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An Analysis on Illocutionary Act in Song "1x1" By Bring Me the Horizon

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Abstract.

This study examined pragmatic especially in illocutionary acts in song lyrics. The research focused on analyzing types of illocutionary acts in song lyrics "1x1" by Bring Me The Horizon. The research used descriptive qualitative method. Searle's theory is used as the basis for identifying the types of illocutionary acts. There were three types of illocutionary acts found in the song. The three types of illocutionary acts used in this song were representative (76.40%), directive (17.60%), and expressive (6%). The representative was realized in the form of stating, informing, believing, rejecting, and insisting. The directive was realized in the form of asking, requesting, and commanding. The expressive was realized in the form of praising and blaming. Based on the data found in the lyrics of the song, the most dominant type of illocutionary act was representative. Thus, the lyrics of the song provided more statements, information, beliefs, rejections, and insistence rather than expressing joy, sadness, or anger.

Keyword: pragmatic, illocutionary acts, qualitative, descriptive.

Introduction

Language is one of the tools to communicate between humans in the world. All of country in the world has their language to communicate within their country. Language used in daily life to convey something. In almost every place in the world, language used for communication, such as in office, market, school, etc. English language is international language which people learn to communicate with other people in the world. Almost people in the world learn English to make communication easily. Based on Yule (1996: 03), pragmatic is study of meaning in communication from speakers or writers and interpreted meaning according context of communication by listener or readers. It means the listener can interpret meaning based the speaker said. On the other side, the speaker can give information with certain sign or certain word to the listener. If speaker understands the language, he can speak clearly and communicate properly. According to Austin (1962; 98), speech act divided into three kind. There are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. According to Austin (1962), the purposes of locutionary act is the acts of speaking which includes speech, such as saying with certain signs, saying certain words, using grammatical and understanding the meaning of certain languages by speaker to the listener. Communication or conversation can be done in many ways. It can be directly and indirectly. English is the universal language. According to Croddy (2002: 1114), the use of language produces an intention in the form of action and belief to the listener that what the speaker intended to perform a certain action is generally called speech act. In speech acts, the information convey

sometimes contains intend the meaning in which the speaker does not understand meaning of what is said from the utterance expressed where the listener is expected to fulfill the speaker intention which its focus in illocution. The same utterance in communication can be different meaning. On the other hand, the utterance in a sentence can have a different meaning. Example the utterance is "it's too hot". The utterance of the example can have different meanings, if the utterance is used in context. First context, the utterance is used when in the room so that it means that the air conditioner is turned on so that the room does not feel hot. Second context, the utterance is used when outdoors so it means the weather on that day is very hot. That utterance can be more than one meaning it depends on the situation context. In this study, the focus is on analyzing types of speech acts contained in song lyrics. The utterance used in song lyrics has a specific purpose in expressing someone feelings. This research provides theoretical and practical advantages. The theoretical advantage of this research is helping the students especially for student who learn pragmatic. The research can be a reference for the researcher or who want to conduct a research. The practical advantage of this research is that one can use expressions in communicating.

Literature Review

Pragmatics

Pragmatic is one of linguistic which people used in the world. According to Yule (1996), Pragmatics is also called the basket of semantics. Pragmatic is kind of linguistic and semiotic which study context meaning in communication. Pragmatic is one of the linguistic related to the meaning of use in communication. Based on Kreidler (2002: 18), Semantic meaning can't be captured in terms of use or meaning in text, because it related to meaning without referring to the user and the context of the communicative sentence. People can assumptions, make opinion, request of something, when they speak by their utterance. According to Yule (1996:03), pragmatic is study of meaning in communication from speakers or writers and interpreted meaning according context of communication by listener or readers. Based on Levinson (1983:5), the definition of pragmatic as the language in communication that has specific meaning in language and context is a basic explanation of language understanding. According to Levinson (1983:5), understanding language means to make people understands meaning of each other in communication. Sometimes the listener was not understood what meaning of the speaker, because hearer never heard. The speaker should not speak what the listener didn't understand before. It can makes miss communication. According to Leech (2016: 01), the purpose of pragmatic is the use of language in meaningful communication. Communication between the hearer and reader not only understands the meaning of spoken or written by the speaker or the writer, but hearer or reader can understand the context for interrupting an utterance. Based on Yule (2006: 112), learning pragmatic is understanding meaning of a communication that is realized by the audience and how audience understands from the language used by the speaker or writer. First, pragmatic is studying the intent of the speaker in a communication. The study of meaning in communication by the speaker or writer and interpreted by the listener or reader in concerned with the study of pragmatics. Second, pragmatic is study of how listener can understand certain meaning from communication context of the speaker said. Third, pragmatic is how the listener can understand meaning unspeakable of the speaker said. Listener can make assumption, what he gets from communication with the speaker. Lastly, pragmatic is study of relationship in

communication between the speaker and linguistic forms. In short, pragmatic is a language can be used in communication and can be understood without make misunderstanding. Someone can use different linguistic forms of syntax and semantic. Speaker uses language in a pragmatic context in communication based on the context of the language (Cutting, 2001: 01).

Speech Acts

Based on Yule (1996), the definition of speech act is speech which contains meaning in the form of action taken by the speaker. When the speaker says *on my way,* he or she not only speak but also do the action. Sometimes we used utterance when we speak with other people every day as known as speech acts. According to Lanigan (1977: 77), the speech act is communication make situations between two or more people. The content of speech act of their communication is their used special words or signs in starting and ending situation. We're used in everyday communication to tell something, such as: request, warning, invitations, promise, apologies, prediction, etc. In speech act has two kind of basic of structure there are direct and indirect speech act. Based on Yule (1996: 54-55), direct speech acts performed structure and function of words and sign in communication between the speaker and the listener. In this case, the listener can understand about certain words and certain sign which performed by the speaker. In short, someone used direct speech act to give interrogative to ask the question, give declarative to informing or stating, and an imperative sentence to give a command.

Example:
Teacher: "what time is it?"
Student: "10.00 o'clock sir"

The conversation above showed the interrogative sentence "what time is it?" has a function as a question sentence. Based on the answer of the student, the function sentence in conversation is giving information. It classified as direct speech act.

Based on Yule (1996: 54-55), direct speech acts performed structure and function of words and sign in communication between the speaker and the listener. In this case, the listener can understand about certain words and certain sign which performed by the speaker. In short, someone used direct speech act to give interrogative to ask the question, give declarative to informing or stating, and an imperative sentence to give a command. Speech acts is different classifications of some linguistics.

Example:
Teacher: "what time is it?"
Student: "time is up sir"
In example above, the question is "what time is it?" it means the teacher warn to student class will end. The teacher gives warn that is realized imperative structure for example "the class will end 2 minutes later". From example above, the teacher's utterance was categorized as indirect speech acts.
Another example:
A: "Hey bro, don't touch my phone!"
B: "okay bro"

The example above shows commanding "Hey bro, don't touch my phone". It means the speaker will the hearer not annoys the speaker's phone.

Based on Austin (1962), locutionary act, illocutionary act, perlocutionary act there are classifications of speech act which has different meaning.

a. **Types of Speech Acts**
    Locutionary act
    In traditional sense, locutionary act are called by saying certain utterance with certain meaning and certain signs (Austin, 1962: 108). The utterance in locutionary act is very simple and meaningful, so it cannot make the listener not understands or misunderstanding.
    Example:
    Your writing is very neat.
    From the example above, utterance just to inform the hearer that another people can reads your writing clearly. So we know the speaker give compliment to hearer about his/her writing.
    Illocutionary act
    Illocutionary acts are uttering utterances such as, asking, informing, deny, etc. Based on Austin (1962: 108), the utterance has the power to perform certain action. The utterance in illocutionary act is deeper than locutionary act, because it can makes the listener understand in other meaning or misunderstanding. It means to saying something likes information, ordering, requesting, etc.
    Example:
    Your writing is very neat.
    From the example above, the utterance has meaning that the hearer writing skill is neater than the speaker writing. The utterance of the example above is informing.
    Prelocutionary act
    Prelocutionary act is actions from effect of utterance. It effect of utterance obtained for doing something such as, make apologize, commanding, showing pleasant, praising, etc. (Austin, 1969: 108). It means the utterance has effects to make someone to do something. Usually the speaker says something to make the hearer do what the speaker said.
    For example:
    "Keep silent please!"
    From the utterance above, the speaker gives the utterance to people around the speaker to be quite. The utterance of example above is commanding.

Illocutionary Act

Based on speech act discussion above, illocutionary act is kind of speech act. According to Yule (1996: 49), the definition of illocutionary act is kinds of speech act as speech act themselves. Performed by a speaker/writer to hearer/listener that used utterance by spoken/written. The basic context of illocutionary act is how the speaker used the power or function of the utterance (Mey, 2001: 110-111). According to Nunan (1993: 65) all of type speech acts has different characteristic. Such as, promising, thanking, commanding, pronouncing, and stating. The different is functional, when it spoken by the speaker. The sentence has more than one utterance it can be different meaning. It means utterance used by the speaker based on context. Illocutionary act are linguistic in which do something like

stating, denying or asking. According to Searle (1979), illocutionary act has five kinds. The five types of illocutionary acts are representative, directive, commissive, declaration, and expressive.

1) Representative

Representative is one of speech acts. Someone expresses or state what that state or express what he believes the case has been happened (Searle in Yule, 1996:53). It means someone truth the condition of meaning of the utterance. It can be agree of something, deny, affirm, allege, inform, believe, boast, complain, conclude, forecast, announce, insist, predict, report, state, and suggest.

Example:
"Look at that car! What a nice car!"
Utterance shows that the speaker informs how amazing that car maybe newest car release, newest design, fastest speed, etc.
"You late"
The utterance shows the speaker tried inform to hearer that he late to come in some place.

2) Directive

Based Searle in Yule (1996:54), defines of directive is the speaker used utterance to make the listener to do something. It means the speaker gives utterance to listener to do some actions based on utterance of the speaker. This directive can makes someone to do instruction the speaker. The speaker can asks, advice, beg, bid, command, demand, forbid, order, recommend, and request.

For example
"Have you done your homework?"
This example shows that the speaker asks to hearer about his/her homework. On the other side, it can be changed to different context like this "Do your homework now!" this utterance changes to command. From this example the utterance commands the hearer to do his/her homework right now.
"Three, two, one, go!"
Another example shows the utterance makes the hearer to start something. Based on example above the context is competition.

3) Commissive

Commisive is part of speech acts. The speaker used the utterance to make the hearer to doing something in the future (Searle in Yule, 1996:54). It expresses what the speaker gives utterance clearly to hearer such as, offer, swear, promise, threat, and volunteer.

For example:
"I promise to make you happy"
This example express the speaker intends to hearer that will make hearer happy based on utterance said by the speaker. In simple English, the example above called promise. This utterance shows a promise of the speaker has to do in future.
"Don't try to hurt my family"
The example above explains the speaker gives threat to the listener to not hurt the speaker's family

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4) Expressive

Definition of expressive is speech acts used by the speaker to state their feeling (Searle in Yule, 1996:53). It expresses psychological of the speaker about his/her feeling. It means the speaker states what are his feels such as, pleasure, joy, sorrow, dislike, pain. They can use by the speaker to tell the hearer about his/her feeling from the speaker experience. There are any a few examples to express the feeling. There are apologize, appreciate, blame, commiserate, congratulate, mock, pardon, praise, thank, and welcome.

For example:
"I'm sorry"
The example above express the speaker makes apologize for his fault.
"I love it"
Another example, the speaker expresses his feeling about something happened in his life.
"Thank you".
Based on example above, the speaker expresses thank to the listener. There are a few examples of the speaker to express the situation.

5) Declarative

Based Searle in Yule (1996:53), defines of declarative is the utterance changes the world by their utterance. The speaker can change something by uttering utterance based the context. It means can change status of something such as, adjourn, appoint, baptize, christen, declare, communicate, name, resign, sentence, and veto.

For example:
When parents give a name to their son, they say hello to their son.
"Hello boy, your name is Angelo"
Another example shows the football club changed his name.
"Inter Milan is Italian football team, and it changed team name's to Internazionale Milano"

It means change the boy's name (in context name) to Angelo. It's not only used in name of person, because it can be used to change name of brand, group, place, etc. Illocutionary act has two functions (Yule, 1996: 49). There are felicity condition and illocutionary force indication.

1) Felicity Conditions

Felicity condition is a certain condition in communication between the speaker and the listener has purpose to successfully carry out an illocutionary act. According Austin's (1996: 50), there are three conditions that must be met by the speaker such as, the speaker must understands the context of the conversation, the speaker and the listener must play their role in communication, communication must have a clear purpose.

On the other side, Yule's (1996: 50) concept the general condition of felicity is the speaker and hearer understand the language they used in communication and the speaker does it honestly. Yule also added conditions such as preparation, sincerity, essential, and other things related to illocutionary act.

2) Illocutionary Force Indication

According to Yule (1996: 49), an expression that has a place for a verb used by the speaker explicitly and in commonly known as an illocutionary act.

Song

Song is a poem that is pronounced according to a certain tone, rhythm, time, and melody to form harmony. Based on Dallin (1994), the lyrics are written for the purpose of communication between song lyrics writer, singer, and listener. The writer gives a certain message to the listener in the lyrics sung by the singer. People expressed their daily life activities through songs. Song is a strong part of culture (Salcedo, 2002: 6). In the world, song has many genre such as, pop, rock, dangdut, jazz, RnB, reggae, etc. All of country has traditional song with original lyrics, language, and music based of all country. Traditional song played commemorating certain events based on country. In Indonesia for example in Central Java, traditional song played in certain events or special events such as, tembang jawa in wayangan. Lyrics can also expresses the feeling and though of someone (Hornby, 2000: 802). The lyrics help the listener to express the listener's felling. Song is not only lyric or meaning of lyric, but song has music too to more pleasant the hearer.

Bring Me The Horizon

Bring Me the Horizon we know as BMTH is British rock band formed in Sheffield 2004. The band has five personnel in formation band. They are Oliver Skyes as vocalist, Lee Malia as guitarist, Matt Kean as bassist, Matt Nicholls as drummer, and Jordan Fish as Keyboardist. In their carrier, they collaborated and signed contracts with RCA Records and Columbia Records exclusively in United States. BMTH has five personnel in their formation band. They are Oliver Sykes as vocalist, Lee malia as guitarist, Matt Kean as bassist, Matt Nicholls as drummer, and Jordan Fish as Keyboardist. BMTH start their career with genre metal core, alternative core, alternative rock, pop rock, electronic rock, and they have changed their genre to death core. BMTH collaborate with Sony music and RCA Record. The first debut album of BMTH is *Count Your Blessings* on 2006. The first album got critic from fans and one of their personnel was left. He is Curtis Ward. He left from his band, because he felt he did not fit in his band with other personnel. In second album they were tried to comeback with new album the name is *Suicide Season* on 2008. Third album is *There Is a Hell Believe Me I've Never Seen It* released in 2010. In their third album, they were considered successful and received several award, such as Sempiternal (2013), Being certified Gold in Australia (35,000 copies) and Silver in the UK (60,000 copies). The newest album of BMTH is *Post Human: Survival Horror* released on 30 October 2020. In their newest album there are nine singles, such as, *Dear Diary*, *Parasite Eve*, *Teardrops*, *Obey* (with YUNGBLUD), *Itch for the Cure* (When Will We Be Free?), *Kingslayer* (feat. BABYMETAL), *1x1* (feat Nova Twins), *Ludens*, and *One Day the Only Butterflies Left Will Be In Your Chest As You March Towards Your Death*.

Method

Research Design

The research used descriptive qualitative method. The research focused on identifying types of illocutionary acts, identifying the dominant of illocutionary acts used in song lyrics "1x1" by Bring Me The Horizon, and describing the contributions on English class. Searle's theory is used as the basis for the analysis of this research. According to Searle (1979) the classification of types of illocutionary acts into declaration, representative, assertive, commissive, directive, expressive. Furthermore, based on Khotari (2004:3) he

defines qualitative research is research has relationship in real life with types, phenomenon, or quality. Qualitative research is an important part of behavioral science which focuses to find out the behavior of humans.

Roles of the Researcher

Explain the research without participant. Find literature reviews and previous research as references. Find the data and check the validity of the data. Identify the data. Make summary of the research.

The Object of the Study

The object of the research are find types of illocutionary acts in song lyrics "1x1" by Bring Me The Horizon, to find the dominant types of illocutionary acts used in song lyrics, to find the contributes of the research in English class.

Sources of the Data

The writer of song lyrics: Oliver Sykes/ Amy Love/ Georgia South lyrics "1x1".

Data Analysis

Three data interactive analysis theory by Miles and Huberman (1994:10) used in this study such as, data reduction, data display, conclusion and verification.

Finding and Discussion

Research Finding

1. The types of illocutionary act in song lyrics "1x1" utterance.
    The Research focuses on analyzing types of illocutionary act in song lyrics "1x1". The main purpose of this chapter is to answer the questions as it was presented in chapter one.

Table 4.1 Types of Speech Acts

No	Types of Illocutionary Acts	f	f%
1	Representative	26	76.40
2	Directive	6	17.60
3	Expressive	2	6
Total		34	100

Based on the table, the writer found three types of illocutionary act used in song lyrics there are, representative gets 26 (76.40%) data with 6 classes in song lyrics state, inform, suggest, believe, deny, and insist. Directive gets 6 (17.60%) data with 3 classes in song lyrics. There are ask, request, and command. Expressive gets 2 data (6%) with 2 classes in song lyrics. There are praise and blame. First illocutionary act found in song

lyrics is representative gets highest data with 26 data. Based table above, classes of representative such as stating, inform, suggest, believe, deny, insist. Second illocutionary act found based on table is directive which include class of sentence such as ask, command, request. Last illocutionary act found in song lyrics is expressive with 2 class of sentence there are praise and blame.

2. The most dominant types used in the illocutionary act in song lyrics "1x1"
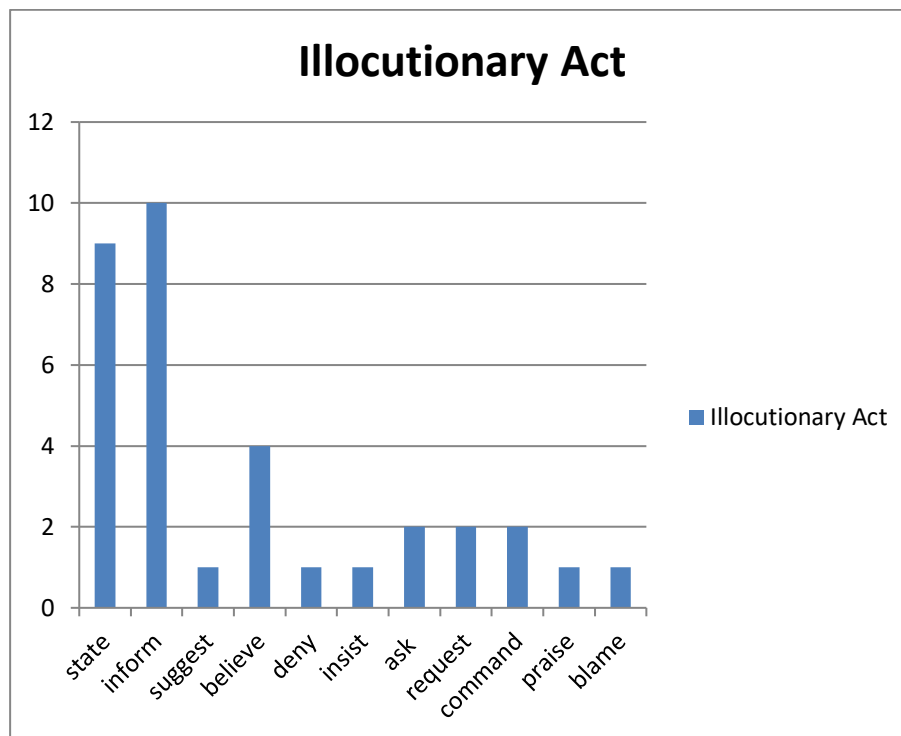
    Based on table of data above, song lyric identified has three types of illocutionary acts. According to the result of the analysis in the table above, so the most dominant types of illocutionary act used in song lyrics "1x1" by Bring Me The Horizon is representative with 26 data.

3. The benefit of this study to English class

    Based on the data above, it explained the benefit in English class is student can find out examples of sentences found in the lyrics of the song. From the examples found above, the students can improves these examples by analyze film, novels, speeches, or poetry. The student can improves their knowledge especially in illocutionary act by make a new sentences with reference to sentence that have been found from the data above. The student can applies what they learn especially in illocutionary act by speaking practice, writing practice, and listening practice.

Discussion

The objective of the research was to analyze illocutionary acts, the dominant type of illocutionary used in song lyrics, and contributions in English class. Based on the literature review, the data found in the song lyrics are in accordance with the theory used. Based on the results above, Searle's theory is used as the basis for identifying the types of illocutionary acts in the song lyrics. There are representative, directive, expressive, declarative, commissive. Based on methodology, the research used theory by Miles and Huberman any three data in interactive analysis (1994:10). There are data reduction, data display, conclusion and verification. According to the result above, it is explained that there are 3 types of illocutionary acts found in the song lyrics such as, representative, directive, and expressive. The dominant type of illocutionary acts used in song lyrics is representative with 26 data. The utterance of representatives found in the lyrics of the song above such as state, inform, suggest, believe, deny, and insist. The type of illocutionary acts used the least is expressive with 2 data. The utterance of expressive found in the song lyrics above there were praise and blame.

The diagram above show the most dominant of illocutionary acts used in song lyrics "1x1". The writer found the most dominant of illocutionary act used in song lyrics "1x1" there is representative with 26 data and part of representative dominant used is informing.

Conclusion

The writer found utterances in song lyric "1x1". Based on research finding above, the conclusion there are:

1. Based on the data result, total of song lyrics is 51 data and the illocutionary acts found in song lyrics is 34 data. Based on 34 data of illocutionary act above, there were found three types of illocutionary acts such as, representative, directive, expressive. Representative gets high data 26 data (76.4%). Directive gets 6 data (17.6%). Expressive gets low data 2 data (6%). The representative was realized in the form of stating, informing, believing, rejecting, and insisting. The directive was realized in the form of asking, requesting, and commanding. The expressive was realized in the form of praising and blaming. Based on the data found in the lyrics of the song, the most dominant type of illocutionary act was representative. Thus, the lyrics of the song provided more statements, information, beliefs, rejections, and insistence rather than expressing joy, sadness, or anger.

2. The dominant of illocutionary acts used in song lyrics is representative with 26 data (76.4%).

3. Contribution in English Class. Contribution to the teacher in English class is teacher can apply examples of types of illocutionary act in class to improve the student English skill. Contribution to the student in English class is the student can find more examples from another ways, and the student can practice the types of illocutionary acts in class or daily life.

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