CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses about the introduction of the research. It describes the background of the research, setting of the research, limitation of the research, formulation of the research, purpose of the research, significance of the research, and the last part describes the definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Research

Language is very important in our life, because without language the people cannot communicate to each other. Communication in everyday life can be more effective if people use a language that is easily understood by others. Because of that, language is an important aspect of communication in order to achieve goals and objectives. According to Devitt, Hanley in Noermanzah (2017) " Language is a message that is conveyed in the form of expression as a means of communication in certain situations in various activities". It signifies the language is a verbal and written communication system used by people. The speaker and the listener are two parties who can communicate with each other through language. According to Ermalina, Rahayu Pipit, Eripuddin (2015) ''The acts that occur in utterances can be a promise, order, apology, request, etc. Language is also a means of connecting the speaker and the interlocutor to discuss certain topics. In a conversation with varied topics and situations, language can make the interaction of speakers and interlocutors reciprocal. One of example the variety of speech acts present in people's lives can be seen by observing a drama performance.

Drama is a performance art that tells the story of human life. According to Moulton in Harymawan (1993) Drama is quality of communication, situation, action (everything seen in the stage) that creates attention, exciting, and tension in the audience. The language used in the drama is a language that is easy to understand or the language used in everyday life.In drama performances, the language of communication carried out by humans cannot be separated from the speaker and the interlocutor, with one main utterance, in a certain time, place, and situation Chaer (2010: 47). Its means that a speech act is the speech of someone who is psychological in nature and is seen from the meaning of the action in his speech. Speech acts are also a manifestation of the function of language.

Therefore, language is the most important thing in communication to convey the speaker's intentions and goals. A speech act is speech meaningful if it realized in the actual act of communication. According to Austin (1965: 94) states "speech act is an act that refers to the action that is performed in making utterance, It means, when someone saying something,which functions in a utterance.

Furthermore, the most important aspects of a speech acts are really the word of the speaker's aim, so that the listener understands the speaker's message. In other words speech act as the actions performed in saying something by Austin in Christison (2018), and then categorized into tree parts of a speech acts : the locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary acts are the act that is performed in order to communicate, Illocutionary act is an act

performed in saying something, making statement or promise, thanking, asking a question, etc. And a Perlocutionary act is an act performed by saying something in a particular context.In every speech, the speaker states or produces an expression. Meanwhile, speech acts in literary works, especially drama, are found in the dialogues between the characters.

The concept of speech acts stems from the thoughts of J.L Austin (1965) who said that "in which to say something is to something ; or in which by saying something were doing something". Austin mentions the second category of speech acts, namely the act of doing something or what is called the illocutionary speech act. Austin (1965: 95) the illocutionary speech act is kinds; assertive, directive, declarative, commissive, and expressive.

In this research, the researcher chooses the drama performance test "Uncle Vanya". The author chose the research on speech act drama performance test as the subject of this study because, the drama performed by 6th semester students of the English Study Program uses the types of illocutionary speech acts or language in drama dialogues. The title is **" The Speech Acts In Student' Drama Performance at Sixth Semester of English Study Program University of Pasir Pengaraian."**

1.2 Setting of the Research

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher focuses this research on illocutionary speech acts found in "Uncle Vanya" Drama Performance

of Students in in the Sixth Semester of the English Study Program University of Pasir Pengaraian.

1.3 Limitation of the Research

Based on the setting of the research above, the researcher is interested in learning about the types of illocutionary speech acts that are found in "Uncle Vanya" Drama Performance of Students in the Sixth Semester of the English study program University of Pasir Pengaraian.

1.4 Formulation of the Research

Based on the limitation of the research above, the researcher formulates this research on " What are the types of Illocutionary Speech Acts found in " Uncle Vanya" produce in Drama Performance of Students in the Sixth Semester of English Study Program of University of Pasir Pengaraian?

1.5 Purpose of the Research

The purpose of this research, was to find out to know about the types of illocutionary speech acts that are found in "Uncle Vanya" Drama Performance of Students in the Sixth Semester of the English Study Program University of Pasir Pengaraian.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Students

This research is expected to be helpful their knowledge about drama performance. It can help students to understanding the topic of illocutionary speech acts, and then support with context and examples.

2. Future Researchers

The research findings are expected can be used as references in conducting further studies about drama performance, and understand the meaning about speech acts.

1.7 Definition of Key Term

1. Speech Act

Speech acts is an action which perform by an utterance both speaker and hearer. It signifies that the speaker is requesting that the listener do something as a result of what he or she has spoken. (Austin, 1962).

2. Illocutionary Speech Act

An illocutionary acts is performed by the communicative force of an utterance, such as making a statement, offer, explanation, or for some other communication purpose". (Christison, 2018). it means that a illocutionary act is the case of utterance said in implicated meaning. illocutionary acts are categorized into five types: assertive, directive, declarative, commissive, and expressive.

3. Drama Performance

Drama is quality of communication, situation, action (everything seen in the stage) that creates attention, exciting, and tension in the audience. (Moulton in Harymawan,1993). " Uncle Vanya" is a play by Russian playwright Anton Chekhov. It was first published in 1898, and first produced in 1899 by the Moscow Art Theater under the direction of Konstantin Stanislavski. This drama is re-staged by of Students in the Sixth Semester of the English Study Program University of Pasir `Pengaraian.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter to discusses about the review of related literature. The review of related literature is an importance part in this researcher interested to explain in understanding about Illocutionary speech act. It discuss some theory that support the study in this chapter. This chapter review of the related theories, review of related findings and conceptual framework.

2.1 Review of Related Theories.

2.1.1 Speech Act

A speech act is the speech of someone who is psychological in nature and is seen from the meaning of the action in his speech. Speech acts are also a manifestation of the function of language. Are activities carried out through the use of words and humans make speech acts such as apologizing, complaining, educating, agreeing, and warning by using language (Austin, 1962). The Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act are the three portions of Speech Acts to Christison (2018) by Austin in 1962 ' . Locutionary act is the result of sounds and lexical meaning, illocutionary act is the case of utterance said in implicated meaning. illocutionary acts are categorized into five types: assertive, directive, declarative, commissive, and expressive. In which, assertive is about promise, directive is about order, declarative is about declaring, commissive is about promise, and expressive is about expressing feeling. and perlocutionary act

is the result or effect cause by the utterance.

According to Bonvillain (2003:92), Speech acts refers to the fact that a person achieves goals by speaking. Speakers choose their modes of expression based on their intent, or what they want their listeners to believe, accept, or do. Speech act theory, according to Schmidt and Richards (2018:12-130, is concerned with the function and uses of language, therefore in the broadest sense, speech acts are any activities we perform using speech. It can be concluded that speech acts is a form of speech that involves two parties in a certain time and situation. According to Sandock (2003:53) "the speech act is acts done in the process of speaking that said by the speaker. It can be the speech acts of the speaker contains acts.

On the other hand, different types of utterances can be utilized to conduct the same speech acts. And according to Austin (1962) speech acts can be categorized bt Christison (2018:2), there are three types of speech acts is :

a. Locutionary Acts

The act of actual uttering (the particular sense and reference of an utterance) is the domain of study in fields such as phonetics, phonology, and linguistic semantics. .Christison (2018:3) states that locutionary act is the result of sounds and lexical meaning. The concept of locutionary speech acts looks at the form of a sentence. For example speech acts found in the drama entitiled "Uncle Vanya", when someone says "Take a little tea, my son", in this utterance, Which

belongs to locutionary conduct is only the speaker's true message and the hearer did not react to what the speaker stated.

b. Perlocutionary Acts

According to Christison (2018) "perlocutionary act is one in which something is said in a specific context or discuss about the effect caused by the speaker to the hearer. It depicts the progress made each time in a certain setting. These acts are byproducts of communication acts such as speaking something, inciting someone to anger, soothing someone in pain, and so forth. It implies to make a speech with a function but not with the intention of affecting someone. The example speech acts found in the drama entitiled "Uncle Vanya, when someone says "Take a little tea, my son". In the utterance, speech act that gives rise to an action.

c. Illocutionary Acts

An illocutionary act is one in which something is said, a statement or pledge is made, someone is thanked, a question is asked, and so on. According to Christison (2018:4) "an illocutionary acts is performed by the communicative force of an utterance, such as making a statement, offer, explanation, or for some other communication purpose". For example speech acts found in the drama entitiled "Uncle Vanya", when someone says "Take a little tea, my son". In this utterance, the speaker uses directive speech act. The speech acts was spoken to Astrov for asks astrov to drink the tea that is served.

2.1.2 The Classifications of Illocutionary Acts

According to Austin 1962 by Christison (2018) classifications illocutionary speech acts into five types of functions:

i. Assertive

The purpose is to communicate information about some world events from the speaker to the listener, such as assert, informing and complaining.

a) According to Hornby (1995) " asserting is the act of conveying information abou the truth and fact".

b) According to Hornby (1995) "Informing is used by speaker to assert to hearer with the additonal prepatory condition."

c) According to Hornby (1995) "complaining is used by speaker to complain something difficult". Example : speech acts found in the drama entitled Uncle Vanya," I am complain, i had an illuminating personality". The word have meaning a complain which orders the hearer.ords to the world by utilizing a assertive (on belief).

ii. Directive

A directive speech act is one that attempts to persuade the listener to take action Christison (2018) Commanding, Request, Suggesting, are all roles of directive acts.When using directive, a speaker tries to make the world meet the words (via hearer).

a) According by Oxford Dictionary "Commanding is effective only if the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the address".

b) According by Oxford Dictionary Request is an expression a form of speaker's that aims to beg and expect something to become of reality.

c) According by Oxford Dictionary "Suggesting is just to make a weak attempt to get someone to do something".Example in dialogue uncle vanya is, Take me away ! Take me away !. The word have meaning and contain a command which orders the someone to take away.

iii. Declarative

The goal is to produce a change by having the speakers conduct more speech acts, such as cancel, deside, forbid, and so on. The speaker affects the world with his or her words by employing declarations.

a) According by Oxford Dictionary "cancel is an act of speech delivered by the speaker to cancel something or an action to the speech partner not to do something".

b) According by Oxford Dictionary "deciding is a speech act conveyed by the speaker to take an action to the speech partner to do something".

c) According by Oxford Dictionary "forbiding is a speech act conveyed by the speaker to prevent the speech partner from doing something." Example in dialog drama Uncle Vanya: " No, allow me, Vanya . The speaker in this speech act in prohibit the sentence forbids to follow it.

iv. Commissive

The goal is to demonstrate that the speaker intends to do something by using terms like promise, offer, pledge, or any other words that fit the commissive criteria. The speaker uses the commissive to act the world to fit

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the words.

a) According by Oxford Dictionary "Promise is a statement telling someone that you will do something or not to do something".

b) According by Oxford Dictionary "Offer is promise that is conditional based on the hearer acceptance". the example drama "Uncle Vanya" : a. need I go out to find the other drinks? b. don't you want to bite of something to eat ?

c) According by Oxford Dictionary "Pledging is much like vowing, only it does not necessarily of vowing." The example in dialogue drama Uncle Vanya, " Then will you have a little vodka instead". The meaning is offering that is uttered by the speaker to someone offers another drink.

v. Expressive

According to Austin (1965) the expressive is "to disclose the speaker's state of mind about a situation by greater performance of the speech act". Besides that as Christison (2018) by Austin, expressive speech acts is used to signal a speaker's attitude or emotions to the hearer. The expressive speech acts classes such as apologizing, thanking, angry, blaming, or other phrases that match with expressive.

a) Apologizing is speech act that expresses regret of the speech because it has made a mistake to the speech partner. According by Oxford Dictionary "apologies is an expression to say that you are sorry for doing something

wrong or causing a problem". the example in the dialogue uncle vanya "I apologize and am silent, i am sorry." The meaning is apologize that is utterance by the speaker to someone.

b) Thanking is expressing gratitude for being able to help or help others. According by Oxford Dictionary " thanking is an utterance to tell that you are pleased or grateful for something that you have done". the example in the dialogue uncle vanya " I have to say million thanks, thanks very much, thanks a lot, thank you for you kindness, thank you for you helping". The statment is thanks that is utterance by the speaker to someone

c) According by Oxford Dictionary " Angry is an expression to stop feeling antagosim with somebody who has done something harmful, annoy, or upset to you". The example in the dialogue uncle vanya " Leave me alone! Let me go! Stop it!, The meaning is angrily that is uttrance by the speaker to someone.

d) According by Oxford Dictionary "blaming is an expression to think or say that somebody is responsible for something bad". it means that used the people to respond to someone who has done something bad or wrong. The example is " i hope you're sorry". The who has done something bad or wrong. The example is " i hope you're sorry". The word have meaning is expression blaming.

2.1.3 The Nature of Drama (Drama Performance)

Drama is a medium for staging stories in life and local wisdom, such as

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(human values, philosophy, love, and chivalry). Jazuli (2011:38-39) says that "one of the functions of drama is as a means of entertainment that is performed on stage". Transferring works of art from word language media to stage language media, transferring drama based on drama scripts. Play in stage (drama perforamnce) is used for plays that are acted on stage or screen. These plays are different from musical performance because they must tell stories which are acted out by actors and actresses.

Drama literature is the record of the attempts of playwright to express and communicate their ideas about man's hope, dreams, ideas, feelings, thoughts, and experience, and his realitionship to society. According to Moulton in Harymawan (1993) Drama is quality of communication, situation, action (everything seen in the stage) that creates attention, exciting, and tension in the audience. We can conclude from these definitions of drama's is a method of producing or recreating a situation, as well as an expression of reality by impersonating.

2.1.4 Synopsis of Drama Performance "Uncle Vanya"

Uncle Vanya is a play by Anton Chekhov's that focuses on a rich couple visiting their rural homestead and the turmoil of the family members that live there. While Uncle Vanya has a rather uncertain and unhappy ending when it comes to the future of the characters, an earlier, similar work by Chekhov called The Wood Demon was more directly positive. Every family has its problems; sibling rivalry, political differences, different favorite sports teams. However, very few could match the tangled, oppressive, and manipulative family problems

of Uncle Vanya. In the play, Professor Serebryakov lives in the city, while his rural estate is run by family. One of the estate managers is Uncle Vanya, his brother-in-law from his first marriage; the professor's new wife Yelena is much younger and very attractive. When they visit their estate both Vanya and the local doctor fall hard for Yelena. Sonya, the professor's daughter from his first marriage, is also helping to run the estate, and seeing her stepmother's beauty and charm reminds her how unattractive she herself is and how unrequited her adoration for the doctor is, especially with Yelena on the scene.

The professor shows little affection for his family (brother-in-law, daughter, and mother) who have been running the estate. He announces plans to sell it off and move with Yelena to Finland because he cannot afford his lifestyle in Russia any longer. Tensions overflow and, in a fit of rage, Vanya attempts to shoot his brother-in-law, but fails. Later, Sonya and her grandmother discover that Vanya has stolen morphine from the doctor and is suicidal, but they make him return the drugs and his plan is foiled.

The professor and Yelena agree to keep the estate and let everything go on as normal. All will continue as it has for years, ultimately. The play closes with the family going about their tasks, and Vanya complaining about how they must work so hard to support others and how little they have and how joyless life is for them. Sonya reminds him that they will rest when they die and receive rewards.

2.2 Review of Related Findings

There are some studies which have given the conducting to reseach. This research related findings as follows:

Firstly, The research was conducted by Tutuarisma, Nuraeningsih, Rusiana (2018) entitled *"An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie"*. The aims of the research are (i) to find out the kinds of speech act used in London Has Fallen Movie (ii) to find out the way of speech act and the classifications of illocutionary act used in London Has Fallen Movie. This research uses descriptive qualitative research. This research figures out the kinds of speech act and the classifications of the illocutionary act used in London Has Fallen Movie. The result of the research shows that: (i) there are 76 utterances of speech act used in London Has Fallen Movie which is the most dominant is illocutionary act consist of 37 utterances. (ii) there are 99 utterances of the classifications of the illocutionary act, and the most dominant categories are directive with 32 utterances and expressive with 23 utterances

Secondly, The research was conducted by Diah Purwita, Dias Fitriani and Ratih Inayah (2019) entitled *"An Analysis of Speech Act Classification in Beauty and the Beast"*. The addressee and other characteristics about the context of utterance. Usually people utilize language in spoken and written, for instance conversation writing ideas, thoughts and so on in the book. For example cerebration contained in fairy tale stories were poured through the writer that one may be understood by readers.These ideas are expressed in the form about speech

acts as described in Yule's theory in his book Pragmatics: Speech Act Classification (1996), there are five classifications of speech act pragmatically that can be proposed with a speaker such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations. The researchers used Beauty and the Beast short story to be analyzed classification about speech act. The method used in this analysis is a descriptive qualitative method.

Thirdly, The research was conducted by Nadia Sofia Fitri Dahlia1, Neng Lina2, Constellation Yugafiati3 (2019), *"An Speech Act Used by Anna as the Second Characters in" Frozen"* Movie Script. This research entitled An Analysis Speech Act Used By Anna As The One of Characters in "Frozen" Movie Script, in this analysis the writers to find out the utterances that appear and the influence for the hearer aster the utterances is stated. Each speech showing three parts of speech acts, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. However, this study only focuses on the discussion of illocutionary acts because basically the aim of the research is to find out what illocutionary acts used by Anna as one of the characters in the frozen movie so that the sense of a speech can be understood well in certain social interactions. The film of Frozen was chosen as the source of the data in this research because of the many illocutionary acts of speech spoken by Anna. The data was collected from the "Frozen" movie script . Based on result of the study, the data found there are five kinds of illocutionary acts in the scripts, namely: 102 representatives od forces, 32 directives of forces, 11 commissive forces, 41 expressives of forces, and 1 declarative forces.
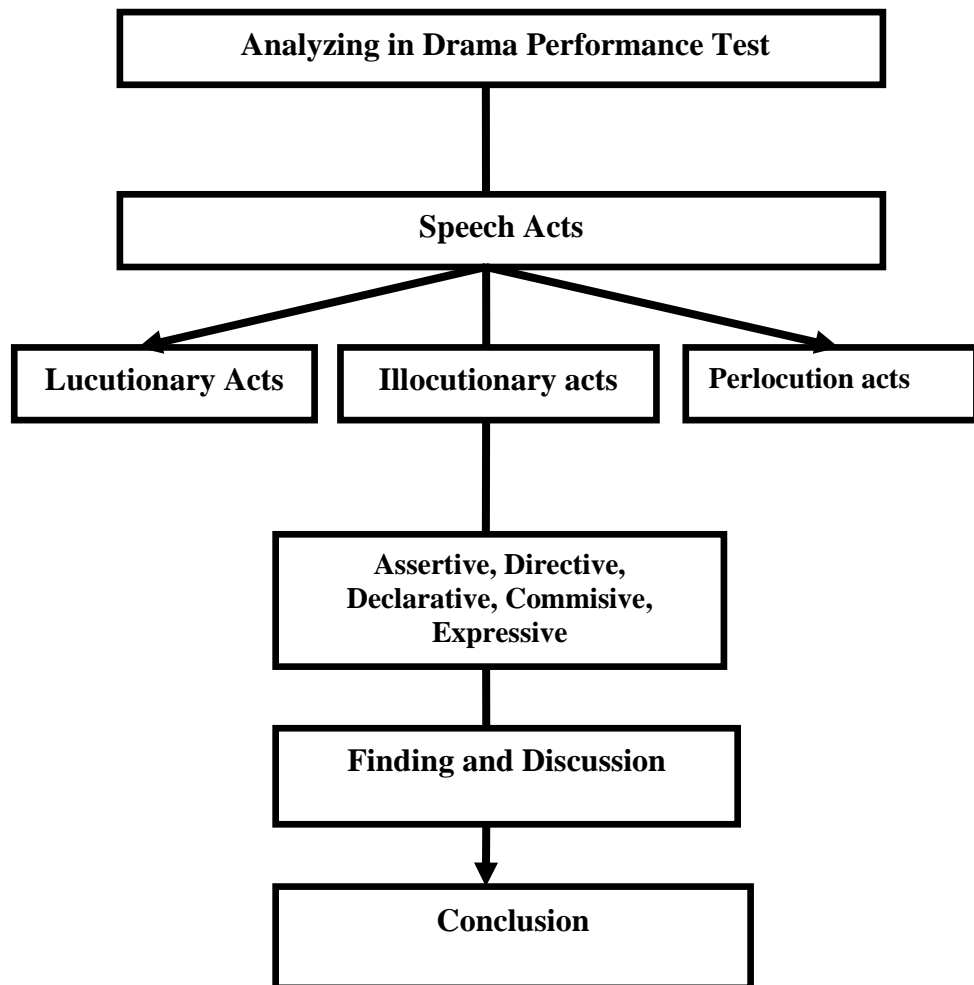
Fourthly, The research was conducted by Samsual Bahri and Meisuri (2020). This research aims at describing and developing website based authentic assessment model on drama course in English literature study program. The research data comes from descriptive information of the experts or validator along with the suggestion from the students as the product user through the PBL activity combined with the observation and recording with video tape. Data analysis is done by using rubric measure: a) the information completeness which is applied on the work sheets.b) the information comprehensiveness which is included in the paragraph written by the students. The overall of the flow diagram are :Preparation: choosing the research based article which is relevant with the course; preparing worksheet and observation sheet. Implementation: the students read the research based article and fill in the worksheet. Observation: filling in the observation sheet and writing anecdotal record. Reflection: analyzing the observation sheet and measurement rubric.With the implementation of authentic assessment toward the students who participate in the drama appreciation course. The obtained results show significant increase in their competence through the 6 kinds of task which contain website based authentic assessment on the stage of manipulating expression, scripting, dialogue reading, performing and stage performance.

Based of the previous research, there were many researchers who used drama in their research. The research only focused in how the students' skill in drama performance. The sample of this research was university' students. It told about the drama performance at six semester students of English Study program.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a diagram used by the researcher as the concept in prepares the research. In the sixth semester of English study program, drama is one of the learning subject. Drama performance is one of the skills that must be mastered by students. From the conceptual framework above, the researchers wanted to analyze the speech acts in drama performance at sixth semester. This research is concerned with ilokusi speech acts. According to Creswell (2014: 32) state that "qualitative researcher is an approach for exploring an understanding the meaning individuals or group ascribe to social or human problem", The instrument of this research was the drama performance test, sampling is done by probability sampling, data collection used of data source; primary data and secondary data.. The conceptual framework can make it easier for the reader to understand the outline of the research; it will be carried out using the following diagram.

Figure 1. Conceptial Framework of the Research

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                ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
                │  Analyzing in Drama Performance Test  │
                └─────────────────────────────────────┘
                                  │
                ┌─────────────────────────────────────┐
                │             Speech Acts              │
                └─────────────────────────────────────┘
          ┌───────────────┬──────────────────┬───────────────┐
┌─────────────────┐ ┌──────────────────┐ ┌─────────────────┐
│ Lucutionary Acts│ │ Illocutionary acts│ │ Perlocution acts│
└─────────────────┘ └──────────────────┘ └─────────────────┘
                             │
                ┌──────────────────────────┐
                │   Assertive, Directive,   │
                │ Declarative, Commisive,   │
                │        Expressive         │
                └──────────────────────────┘
                             │
                ┌──────────────────────────┐
                │   Finding and Discussion  │
                └──────────────────────────┘
                             │
                ┌──────────────────────────┐
                │        Conclusion         │
                └──────────────────────────┘
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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter discusses about the research methodology. It consists of research design, setting of the research, population and sample, data source instrumentation of the research, the procedure of the research, technique of collecting the data, and technique of analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Design

To conduct research it needs a research design. This research uses the qualitative descriptive method. Descriptive research is research that is intended to investigate, conditions or other things, which are described in the research report. According to Creswell (2014: 32) "Qualitative research is an approach for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a social or human problem". In this research, the main point was to collect and accumulate the data in descriptive way. So, this research use a qualitative approach to analyze this topic about speech acts in drama performance.

3.2 Setting of the Research

This research is analyzed the Illocution speech act in dialogue "Uncle Vanya" drama performance on June 18th, 2022. From the time the proposal was submitted until the thesis research at the University of Pasir Pengaraian. It is located at Tuanku Tambusai Street, Rambah Hilir Sub District of Rokan Hulu

Regency.udents English study program university of Pasir Pengaraian.The participants of this research are students in the sixth semester of the English Study Program at the University of Pasir Pengaraian.

3.3 Population and Sample

The researcher use the whole of the subject as the population. According to Sugiyono (2013:215) population is a generalization region that consists of an object, subject that has the quality and certain characteristics determined by the researcher to learn and to be concluded. Population could be the societies in the certain areas, the employees in the certain organizations, teachers and students in the school, etc. The population in this research is sixth semester students of English study program of university of Pasir Pengaraian in academic year 2021/2022. There are 22 students and all of the students is the population.

Based on the consideration above, the researcher uses probability sampling. According to Sugiyono (2013:18) probability sampling is sampling technique where the number of samples is the same as the population. The sample that should have been in this research is 22 samples. So in this research, the amount of samples is the same as the population, they are 22 students.

3.4 Instrumentation of the Research

The research instrument, according to Arikunto (2019, p.203), "research instruments are tools or facilities used by researchers in collecting data so that their work is easier and results are better, more accurate, complate and systematic

so that they are easier to process." It means that to do research, it tool used to make an accurate assessment. The instrument of this research was the drama performance test "Uncle Vanya".

3.5 Technique of Collecting Data

In research, there is always a procedure in collecting the data. In collecting this data, the researcher uses participant observation and Take-note. This study was conducted at University Pasir Pengaraian in the sixth semester of English Study Program of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Pasir Pengaraianin the academic year 2022/2023. According to widoyoko (2012:33), "collecting data of the research is intended to get data, explantion, facts,and accurate information. Data source are anything that can provied information about Related Research.

3.6 Technique of Analyzing Data

Technique of analyzed the data used in this research is qualitative technique. The research analyzed and categorized the Kind of Illocutionary Speech Acts found in Uncle Vanya Drama Performance Test by the Sixth Semester Students of English Study Program University of Pasir Pengaraian in the drama the results of participant observations and take- note. Then, the researcher in analyzing the drama performance of students, researchers collaborate with lecturers of drama subject. To determine the students' drama score, the lecturer used the guidance from the following scoring rubric for drama performance.