This research is included into sociolinguistics which describes the use of the language (Nababan 1984: 3), by looking at varieties in the use of English speech act especially about the illocutionary. The type of this research is qualitative descriptive with one of the characteristics, namely determining the frequency with which something occur (Selltiz, 1976: 90).

A. Working Definition

The varieties are the kind which have quality of not being the same because of the ways of speaking and topic. Here is associated with the speech acts.

Speech acts are part of speech which occur within words. It is always said whenever people communicate to one another because it is the minimal unit of communication. It consists of locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. It focuses on the ilocutionary acts.

Illocutionary is an act which does something within the utterances spoken. It is the main part of speech acts. Here it is limited into seven types namely asking, ordering, inviting, greeting, thanking, asserting and announcing.

Ways of speaking is the form of how the speaking is. It is classified according to the function of competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive.

Topics is what are being talked about. It is described in the analysis about the topic itself, when it changes and the act-sequence.

Language use is the condition whenever the language is being used within community. It focusses the language used in the FM radios.

FM radio is a kind of frequency belong to radio which has clear voice.

EBS and Istara are the best young-oriented FM radios in Surabaya which have English program.

English is a foreign language which is learnt more widely than the other languages. Eventhough it is not used as a tool of communication in daily life, but it is still used in some of the FM radios.

B. Location and Population of Research

The location of this research is on Jl. Simpang Dukuh 38-40, the third floor of Andhika Plaza building and on Jl. Panglima Sudirman 72 Surabaya where the radio EBS and Istara are situated.

The population of this research is FM radios which have total amount of eleven stations. The reason to choose them because they have clear voice so it gives more chance for many programs to be aired.

C. Sampling

The method of getting sample in this research is purposive sampling. The samples here are the radios EBS and Istara FM . The reason to choose them is they have English program. The second reason is both of them have specific listeners and formats. The third reason is they are the best FM radios according to the listeners (teenagers).

It focuses on the the program with the type of indirect-education called "The Blue Melon Show" from radio EBS and the type of entertainment called "Super DJ" from radio Istara. The program of "The Blue Melon Show" occurs between 20-25 minutes in each announcing. And "Super DJ" is approximately 30-35 minutes.

D. Technique of Data Collection

The technique used to collect data are :

1. Observation

It is used to collect data about the location of the radio stations and the broadcasters (secunder data).

2. Documentation

This other data about the format of the announcing are got from this technique. It includes the information about the name of the program, the sponsor, its type, its schedule (secunder data).

3. Interview

It is done with an informant who ,are assumed, has information needed in this research. Informant is "an inside person" who can give exactly all information (Samarin,1988: 42). The data on the kinds of program which use English and the purpose (secunder data) are got from the guide-interview.

4. Selective Listening

It is used to get the data about the varieties. of speech acts. The data are got by listening the recording of each announcing. According to Nida who said that it is an effective technique to get any of linguistics feature (Samarin, 1988: 120).

The data recorded by machine are important good data. Generally the recording gives certain various utterances for it is natural as the conversation itself (Samarin, 1988: 125).

These primary data are collected by listening ten times to the announcing on each radio station. After they are written based on each announcing from EBS and Istara as well, then they are processed according to the objective of the research by choosing six announcings on each station because Samarin said that it is better to ignore the bad data (Samarin, 1988: 125-126).

E. Technique of Data Analysis

Analysis used here is comparative descriptive. It is done based on the fact so the result is the description as the way it is, and ignore the right or false use of language and it does not consider whether a speaker said (Sudaryanto, 1988: 62-63).

The steps of comparative are separated description of the relevant feature of each language, establishment of comparability and comparison itself (Halliday, 1964: 113-114).

The data got are classified according to the categories. Each classification within each announcing will be counted by its frequency of occurence. Then they are reduced to percentage based on the whole announcing. The last thing is to compare the condition of the varieties and the frequency of happening on both radio stations.