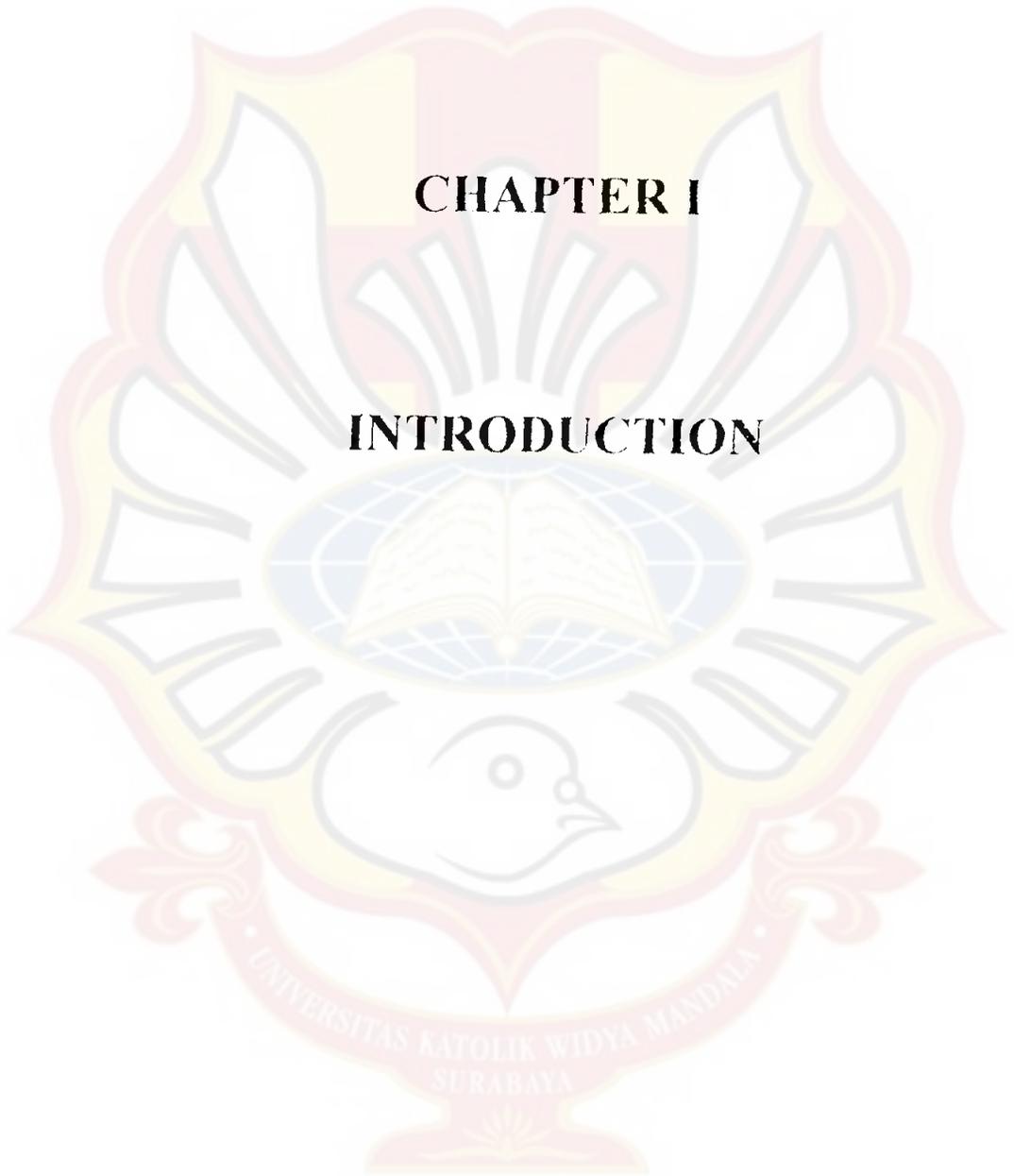


CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION



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1.1 Background of the Study

People communicate with others through language, both oral and written. Oral communication means people convey their ideas, feeling, or thought as their message directly or by saying it through language. Meanwhile written communication means people send their message by writing them down on a paper. Therefore language is a means of communication among the people of a society (Keraf, 1984).

Actually language is a means which enables human beings to play their roles in society, to express their needs, to share information, and to learn about people in their surrounding. People can transfer their thought, or ideas through a novel, a poem, a prose, a comic and a song. The language which is used in literature would not be the same as the one which is used in daily activities, because the language of literature emphasizes on the effect that is given to the reader.

In communication, people can transfer their opinions, feelings, thoughts, information and so on. Finocchiaro (1974:3) said that communication is the passing of the human thought, ideas and experience of the world they live in. Effendi (1981:67) adds “communication then becomes a channel in which it is easier for us to communicate through ones ideas, feeling, etc”. Communication

via speech in a society is regarded by most member of society as a truism. They take it for granted that they are able to understand what they are listening to and getting across what they want to (Kreckel, 1981; 3). Therefore, people need to understand the pattern of communication since they speak differently in different social contexts. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationship in a community. Communication makes it possible for human beings to be able to interact with one another.

There are some ways that can be used to understand the pattern of communication. There are cooperative principles, language functions, speech acts, and so on but in this study the writer focuses on using speech acts. John Austin and John Searle developed speech act theory from the basic belief that language is used to perform actions; thus, its fundamental insight focuses on how meaning and action are related to the language. Speech acts can be categorized into three parts: Locutionary acts which are acts of saying something. Illocutionary acts are acts in saying something such as asking question, giving orders, making promises, etc. Meanwhile perlocutionary acts are the effect of the illocutionary on the receiver's behavior.

In this study, the writer chooses songs as one of the literature products which can be considered as a means of communication. Kennedy (1976: v) said that literature is just about anything written. He also add that literature is an art of words, help the people to become more sensitive to their own language which means that they have the ability to use words to express their own feelings,

thought and ideas in a better and clearer way (Kennedy, 1976: vii). Because of songs have an art of words which known as lyric, the writer becomes more interested in analyzing it to know what beyond those lyrics.

People like songs because through songs they can express how they feel about something. For example in a love song; the lyrics of the songs have something related with words which show the expression of affection. Moreover every song contains music in it which can make the readers feel happy and relaxed. A song is a short musical composition made up of mutually dependent words and music which together produce a unique aesthetic response (Babcock; 1986). A song is an easier access to be analyzed which can be taken from the radio, television, and even from cassettes. Moreover, songs are also intriguing since they commonly convey implicit meaning.

In this study, the writer chooses the lyric of The Corrs' songs because this band is very popular in the world. It can be seen from the many cassettes that were sold in the world. For example their first album "Forgiven not Forgotten" got gold and platinum in thirteen countries then their second album "Talk on Corners" got gold and platinum in twenty four countries. The writer believes that every song has an illocutionary acts. That is why in this study the writer wants to analyze it.

1.2 Research Question

In line with the background of the study, the writer would like to investigate the problem as follows: "What illocutionary acts are found in the lyrics of The Corrs' songs?"

1.3 Research Objective

Based on the research question, the objective of this study is to find out the kinds of illocutionary acts found in the lyrics of The Corrs' songs.

1.4 The Significance of the Study

This study is expected to give some contributions to the students who learn Discourse Analysis, especially about illocutionary acts as the element of speech acts. The writer wants to show the usefulness of using the illocutionary acts theory in analyzing literary work, in this case are songs.

1.5 Theoretical Framework

The theory in this study is the theory of discourse analysis and also speech acts theories which cover locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act.

Discourse is a stretch of language perceived to be meaningful, unified, and purposive (Cook, 1989). In every day's life, people have a process as communication, where they create and interpret their personal meaning to others. One objective of discourse is to enable a speaker to communicate to a listener.

Discourse analysis actually studies the relationship between 'form' and 'function'. One of its major concerns is the relationship between the discourse and the speakers-hearers by and for whom it is produced.

The theory of speech acts was began by the work of John Austin (1962) whose ideas are expanded and incorporated into linguistic theory by John Searle. In speech act theory, language is seen as a form of acting. Speech acts is an

approach which tries to formulate how such knowledge is brought into play. Speech act theory has had a strong influence on the field of discourse studies as this theory focuses on the question of what people are doing when they use language.

Basically, speech act has been described in terms of two participants. It concerns with the functional meaning of individual utterances. Furthermore, any utterances performed by a person will also concern 3 kinds of action as the following:

a. Locutionary Act

Locution is an act of uttering sentences with a particular sense and particular referents for the terms it contains.

b. Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the function of the utterances. It attempts to accomplish some communicative purposes, such as issuing, warning, commanding, informing, etc. By realizing this function, people can know the relationship between the illocutionary acts a speaker performs and the sentence he utters.

c. Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the illocution on the receiver's behaviors.

1.6 Scope and Limitation

This study is limited to analyzing the illocutionary act in The Corrs' song. The songs are taken from the compilation of The CORRS' album entitled Best of the Corrs. The writer will take only 10 songs out of 18 songs.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

It is important to define several key terms that are used in this study to avoid misunderstanding. They are:

- **Illocutionary act.** It is the act being done or functions of the utterances (Austin; 1962).
- **The Corrs.** It is a band from Ireland which consists of four persons, a brother and three sisters.
- **Album.** It is a long playing record (Manser; 1991).

1.8 Organization of the Study

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter I is introduction which give the readers some explanation about the background of the study, research question, research objective, the significance of the study, theoretical framework, scope and limitation, and the definition of key terms. Chapter II deals with review of related literature which is relevant to this study. Next, chapter III deals with research methodology. In chapter IV discussed the findings and interpretation of the findings. Finally, chapter V concerns with the summary and suggestion.