

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is discussing about the introduction of this study. This section presents of some subchapters, which is 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

Language is one of the most important elements inseparable from human life, especially in social life. Language cannot be separated from human life because human being need language to understand and interpret in their utterance. It is used by human to communicate interact and cooperate with each other. Wardaugh (1972:3) defines language as a system of vocal symbols used for human communication. Communication is very essential in our life, because human can do communication with individuals and other groups.

Communication can also convey a message or information that is useful to others. One of the way to communication is speech. It is often performed in front of the public to express an opinion, information or given an idea about something important. People who deliver speech are called public speaker. The public speaker has to have ability to influence audience when he or she is performing. If the public speakers influence audience, the audience will pay attention to what the speaker delivers. Whitman and Boase (1983:7) stated that speech communication is one of the principles and context of communication. It means that the speech communication is a message that is transferred by speaker to make listener understand what the speaker means.

Speakers communication use language with any ways to make what they utter interesting. There are many ways which are used by speaker to achieve their goal in communication. One of the ways is speech act. The word of speech acts is derived from two words such as, speech and acts.

According to Yule (1996:47), speech acts use the utterances to performance an action when people want to assume to act is not just a physical movement, they

can also use utterances to perform an action. In English, speech acts have specific designations as a function of utterances such as promising, asking for help, requesting, commanding, agreeing, disagreeing, and many others. Austin (1962) defines speech act the action performed by produced utterances. People can hold out an action just by saying something.

According to Austin (1962), practice that use of language there are three kinds of speech acts that can now be described as follows : Locutionary acts, Illocutionary acts, Perlocutionary acts. Furthermore, Searle (1979) classification the illocutionary speech acts in five kinds of utterances each have a communicative function. The fifth forms of speech that show the form function that can be summarized as follows: (1) Assertives, (2) Directives, (3) Expressives, (4) Commissives, (5) Declaratives.

Many people are also unable to distinguish between different types of speech acts and utterances. The speech acts that occur in each speech situation very depending on who the speakers are, the interlocutor, the topic, the time, and the location of the speech. At this event, speech acts used can be seen. Based on this, the writer is interested in examining more deeply speech acts. In this study, the writer does not discuss the general speech act study, but in a more specific study of the illocutionary act and perlocutionary act will be the focus of this study. Because most people still have misunderstood when they have a conversation with each other. It happens because of not knowing what is meant by the speakers thus expressed, it essential for them to know what the statement means when it is delivered.

The writer chooses the president Joko Widodo as an subject in this study. Joko Widodo is a figure recognized by the public both national and international. He has own characteristics in making speeches, his characteristics include volume, intonation and stile of language. He has ability to influence audience with his simple speaking style such as when he delivers his speech in the public is a clear and to the point and it makes audience interested to pays attention more when he perform speech. It means that he has skill to speak in front of the audience.

One of skill that he always applies is speech act. It can be seen from one of his speech about the implementation of social restrictions on community activities.

The writer is also interested in the object of this study namely, the implementation of social restrictions on community activities (PPKM). The implementation of social restrictions on community activities is a rule imposed to stem the rate of increase in the positive number of Covid-19. Initially, this regulation was enforced in Java and Bali. Then, in his speech, he delivered the rules, directions, steps and strategies to observe the implementation of social restrictions on community activities to reduce the increase in the spread of Covid-19. Therefore, the writer is interested in analyzing the speech delivered by Joko Widodo because the writer wanted to see the types of illocutionary act used by President Joko Widodo in the speech and perlocutionary act was being done by utterance of Joko Widodo speech. In this research, the writer used illocutionary act and perlocutionary act based on Searle's theory. The writer could find the types of illocutionary act in the speech of President Joko Widodo about the implementation of social restrictions on community activities and the writer found the effects from the utterances delivered by President Joko Widodo by using the speech act theory of Searle.

Based on the background above, the writer is interested to conduct a research in the form of thesis entitled "A Speech Act Analysis of President Joko Widodo's Speeches about The Implementation of Social Restriction on Community Activities".

1.2 Statement of the Problems

Based on the background of the study above, this study is focused on the following problem.

1). What are types of illocutionary acts found in president Joko Widodo's speech about The Implementation of Social Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) ?

2). What are the perlocutionary effects in illocutionary acts found in Joko Widodo's speech about The Implementation of Social Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM) ?

1.3 Obejctives of the Study

Based on the research questions stated above, the objectives of this study are as follows:

- 1). To find out the types of illocutionary acts found in Joko Widodo's speech about The Implementation of Social Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM).
- 2). To explain the perlocutionary effects in illocutionary acts in Joko Widodo's speech about The Implementation of Social Restrictions on Community Activities (PPKM).

1.4 Significance of the Study

This Study contributes to both theoretical and practical significance:

Theoretically, this study helps give experiences about the analyzing of speech act for next study. In other words, this study is expected to give knowledge that extensive to other people until active about speech act more and hope this study is give more the information about how to communicate that analyzing and convenient to around people.

Practically, the researchers can increase knowledge in speech and this study can be studied by everyone who wants to improve speech skills. For the readers, they can know what types of speech actions and how to apply speech act so that speech act is more interesting to hear and understand.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study focuses on pragmatics studies by analyzing the types of illocutionary acts and the perlocutionary effect used by president Joko Widodo in his speech. In this study, the researcher only used his speech about the implementation of social restrictions on community activities, a regulation applied

by the government by limiting community activities to reduce the rate of increase in covid 19, and this regulation applies in all regions, especially in Java and Bali. The limitation of this study focuses to analysis of the types of illocutionary and the perlocutionary effect from speeches by President Joko Widodo about the implementation of social restrictions on community activities 1 and 2 by using the Speech acts theory of Searle (1979).