

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

Language is a sound system which is used by society for communication, so that they can understand, take and give information to each other. By using language, human can express idea, concept, information, and also feeling orally or written. Not only information, message, news and knowledge also use language as its media for communication. Therefore, humans express thought through language and convey certain meaning and message implicitly or explicitly.

In the communication, people who are interacted each other by using language should understand what the speaker and listener say and mean. Hence, the communication can happen both of the speaker and the listener. Every country has each language which is different between one country and other countries. It becomes identity of a nation. The diversity of these languages has already explained by Allah in the Holy Quran (Surah Ar-Rum verse 22):

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَأَخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَأَلْوَانِكُمْ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ

لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ ﴿٢٢﴾

This verse describes that Allah created humans in the heaven and the earth from the diversity of language and color which becomes the signs of

people who think about it. Allah also stated that the number of languages in the world does not make difficult for humans to communicate each other.

Every people which use language to communicate, produce utterance that has intended meaning when it is conveyed to the listeners. Utterance can affect the speaker to do something, called by speech act. The terminology of speech act was used to convey something. The speaker is not only to convey the utterance but it also contains of function from that utterance. They also perform some actions such as requesting, asking, stating, responding, etc. These actions are speech which directly or indirectly, produce in daily life or particular context.

According to Yule (1996), speech acts is a study of how the speakers and hearers use language. Speech acts is individual indication that has psychological characteristic and it is determined by language skill speaker in facing certain situation. Speech acts emphasizes in meaning and context of the situation. Based on Austin and Searle's theory, speech act is divided into three categories, these are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary act. Locution is what the speaker says, illocution is the purpose of what speaker says, and perlocution is the effect of what the speaker says (Cutting: 2002,16). This research only focuses on illocutionary act based on Searle's theory which has 5 types. According to Yule (1996: 53-54), there are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

In this research, the researcher uses speech as source of data because speech is one of effective medias to study in linguistics. Nowadays, speech

is considered as common utterance that is conveyed by somebody in front of many people to extend some topics. It is also an activity of public speaking or giving speech to express their opinions, or to give an idea about something. Making and choosing the best words can hypnotize all people who hear them by using intonation and stress in certain words. Speech that we heard is not only a simple word, phrase, or sentence, but also things that can affect people's mind and has implicit or explicit meanings. Therefore, the researcher thinks that people who hear it be motivated, supported, proud, and high of nationalism. In addition, they also can do something which the speaker said. It is what called by speech acts.

One of researchers that conducted about illocutionary acts is Eko Prasetyo N.S (2015). He focused on the types and functions of illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts that gave possible effects in Jokowi's speech. The difference between this thesis and the present study is in the number of subjects. This thesis investigated the illocutionary acts and the perlocutionary acts. However, the present study only investigates illocutionary acts. The other research was conducted by Destra Wibowo K. (2015). The main difference in this thesis is the subject of the research. This study focused on the illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's victory speech, whereas Destra's thesis analyzed the Illocutionary Acts in English Teaching-Learning Process at SMAN 1 Wates Kulon Progo. The researcher hopes these previous studies can help this study to identify and analyze the

types and the functions of illocutionary acts which are used in that Donald Trump's victory speech.

The researcher in this case is going to investigate Donald Trump's victory speech. Donald Trump who was elected as a president of the United States used speech as the greatest weapon in his success to be President of the United States 2016. During the campaign period, Trump was being a controversial man with policies he proposed for America in the United States election 2016, he also spoke outspoken when he gave speech. This research was begun from many news on the internet that told it to audience about how impolite Trump with his rival in the United States election 2016, Hillary Clinton. He said "Hillary Clinton is a world class liar" in the early his speech in campaign period in New York City. It was different from what CNN News (2016) reported a news entitled "Donald Trump was elected as Presidents of the United States", Puspita Sari as the journalist stated that "At the beginning of his speech, Trump was surprisingly thankful to his rival Hillary Clinton, whom he had always been attacking and blaming". Therefore, these differences make the researcher interested in conducting the study about illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's victory speech.

Based on the explanation above, the researcher focuses on analyzing the illocutionary acts of Donald Trump's victory speech in the united states election 2016.

B. Statement of Problem

Based on the background of study that was explained above, there are three problems the researcher will identify which is in the research be formulated:

1. What are the types and functions of illocutionary acts that were used by Donald Trump in his victory speech in the United States election 2016?
2. What are the most frequent types and functions of illocutionary acts used in Donald Trump's victory speech in the United States election 2016?

C. Objective of Study

Regarding to the formulation above, there are three purposes of this research:

1. To identify the types and functions of illocutionary acts that were used by Donald Trump in his victory speech in the United States election 2016.
2. To find out the most frequently types and functions of illocutionary acts used by Donald Trump in his victory speech in the United States election 2016.

D. Limitation of Research

In this research, the researcher only chose one video when he gave victory speech on 9th November 2016 after being a president-elect of the

United States election 2016. The researcher focuses on illocutionary acts of Donald Trump's victory speech which video and transcript were taken from CNN in politics website. It was analyzed by using John Searle's theory about illocutionary acts which is divided into five types. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

E. Significance of Study

From the result of this research, the writer expects it can be useful theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, this research can add pragmatics literature, especially in illocutionary acts.
2. Practically, this study is expected to add insight to the readers about the study of illocutionary acts in a speech. It can be used as a guide for next research too. In addition, it can be used as a learning material about how to express and analyze illocutionary acts.

F. Definition of Key Term

In this study, the researcher needs to define some key terms to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation. The definition of terms is provided as follows:

1. Analysis

According to Spradley, analysis of any kind involves a way of thinking. It refers to systematic examination of something to determine

its parts, the relation among parts, and the relationship to the whole. Analysis is a search of patterns (Sugiyono, 2015: 335).

In this study, analysis is used to identify the types and functions of illocutionary acts which were conveyed in Donald Trump's victory speech in the United States election 2016. This part is done after the writer classifies the style in the speech.

By analyzing the speech, we do not only know the content of this speech and types of illocutionary acts in the speech, but also to know about the function that were conveyed in his speech.

2. Speech

According to Arsyad (1988: 53), speech is to convey and impart the thoughts, information or ideas of the speaker to the public and intend to convince the listener. In this study, the researcher chooses Donald Trump's victory speech in the United States election 2016 as the subject

3. Illocutionary Acts

Illocutionary act is an act that serves to declare or inform something and is used to perform an action. It is also performed by the speakers in saying something rather than by virtue of having produced a particular effect by saying something (Kusumo, 2005: 10). According to Searle (Leech, 1983: 199), illocutionary acts has five categories. These are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

Based on the explanation above, Illocutionary act is chosen as the object of this research. Therefore, in classifying the speech, the researcher uses Searle's theory.