

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher will discuss the background of the research, statement of the problem, objective of the research, significance of the research, scope of the research, and operational definition.

A. Background of the Research

Humans as social beings need means to interact with other humans in society. In daily communication, the tool that is often used to communicate is language, both in the form of written language and spoken language. Language is a social communication tool in the form of a sound symbol system resulting from human speech. Everyone communicates using the language appropriate to the use of each country. It plays an important role for people in conveying messages. They use it in expressing themselves, interacting with each other and even exchange jealousy. How to use language is studied in linguistics.

Birner (2012) stated that pragmatics may be defined as the study of the language used in context as compared with semantics, which means the study of meaning based on context instead of literally. In other words, pragmatics can be defined as the study of language in its meaning referring to context-dependent or the study of implicit meaning. When the utterance is expressed implicitly, it means that the speaker is applying pragmatics in conveying the message that the speaker wants to inform the hearer indirectly. Pragmatics occurs in both spoken and written however it is mostly found in spoken rather than written. Therefore, it is considered the study of the implied meaning of utterances spoken which studies speech acts, implicature, reference, presupposition, and others. Based on the explanation above, speech acts are considered one of the studies that are covered in pragmatics. According to Bangun et al., (2017), speech acts is an action that is produced through language with the accompaniment of actions. It is delivered through speech either directly or indirectly in asking someone to act. Besides that, speech acts

are named as actions in linguistic communication. In other words, a Speech act is simply defined as the action performed by uttering an utterance. As the intention of the utterances, ones is capable to have others act. In addition, speech acts are actions which are done by saying utterances as quoted by Birner (2012). It can be said that whenever a person uses a speech act, either intentionally or unintentionally, it means that the speaker intends to ask someone to do or perform an action.

While five kinds are included in the illocutionary act: Directive, commissive, expressive, declarative, and representative. The utterances of representative illocutionary acts focus on stating something that is believed, truth, facts, and actual events by the speaker. Research about representative illocutionary act has been done before by some researcher. One of them is Prakasa (2022) his research to analyze all the types in illocutionary, based on Searle's theory (1979). The data sources of this study were Hedgehog movie on Youtube. Another researcher is Hartono (2022). Her research to analyze representative illocutionary act in documentary movie based on Searle's theory (1979). The data source in this research is Less is Now movie on Youtube.

The difference is that this study focuses on one type of illocution namely representative act using Searle's theory, and music video on youtube as a source of data. The reason that leads the writer to choose the topic is to find out the types of representative act utterances found in a lyric by John Meyer *you're gonna live forever in me*. This song has an implicit meaning and message, so the writer needs an analysis method using a representative act as a way to explore the aims and objectives in this John Meyer song through one of the pragmatic branches of linguistics.

B. Statements of the Problem

The writer constructs the following problem statements based on the background of the study:

1. What are the types of representative illocutionary acts realized in the song lyrics of John Meyer *'you're gonna live forever in me'*
2. What are the meaning of the song lyrics *'you're gonna live forever in me'* based types of representative illocutionary act?

C. Objectives of the Research

The writer constructs the following problem statements based on the background of the study:

1. To find out types of representative illocutionary acts realized in the song lyric of John Meyer *'you're gonna live forever in me'*
2. To explain the meaning of the song lyrics *'you're gonna live forever in me'* based types of representative illocutionary act

D. Significance of the Research

The findings of this study were expected to be useful for other researchers that have the same theme. The result of the findings provided valuable input:

1. Theoretically

This research is made to enrich the study of speech acts and illocutionary acts.

2. Practically, the findings are useful for:

a. Reader

The readers especially all of those reading this research are hopefully able to know and understand the function of speech act to translate every word to be many acts.

b. Researcher

The result of this study was also beneficial as a reference for the next researcher.

E. Scope of the Research

Based on the discussion in the background of the research and statement. The writer limits the scope of research to the concerned speech act, which concentrate on John Meyer's illocutionary act in his song lyrics You're going to live forever in me.

F. Operational Definition

1. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary speech acts are also referred to as doing something (Lisnani, Lisnani. Bahri Arifin & Ariani, 2017) is one type of speech act theory. The illocutionary speech act itself brings the main discussion to the theory of speech acts because the existence of a sentence or statement cannot be separated from a context. In contrast, the other two types of speech acts are the beginning of the utterance's meaning, and the other arises from the impact and effect of the illocutionary act. Letters & Deborah, (2021) define illocutionary speech act as the speaker performing the aim that the speech partner wants to take specific actions. Identifiable expressions and actions to produce meaningful expressions for the interlocutor.

2. Representative act

Searle (1999) states that the core purpose of the representative act group is to convince the interlocutor about the truth and facts of what happened regarding the problem according to the portion he knows. Representative speech acts focus on expressions that express something that the speaker believes. The statement of a speaker's utterance contains true and false conditions. Examples include assertions, claims, descriptions, hypotheses, conclusions, reports, suggestions, predictions, and making statements of fact.

3. You Are Gonna Live Forever in Me

John Mayer created you are gonna live forever in me a song on The Search for Everything album, which was made available in April 2017. The album is concisely organized and lasts roughly three minutes. He wrote this song about love for a partner who is still present and must always be preserved even when their romantic relationship is done. This song is performed in a low, slow voice to help illustrate how sad it is for someone still in love to have to accept the harsh reality since his heart is not choosing sides.

4. Descriptive Analysis

Narbuko (2015: 44) states descriptive analysis is research to explain current problem-solving based on data, by presenting, analyzing and interpreting it. The type of analysis of data helps describe, show or summarize data points in a constructive way such that patterns might emerge that fulfil every condition of the data.