

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter would like to present some aspects that become foundation in analyzing some problems in the study. It gives descriptions about what the background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, scope and limitation of the study, significance of study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a tool of communication. People communicate to one another by using language. In daily activities with others, one has to utter the words briefly and clearly, in order to the hearer not misinterprets his or her language. In uttering the words, one does not only produce utterances by using grammatical structures and words, but also perform actions through those utterances. Soekemi (2000: 7-8), states that “Sentence is not an event, while an utterance is an event”. It means that a sentence has not relation to contexts which support of communication, if an utterance relates to the context of communication. So that an utterance is larger meaning than sentence, as example if sentence can be also an utterance because an utterance measure grammatically but a sentence has to measure grammatically because it has subject, predicate, object, and signal time. If sentence does not have them so that is not a sentence but an utterance.

Communication is the simple act of transferring to communicate from one place to another. When we think about how we can communicate the subject becomes a lot more complex. Perhaps here, there are several of categories communications, they are: verbal communication, non-verbal communication, written communication, and visualization. They may occur at any time; according to Higgs and Clifford (1982) in Brown (2006:241), the “push toward communication” has been relentless. Researchers have defined and redefined the construct of communicative competence Savignon, (2005) in Brown (2006:241). They have explored the myriad functions of language that learners must be able to accomplish. They have described spoken and written discourse and pragmatic conventions. They have examined the nature of style and nonverbal communication. With this storehouse of knowledge we have valiantly pursued the goal of learning how best to teach communication.

Discourse is a set of a behavioral unit which constitutes any recognizable speech event (no reference being made to its linguistic structuring, if any), e.g. a conversation a joke, a sermon, an interview Crystal (1997: 118). It means that conversations are forms of spoken which in them have participants, conversationalists, the speakers and hearers. In conversation, spoken text, which the speaker is not only controlled to product communicative but also have a process that production under circumstances which more are demanding.

Gee (2011) states that “discourse analysis is the study of language-in-use”. It is the study of language at use in the world, not just to say things, but to do things. People use language to communicate, co-operate, help others, and build things, like marriages, reputations, and institutions. They also use it to lie, advantage themselves, harm people, and destroy things like marriages, reputations, and institutions. In addition, discourse analysis can be based on the details of speech (and gaze and gesture and action) that are arguably deemed relevant in the context where the speech was used and that are relevant to the arguments in the analysis is attempting to make. It also is not based on all the physical features present, not even all those that might, in some conceivable context, be meaningful in analyses with different purposes. Definitely, the emphasis in discourse analysis is on what talk is doing and achieving Wood and Kroger (2000: 5). It means that in order to comprehend how the word, phrases, sentences, and paragraphs work or what they are doing, this analysis will examine speech act to help the analyst reveal the meaning, function and purpose of each unit of analysis.

A speech act is an action performed by means of language, such as requesting something, complaining about something, or refusing something. According to Austin (1962) in (<http://faculty.ksu.edu.sa/saad/Documents/Refusal.pdf>), a speech act is a functional unit in communication. It is an act that a speaker performs when making an utterance. But according to Austin in Paltridge (2006, 55), argued

that there are three the kinds of acts which occur with everything we say. These are the *locutionary act*, the *illocutionary act* and the *perlocutionary act*. The locutionary act refers to the literal meaning of the actual words (such as ‘it’s hot in here’ referring to the temperature). The illocutionary act refers to the speaker’s intention in uttering the words (such as a request for someone to turn on the air conditioning). The perlocutionary act refers to the effect of this utterance has on the thoughts or actions of other person (such as someone else getting up and turning on the air conditioning).

The reasons why this paper chooses Anas Urbaningrum’s Speeches as object to analyze, because of some reasons: First, his statement always controvert with KPK. Second, his demeanor is always calm in facing the problems and does not indicate that he was guilty, and differs with the other legislators. Third, his manner of speech is very polite and nice. Fourth, his words that he expressed is always meaningful, enigmatic and satire.

This is one of examples from Anas Urbaningrum’s Speeches in Jakarta on Friday, January 10, 2014 [KonsisNews]:

Ini adalah hari yang bersejarah buat saya, dan Inshaallah hari ini adalah bagian yang penting untuk saya mengemban keadilan dan kebenaran. Yang kedua, saya berterima kasih karena hari ini ditahan yang tandatangan penahanannya adalah pak Abraham Samad. Terima kasih kepada pak Abraham samad. Yang ketiga, terima kasih kepada para penyidik yang hari ini memeriksa saya, adalah Ambangkarsa dan Bambang Supoco. Terima kasih juga dulu pada tim penyelidik yang dipimpin oleh Heri Murianto dan juga yang lain-lainya. Diatas segalanya, tentu saya terima kasih yang besar kepada pak Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY). Mudah-mudahan peristiwa ini punya

arti, punya makna dan menjadi hadiah tahun baru 2014. Yang lain-lain nanti saja. Yang saya yakin adalah, bahwa ketika kita berjuang tentang kebenaran dan keadilan. Saya yakin betul,ujungnya kebenaran akan menang. Terima kasih.

That means Speech Anas Urbaningrum "*thank you Mr. SBY*" not mere lip service but a certain intent as that is said by the Director of Synergy Indonesian Community for Democracy, Said Salahuddin, thanks given former Chairman (coriander) Democratic Party (DP) Anas Urbaningrum to the Chairman of the Supreme Council of DP Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono (SBY) related to his arrest by KPK is hard to believe as an expression of politeness, especially if it is interpreted as an expression of reciprocation. More than that arrest is the result of performance's Sby as the opinion of the next Said Salahuddin "*Anas was sending a message to the public and SBY. To the public, Anas says that his detention by the Commission is due to a service "SBY. SBY was the one that led to her now being held by KPK. Anas want the public to be aware of it,"*" and besides expressions of gratitude, Anas also says "*this event has meaning, significance and becomes a new year gift 2014*" followed by the phrase "*I am convinced the end the truth will prevail*" and this has a certain meaning, not only a message but this is a politic such as said by Said Salahuddin that Anas seemed to be sending a political message to SBY and a political message means according to Said Salahuddin "*I wonder he wants to say that*" you (SBY) must feel to win now. Consider this a New Year gift for you. But on this occasion I will fight and the will to win against your turn," (Jakarta, 11/1, in the morning).

It is very interesting to analyze speech acts from Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches to find the kinds of speech act. Therefore, the writer wants to classify the kinds of speech acts and describes the use of speech acts are used in Contextual Situation on Anas Urbaningrum. It means, in order to be easily finding the kinds and the use of speech acts to analyze Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches. And also this study, the object of the research is Contextual Situation on Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the research problems are formulated as follows:

- 1.2.1 What are the kinds of speech acts used in Contextual Situation on Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches?
- 1.2.2 What is the possible meaning of speech acts used in Contextual Situation on Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches?
- 1.2.3 How is the use of speech acts used in Contextual Situation on Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Based on the problems above, Objective of the Study could be stated as follows:

- 1.3.1 Finding the kinds of Speech acts used in Contextual Situation on Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches.
- 1.3.2 Classifying the possible meaning of speech acts used in Contextual Situation on Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches.
- 1.3.2 Describing the use of speech acts used in Contextual Situation on Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches.

1.4 Significance of the Study

In general, the result of the study is expected to give a contribution to a better understanding of speech acts used in Contextual Situation on Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches, which will lead to a comprehension of theoretical and practical basic knowledge of speech act. And the writer hopes that very useful for any readers who have difficulties in understanding Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches could refer to this study as part of information source and any researchers who are interested in the Contextual Situation on Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches could also use this study as a useful source to conduct further researches.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of the Study

In this study, the scope is discourse analysis to get dealing with the topic. The limitation is focused to Contextual Situation on Anas Urbaningrum's Speeches as an object research.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1.6.1 Speech act is actions performed via utterance Yule (1996:47).

1.6.2 Contextual situation/Speech event is an activity in which participants interact via language in some conventional way to arrive at some outcome Yule (1996:57).

1.6.3 Speech is more closely tied to its context, has come under attack as an oversimplification by discourse analysis McCarthy (1991: 149).