

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a communication device. Language is used to express inner thought, emotion, make sense of complex and abstract thoughts, and also to maintain relationship with people around us. Soekemi (2000:2) defines language as:

“Language can be regarded as a communication system that relates something to be communicated with something that communicates, a message (signified) on the one hand with a set of signs or symbols (signified) on the other”.

Therefore, in communication, every speaker has different intended purpose. It depended on how to convey the conversation so that the message or intended purpose can be reached maximally, how understand the speakers who communicate more than they say, and how successfully they take part in that complex activity called conversation. They are undertaking what is known as discourse analysis. These are true according to Yule that, the word “discourse” is usually defined as “language beyond the sentence” and the analysis of discourse is typically concerned with the study of language in the text and conversation (2006:124). In addition Yule (2006:112) says:

“Communication clearly depends on not only recognizing the meaning of the words in an utterance, but recognizing what speaker means by their utterances. The study what the speaker means or speaker meaning is called pragmatics”.

Then, language usage in communication related to Jain (2012) are to seek and give varied types of information. Based on Jain, the information can be varied, in this

case could be in the form of talk, writing, speech, etc. that is why this research choose speech for the research data. Hakami (2011) argued that

Speech is an utterance that has good arrangement to be delivered to the listener. According to Indonesian dictionary, speech means the act of expressing of mind in the form of words that is addressed to the listener. Due to a wider target, delivering a speech is more difficult than daily conversation. Speech needs more attention in preparation, the arrangement and the most important is how to convey that.

Furthermore, Hakami stated that a speech must persuade the listener to do what the speaker want and give information to the listener. Every conversation or talk shows the speaker's style, even in speech. Besides, different speaker uses different style such Abraham Lincoln, Barack. H. Obama, Ir.Soekarno, etc style. Those are people who were famous because of their speech. For instance Obama who success in delivered his speech in Al Azhar University in Cairo. The way he convinced and persuaded the audience was very intriguing. Lely stated that the aim of Obama's speech in Cairo is to seek a new beginning between America and muslims around the world (2010:29).

Basically, style can be looked from the performance and the way someone conveys speaking. Realize or not, we use style in daily life. Leech and Short (1981:10) said that stylistic is the study of style which indicates the way in which language is used in certain context by a certain person for a certain purpose. As stated above that different person used different style, therefore this research choose the utterances that contain of figures of speech that appeared in Susilo Bambang Yudhono's speech before Australian Parliament as the research data because he was the president who is visited Australia many times than another previous president. In

the last 6 years, he has visited Australia three times-an average of one every two years. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was the first Indonesian president who could deliver his speech in front of Australia Prime Minister and parliament member. This chance was very rare to happen because in 110 years of Australia`s history, Indonesian President was the fifth president who could deliver his speech in Parliament House. In that occasion, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono wanted to build a better relation between Australia and Indonesia, because the relationship between Australia and Indonesia was going to be ups and downs. Here the speaker tried to convince Australia that both of us can build better relationship for the future.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

This research is focused on Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech before the Australian parliament and the researcher try to find out some figures of speech that is appear in some statements. Based on the background above, the researcher formulates two statements problems:

1.2.1 What figures of speech are used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech?

1.2.2 Why did Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono use those figures of speech in his speech?

1.3 Purpose of the Research

The aims of this research are:

1.3.1 To identify the figure of speech which are used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech.

1.3.2 To find out the possible reason of each figure of speech which is used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to give and enrich our understanding about the figures of speech that was appear in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono`s speech before the Australian Parliament. Besides, this research also give a new knowledge about how style can influence the way of someone`s speech.

Furthermore, this research can be the reference for the next research about speech act, especially in figures of speech (stylistics) study.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This research is limited to discuss merely two cases, they are about figures of speech and the reason why Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono used those figures of speech in his speech before Australian Parliament. Then the researcher classifies the figure of speech into four types: comparative figure of speech, conflicts figure of speech, innuendo figure of speech, and confirmation figure of speech. Then the researcher also tries to analyze it by lexical categories, cohesion and context.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The research is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction which consists of the background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the problems, significance of the study, limitation of the study, organization of the study, and operational definition. Chapter two is the review of related literature that consists of the literary theory. Chapter three is about research methodology. Chapter four is the analysis. And the last, chapter five is about the conclusion that the writer had got after doing analysis.

1.7 Operational Definitions

These are several definitions of important key terms which will help the readers figure out the ideas that is presented in this study easily. The important key terms as follows:

1.7.1 Discourse Analysis

The study of relationship between language and context are in which it is used, or is the analysis of language in use emphasizing on the social context (Brown and Yule, 1983:1).

1.7.2 Pragmatic Analysis

The study of intended speaker`s meaning (Yule:1996).

1.7.3 Stylistics

The study of style indicates the way in which language is used in a certain context by certain purpose (Leech and Short, 1981:10).

1.7.4 Style

The typical used of language (Kutha Ratna, 2009:8).

1.7.5 Text

A written language (Kutha Ratna, 2009:8).

1.7.6 Speech

Speech is an utterance that has good arrangement to be delivered to the listener (Hakami:2011).

1.7.7 Figure of Speech

Figure of speech is certain of selection word that describes the speaker`s or author`s intended meaning to get an artistic aspect (Kutha Ratna, 2009:164).

1.7.8 Repetition

Repetition is mode of emphasizing a point by saying it more than once (Alec Gill and Audrey Dunne:2013).