

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT OF COLBERT'S
MONOLOGUE IN *THE LATE SHOW WITH STEPHEN COLBERT***

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2018

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ABSTRACT

This research is a pragmatic study on speech acts in the Late Show with Stephen Colbert. This research is aimed to identify and describe the types of speech acts focusing on the illocutionary act based on Searle's categorization (2005). The method of the research is a descriptive qualitative research. The data in this research are monologue videos downloaded from www.youtube.com. The videos are then transcribed and analyzed. The main research instrument is the researcher herself supported the data based on Searle's categorization of Illocutionary act which include representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. Each category observes based on the contexts in pragmatic according to Li (2008) to get better understanding of the utterance meaning and classifies the utterances appropriately. To achieve the trustworthiness of the data, the researcher discussed and asked the supervisors. The final step is presenting the data and making conclusion in reference to the finding of the research. The research finding shows the types of illocutionary act found in Colbert's monologues consist of representative, directive, commissive and expressive. Furthermore, the type of representative is informing. The kinds of directives include asking and commanding. The type of commissive is warning. The types of expressives act are expressive for attitude, criticizing, greeting and stating pride.

Keywords: *illocutionary act, representative, directive, commissive and expressive*

1. INTRODUCTION

According to Austin (1962), there are three types of speech act, namely, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. A locutionary act is the literal meaning of the utterances. Meanwhile, illocutionary acts refer to extra meaning or implied meaning of the utterance produced on the basis of its literal meaning and perlocutionary acts deal with the effects of the utterance on the hearer, depending on specific circumstances. In addition, Searle (2005) categorizes speech acts into representatives, directives, commissives, expressive,

and declaratives. The different types of speech act show many function such as exchanging factual information, intellectual information, emotional attitudes, persuasion, and socializing (Searle, 2005).

In this research, the researcher analyzes illocutionary act in a program television, The Late Show with Stephen Colbert. The researcher chooses this program because according to Encyclopædia Britannica states The Late Show with Stephen Colbert is late night talk television program with genre is political satire Then, according to Ruggieri (2003) in *How Political Satire Encourages Critical Awareness Of Political Issues* states The Late Show with Stephen Colbert brings the neologism became the organizing principle for the news, where Colbert's rants about political issues. Based on it the researcher chooses this program because the researcher assumes that The Late Show with Stephen Colbert contains the types of illocutionary act. As mentioned before, The Late Show with Stephen Colbert is political satire and has function to criticize the current issues especially in politic.

In addition, The Late Show with Stephen Colbert has presented in some countries such as Canada on Global, Australia on Ten, Asia on CBS, and India on STAR World. It showed The Late Show with Stephen Colbert is one of the most desirables programs from various countries although the theme of the program is politic. Colbert delivers monologue based on the current issues in America. The researcher thinks that why many people watch the program because Colbert can convey his monologue well though about politics. Stephen Colbert is an American political satirist, writer, and comedian (Biography.com) Thus, the researcher is interested to analyze Colbert's monologue. He is a comedian but he is able to deliver his monologue. With regard to this, the researcher decides to analyze illocutionary act from Colbert's monologue in The Late Show and tries to identify the types of illocutionary act used by Colbert.

1.1 Research Question

The research question of this study is what types of illocutionary act of Colbert's utterance in The Late Show with Stephen Colbert.

1.2 Objective of the Study

To identify the types of illocutionary act performed by Stephen Colbert using Searle's categorization of illocutionary act.

2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Understanding Of Pragmatics

According to Cutting (2002) states pragmatics is about studies meaning of human language that deal with the situation when the speech is performed. When someone says "A train is coming" As a reader maybe will interpret it is information but if this utterance produced by the speaker at track rain and she says loudly. The interlocutor will interpret is not only an information but also the warning that the train is ready to go. Based on it, pragmatic means the meaning is shaped by the context. Similarly, Yule (1996) defines pragmatics is as the study of speakers' meaning and contextual meaning in order to get more communicative than it said. Studying language via pragmatics approach leads to know the nature of language. It leads to a deep analysis of what message that is brought in an utterance said by a speaker

2.2 Speech Act

The concept of speech acts is firstly developed by a philosopher, John L. Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (1962). Austin defines speech acts simply as the action performed by saying something. By means of utterances, ones are able to get others to do something. Another definition is presented by Mey (1993) speech acts are things people do through language for instance apologizing, complaining, instructing, agreeing, and warning.

Brown (1995) argued that speaker who is having thought not just arrange the utterance into set of words but the speaker also packages the message in such a way so that the message can be delivered and understood by the listener. Hopefully, the listener can respond the speaker's expectation well. For instance, someone asks "*Do you know where post office is?*" It is a question but inside the sentence has certain meaning and purpose. The speaker does not only ask the

question but the speaker expects the hearer or interlocutor shows the direction where the post office is.

Austin divides the speech acts into three major categories. They are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary (Yule: 1996, Cutting: 2002). A locutionary act is the literal meaning of the utterances. Meanwhile, illocutionary acts refer to extra meaning or implied meaning of the utterance produced on the basis of its literal meaning and perlocutionary acts deal with the effects of the utterance on the hearer, depending on specific circumstances

2.3 Searle's Categorization of Illocutionary Act

1. Representatives

Representatives refer to the acts which commit the speakers to the truth of the expressed proposition. According Searle (2005), this act describes states or events in the world including assertions, descriptions, claims, and statements of fact, reports, and conclusions

2. Directive

According to Searle (2005), directive acts deal with an attempt of the speakers to get the hearer to do something through language. He adds that directive acts may include some actions, namely commanding, forbidding, inviting, requesting, and suggesting

3. Commissive

Commissives deal with the acts which commit the speakers to some future course of action. The commissives acts include promising, vowing, offering, threatening, and refusing (Searle, 2005).

4. Expressive

According to Searle (2005), expressives refer to acts that are performed to express a psychological state of the speakers. Statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy and sorrow can be categorized into this act.

5. Declarative

According to Yule (1996) and Cutting (2002), declarative refers to kinds of speech acts that can change the world via utterances. In order to perform declarative acts appropriately, some circumstances must be met

including the speakers must have specific institutional roles and there must be a specific context.

3. METHODS

The aim of this research is to identify the types of illocutionary act in Colbert's monologue. To reach the objective of this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative design. The data of this research is monologue video. The researcher chose three selected monologue. The first monologue delivered on 27 January 2017, Colbert gave some comments about seven days Trump becomes United States President. The second monologue delivered on 1 May 2017, Colbert commented first 100 days of trump's government. The last is delivered on 20 June 2017. Colbert presented the issue that Trump is under investigation regarding to his victory that Russia helped Trump to get seat number one in US. The videos are then transcribed and analyzed. The main research instrument is the researcher herself supported the data based on Searles's categorization of Illocutionary act which include representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. Each category observes based on the contexts in pragmatic according to Li (2008) to get better understanding of the utterance meaning and classifies the utterances appropriately.

4. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The finding of illocutionary acts in Colbert's monologues in The Late Show produced by Stephen Colbert found types of illocutionary acts consist of representatives, directives, expressives and commissives. Furthermore, in Colbert's monologues the type of representative is informing. The kinds of directive are asking and commanding. The type of commissive act is warning. Then, the last type found in Colbert's monologue is expressive. There are expressive for attitude, criticizing, greeting, and stating pride.

4.1.1 Representative

Representative is speech acts in which the words state what the speaker believes to be the case, such as informing, stating, describing, and claiming.

4.1.1.1 Informing

Informing is telling people about facts or information about something. An example is below:

Data A3 Line 177

It-it is day one hundred and two of the Trump presidency 1.358 days to go

- a. Locutionary: Locutionary act is the actual utterance and the structure meaning of the utterance. The data A3 line 177 is Colbert states today is one hundred and two of Trump's presidency 1.358 days to go.
- b. Illocutionary: Illocution is an utterance uttered by speaker has function to convey an act. To know the function of the utterance, it is important to understand the context of the utterance. So, context of data A3 line 177
 1. Physical: Data A3 line 177 is presented by Colbert in The Late Show on 01 May 2017. The title of the monologue is This Monologue Goes Out To You Mr. President. The monologue is about first hundred days of Trump's presidency.
 2. Epistemic: According to BBC states on 20 January 2017 is Trump inauguration as the 45th US President elected. So, on 30 April 2017 is first 100 days of Trump's presidency. Based on it, today, on 01 May 2017 Colbert presents monologue about 100 days of Trump's presidency.
 3. Linguistics: By uttering "**it-it is day**" Colbert does not only tell but also inform. Colbert wants to inform that today is something happens. Today is 01 May 2017. According to BBC states 20 January is Trump inauguration as the 45th US President elected. So, today is 102 Trump's presidency. It is supported in the next words "**one hundred and two of the Trump presidency**" Colbert wants to inform that

today on 01 May 2017 is 102 Trump's presidency since Trump was inauguration on 20 January 2017.

Based on locution and the context through physical, epistemic and linguistics context proves data A3 line 177 is indirect literal act because the data A3 line 177 is not only telling but also informing. Data A3 line 177 has function to inform. By uttering "*It-it is day one hundred and two of the Trump presidency, 1.358 days to go*" Colbert wants to inform that today on 01 May 2017 is one hundred and two of Trump's presidency because according to BBC is two days ago was first 100 days Trump's executive order since 20 January 2017 Trump has announced as US President.

4.1.2 Directive

Directives are acts in which the words are aimed at making the hearer do something. Asking, requesting, warning are typical of this class. In this analysis are found two types of directive. There are asking and commanding. Each type are presented below

4.1.2.1 Asking

Asking is to ask somebody a question or questions to get an answer or information. In Colbert's monologue found only one expression of asking.

Data C1 Line 179

who is counting?

- a. Locutionary: Locutionary act is the actual utterance and the structure meaning of the utterance. By uttering "who" Colbert asks his audience who counts how long Trump's presidency has been working.
- b. Illocutionary: Illocution is an utterance uttered by speaker has function to convey a specific purpose. To know the function of the utterance, it is important to understand the context of the utterance. So, context of data C1 line 179
 1. Physical: Data C1 line 179 is presented by Colbert in The Late Show on 01 May 2017. The title of the monologue is This Monologue Goes

Out To You Mr. President. The monologue is about 100 days Trump as US President.

2. Epistemic: According to BBC states on 20 January 2017 is Trump inauguration as the 45th US President elected. So, on 30 April is first 100 days of Trump's presidency.
3. Linguistics: The word **“who”** is a question. Colbert asks his audience directly who counts how long Trump has been working as US President. It is supported in line 177 “It-it is day one hundred and two of the Trump presidency, 1.358 days to go” before asking his audience who counts Trump's presidency. Before Colbert asks, he gives information that today on 01 May is 102 of Trump's presidency and then he asks his audience by uttering **“who is counting?”**

So, based on locution and the context of utterance through physical, epistemic and linguistics state the illocution of C1 line 179 is asking. By uttering “who is counting?” Colbert asks directly. Data C1 line 179 is direct literal act because the utterance meaning is appropriate with the function of data C1 line 179. The function of data C1 line 179 is to ask.

4.1.2.2 Commanding

Commanding is type of directive act. Commanding has function to command someone to do or what the speaker wants. In Colbert's monologues found one expression contains commanding.

Data D1 Line 446

Don't get too excited-don't go too excited that's just speculation.

- a. Locutionary: Locutionary act is the actual utterance and the grammatical meaning of the utterance. Data D1 line 446 has meaning that Colbert warns not too excited by uttering the word **“don't get too excited”** and Colbert states it is just speculation.
- b. Illocutionary: Illocution is an utterance uttered by speaker has function to convey a specific purpose. To know the function of the utterance, it is

important to understand the context of the utterance. So, context of data D1 line 446

1. Physical: Data D1 line 446 is presented by Colbert in The Late Show on 20 June 2017. The title of the monologue is Trump Under Investigation? Yes or No?. It is about Trump's issue that Trump is under investigation because he fired Comey.
2. Epistemic: According to Washington Post states Trump did obstruction of Justice because Trump fires Comey as FBI director that handles Trump's issue with Russia. Based on Law Education states obstruction of justice is person or an institution that seeks to protect and disrupt the investigation. On 13 June 2017 Washington Post reports that Trump is called by the Department of Justice because he fired Comey that handles Trump's issue that Russia help him to get first number in US.
3. Linguistics: Before analyzing the context of linguistic, the researcher gives felicity condition that supports Colbert utters data D1 line 408. When Colbert informs his audience that Trump is under investigation and Trump was suspected doing obstruction of justice, Colbert's audience makes noise because of that news. All the audiences give applause and yell loudly. Based on it Colbert gives commands "**don't get to excited-don't get to excited**". The words "**don't**" is a commanding from Colbert to his audience not to make noise because the news is still speculation. It is supported in the next words "**that's just speculation**" The word "**that**" refers to the news that states Trump is under investigation. After Colbert commands his audience not to make noise, he informs that the news that states Trump investigated by Department of Justice is still speculation before Trump gives clarification.

So, data D1 line 446 is direct literal act because the utterance meaning is appropriate with the function of data D1 line 446. By uttering "**Don't get too excited-don't go too excited that's just speculation**" has function to give commanding to stay calm and not too excited as same as the literal meaning of the utterance.

4.1.3.1 Commissive

Commissives include acts in which the words commit the speaker to some future action. The general type of commissive are promising, offering, warning and threatening. In this analysis is only found one type of commissive act. It is warning.

4.1.3.1 Warning

Warning is to advise somebody to do or not do something and to inform him in advance of something, such as possible danger or something unpleasant that is likely to happen, so that they can try to avoid it. Below is data of warning found in Colbert's monologue.

Data E2 Line 407

Let me introduce you to something **we call tiffany way** when you insult one member of the CBS family, you insult us all

- a. Locutionary: Locutionary act is the actual utterance and the structure meaning of the utterance. Data E2 line 407 has structure meaning that Colbert introduces tiffany way. **Tiffany way** means is imagery that hands should be return by hand and eyes must be return with eyes, all must be worth it. So, data E2 line 407 is Colbert introduce tiffany way to people who insult his family and if someone insult one of his family means insult all of them.
- b. Illocutionary: Illocution is an utterance uttered by speaker has function to do something through utterance. To know the function of the utterance, it is important to understand the context of the utterance. So, the context of data E2 line 407
 1. Physical: Data E2 line 407 is presented by Colbert in The Late Show on 01 May 2017. The title of the monologue is This Monologue Goes Out To You Mr. President.
 2. Linguistics: Before analyzing the context of the utterance, the researcher gives felicity condition that support Colbert utters data E2 line 407. When Dickerson took interview with Trump on 30 April 2017 in Face the Nation on CBS, Trump states "Well, your show. I

love your show. I call it deface the nation” The utterance uttered by Trump means the program hosted by Dickerson is destructive to America citizen whereas Dickerson’s program is Face the Nation on CBS and the program is the conventional news. According to CBS conventional news means the news uttered by the host based on the interviewee such as Dickerson did, Dickerson interviewed Trump about first 100 days of Trump’s presidency. But Dickerson get uncomfortable treatment from his interviewee, Donald Trump. Donald Trump did not hesitate to say Dickerson’s program is mainstream media or fake news. Based on it, Colbert utters data E2 line 407 “**Let me introduce** you to something **we call tiffany way**. When you insult one member of the CBS family, you insult us all”. The word “**introduce**” is actually not introducing but Colbert gives warning. It is supported by the words “**tiffany way**”. Tiffany way is slang words that have meaning everything has charged. Data E2 line 407 has function that Colbert warns Trump for not threatening Dickerson badly. In the next word Colbert states “**When you insult one member of the CBS family, you insult us all**” Colbert states that when Trump insult one member of CBS family again it means Trump insult them and they will do the same thing in future. So, Data E2 line 407 Colbert does not introduce how tiffany works but he warns Trump that if someday Trump hurts one member of CBS Family again he will give same price to Trump.

So, data E2 line 407 is indirect non literal act. It is because the utterance meaning has extra meaning. Data E2 line 407 is not stating to introduce Trump about tiffany way but it is warning to ask Trump to not hurt CBS Family again if Trump does, Colbert will do bad thing in the future to Trump.

4.1.4 Expressives

Expressives are speech acts that express a psychological state. The acts usually are thanking, state of pleasure, greeting, saluting, and sympathy. In

Colbert's monologues found expressive for attitude, criticizing, greeting and saluting.

4.1.4.1 Expressive For attitude

This act gives an opinion or judgment about someone or something. Expression for attitude is similarly defined as an expression of dissatisfaction or negative feeling. Below is data for expressive for attitude.

Data F3 Line 455

Mr. President-Mr. President **you know the phrase you better lawyer up?**

- a. Locutionary: Locutionary act is the actual utterance and the structure meaning of the utterance. Data F3 line 455 has structure meaning that Colbert asks Mr. President whether Mr. President knows the phrase "you better lawyer up". Mr. President refers to Trump.
- b. Illocutionary: Illocution is an utterance uttered by speaker has function to do something through the utterance. To know the function of the utterance, it is important to understand the context of the utterance. So, context of data F3 line 455
 1. Physical: Data F3 line 455 is presented by Colbert in The Late Show on 20 June 2017. The title of the monologue Is Trump Under Investigation? Yes or No?
 2. Linguistics: Before analyzing the linguistics context. The researcher analyzes the felicity condition of data F3 line 455. Colbert utters data F3 line 455 because Trump writes via twitter on 16 June 2017 stated that the person who took responsibility of his decision to fire Comey is Rosenstein and because Rosenstein asks him to fire Comey, now Trump is being investigated. In short, Trump blames Rosenstein and states he is being investigated by the same person who asked him to fire Comey. Based on it Colbert gives video before utters data F3 line 455. In that video Trump took interview with Lester Holt on 11 May after sixth days he fired Comey. Trump states "regardless of

recommendation, I was going to Fire Comey. I decided just to do it. I said to myself, I said, you know, this Russia thing with Trump and Russia is a made up story”

So, the utterance “**you know the phrase you better lawyer up**” is not question but it is expressive for attitude for what Trump did. Trump in his via twitter on 16 June states he is being investigated because Rosenstein asks him to fire Comey. Nevertheless, before he gives clarification Trump took interview with Lester Holt on 11 May that regardless the recommendation he would still fired Comey. Data F3 line 455 Colbert wants to states that what Trump said now and before is different. Moreover, Colbert produced data F3 line 455 using raise voice and it gives hint that the utterance is to express speaker’s feeling not a question. In addition, the words “**you better lawyer up**” is slang word that a short for you are better get lawyer and shut up. So, data F3 line 419 is not to ask but to express Colbert’s feeling toward Trump.

Based on locution, felicity condition and physical context data F3 line 455 is indirect non-literal act because the word is not to ask but to express Colbert’s negative feeling toward Trump’s clarification that talk too much and his clarification is different with his first clarification. Colbert express his feeling by saying is better for Trump to get a lawyer and do not talk too much.

1.1.4.1 Criticizing

Criticizing is an act of finding fault which involves giving a negative evaluation of a person or an act for which he or she is deemed responsible (Tracy,1987). The data of criticizing as follow

Data G3 Line 115

It's not normal to put a political strategist in a room where global life or death decisions are made.

- a. Locutionary: Locutionary act is the actual utterance and the structure meaning of the utterance. Data G3 line 115 has grammatical meaning that

Colbert states it is not normal put political strategies global life or death decision is made.

b. Illocutionary: Illocution is an utterance uttered by speaker has function to convey a specific purpose. To know the function of the utterance, it is important to understand the context of the utterance. So, context of data G3 Line 115

1. Physical: Data G3 line 115 is presented by Colbert in The Late Show on 27 January 2017. The title of the monologue is How Much Damage Could President Do in One Week.
2. Epistemic: According to Biography.com states Steve Bannon is Trump's supporter and well-known as the former executive Chairman of Breitbart News. In addition, Washington Post states Breitbart news is media that support Trump to get the first chair in United States.
3. Linguistic: Before analyzing the linguistics context. The researcher analyzes the felicity condition of data G3 line 115. Before Colbert produces the utterance, Colbert utters data A1 Line 111 "Steve Bannon he's now-he's now on the National Security Council" Colbert informs that Trump as US President puts Bannon on National Security Council within one week Trump as US President. Based on it Colbert utters that **"It's not normal"**.

By uttering **"It's not normal"** Colbert criticizes Trump's decision that chooses Bannon as Trump's supporter to get position on National Security Council after one week Trump has inaugurated as Us President. Then, the next words **"global life or death decisions are made"** Colbert criticizes Trump puts Steve Bannon on White House as Trump's supporter for political strategist.

"It's not normal" and **"where global life or death decisions are made"** are criticizing. Colbert criticizes that Trump's choice cannot accept because if Trump did it, it called Trump did political strategist. Trump puts Bannon on National Security Council within one week Trump as US President if Trump did it automatically Trump's choice will influence every decision that made because National Security

Council is important position in White House to take every decision and if Trump point Bannon it will make the decision is unfair.

Based on locution and the context through physical, linguistics and felicity condition, data G3 line 115 is direct literal act. Because the utterance meaning has function with the data G3 line 115. The utterance meaning is giving criticizing to Trump by uttering it is not normal as same as with the function of the utterance is to criticize Trump's decision after one week as US President and puts Bannon as his supporter on National Security Council.

4.1.4.3 Greeting

Greeting is an expression of welcoming. It is the speaker action of giving a sign of welcoming or recognizing to the hearer. Below is found one expression of greeting in Colbert's monologue.

Data H1 Line 1

Welcome to The Late Show I'm your host Stephen Colbert.

- a. Locutionary: Locutionary act is the actual utterance and the structure meaning of the utterance. Data H1 line 1 has structure or grammatical meaning that Colbert greets his audience. By uttering "**welcome**" Colbert greets his audience and then Colbert introduces his name.
- b. Illocutionary: Illocution is an utterance uttered by speaker has function to convey a specific purpose. To know the function of the utterance, it is important to understand the context of the utterance. So, context of data H1 Line 1
 1. Physical: Data H1 line 1 is presented by Colbert in The Late Show on 27 January 2017. The title of the monologue is How Much Damage Could President Do in One Week.
 2. Linguistic: By uttering "**Welcome**" Colbert greets his audience. Welcome is an interjection used as greeting when somebody sees or meets others. In addition, the felicity condition of data H1 line 1 is before Colbert starts his monologue he states "**Welcome to the Late**

Show". So, data H1 line 1 is greeting. Colbert greets his audience before starting the monologue. To support his greeting, he also introduces his name by uttering "I'm your host Stephen Colbert"

Based on locution and the context through physical and linguistics, data H1 line 1 is direct literal act because the utterance meaning is appropriate with the function of the data H1 line 1 to greet his audience.

1.1.4.2 Stating Pride

Stating Pride is an expression that use when the speaker is proud what a person does. In Colbert's monologue found one expression of stating pride

Data I Line 238

I'm proud to say that the official defining hundred days interview took place right here on CBS with the Nation Face himself John Dickerson yesterday.

- a. Locutionary: Locutionary act is the actual utterance and the grammatical meaning of the utterance. Data I1 line 238 has structure or grammatical meaning that Colbert states his pride to Dickerson. By uttering "I'm proud to say" Colbert states he is proud with Dickerson. In the next utterance Colbert states the reason why he is proud to Dickerson. Colbert states Dickerson took interview with Trump about first 100 days of Trump's presidency on CBS yesterday.
- b. Illocutionary: Illocution is an utterance uttered by speaker has function to convey a specific purpose. To know the function of the utterance, it is important to understand the context of the utterance. So, context of data I1 line 238
 1. Physical: Data I1 line 238 is presented by Colbert in The Late Show on 01 May 2017. The title of the monologue is This Monologue Goes Out To You Mr. President.
 2. Epistemic : According to CBS states Dickerson interviewed President Trump in Dickerson's program, Face the Nation on 30 April 2017. The theme of the interview is first hundred days of Trump's presidency

3. Linguistic: By uttering “**I’m proud to say**” Colbert states he is proud what Dickerson did. It is supported in the next words “that the official defining hundred days interview took place right here on CBS with the Nation Face himself John Dickerson yesterday” In addition, according to CBS states Dickerson interviewed President Trump in Dickerson’s program, Face the Nation on 30 April 2017 in first hundred days of Trump’s presidency.

Based on locution and the context of data I1 line 238 is direct literal act because the utterance meaning is appropriate with the function of data I1 line 238. The function of data I1 line 238 is stating pride.

5. CONCLUSION

In reference to the research findings, the conclusion can be drawn as follows. There are four types illocutionary acts found in Colbert’s monologue in The Late Show. There are representatives, directives, commissives and expressives. Representative act consist of informing. The kinds of directives include asking and commanding. The type of commissive is warning. The types of expressive act are expressive for attitude, criticizing, greeting and stating pride. Next, the types of declarative did not find in Colbert’s monologue. It is because the illocutionary of declarative act needs special condition to make the utterance happens since declarative is a special speech act which is performed by someone in a specific context and has function to change the world. The Late Show with Stephen Colbert has no ability to change the world because The Late Show with Stephen Colbert is television program that delivers and comments some issues. The Late Show with Stephen Colbert cannot change the reality.

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