

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains this study generally. There are five subchapters explained in detail. The five subchapters are background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significances of the study, and scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Communication is the way that is used by people to convey their idea. By communicating, people can understand and know what other people need. In their communication, they usually use language. There are some messages and opinions that are conveyed by them when they express what in their mind through language. It indicates that language is an important media used to express feeling in communication.

It is called as a successfull communication when the hearer understands what the speaker means. The speakers sometimes have an intended meaning within their utterances. That's why, sometimes the hearer gets misunderstanding and different assumption with what the speaker means. If there is misunderstanding between speaker and hearer, it will not make communication run smoothly. Therefore, people need to learn pragmatics from any sources to know the intended meaning of utterances easily. By studying pragmatic they are able to interpret the correct meaning of utterances that contain intended meaning.

One of branches of linguistics which focuses on intended meanings is called pragmatics. Yule (1996) states that pragmatics deals with study of meaning as communicated by speaker and hearer. Moreover, pragmatics is study about the implied meaning on the context. By studying pragmatics, the hearer can understand about what speaker means, the assumptions, and the purpose through kinds of act. When speakers utter the utterances, they try to accomplish actions through words. An action that carries out a meaning of language is called as speech act.

Austin (1962) defines that when a speaker utters an utterance, she/he may perform three types of acts, they are: locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Locutionary act is an act in saying something. Illocutionary act is the act performed in saying something. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance in saying something.

The most significant constituent of a speech act is the illocutionary act. Austin (1962) states that illocutionary is the signals of what the speakers do in uttering the particular utterance to hearer in a specific context. Yule (1996) states that illocutionary act is performed via communicative force of an utterance. It means that when speakers utter an illocutionary act, it surely contains the illocutionary force.

Searle (1985) states illocutionary force is the speaker's intention in producing and expressing an utterance. The speakers express illocutionary force to invite, counsel, promise, order, protect, predict, apologize and so forth. The speakers produce utterance and perform an act what they want to convey a

message. Illocutionary force can be easily found when the speaker forcibly utters several words or even a word represented his or her intention. Slamia (2015) states that the illocutionary force upon which the success of the communicative act is based on what the speaker's intention to utter the utterance. It means that illocutionary force describes what speaker wants to achieve by means of uttering specific words. Besides, illocutionary force analyze how force, meaning, and intention of the speaker's utterance are related when they utters an utterance. In conveying a message, the speaker usually aims to inform, to command, to warn, to complain or to praise, to order among others.

Nowadays, there are many ways to convey message, opinion, or aspiration from one person to another person or society to government. The unique way to convey them is when society convey opinion or aspirations to goverment because they sometimes do it together in public. In conveying the aspiration or opinion to government, people usually convey their aspiration together that is called demonstration. It is done by more than one person or a group. The aspirations are usually refusal, criticism, or suggestion. Simon (2007) says everyone has the right peacefully and unarmed to assemble, to demonstrate, and to present petitions. It means that everyone has the right to convey and express aspiration freely in demonstration.

Demonstration sometimes happens when people have different opinion with governtment's policy. When people protest, they do demonstration ways to deliver their aspiration. They sometimes speak and scream loudly in public. The

demonstrations are aimed to make the government hear their aspiration. People who are doing protest are called as protesters.

The protesters usually express their aspiration through oral or written. In oral, they speak or scream to deliver their aspiration, while in written they quite often uses social media, poster, or letters to show their aspiration to government. In addition, the protesters commonly express what they are protesting through speech forcibly. The phenomena called illocutionary force. The following example is the utterance of protesters contained illocutionary force:

“That is exactly why we are here today because the future of this country is very good in the future.”

The speaker's utterance above conveys about the future of country. The speaker expresses appraisal of the future of country. The speaker says that the future of country has a bright future. At that time, the demonstrators do the demonstration because they care of this country. It means that the utterance expresses the speaker's appraisal to his country. This utterance belong to verdictive illocutionary force because the speaker's intention gives her appraisal of the future of country.

The writer is interested to analyze illocutionary force which exist in utterance produced by demonstrators in United Kingdom. United Kingdom is one of European countries are well known in the world. In addition, the English language that is used almost 85% of countries in the world (www.wikipedia.com). Moreover, United Kingdom is one of advanced countries which is on the sixth in the world. Up to now, the country is still be a great force that effects in economic

sector, culture, military, science and political (www.eupedia.com). In United Kingdom, there are many demonstrations happen in there.

The writer watches the demonstration that happened in United Kingdom through Youtube. Youtube is one of the most popular social media that can be accessed by everyone. The writer chooses three demonstrations which are happened on February 2016. It is because those demonstrations are the most phenomenal and latest demonstrations in United Kingdom during February 2016.

There are few related studies that have been conducted beforehand. Most of the previous studies are conducted to analyze illocutionary force uttered in dialogue conversation like what have been done by Vyas (2013) and Slamia (2015). The previous studies were concerned with theory of illocutionary force proposed by Austin (1962). Those writers were concerned with only one particular type of illocutionary force. There is no research done with that demonstration so far. The writer of this study on the other hand is interested in analyzing all types and function of illocutionary force in demonstrations. The writer is going to analyze utterances containing illocutionary force which are expressed by orator's speech in British demonstrators.

1.2 Statement of Problems

1. What are the types of illocutionary force expressed by British demonstrators in Youtube?
2. What are the functions of illocutionary force in utterances expressed by British demonstrators in Youtube?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this study are:

1. To explain the types of illocutionary force which are expressed by British demonstrators in Youtube.
2. To explain the functions of illocutionary force in utterances which are expressed by British demonstrators in Youtube.

1.4 Significances of the Study

Theoretically, the result of this study is expected to give a contribution for further writer and gives a better understanding about illocutionary force. Also, this study is expected to give contribution for other scholars as a reference for future research related to illocutionary force.

Practically, this study helps everyone to convey their statements and aspirations by using illocutionary force correctly. For the listener, this study is hoped to give a guidance to understand the speakers's intention when s/he utters the utterance.

1.5 The scope and Limitation of the Study

This study analyzes the illocutionary force expressed by British demonstrators in Youtube. The scope of this study is pragmatics proposed by Austin's and Searle's theory. It is one of branches of linguistics concerned with the discussion of illocutionary force.

The writer limits the video and only chooses the video of demonstrations in United Kingdom on February 2016. There are three videos about demonstrations which were uploaded during on February 2016. The three videos were taken from Youtube. The writer focuses on orator's speech utterance of British demonstrators which express the types and functions of illocutioanry force.