

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is a tool to communicate between the speaker and the partner of speaking in the daily activity which has its own meaning and purpose. Some of the functions of language are to express the feeling, to communicate, as a tool to make an integration and social adaptation in a particular environment and situation and also as the tool for social control. So based on the description above, the researcher concludes that language is a communication system that uses sound that is carried out by the speaker and the talking partner in conveying meaningful goals free from its users.

Communication can be defined as the process of transmitting information and common understanding from one person to another Keyton (2011, p. 1). In a branch of linguistics, the study that is concerned with meaning of language is called as pragmatics. Pasaribu, Herman, & Silalahi (2019, p. 3), that pragmatic is a study of how utterance have meaning in situations it means that it has, pragmatics can be practically defined as the study of the meaning of utterance in certain situations. According Yuliana (2011, p. 1), pragmatic is a study of the ability of the language user in combining and adapting sentence correctly. Pragmatics deals with actions or verbal performances that occur in certain situations and times. Pragmatics can be described as a science that examines the meaning of speech Leech (2011).

A speech act is a part of a pragmatic study that studies about utterances. Herman (2015, p. 43) stated that when people speak a language, they will perform an action. Put simply, it can be said that speech acts are a piece of speech produced as a preferred part of language interaction. According to Herman (2015, p. 43), defined that the utterance of speaker can be divided into three meanings, there are locutionary act, illocutionary act and Perlocutionary act. Every speech act uttered by the speaker has a certain meaning. The meaning that appears is very dependent on the text and also on the context involved in it.

Speech act are well also explained in the Al – Qur'an, Allah the Almighty said in surah Al-Baqarah verse 83 and An-Nahl verse 125 :

Al-Baqarah verse 83 :

وَقُولُوا لِلنَّاسِ حُسْنًا

An-Nahl verse 125:

وَجَادِلْهُمْ بِالَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ

Why the researcher interested in researching illocutionary act because it is an important thing involved in pragmatic studies, in this study speech acts get Special attention. In pragmatics, speech is a form of action in the context of the speech situation so that the activity is called an speech act. There are five types of illocutionary act: representative, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive Hutajulu & Herman (2019, p. 30). And to clarify, researcher will discuss one of the five types of illocutionary.

One of the speech act concepts explained by George (2014, p. 34), is the directive utterance which is the act of speaking done by the speaker with the

intention that the listener does the actions mentioned in the utterance. Directive illocutionary act is attempted by the speakers to get the hearers to do something, for example: asking, commanding, requesting, ordering, forbidding, advising, suggesting. According Ibrahim (1993, p.31)) as cited in Ade, Syukur and Gatut (2021, p. 289) explains that directive command speech acts express the speaker's attitude so that the speech partner takes action according to the speaker's wishes because the speaker has a higher position than the speech partner. An order is said to be direct if the order is conveyed in a sentence that is in imperative mode, namely a sentence formed to request a response in the form of an action, and is marked with command expressions, Alwi, Dardjowidjojo, Lapoliwa, Moeliono, (2010, p. 360). The following is an example of the type of directive speech act in surah al-Alaq.

To explain it is a phenomenon that contained in the Qur'an Surah Al-'Alaq verse 19, the following:

Al-Alaq verse 19 :

كَلَّا لَا تَطِعْهُ وَاسْجُدْ وَاقْتَرِبْ

The data comes from the letter al-Alaq verse 19 which is a directive speech act of command because the sentence states an order for humans to take certain actions, namely prostrate and draw closer to Allah the Almighty Depag RI (2010, p. 727). The directive speech act of the command above is conveyed by using a sentence that is in imperative mode, marked by the verbal predicate form prostrate and bring it closer followed by the affirming particle to be prostrate and bring it closer. Therefore, this directive speech act is classified as a direct command speech act.

The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. According to Pasaribu, Herman, & Silalahi (2020, p. 32), illocutionary acts are utterances with some kind of function in mind. Mostly people do not produce an utterance with no purposes, they perform an utterance with some kind of function. Illocutionary acts are acts performed by the speaker in saying something with an appropriate intention and in appropriate context.

Why do researchers choose Google Meet as a tool for the study compared to other learning applications such as Zoom, Google Classroom, etc., because Google Meet is a video-communication service developed by Google, easy to use and has been used by many teachers, lecturers, and students at school or on campus during COVID-19. Why not Zoom and other applications because, the researchers want to research the sixth semester and most of the lecturers who teach in the sixth semester use the Google Meet application more during online learning. It is one of two apps that constitute the replacement for Google Hangouts, the other being Google Chat. This study seeks to explore the effect of fear emotion on students' and lecturers' technology adoption during the COVID-19 pandemic. The study has made use of Google Meet as an educational social platform in private higher education institutes.

The data obtained from the study were analyzed by using the partial least squares structural equation modeling (PLS-SEM) and machine learning algorithms. The main hypotheses of this study are related to the effect of COVID-19 on the adoption of Google Meet as COVID-19 rises various types of fear. During the Coronavirus pandemic, fear due to family lockdown situation, fear of

education failure and fear of losing social relationships are the The Google Meet application can be downloaded directly via Google Playstore on smartphones. This software supports 3G and 4G wireless networks. Utilization of the internet is also useful for support the improvement of the quality of learning carried out by distance far. Distance learning is right with the conditions of Indonesia, the region spread over thousands of islands. Therefore, his existence accommodated in the National Education System which was legalized in July 2003, specifically Article 31 of Law No. 20 Years 2003 Deni Darmawan (2014, p. 23 24).

The researcher chooses universities because lecturers used the Google Meet and Zoom applications more than teachers at school during COVID-19, according to a survey during online learning, most teachers at school used WhatsApp and Google Classroom applications more often. So that the researcher choose lecturers and students to make it easier for researcher to find the data.

Mass communication is communication aimed at the community which is spread through the mass media. Technology in the field of communication is growing rapidly, such as cell phones, television, internet, music or even films. This is done to meet the information, entertainment and educational needs of man kind, as well as a more effective means of conveying messages.

Finally, in addition to understand more about the illocutionary act, the researcher decided to lay the groundwork for this study to analyze the types of illocutionary act and to find out the types of illocutionary act. So this research is entitled **Illocutionary Act of Google Meet Content between English Lecturers and Students.**

B. Research Questions

Based on the background of the research, The researcher formulated the problems in the research as follows:

1. What types are illocutionary act used by the English lecturer and students in teaching and learning process in “Google Meet”?
2. What is the mostly dominant type of illocutionary act used by the lecturer and students in teaching and learning process by “Google meet”?

C. Objectives of Study

Based on the research problems, the researcher can formulate the objectives of the research are:

1. To find the types of illocutionary act used by English lecturer and students in “Google Meet”. There are five types of illocutionary act which the researcher have identified that declarative, directive, representative, commissive, and expressive.
2. To find the type mostly dominant of illocutionary act used by English lecturer and students in “Google Meet”.

D. Significances of Study

After doing research, the researcher hopes that the result of the research can be used:

1. For the researcher
Hopefully this research can give more information and knowledge about speech act, especially illocutionary act in the teaching and learning process.
2. For the teacher/lecturer

Hopefully this research will be help for the teachers to recognize the types of illocutionary act in the teaching process. They will be understand about the implementation of the speech acts in their teaching process.

3. For the students

The students will be understand about the speech act and helping them to recognize the types of illocutionary act in the teaching and learning process. It is also help them to understand about the implementation of the speech acts in their learning process.

It can be conclude that the researcher hopes that the results of this research will be useful. The researcher also hopes that this research will get the expected results.

E. Theoretically Framework

In this chapter, the researcher reviews some theories, which are going to be used in the study. The researcher included the important theories which are relevant for her study. The researcher review of related theories and the review of the previous study. This research is written based on some theories which are useful to support this research ideas and relevant to the problem. They are: Pardede, Herman, & Pratiwi (2019), Leech (2011), Pasaribu, Herman & Silalahi (2020).

F. Definition of Key Terms

In this part, there are some explanations to understand the context easier, the definition of terms are as follows :

1. Speech Act

Herman (2015) stated that when people speak a language, they will perform an action. Actions which are performed via utterance are generally called speech acts.

2. Illocutionary Act

According to Pasaribu, Herman and Silalahi (2020, p. 32), illocutionary acts is an utterance with some kind of function in mind. Illocutionary act is an utterance with some kind of function in our mind.

3. Google Meet

Google Meet is an application that can support communication needs anywhere and anytime with many people without having to meet physically in person Warsita (2011, p. 112). Google meet can be an adequate medium for learning online for socialization between teachers or lecturers and students.

4. Lecturer

Lecturer are one of the essential components in a higher education system. Roles, duties, and responsibilities which very important in realizing national education. Muhamad Muslihudin, Febri, Kasmi and Leni (2017)

5. Students

Siallagan (2011), Student as a campus community have the main task of learning such as making assignments, reading books, making papers, presentations, discussions, attending seminar, and other activities campus-style.