

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of some basic notions of the research. They are background of study, statement of problems, research objectives, research significance, classification of key terms, and organization of the paper.

1.1 Background of Study

Language has a variety of functions in human life. One of them has a function as a means to communicate that is used by humans in everyday life in capturing and understanding information. Language as a tool for communication applies to almost all people in the world that has the national language or the language that can be understood by each other in interacting.

According to Jakobson, the well-known model of the functions of language introduced by the Russian-American linguist (1960: 350-377), any act of verbal communication is composed of six elements or factors (the terms of the model):

- 1) A context (the co-text, that is, the other verbal signs in the same message, and the world in which the message takes place);
- 2) An addresser (a sender, or enunciator);
- 3) An addressee (a receiver, or enunciate);
- 4) A contact between an addresser and addressee;
- 5) A common code and
- 6) A message.

If we link the components, we will find one function of language is an addresser and an addressee who are both make contact in the activities of the exchange of messages or code. That is the purpose of the message and code in language or rather in communication, both verbal and non-verbal communication. In communication of languages, there is speech act. The speech act is an act that can be realized by a speaker. The speaker does not simply say something with saying of the utterance, but also take an action to follow what the speaker says. As Johnstone (2002:197) said that when you say something you are doing: talking is an action on some level.

The term of speech act appears because the speaker utter something not merely stating speech, but also have the intent behind utterance. On any occasion, the action performed by producing on utterance will consist of three related acts. As Yule (1996: 48) said that speech act into three dimensions. The first is locutionary act, which is the basic of utterance, or producing a meaningful of linguistic expressions. The second is illocutionary act performed via the communicative force of utterance; simply create an utterance with function without intending it without an effect. The illocutionary act can be said as the most important act of speech in the study of speech act because the illocutionary act talks about the purpose and the function of the utterance that being uttered and for what the utterance is uttered. The illocutionary act also relates to who speaks to whom, when, and where the utterance is delivered.

The third is perlocutionary act, depending on the circumstances, you will utter on the assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect you intended.

Every utterance which is spoken certainly will have the meaning intended by the speaker that is symbolized in every sentence. Similarly, in a speech, became the object of this research. As in the dictionary Oxford definition of speech is a formal talk that a person gives to an audience. Speech is usually performed by a person who gives speeches and statements about something/events that are important. A speech produced by the speaker must have purpose and function, which is addressed to the listener to convey information/message to the listener. Whereas in this study will focus on one kind of speech that is a victory speech of two presidents of two different countries, United States of America presidential victory speech in 2012, Barack Obama and Indonesia presidential victory speech of Joko Widodo (known as Jokowi) in 2014.

Obama and Jokowi have been successful in their political career. They won over voters in the last general election of each country. The position of the president is the highest in any countries therefore the presidents need constant briefing or link with other people. One of the ways to achieve this is through speech prepared to convey the message to the people.

In this case the researcher chooses Obama and Jokowi because during Jokowi gubernatorial run in Jakarta in 2012, Jokowi began to be widely compared in the media to U.S. President Barack Obama partly because there was a physical

resemblance and Jokowi largely fit the Obama molds a charismatic non-traditional politician. They also have the differences in their political career background. Obama was graduated from Columbia University and Harvard Law School. He was the first African-American descendant to be the US president of Harvard Law School. He was previously the junior United States Senator from Illinois from 2005 to 2008. Meanwhile, Jokowi, he is the first Indonesian president without a high-ranking political or military background. He was graduated from the Forestry Faculty of Gadjah Mada University. After graduation, he pursued his profession as furniture entrepreneur. His political career started with being Mayor of Surakarta in 2005. Then in 2012-2014, he became a governor in Jakarta. So by any difference language background, then both speeches will show difference of sentences or utterances the different content, the different meaning and function. This research will analyze the illocutionary act in the both speeches, so we can compare of the speech.

Meanwhile, this research used several previous studies such as a thesis, article or journal as a reference. The first one is a journal of Yulianti (2013) entitled "Expressive Illocutionary Acts Identified in the Newly-married Couple Drama Script" with the result that there were six types of illocutionary acts used including expressive for thanking, congratulating, apologizing, welcoming, wishing and attitude. It also found that the way of hearers interpret the meaning of the utterance depends on the interpreter's knowledge to analyze the context of situation by using

theory of ethnography of speaking which consisted of setting and scene, participants, end and act sequence.

Second is a thesis from Saputro (2015) entitled “The Analysis of Illocutionary Act of Jokowi’s Speeches.” This study found that the dominant illocutionary acts in Jokowi’s speeches viewed from the context such as for getting support from investors and showing the potential of Indonesia were assertives and commissives. Informing showed the highest frequency of assertives. The possible perlocutionary effect of the dominant act of performing was the audience might jointly work with Jokowi especially in the business sectors. And the commissive act was dominated by promising. The performance act had possible perlocutionary effect that the audience might put expectation to Jokowi’s government.

And the last is a thesis form Hartini (2016) entitled “Speech Act Analysis of Dr. Zakir Naik’s Speeches.” In this research, the researcher used Searle’s theory in explaining types of speech act there are representative, directive, expressive, commissive and declaration, then the function of each type from Finegan’s theory. The researcher also used Austin theory to know the effect from the object. To analyze the data, the researcher used descriptive method to identify the type and the function of speech and to analyze the effect of the object to audience.

Based on the previous study above, the researcher is interested in making research about the classification, function of illocutionary act, similarities and differences among illocutionary act with different objects entitled “The Comparison

of Illocutionary Act in Obama's and Jokowi's Presidential Election Victory Speeches".

1.2 Statement of Problems

The speech act especially illocutionary act can be found in both speeches of Obama and Jokowi. The differences and similarities of illocutionary act in Obama and Jokowi presidential election victory speeches might be influenced by their native language. Obama has English as his native language while Jokowi has English as his foreign language. Therefore, from that problem, the researcher questions are:

1. What types of illocutionary acts used in Obama's and Jokowi's presidential election victory speeches?
2. What functions of illocutionary acts used in Obama's and Jokowi's presidential election victory speeches?
3. What the similarities and differences among illocutionary acts used in Obama's and Jokowi's presidential election victory speeches?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the statement of problems, the research objectives are:

1. To know the types of illocutionary acts used in Obama's and Jokowi's presidential election victory speech.
2. To know the function of illocutionary acts used in Obama's and Jokowi's presidential election victory speech.

3. To analyze the similarities and differences of illocutionary acts used in Obama's and Jokowi's presidential election victory speech.

1.4 Research Significance

The research hopes that this study can give benefits for the reader and also the researcher. The significance of research is divided into two kinds of significances, namely practical significance and theoretical significance.

Theoretically, this study can give contributions to enlargement the knowledge about the theory of speech acts especially in illocutionary act. The researcher hopes that the reader will understand more about the theory of speech act especially in illocutionary act when reading this research

Practically, the researcher hopes that the reader is able to study speech act and it can be used as additional knowledge in pragmatics. And for other researcher, the result of the research can be used as one of reference and information for further research related with the field.

1.5 Clarification of the Key Terms

1. Comparison : Comparing two objects in a thing that can produce the similarities and differences of the object
2. Illocutionary Act : An act that the speaker wants to reach when uttering something and can be act of declaring, promising, apologizing, and so on.

3. Obama : An American politician who served as the 44th President of the United States from 2009 to 2017.
4. Jokowi : The seventh and the current President of Indonesia, in office since 2014.
5. Presidential Election : One of the ways in a democratic system to elect people to be the head of a state that officially holds the president.
6. Victory Speech : The speaking activity in front of the audiences after winning in a competition.

1.6. Organization of the Paper

In order to alleviate the readers in comprehending this study, this study is systematically arranged as follows:

Chapter I is introduction, it describes of background of study which include of the researcher reason takes the topic as graduating paper, research of problem that described the problem to be analyzed by the researcher, research significance that explain the advantage from the study, next is classification of key terms, and last is research outline.

Chapter II is theoretical framework. This chapter mentions the theory which used by researcher. Those are pragmatic definition, speech act definition, categories of illocutionary act, and also about Obama's and Jokowi's presidential election victory speech.

Chapter III discusses about research method. There are research design, source of data, sample of data, technique of collecting data, and last is technique of analyzing data.

Chapter IV is analysis and discussion. It deals with delineates of data analyze based on the technique of data analysis and discussion of the finding.

In chapter V, the researcher states the study in summary that includes of conclusion and suggestion.

