CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher wants to convey the research background, the research question, the research objectives, and the research significance.

A.　　Research Background

A speech act is the basic or minimal unit of linguistic communication. A speech act is in the form of sentences or a set of utterance sentences that are functional so that the resulting meaning can expand or narrow by what is being said.[1] For example in the sentence "It's so cold outside!" can have a variety of meanings in different situations. It could be that the speaker is simply stating the fact of the current air condition, asking other people to wear warm clothes, or even complaining.[2]

Speech act means by saying something, the speaker also does something. By telling an utterance, the speaker has a goal to be achieved by the interlocutor. If someone wants to say something to someone else, then what he is saying is the meaning or purpose of the sentence. In the Qur'an this is also emphasized, for example in surah Ash-shaff verses 2-3 it talks about communication requiring proof, words followed by deeds.

يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُوا۟ لِمَ تَقُولُونَ مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ ۝ كَبُرَ مَقْتًا عِندَ ٱللَّهِ أَن تَقُولُوا۟ مَا لَا تَفْعَلُونَ ۝

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[1] John R. Searle. 1983. *Speech Act: An essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 16-17.

[2] George Yule. 1996. *Pragmatics.* NewYork: Oxford University Press, p. 55

(1) O you who believe! Why do you say that which you do not do? (2) Most hateful it is with Allah that you say that which you do not do.[3]

However, to convey the meaning or intention, that person must put it in the form of a speech act. In pragmatics, speech acts are divided into three parts, namely locutionary act (the making of the meaningful statement, saying something that a hearer understands), illocutionary act (saying something with a purpose), and perlocutionary act (saying something that causes someone to act).[4]

Speech acts cannot be separated in daily life. In the context of teaching and learning, students communicate using various types of speech acts. Students communicate with lecturers or friends. When a student said, "*Mam ngabari aku, kita masuk jam 9 pagi*". The speaker just wants to hearer understand, that statement is an example of a locutionary act. The example of illocutionary act in a class, when a student said to her friends "*I will explain about this lesson*". The speaker makes a statement and do that statement. An example of the perlocutionary act in class is when a student asks their friends to on the camera, "*We nanti kalo udah masuk kamera kita on semua yaa*" and all the students answer "*ok*" and do the request, the statement gives effect for the listener.

Speech act is functions that are communicated by speakers to convey an intended meaning; but are only successful when the listener understand the intention.[5] For this reason, several types that are classified based on the functions

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[3] M. Taquiddin Al-Hilali and M. Mukhsin Khan. 1996. *The Noble Qur'an*. Madinah Maktaba Darussalam, p. 204

[4] John L. Austin. 1962. *How to Do Things with Words*. London: Oxford University Press, p. 129-131.

[5] Dale Koike, *Pragmatics.* https://coerll.utexas.edu/methods/modules/pragmatics/01/speech.php#:~:text=Speech%20act%

or use of the speech. The five functions are suggested by Searle, namely assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative.

Learning in a class involves lecturers and students. During the lesson, the lecturer and students speak. The speech of lecture and students includess various speech acts. Some lecturers require their students to take turns in presenting material in each lesson. During presentations, give opinions and answer questions by friends or lecturers, students perform much different speech acts. An example is when the students say "Happy birthday Mam" to their lecturer. The statement has a function to congratulate, it includess in an expressive act.

Related to the types and functions of different human speech acts, of course, the way of delivery is different too. The way to deliver the speech act is divided into two forms. According to Yule, there were two forms of speech act., namely direct and indirect speech act. These two forms are divided based on the relationship between the structure and the function of the speech act. Someone often has a purpose that different from what they say, even often in conflict.[6] Thomas' statement is indeed following the reality of daily conversation. This difference of the speech act often occurs in the speech events.

Speech event is social event because they involve the parts of speaking in a particular situation and place. This speech event is a series of speech act organized to achieve a goal. In a speech event, the speaker certainly hopes that the interlocutor can understand what is being communicated. For this reason, speaker always tries to be relevant to the context, clear, easy to understand, concise, not

deviating from the problem so they do not waste time on their interlocutors.[7] In accordance with the hadith below about how the Prophet communicates so that it easier to understand.

وَعَنْ أَنَسٍ قَالَ: كَانَ النَّبِيُّ صَلَّى اللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ إِذَا تَكَلَّمَ بِكَلِمَةٍ أَعَادَهَا ثَلَاثًا حَتَّى تُفْهَمَ عَنْهُ وَإِذَا أَتَى عَلَى قَوْمٍ فَسَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِمْ سَلَّمَ عَلَيْهِمْ ثَلَاثًا ". رَوَاهُ الْبُخَارِيُّ

Anas said that when the Prophet made a statement he repeated it three times so that it would be undrstood, and that when he met a company and gave them a salutation he did it three times. Bukhari transmitted it.[8]

In line with their majors, English education students certainly speak English in the teaching and learning process, sometimes it is mixed with Indonesian. Whether it's during a presentation, communicating with friends, or answering and asking questions to the lecturer. The speech act used by students is different and varied in discussing with friends and talking with lecturers during the teaching and learning process. In this case, the researcher focuses on the study of students' speech acts as suggested by Searle and Yule. The types and functions use Searle's theory and the form of speech act use Yule's theory.

This research is intended to better understand the use of speech act academically in English language education students at the State Islamic University of North Sumatra. During this pandemic, the teaching and learning process cannot be done directly or face to face. All schools and colleges in

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[7] I Dewa P. Wijana. 1996. *Dasar-Dasar Pragmatik.* Yogyakarta: Andi Offset, p.45

[8] Eaton C and Mostafa M. 2008. *The book of Hadith: Saying of the Prophet Muhammad from the mishkat Al Masabih*. United States: The Book Foundation, p.159

Indonesia implement a network/distance learning system. Likewise with the tertiary institutions where this research took place. Following the circular letter of the Chancellor of the Islamic University of North Sumatra Number 06 of 2020, the learning process is carried out at each home using e-learning media, social messages such as Whatsapp, Zoom, or other video conferences. Therefore, this research will conduct using the Zoom application.

B.   Research Method

Based on the research background above, the researcher identifies some problems dealing with the research, they are:

1.   What types of speech act are used by students in the teaching-learning process through the zoom cloud meeting application?

2.   What functions of speech act are used by students in the teaching-learning process through zoom cloud meeting application?

3.   What forms of speech act are used by students in the teaching-learning process through zoom cloud meeting application?

C.   Research Objectives

The objectives of the research are:

1.   To identify the types of speech act are used by students in the teaching-learning process through zoom cloud meeting application.

2.   To identify the functions of speech act are used by students in the teaching-learning process through zoom cloud meeting application.

3. To identify the forms of speech act are used by students in the teaching-learning process through zoom cloud meeting application.

D. Research Significances

The results of this study are expected to be useful for:

1. For teacher

The finding of this research can be a study or knowledge about students' speech acts.

2. For students

This research show how to make good communication or speech acts in the teaching-learning process and communication with the teacher or lecturer, so there is no misunderstanding.

3. For the university students

The finding of this research is to improve understanding and to add more information about speech acts.