

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Sapir says, “Language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communication, ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system voluntarily produced symbols.”¹ It is clear that language as a systematic means of communication to convey ideas, feelings and desires to build the relationship with other people. As we all know, Language is a communication instrument. It has a significant impact on human life. Language is inextricably linked to people because it is one of their primary means of communication. Communication is how one communicates with another as a human being. The expression of thoughts through speech-sounds joined into words is referred to as language. Words are combined to form sentences, and this combination corresponds to the conjunction of concepts.

Language is particularly important to politicians because they use it in almost all of their operations. Beard says that political campaigns, speeches, written texts, broadcast are meant to inform and instruct

¹ Sapir. E. 1921. *Language. An Introduction to the Study of Speech*. New York.(Harcourt, Brace. Reprint: Dover Books on Language, 2004), 8.

voters about issues that are considered to be of great importance.² In this sense, it is apparent that making speeches is one of the political acts of politicians that is enabled by the channel given up by language.

One of the famous politicians in Indonesia is Mr. Sandiaga Salahuddin Uno (known as Sandi Uno). He is an Indonesian businessman, investor and politician who was the Deputy Governor of Jakarta. He has served as president director of PT Saratoga Investama Sedaya Tbk, PT Mitra Global Telekomunikasi Indonesia, Fleur Enterprises Limited, PT Lintas Marga Sedaya, and Attica Finance Limited, among others. From 2009 to 2010, he was the Vice President of Small and Medium Enterprises at the Indonesian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (KADIN), From 2005 to 2008, he served as chairman of the Indonesian Young Entrepreneurs Association (HIPMI). Sandiaga was voted the 37th richest man in Indonesia in 2011 by Forbes Indonesia, with a total net worth of US\$660 million, and he was selected the 2008 Indonesian Entrepreneur of the Year by non-governmental organization Enterprise Asia.

Because he was born into a working-class family, Sandiaga considers himself as an accidental entrepreneur. Prior to starting his own business, he worked as an investment manager at Singapore's

² Beard A. *The Language of Politics*. (London: Routledge, 2000), 12.

Seapower Asia Investment in 1993 and as an executive vice president at NTI Resources in Canada in 1995. Sandiaga earned a master's degree in business administration from George Washington University in 1992 and a bachelor's degree in business administration from Wichita State University in 1990.

In this sense, his address is intended to emphasize the spirit of improving the country and giving hope to the entire union. As a result, speech may be used in any community to establish and maintain social relationships, to develop an image, to express sentiments, and to sell ideas, policies, and programs. In this context, the researcher is particularly interested in examining Mr. Sandiaga Uno's spoken language, particularly his speech acts.

Speech act is a crucial component of communication. This field of study is concerned with the various ways in which words can be utilized to convey information as well as to carry out actions. A speaker does not simply make utterances comprising grammatical structures and words when expressing anything; he or she also conducts actions with those utterances. Speakers use speech acts to try to express the communication's aim and purpose in the hopes that listeners will grasp it. Austin proposes that there are three related acts in speech acts. They are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and

perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts is the content of the utterance itself, illocutionary acts is meaning intended by the speaker, and perlocutionary acts is the interpretation of the message by the listener.³

In comparison to locutionary and perlocutionary, illocutionary has become the most intriguing issue. Perlocutionary is an action of asking someone to do something using utterances or phrases, whereas locutionary is an ordinary act with no specific action in mind. As we can see, an illocutionary act is one that is conducted by utterances and is distinct from locutionary and perlocutionary acts.

In this case, the researcher will focus on analyzing the illocutionary acts in Sandiaga Uno's speech on Indonesia's Future Economy. Illocutionary analysis in Sandiaga Uno's speech means to see the application of a theory of pragmatic with its practice. Illocutionary act become an interesting topic to be analyzed because we may learn to perform many actions just by using the utterances or sentences. By analyzing his utterances in the speech, we may learn to perform many actions that speaker intended.

B. Focus of Study

The researcher will focus on the pragmatic analysis of illocutionary act of Sandiaga Uno's speech. Furthermore, pragmatic

³ Austin, J. L. *How to do things with words*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1962), 101.

analysis of illocutionary act focused on the speech text on Indonesia's Future Economy.

C. Research Questions

Based on the background above, there are some question to be raised as the problem of this analysis, they are:

1. What kinds of illocutionary act are found in Sandiaga Uno's speech?
2. What are the dominant illocutionary act used in Sandiaga Uno's speech?

D. Objective of The Study

Objective of a study is a statement about the activities and objects that are going to be analyzed based on the problem of the study. In this research, I conclude that there are objectives based on statements of the problem:

1. To find out the classification of illocutionary act in Sandiaga Uno's speech.
2. To identify the dominant illocutionary act used in Sandiaga Uno's speech.

E. Significance of The Study

The result of this study is expected can give a help to increase the knowledge of the readers to understand the speech acts, especially

in the form of speech. On the other words, this study will inspire the other researchers prospective to explore deeper about the illocutionary acts area in the other speeches. Thus, for the understanding speech acts can make this study as a bibliography to understand speech acts easily.

F. Previous Study

In purpose to support and develop this study, here there are some previous studies related to the writer's study which is relevant with speech acts especially the illocutionary act.

The first study related to the illocutionary acts was conducted by Sakdiyah in 2014, who studied about "The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Uses By Hamm and Clov In "Endgame Drama"By Samuel Beckett". This study used theory of Searle. The data sources are taken from the script of Endgame drama itself. The writer used descriptive qualitative, because the writer describes the natural phenomena, that is illocutionary acts are used by Hamm and Clov in the drama. This study is focused on the illocutionary acts on Hamm and Clov in Endgame drama by Samuel Beckett. In addition, the purpose of this study is to identify the type of illocutionary acts in Hamm and Clov conversation in the drama, and also the function of illocutionary acts used by Hamm and Clov. She use of technique of collecting data with some steps first, reading and separating the conversation between Hamm and Clov in

the script of drama. Second, collecting the data that including five types of illocutionary act, those are representative, declarative, commissive, expressive, and directive, the last step is describing the function of illocutionary act.

The second research is “The Use of Illocutionary acts in Movie “The Blind Side” by Hamzah in 2013. The writer focuses on the dominant type of illocutionary acts used in movie and the function of illocutionary act. The writer used observational method. In this case, the author observed each scene in the film and identified each statement of the actor to discover the use of the illocutionary meaning. Then the author noted how many illocutionary acts appeared in the film and classified them into different genres. When transcribing words that contain illocutionary meanings, the author listens very carefully to the words to match the meaning according to the context of the film. The data collection method is library research, in which there are no insiders or interviewees. The data is in the form of a movie script. The data comes from an American movie called Blind Side. As a result of this research, Yule found six types of illocutionary behaviors in films for the blind. They are representatives, rogatives, commissives, expressives, directives, and declaratives. Representatives are used primarily by actors who dominate.

The third research is “Analysis of Illocutionary act in ‘The prince and the pauper Movie’” by Almuslimah. The writer focuses on study about the types of illocutionary act and the dominant type of illocutionary acts used in movie. The writer used non participant observational method purposed by Sudaryanto to analyze the data. As the result of the study the writer find there are five types of illocutionary act in the utterances occur in the movie and directive is the dominant types being used in movie.

From the previous studies above the researcher find the results such as; different in focus on study, the method of analyzing the data and the method to collecting the data. From the third examples of research there are two the same methods to using observational method to analyze the data. And the different one is used descriptive content analysis approach. This purpose to find two forms of sentence in command used same method of analysis data that is qualitative method. In the first research the writer focus on analysis of types of illocutionary act and the function of illocutionary act, in the second research the writer only focus on the dominant type of illocutionary act, and in the last research the writer focus on study about the types of illocutionary act and the dominant type of illocutionary acts used in the movie. Those researches used various step to collecting the data. As

the researcher after know the third previous study the researcher suggest if want to make a research was not make the same topic, although the same topic must make a new variant and different with the previous study before.

G. Organization Of Writing

To make this research easy to be understood, the writer divides this research into five chapters:

Chapter 1 : Introduction; In this chapter the researcher puts some points: background of the study, focus of the study, the research questions, objectives of the study, the significances of the study, and the writing organization.

Chapter 2 : Theoretical Foundation; This chapter consist of the theories from some experts about Pragmatics, Speech acts, The classification of Speech Acts, The Understanding of Illocutionary Acts, and The Categories of Illocutionary Acts.

Chapter 3 : Method of the Research; This chapter consist of the research method, Data Source, Data Collection, Data Analysis, and Research Instruments.

Chapter 4 : Research Finding and Discussion; which consist of a descriptive of data, analyzing of data and data interpretation.

Chapter 5 : Conclusion and Suggestion