CHAPTER I

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1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

It has already been known that language is used by human beings as a means of having interactions among them. By using language, they can communicate to each other. Everything one says or thinks in his mind then is stated and understood by one another through language. Language is always used in our daily life.

Language itself as Karl Buhler (1934:22) states, involved a two-way interaction between speaker and listener. It shows that in understanding each other, a listener reacts to the speaker's utterances whether the listener gives responses to what the speaker says (directly) or not. Society then becomes close enough toward language as a means of communication. Jaffe (1976:4) claims that language that is if language, our basic communication, is taken away from us, we often feel lost and dependent (Jaffe, 1976: 4). The language and communication can not be separated from human beings.

As a process of transferring messages among people, according to Efendi (1991: 67), communication then becomes a channel in which it is easier for us to communicate through ones thoughts, ideas, feelings, etc. in some kind of way. An example of communication channel is through song. Each utterances in a song may show the feeling or thoughts of someone.

Everyday people often listen to songs. All songs have words and all words can be read. Therefore music and singing are considered to have basic expression of the

human spirit (Chenfeld, 1978: 273). A text of a song may have something to be taken into consideration. Not only does it contain the readable sentences, but it also has implicit meaning beyond those words, for example: in a sad love song, the sentences of the song text have something related with words that show expressions of sadness or even regret.

Songs then become an easier access to be taken, on the radio or television or even through the cassettes of the favorite groups such as the Beatles album. Since a song is associated with people and becomes an easier access, the writer is interested in analyzing the illocutionary acts used in the songs. The purpose is to know the functions of the utterances.

Based on the reasons above, the writer would like to find the speech act elements spoken in those songs. The writer would like to show the usefulness of using the speech acts theory in analyzing the text from the aspects of the form and the functions of the texts.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

With the reference to the background of the study, the writer formulates the following problem: *"What kind of illocutionary acts are manifested in the songs?"*

1.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

In line with the statement of the problem above, the objective of the study is to find out the kinds of illocutionary acts found in the songs.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is expected to give some contribution to the field of Discourse Analysis in analyzing the communicative pattern especially the illocutionary acts as the element of Speech Acts. The writer believes that every song has an illocutionary acts though it is only a little part of its function, but it is still useful to analyzed.

1.5 SCOPE AND LIMITATION

This study is limited to find out the illocutionary acts which are used in songs. The writer, then, concentrated on the illocutionary acts in English songs as displayed in Wijaya 109.95 FM radio. Since the program, Time Out Top Ten, is only held once a week that is every Friday night, the data is taken four times in a month. The program started from eight to nine o'clock in the evening. In recording the data the writer limited to the songs in that program as the source of the data. The main reason for choosing these songs is because it is easiest access to be taken and then analyzed.

1.6 DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

There are some terms that are important for the limitation of the study:

1. Kinds of action of Speech Acts according to Austin (1976) are:

    a. Locutionary acts is the physical act of producing an utterance.

    b. Illocutionary acts is the acts which is committed by producing an utterance: by uttering a promise, a promise is made, by uttering a threat, a threat is made.

    c. Perlocutionary acts is the production of an effect through locution and illocution, for example, the execution of an order by the addressees.

The writer in this thesis concerns the illocutionary acts in analyzing the songs.

2. The types of illocutionary acts according to Elizabeth Traugott and Marry Louis Pratt (1980) are:

   a. Declarations: Illocutionary acts that bring about the state of affairs they refer to, such as: blessing, firing, baptizing, bidding, arresting, marrying.

   b. Verdictives: Illocutionary acts that deliver a finding as to value or fact, and thus rate some entity or situation on a scale, such as assessing, ranking, estimating, and all other judgmental acts.

   c. Directives: Illocutionary acts that design the addressees to do something, such as: requesting, commanding, pleading, inviting, questioning, daring, and insisting or suggesting that someone to do something.

   d. Commissives: Illocutionary acts that commit the speaker to do something, such as promising, threatening, and vowing.

   e. Expressives: Illocutionary acts that express only the speaker's psychological attitude toward some state of affairs, such as congratulating.

   f. Representatives: Illocutionary acts that undertake to represent a state of affairs, such as stating, claiming, hypothesizing, describing, predicting, telling, insisting, suggesting or swearing that something is in the ease.

3. Music is reflection of the time and place that produced it (Griffe, 1992: 5).

4. Song

   - Song is a short musical composition made up of mutually dependent words and music together produce a unique aesthetic response (Webster, 1986: 389).

- Songs are pieces of music that have words, especially popular songs such as those one hears on the radio (Griffee, 1992: 3).

1.7 ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS

This study consists of five chapters. Chapter I is introduction. It tells the reader some explanation concerning background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, definition of key terms, and organization of the thesis. Chapter II then will deal with review of the related literature and related study which are relevant to this study. Next, chapter III talks about research methodology of the study. In chapter IV, discussion of findings and the interpretation of findings will be discussed. Finally, chapter V concerns with conclusion and suggestions.