

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter would like to present some aspects that become foundation in analyzing some problems in the study it gives description about what the background, the problem that will be analyzed, objective, limitation, significance, and a number of terms regarding to the topic. Hopefully, those are proposed to be outline to help the readers in accomplishing understanding of analyzing subject matters in the study.

1.1 Background of Study

In the study of language, some of the most interesting observations are made, not in term of components the language, but in the term of the way language is used. The conversation will be successful if the person involved there recognizes each other what the intended messages. How we can recognize well –constructed text of appose to those that are jumbled or incoherent, how to understand the speakers who communicate more than they say, and how successfully they take part in that complex activity called conversation, undertaking what is known as discourse analysis. These are true according to Geourgakopolou and Goutsos (1997: ix), that Discourse analysis, the study of the use of language for communication in context.

Regarding the statement above, pragmatics is the study of language concerns which studies of language externally, it means how certain linguistic units are used in communication. it is different with grammar which studies of language internally. It is related to the statement from Parker (1986: 11) :

Pragmatics is distinct from grammar, which is the study of the internal structure of language. Pragmatics is the study of how language is used to communicate.

Mey (1983) added that pragmatics is the study of the conditions of human language uses as these are determined by the context of society.

According to the two situational studies of communication, the study attempts to make analysis about the speech acts. When talking about something happens as a result of what we have said. In the process of saying, we may ask for information like give orders, warning, advice, make treats, make bets, tell someone or promise someone to do something, etc. these actions are conversed in the term speech acts or performative acts. It is equal to the statement from Searle who was translated by Nadar that:

Unsur yang paling kecil dalam berkomunikasi adalah tindak tutur seperti menyatakan, membuat pertanyaan, memberi perintah, menguraikan, menjelaskan, minta maaf, berterima kasih, mengucapkan selamat, dan lain-lain.

Regarding to the statement above, that every our statement is orders to do something. The uttering like "I am sorry for late" its not only give information that a someone regret because late but it's the acts of uttering. The speech acts usually give effect the listeners in different ways. Ideally, asking someone for information should produce that information, but this does not always happen. The real impact of the speech act depends on what the listeners does in response. We have to know what is the speaker intends on the listeners does in response. We have to know what is the speaker intends on the listener's behavior in order they obtain reactions from listener.

All of the explanations given above are point of speech acts theory. By using the speech acts theory, here the study will be focused to analyze a speech. Within the speech, the study tries to find out some of core component of speech acts, they are : illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. As we have known obviously on the previous paragraph that is saying words or sentences the speaker is performing an action. The action performed contain three

acts, that is , a locutionary, an illocutionary, and a perlocutionary act. It is relevant to what Austin says on Coulthard, that :

To say something may be to perform three acts simultaneously: a locutionary act which is the act of saying something in the full sense of “say”: an illocutionary act which is an act performed in saying something, the act identified by the explicit perlocutionary; and a perlocutionary act, the act performed by or as a result to saying.

According to the statement Austin above, it can be concluded that locutionary is an act in uttering word or sentence, it concerns with literal meaning of the sentence uttered. It is an act to explain what sentences say to convey a message from the speakers. And illocutionary is an act performed by uttering certain word in a context that shows what is intended speaker utterance. This is similar to the statement of H.G. Widdowson, that the person who utters this expression is not just referring to a future state of affairs, but is doing so in the process of performing a kind of communicative or illocutionary act. For the last act, perlocutionary, is an act performed as a consequence of performing the locutionary and the illocutionary acts.

Analyzing a speech based on speech act's point of view is considered interesting because it gives us an advantage to learn more about the speaker's communicative intention. It is supposed the intended message from the speaker can be reached by the listeners by giving a proper response. So, when we are getting interaction with people we can create a good communication with them acceptably. Finally based on the given detailed information and considerations. The study chooses to analyze a speech act that appears in the speech.

Those are highlights presented in this chapter as a short guideline to acquire a slightly understanding about problems that will be analyzed in the study. In conclusion, the study is excited to analyze kinds of speech acts in some statements from the one of Bung Tomo Speech in Surabaya by attempting to find out speech acts inside illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. In addition, the study also wants to find out speech acts that come out in the speech. The reason why the study only chooses to analyze the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts is because

the more important descriptions of speech act are merely remaining two, they are illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. On the other hand, locutionary doesn't included problem to be analyzed in the study because this term deals with the act of uttering words that shows literal meaning of what sentence says. It is not necessary for further analyzing.

1.2. Statements of The Problem

Based on the background of the study above, in this case, there are some selected problems that will be analyzed in the study, they are as follows :

1.2.1. what are illocutionary acts of Bung Tomo's Speech in Surabaya?

1.2.2 what are perlocutionary acts of Bung Tomo's Speech in Surabaya?

1.3 Objective of The Study

The study is intended to focus to the following objectives, they are:

1.3.1 to find out illocutionary acts of Bung Tomo's Speech in Surabaya

1.3.2 to find out perlocutionary acts of Bung Tomo's Speech in Surabaya

1.4 Significance of Study

According the statement of the problem, actually the study is expected to give precious understanding about speech acts theory, especially the two speech act term; illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Besides, the study also present to readers about how the analyze a speech acts point of view. Another advantage of the study is provide the readers a fact that in order to create a good interaction with somebody we have to know what the intended message and hidden intention that is showed by our partner in a conversation.

1.5 Limitation of Study

In order to get total understanding dealing with the topic, the study is limited to discuss merely two cases. They are illocutionary and the perlocutionary acts of Bung Tomo's speech at Surabaya.