

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Basically language is the media of the people to communicate with each others. “Language is a system, that is, the language is formed by several components regularly patterned. The concept of language is a tool to convey your thoughts. Language is a tool to interact or tools to communicate, in the sense of a tool to convey thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings” (Santoso *et al.*, 2014:108).

Language can also define as a way to express the emotions of the people when conveying the sense of the utterances. Some people used the language to represent the intended meaning by the speaker. By listening the speaker, the listener is able to suppose the emotions of the speaker whether sad, happy, angry or disappointed.

In the discussion about language, it is often related to the linguistic study. Linguistics itself is study of language that talk about how the people process the language in the logic. Linguistics has several parts such as phonology (study of sounds), morphology (study of parts of words), syntax (study of how the sentences are made), semantics (study of sentences) and pragmatics (study of intended meaning of the utterances). In this study, the reseacher will investigate focus on pragmatic study and speech acts as theory of analysis data.

Yule (1996:4) states that “Pragmatic is study of the relationships between linguistic form and the users of those forms”. Pragmatic study is focused on the

speaker meaning of the utterances that communicate between the speaker and the listener. The utterances can interpretate what the speaker meaning in context or implicit meaning that related to what the speaker says. On other hand, Partridge (2006:53) describe the term of pragmatic as follows:

Pragmatic is study of meaning in relation to the context in which a person is speaking or writing. This includes social, situational and textual context. It also includes backgorund knowledge context; that is, what people know about each other and about the world, pragmatic assumes that when people communicate with each other they normally follow some kinds of cooperative; that is, they have a shared understanding of how they should cooperate in their communications. The ways in which people do this, however, varies across cultures. What maybe culturally appropriate way of saying or doing something in one culture may not be the same in another cultural. The study of this use of language across cultures is called *cross cultural pragmatic*.

There are advantages and disadvtages of study about pragmatics. The advantages are that the writer or reseacher can know the people's mind, thinkings, assumptions, goals of the utterance and intended meanings that are performed spoken or written. It is also how the reseacher make sense of the utterances or sentences. The disadvantages are that the differences of the concept of people's thinking or mind sometime make the reseacher can not analyze in consistent theory. The point of view of the people can be influenced by social, cultural and also education.

One of pragmatic study is speech act theory. Yule (2013:47) states that "Actions performed via utterances are generally called speech act and in English are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, compliment, invitation, promise or request". Speech acts also define as how the people produce the utterances that performed by the actions.

Speech acts has three types such as locutionary act (textual meaning of the utterances), illocutionary act (intended meaning of the utterances) and perlocutionary act (the impact that requires through the locutionary act and illocutionary act). For example inspiring, denying, hurting, and so on. Speech acts theory is also discuss about the classifications such as Declarations (causes), Representatives (believes), Expressives (feels), Directives (wants), and Commissives (intends).

“Normally, speech acts can be found in coversation. The conversation in the movie can be a good example of speech acts because it represents the complex case of speech acts in order to find out what the main character do by saying something (Isnawati, Anam and Diana, 2015:61). Speech acts do not just find in the conversation, but also speech of people who has crucial role in the many disciplines that of course would consumes people’s attention like president, prime minister, cabinet minister and who has influences in the future world.

On other hand, Bach and Harnish in Altikriti (2016:53) states the role of speech acts as follows:

Illocutionary speech act is communicatively successful only if the speaker’s illocutionary intention is recognized by the hearer. These intentions are essentially communicative because the fulfillment of illucotinary intentions consists in hearer’s understanding. Not only are such intentions reflexive. Their fulfillment consists in their recognition.

The findings revealed that... the editorial comments are rich in meaning which can be appropriately explored through speech acts. Thus the of the analysis proves further that the editorial comments go a long way to influence the preception of the readers about news items through the perlocutionary effects such illocutionary acts will have on them (Olamide and Segun, 2014:1).

Enyi states that:

Concluded from his study that different speech acts have different perlocutionary effects. He also said that deciding to use certain speech acts classification is affected by certain factors. For example, government officials giving political speeches may decide to use more assertive, expressive, and commissive acts to gain people attention and persuade people in order to achieve their goals (Basra and Thooyibah, 2017:74).

The structures of political discourse are seldom exclusive, but typical and effective discourse in political contexts, but certainly, they do have preferred structures and strategies that are functional in the adequate accomplishment of political action in political context. Political discourse is not only about stating public proposition. It is about politics. It is about doing things with words (Dylgjeri, 2017:20).

Akinwotu (2013:43) states that “Studies on presidential speeches as an aspect of political discourse have been from wide range of perspectives”. Political discourse is like critical study that need deep thinking to analyze it. President’s speech is always be a main attention for the citizens because it is related to the environment wisdom.

In the research, the reseacher would analyze the transcript of Former President of America Barack Obama’ Speech at Gates Foundation. It was an event sponsored by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation called Goalkeepers was aimed at “accelerating world progress” held in New York City on 20th September 2017 that talks about changing the world.

Based on the introduction above, the researcher would like to make a research entitled “Speech Acts Analysis of Barack Obama’s Speech at Gates Foundation”.

1.2 Research Questions

- 1.2.1 What kind of speech acts that are used by Barack Obama’s speech at Gates Foundation?
- 1.2.2 What is the highest frequently speech act classification used in the speech?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

- 1.3.1 To know the speech acts that are used by Barack Obama’s speech at Gates Foundation.
- 1.3.2 To know the highest speech act classification used in the speech.

1.4 Systematic of The Research

Conducting the research, these are the systematics that will be done by the researcher. In chapter I is Introduction that comprises of background of the study, research questions, objectives of the study and systematic of the research.

In chapter II is Review of Related Literature that includes of the description of the language, pragmatics, speech act types and speech act classification.

In chapter III is Research Questions that contains of research approach, method of collecting data and method of analyzing data.

In chapter IV is Discussion that contains of analysis and findings and the results of the analysis.

In chapter V is Conclusion and Suggestion that contains of conclusion of the research and suggestion for the reader and the academicians.