THE STUDY OF SPEECH ACTS IN THE CONVERSATIONS OF KANG GURU RADIO ENGLISH'S CELEBRITY INTERVIEW PROGRAMS

Moch. Maskuri
The English Teacher of SMP N I Semanding and The English Lecturer of UNIROW Tuban

Abstrak

Kajian penelitian ini tentang tindak tutur yang digunakan dalam percakapan program tanya jawab selebritis dalam *Kangguru Radio English.* Penulis mencoba menganalisis: jenis tindak tutur yang digunakan oleh partisipan dalam program tanya jawab selebritis di KGRE, bentuk dan makna ungkapan yang digunakan oleh partisipan dalam program tanya jawab selebritis di KGRE, dan intonasi yang digunakan oleh partisipan dalam melakukan tindak tutur dalam program tanya jawab selebritis di KGRE?.

Penulis menggunakan teori Austin untuk menganalisis jenis tindak tutur. Dia menggunakan teori Yule dan Searle untuk menganalisis bentuk-bentuk ungkapan dan jenis-jenis makna ungkapan. Penulis menggunakan program Praat 4027 untuk menganalisis intonasi yang digunakan para partisipan dalam percakapan.

Hasil dari penelitian menunjukkan bahwa para partisipan percakapan dalam program tanya jawab selebritis menggunakan tiga jenis tindak tutur yaitu, tindak lokusi, ilokusi dan perlokusi. Para patisipan percakapan menggunakan tiga bentuk ungkapannya Yule yaitu, *declarative*, *interrogative* dan *imperative*. *Deklarative dan interrogative* ditemukan di setiap fragmen. Sedangkan *imperative* hanya ditemukan di Fragmen 14. Para partisipan percakapan menggunakan dua jenis makna ungkapannya Searle yaitu, *directive* dan *representative.* Bentuk dan jenis makna ungkapan ini ditemukan disetiap fragmen.

Setelah menganalisis ungkapan-ungkapan dalam percakapan, penulis menemukan bahwa para partisipan percakapan menggunakan *intonasi menurun, datar* dan *naik.*

Abstract

This study is about the speech acts used at celebrities' conversation program in KGRE. The writer tries to analyze the forms and the meaning of utterances used by the participants in celebrities conversations program of KGRE.'

The writer uses Austin's theory to analyze the kinds of speech acts. He uses Yule's and Searle's theory to analyze the forms of the utterances and the meaning of utterances. The writer uses Prsst program 4027 to analyze the intonation uses by the participants in the conversation.

The result of this study shows that the participants use three kinds of speech acts. They are locution, illocution and perlocution. He participants use Yule's three kinds of utterances. They are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. Declarative and interrogative are found in every fragment. While, imperative is only found in fragment 14. All participants use two kinds of utterance meanings. They are directive and representative. This kind of utterance meaning is found in

every fragment. After analyzing the utterances of the conversation, the writer finds that the participant use falling, flat and rising intonation.

Kata Kunci: Speech Acts, Conversation, Intonation

INTRODUCTION

Language is an instrument of communication. People communicate to one another by using language. In having conversation with others, one has to utter the words briefly and clearly, in order to the hearer not misinterprets his or her language. In uttering the words, one does not only produce utterances by using grammatical structures and words, but also perform actions through those utterances. Soekemi states that ... "sentence is not an event, while an utterance is an event" (2000: 116). An utterance is called as event because it relates to contexts which support of communication, therefore an utterance can be stated more alive than a sentence. Dealing with the utterances, Yule (1996: 47) states that actions performed via utterances are normally named speech acts.

D. Crystal in Soekemi (2000: 116) sates that "speech act is a term proposed by J. L. Austin (1911-1960) referring to a theory which analyzes the role of utterances in relation to the behavior of speaker and hearer in interpersonal communication". In short, speech acts are forms of language the existence of which must be related with speech context (consisting of speaker and hearer). In analyzing speech acts, the writer needs discourse analysis. It is necessary because it analyzes the language in use. It is also appropriate with what Yule and Brown (1983: 1) state that "discourse analysis is necessarily, the analysis of language in use". While Yule (1996: 83) states that discourse analysis focuses on the record (spoken or written) of the process by which language is used in some context to express intention.

Based on the description above, the writer wants to analyze the speech acts in dialogue of KGRE's celebrity interviews through the discourse analysis. The speech acts have been analyzed by some researchers but they only emphasize on the written speech acts. In this analysis the writer analyzes the spoken speech acts. So there will be a spoken speech act element will be analyzed that is intonation. In this thesis, the researcher uses discourse analysis, because the data of the analysis is the interview. It is line with what Crystal (1997: 118) states that Discourse is a set of a behavioral unit which constitutes any recognizable speech event (no reference being made to its linguistic

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structuring, if any), e.g. a conversation a joke, a sermon, an interview. The reason why the researcher is interested in analyzing the celebrity interviews, because this program has the listeners more than other programs. In this case, the listeners will have a great motivation to study English through this program. Furthermore, the Speech acts are appropriate to be analyzed in these interviews because the interviews relate to speech contexts.

Dealing with the explanation above, in this article, the writer wants to analyze the speech acts in the dialogues of KGRE's celebrity interviews. This study will describe the kinds of speech acts used by the interviewers and interviewees. It will also describe the forms and meaning types of utterances used by the interviewers and interviewees in performing speech acts in KGRE's celebrity interview. The writer also will identify the intonation used by the interviewer and interviewees to know the appropriateness of the oral English language expression.

RESEARCH METHOD

In conducting the study, the researcher uses a qualitative approach. It is called qualitative because of some reasons. They are : 1) the source of data in this study is natural setting; 2) the study tries to identify the data and present it descriptively; 3) this study uses a human instrument; 4) the study concerns more on the process rather than product.; 5) the study is conducted by carrying out the data inductively. These characteristics are appropriate with the characteristics of descriptive qualitative that are stated by Bogdan and Biklen (1982: 29-32).

Furthermore, to give a brief description of focuses of the study, the writer analyzes the dialogues of KGRE's celebrity interviews as source of the data. The data that will be analyzed are the speech acts performed by the interviewers and interviewees in the KGRE's celebrity interview program. Those speech acts involve the kinds of the speech acts, form and meaning types, and the effectiveness of the speech acts.

In analyzing the data, in the study, the researcher employs content analysis method. Content analysis method is used to analyze any forms of communication which is usually written such as text, book, composition, novel, newspaper, magazine, advertisement and political speech. This method is appropriate to be used in the study, because the data of the study is the dialogue transcripts of KGRE's celebrity interview program. This method is used by considering the statement of the expert. Borg and

Gall (1983: 512) state that content analysis technique is a research technique that collects the data of communication objectively, systematically and descriptively. Content analysis method can be applied to analyze any forms of communication which is usually written such as text, book, composition, novel, newspaper, magazine, advertisement and political speech. Based on those explanations, it can be inferred that the analysis of this study can use content analysis.

Furthermore, in collecting the data, the writer performs some steps which are related to the focuses of the study. They are as follows:

1. Segmenting data

The data source analyzed in the study is the transcripts of celebrity interviews. The writer segments the data base on the participants and the topics that are being talked about. The dialogue consists of some topics. Segmenting the data is based on what Brown and Yule (1983: 73) state that the dialogue is segmented into fragment based on the topic or "what is being talked about".

2. Identifying the utterances

The utterances in the conversation are identified by analyzing based on the aspects of linguistic and discourse. The utterances are identified by analyzing the forms and meaning types of utterances.

3. Selecting the utterances

The utterances are selected by classifying them into locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts based on the form, the meaning type of utterances and the performance that are probably performed by the speaker and the hearer.

4. Identifying the meaning types that are used in illocutionary and perlocutionary utterances in each fragment.

This step is used to identify how effective the speech acts are performed by the addressees.

After the data are collected, the researcher will be at the step of analyzing the data that is related to the focuses of the study. In analyzing the data, the writer uses some steps. They are as follows:

1. Categorizing the conversation according to the participants and topics

The writer categorizes the selected utterances based on the participants and the topics which are talked in the dialogues.

2. Describing the utterances of each conversation

The writer describes the utterances of each conversation to identify the kinds of speech acts, forms and meaning type of utterances, and the effectiveness of the speech acts used by interviewer and interviewees

3. Classifying and describing the speech acts classification and perlocutionary acts classification base on the forms and meaning types of utterances
4. Identifying the intonation pattern of the speech acts.

   In this step, the writer identifies the intonation of each utterance by indicating the final intonation of each utterance.
5. Describing the utterances of each fragment and classifying the kinds of speech acts based on the forms and meaning types of utterances.

   The classification of speech acts and utterance forms and Meaning types is presented in table.

Table 3.1: The analysis of speech acts and the forms of utterance and the meaning types of utterances

Participants		Utterance	Locution/ Utterance form	Illocution/ Utterance meaning	Perlocution
Addresser	addressee				

6. Describing the intonation pattern of the speech acts used by the interviewer and interviewees

   The intonation of the speech acts are identified by using Praat 4027 Software. The writer will only identifies the final intonation of the utterances to recognize how the intonation of the speech acts used by the interviewer and interviewees in performing the speech acts in KGRE's celebrity interviews.

THE RESULT OF THE ANALYSIS

   Referring to the data analysis, it is found out that the interviewer and interviewees perform locution, illocution and perlocution acts in the interview. The locution or the forms of utterances based on Yule's theory found in the analyses are interrogative, declarative and imperative. While the illocution or the meanings of utterances based on Searle's theory are representative and directive. On the other hand, the interviewer and interviewees use falling, rising and flat intonation in performing the speech acts based on Praat 4027 software analysis. They can be seen in the following summary:

The forms of utterances or locution

Interrogative

This kind of locution or form of utterance can be seen on fragment 1, utterance 1,1 and , fragment 2, utterance 2.1, fragment 3, utterance 3.1, fragment 5 utterance 5.1, fragment 6 utterance 6.1 and 6.3, fragment 7 utterance 7.1, fragment 8 utterance 8.1, fragment 9, utterance 9.1, fragment 10, utterance 10. 1 and 10.6, fragment 11, utterance 11.1 and 11.3, fragment 12, utterance 12.1, 12.3 and 12.7, fragment 13 utterance 13.1 and 13.2, fragment 15, utterance 15.1, fragment 16, utterance 16.1, and fragment 17, utterance 17.1 and 17.3.

Declarative

This kind of locution or form of utterance can be seen on fragment 1, utterance 1,2 and , fragment 2, utterance 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, fragment 3, utterance 3.2, fragment 4, utterance 4.1 and 4.2, fragment 5 utterance 5.1 and 5.2, fragment 6 utterance 6.2 and 6.4, fragment 7 utterance 7.2, fragment 8 utterance 8.1 and 8.2, fragment 9, utterance 9.2, fragment 10, utterance 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, and 10.7, fragment 11, utterance 11.2 and 11.4, fragment 12, utterance 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.8, 12.9 and 12.10, fragment 13 utterance 13.2, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5, 13.6, 13.7, 13.8, 13.9, 13.10, 13.11, and 13.12, fragment 14, utterance 14.2, fragment 15, utterance 15.2, fragment 16, utterance 16.2, and fragment 17, utterance 17.2 and 17.4.

Imperative

This kind of locution or the form of utterance can be seen on fragment 14, utterance 14.1.

The meaning type of utterances or illocution

Directive

This kind of illocution or meaning type of utterance can be seen on fragment 1, utterance 1,1, fragment 2, utterance 2.1, fragment 3, utterance 3.1, fragment 5, utterance 4.1, fragment 5 utterance 5.1, fragment 6 utterance 6.1 and 6.3, fragment 7 utterance 7.1, fragment 8 utterance 8.1, fragment 9, utterance 9.1, fragment 10, utterance 10. 1 and 10.6, fragment 11, utterance 11.1 and 11.3, fragment 12, utterance 12.1, 12.3, 12.7, and 12.9, fragment 13 utterance 13.1 and 13.2, 13.4, 13.6, 13.9, 13.11, fragment 14, utterance 14.1, fragment 15, utterance 15.1, fragment 16, utterance 16.1, and fragment 17, utterance 17.1 and 17.3.

Representative

This kind of illocution or the meaning type of utterance can be seen on fragment 1, utterance 1,2 and , fragment 2, utterance 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, fragment 3, utterance 3.2, fragment 4, utterance 4.1 and 4.2, fragment 5 utterance 5.1 and 5.2, fragment 6 utterance 6.2 and 6.4, fragment 7 utterance 7.2, fragment 8 utterance 8.1 and 8.2, fragment 9, utterance 9.2,

fragment 10, utterance 10.2, 10.3, 10.4, 10.5, and 10.7, fragment 11, utterance 11.2 and 11.4, fragment 12, utterance 12.2, 12.4, 12.5, 12.6, 12.8, and 12.10, fragment 13 utterance 13.2, 13.3, 13.4, 13.5, 13.6, 13.7, 13.8, 13.10, and 13.12, fragment 14, utterance 14.2, fragment 15, utterance 15.2, fragment 16, utterance 16.2, and fragment 17, utterance 17.2 and 17.4.

The intonation used by the interviewer and interviewees
Rising intonation
This kind of intonation can be seen on fragment 1, utterance 1,1 and 1.2, fragment 2, utterance 2.5, fragment 6 utterance 6.1, and 6.2, fragment 8 utterance 8.1 and 8.2, fragment 11.3, fragment 13 utterance 13.2, fragment 14, utterance 14.2.

Falling intonation
This kind of intonation be seen on fragment 1, utterance 1,2, fragment 2 utterance 2.1, 2.3 and 2.4, fragment 3, utterance 3.1, fragment 6 utterance 6.2, fragment 7 utterance 7.1 and 7.2, fragment 8 utterance 8.2, fragment 11, utterance 11.1, 11.2, and 11.4, fragment 13 utterance, and 13.1, 13.2, and 13.4, fragment 14, utterance 14.1 and 14.2.

Flat intonation
This kind of intonation can be seen in Fragment 2 utterance 2.6, fragment 3 utterance 3.2, fragment 13 utterance 13.3 and 13.5.

DISCUSSION
Based the analysis in chapter four; the writer would like to interpret the forms of utterances or locution and the meaning types of utterances or illocution used by the interviewer and interviewees in conversation that has been discussed previously in the preceding of chapter four. Here, the interpretation is elaborated in the form of fragments.
The kinds of speech acts and the forms of utterances and the meaning type of utterances used by the interviewer and interviewees
Interrogative as directive
It can be seen in a lot of fragment. Some of them can be looked at following fragment:
Declarative as directive is found in some fragments. In fragment 1 the interviewer, Kevin uses **interrogative as directive** meaning questioning. It can be seen on "How did you get into acting? Did it just happen by chance?". Kevin uses interrogative as directive meaning questioning because he wants to ask Ari to explain how to get his career. It is called directive because Kevin makes Ari to do something that is

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explaining how to get his career. In this fragment Kevin get Ari to do something. It is appropriate with what Mey (1993: 164) states "these speech acts embody an effort on the part of the speaker to get the hearer to do something, to direct him or her towards some goals (of the speaker, mostly)". They are commands, orders, requests, and suggestions.

In fragment 2 Kevin uses **interrogative as directive**. It can be seen on "Okay, your English language ya. Where did you learn that?". This utterance is **interrogative as directive**, because Kevin gets Ari to do something that is telling about his English

In fragment 7 Kevin uses **interrogative as directive.** It can be seen on the utterance "How important is English in the work of the band?". This utterance is called **interrogative as declarative** because in this utterance Kevin makes Eka to do something that is telling about the importance of English.

Declarative as directive
It can be seen in a lot of fragment. Some of them are discussed in following fragment:

In fragment 4 Kevin uses **declarative as directive**. It can be seen on the utterance "what did you think about English at that stage?". This utterance is called **declarative** as **directive** because in this utterance Kevin gets Ari to do something that is telling about his activity in holiday.

In fragment 8 Kevin uses **declarative as directive.** It can be seen on the utterance "On your albums there is a mixture of English and Indonesian language songs. It seems to me about fifty-fifty." This utterance is called **declarative as directive** because in this utterance Kevin makes Ari to do something that is Ari refuses Kevin's statement.

Declarative as representative
It can be seen in a lot of fragment. Some of them are discussed in following fragment:

In fragment 1 the interviewee uses **declarative as representative** meaning asserting. It can be seen on "No, Actually it's er step by step thing so I started out hrm doing modeling for fashion shows you know walking on catwalk, as a catwalk model And then after that some reporters saw me, took pictures of me and they asked whether I would be willing to do hrm modeling for for magazines, so for photo shoots." This utterance is called declarative as representative because in this utterance the speaker, Ari explains how he gets his career. He states the fact that he gets his career no by chance. It is appropriate with what Yule (1996: 52) states that statements of fact, assertions, conclusions, and

descriptions are all instances of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is.

In fragment 6, Eka uses **declarative as representative**. It can be seen on the utterance (6.2)"You talk about problem, yes. Oh yeah we have a problem especially in speaking. I Learn English in a university" and "I enjoy it I... I... and I graduated" These utterances are called **declarative as representative** because Eka explains the fact that is telling his problems in learning English.
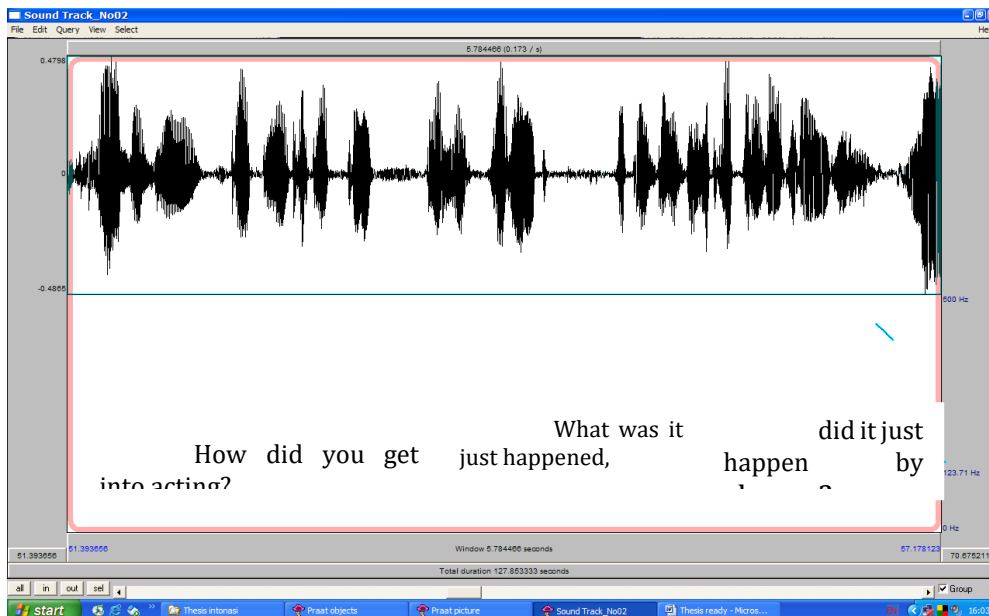
Imperative as directive

It can only be seen in fragment 14. In this fragment Kevin uses **imperative as directive.** It can be seen on the utterance (14.1) "just introduce yourself, your name, where you're from". This utterance is called **imperative as directive** because in this utterance Kevin gets Joy to do something that is Joy introduces her self.

The Intonation Used by the Interviewer and Interviewees in Performing Speech acts in KGRE's Celebrity Interviews

Based on the analysis in chapter four; the writer would like to interpret the intonation used by the interviewer and interviewees in conversation that has been discussed previously in the preceding of chapter four. The interpretation of the analysis based on the theory that is limited by the writer. The intonation is limited in the falling and rising intonation in the end of the utterance. In this analysis, the writer only analyzes the rising and falling intonation to describe the intonation used by the interviewer and interviewees in KGRE's celebrity interview. It is appropriate with what Crystal (1997: 202) states that the marking of sentence, clause, and other boundaries, and the contrast between some grammatical structures, such as questions and statements, may be made using intonation. So to know the differences of the intonation between the kinds of the speech acts, the writer analyzes the final intonations of the utterances. In order that the analysis becomes more accurate the writer analyzes by using Praat 4027 software.

After analyzing the utterances, the writer finds out that the interviewer and interviewees use, **flat, rising** and **falling intonation** in performing the speech acts. They are as follows, the **rising intonation** used by the interviewer in performing the **interrogative as directive** for yes-no questions meaning questioning. They can be seen in some fragments. One of them is in fragment 1, utterance 1.1 "did it just happened by chance?". It can be seen in the intonation analysis below; Kevin's utterance (utterance 1.1)

How did you get into acting? What was it just happened, did it just happen by chance?

Rising intonation is also used by the interviewer in performing **declarative as directive** meaning questioning. They can also be seen in some fragments. One of them is in fragment 8, utterance 8.1 "On your albums there is a mixture of English and Indonesian language songs". It can be seen on the analysis of the intonation below;

Kevin's utterance (utterance 8.1)

It seems to me about fifty-fifty, would that be right?

The interviewer uses rising intonation because he still utters the next sentence.
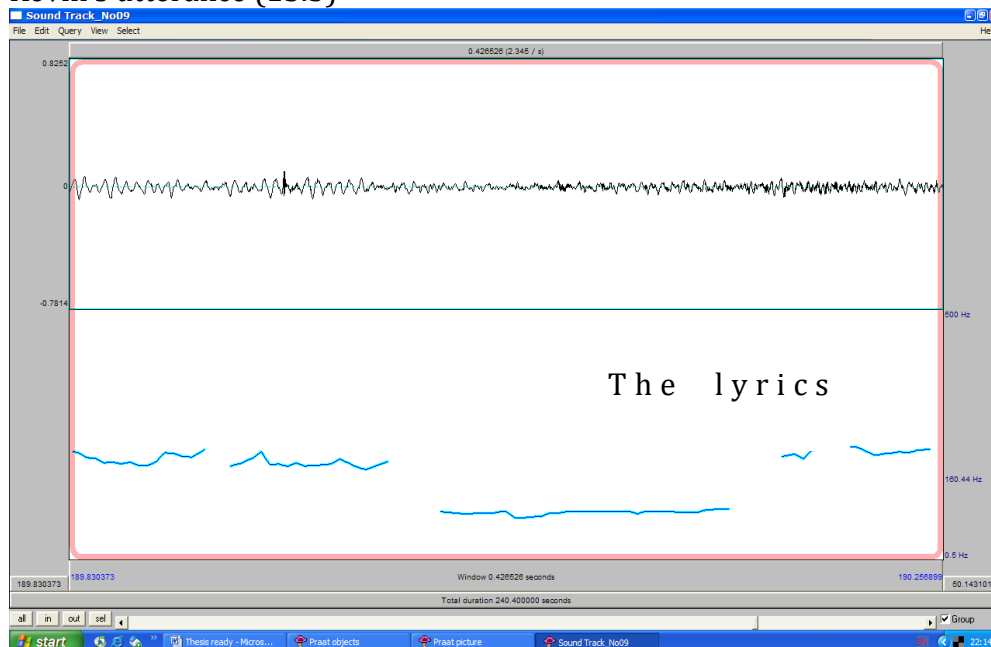
The **falling intonation** is used by the interviewer in performing **declarative as directive** and **interrogative as directive** for wh-questions. They can be seen in some fragments. Interrogative as directive can be seen in Fragment 1 utterance 1.1 "How did you get into acting". It can be seen in the inonation analysis on the utterance 1.1. Declarative as directive can be seen in Fragment 2 utterance 2.3 "Ok. So you started picking English up by watching movies". It can be seen on the analysis of the intonation below;

Kevin's and Ari's utterance (utterance 2.3 and utterance 2.4)

Flat intonation is used by the interviewer in performing declarative representative. It can be seen in some utterances in Fragment 6 and 13. One of them is in utterance 13.3 "the lyrics". It is used by the interviewer when he gives cue to the interviewees for being unable to say the next word. It can be seen in the analysis of the intonation below;

Kevin's utterance (13.3)

On the other hand, the **rising intonation** is used by the interviewees in performing **declarative as directive** meaning questioning. It can be seen in some fragments. One of them is in fragment 6, utterance 6.2 "You talk about problem, yes". It can be seen in the analysis below;

Eka's utterance (utterance 6.2)
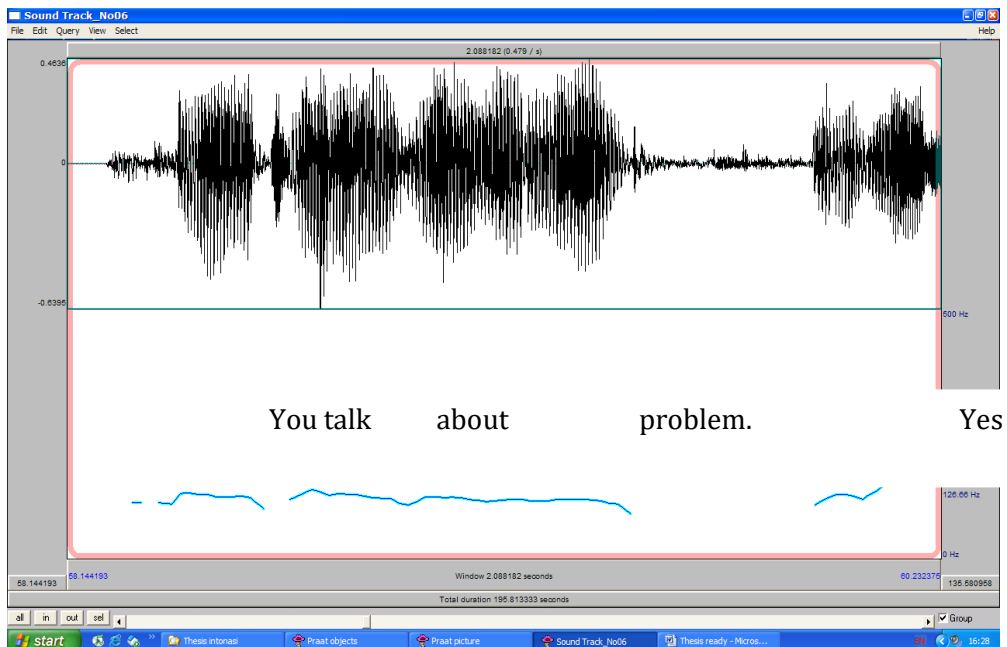
The **falling intonation** is used by the interviewees in performing **declarative as representative**. They can be seen in some fragment. One of them is in fragment 6, utterance 6.2 "I learn English in a University". It can be seen in the analysis below;

Eka's utterance (6.2)

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The form of the utterance above is declarative as representative. The analysis in the box above indicates that the utterance is uttered by using falling intonation.

CONCLUSION

In this part of the thesis the writer concludes the entire research finding from his thesis "the study of speech acts in the conversation in KGRE's celebrity interview". Referring to the analysis, it is found out that the interviewer and interviewees perform three kinds of speech acts. They are locution, illocution and perlocution acts.

Based on Yule's three structural forms, the interviewer and interviewees use three forms of utterances or locution, namely, declarative, imperative and interrogative. Declarative and interrogative are found in every fragment. But imperative is only found in fragment 14.

Based on Searle's theory, the interviewer and interviewees use two kinds of meaning types of utterances or illocution from five kinds of the categories. They are directive and representative. These types of meanings or locution are found in every fragment. These types are used by the interviewer and interviewees because the conversations only involve questions and answers.

After analyzing the utterances, the writer finds out that the interviewer and interviewees use flat, rising and falling intonation in performing the speech acts. They are as follows, the rising intonation used by the interviewer in performing the interrogative as directive for yes-no questions meaning questioning. Rising intonation is also used by the interviewer in performing declarative as directive meaning questioning. The falling intonation is used by the interviewer in performing interrogative as directive for wh-questions and declarative as directive. Flat intonation is used by the interviewer in performing declarative as representative. The interviewer uses flat intonation when he gives cue to the interviewees for being unable to say the next word.

On the other hand, the interviewees use rising intonation in performing declarative as directive meaning questioning and declarative as representative meaning asserting. The falling intonation is used by the interviewees in performing declarative as representative.

From the discussion, it can be inferred that Austin's, Yule's and Searle's speech acts theory can be applied to analyze the conversations of KGRE's celebrity interview programs. Furthermore, Praat 4027 is also accurate to analyze the intonation pattern of the speech acts.

Based on the conclusion made above the researcher suggests that the conversation of KGRE's celebrity interview programs can be used as a material of teaching speaking and listening. Practically, the researcher suggests to the teachers who are teaching English are able to develop the use of spoken speech acts elements such as intonation in increasing the students' understanding in speaking and listening activity. In this case the students should be trained to use the appropriate intonation in learning English in order to avoid misunderstanding.

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