

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter dealt with the background of research, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, research hypothesis, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Research

Language is a gift from God to mankind. It is which differs human with animal. By using language, man can share their thinking, hope, and desire to other. Not surprisingly, language is very important in human life to survive their living in the world. Language as a tool of communication is the simplest explanation about language. Man cannot be able to communicate each other without language. It means that language is very important in human life.

It is the same with Edward Sapir (1921: 7) said, he defined language as “a purely human and noninstinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires by means of a system of voluntarily produced symbols.” It means that language has a very important role because it serves ideas, emotions of man. It is important to note that language, as a system of communication, has a role to convey information or messages. It means that language is very important to political elites, governor, and president especially. Sometimes they need to communicate policy by

using speech in their daily activities. It means that speech is important for president to communicate information or messages.

In *Longman Dictionary of American English* (2009: 978), speech is defined as “a talk, especially a formal one about a particular subject, given to a group of people, the ability to speak, or the way someone speaks.” It means that there are two variables, those are particular subject and the ability/way to speak. However, speech is not only arrangement of words that brings information or messages. It brings also meaning that audiences are able to take it. In this, it is pragmatics which is one of field of linguistics that studies about the meaning of speech. Patrick Griffiths (2006: 1) states, “Pragmatics is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account contexts of use.”

Above all, language is not only an entity which represents reality, not only statements of fact or condition or situation. In simply, it is not only declarative, interrogative and imperative one as grammarian state. But speech can mean an action. When people uttered something, they were also doing something. In the study of pragmatics, it is known as speech act. Speech act means utterances which content actions.

Speech act is divided into three levels by Yule (1996: 48): *locutionary* act, *illocutionary* act, and *perlocutionary* act. Locutionary act is the basic act of the utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. Illocutionary act is some utterances which contents purpose or intentions. Perlocutionary act is some utterances which want to get effects from hearers or audience or reader. Searle developed a

reasoned classification of illocutionary acts into certain basic categories or types (Jacob, 2001: 117). Those are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

The researcher chose this research to be analyzed speech act theory presented by Searle in Jacob (2001: 117-122). Based on the explanation above in this research, the researcher would have analyzed the kinds of communication function in illocutionary act and the effect of the perlocutionary act in the speech done by President Donald Trump on Jerusalem at Whitehouse.

The reason why the researcher took the President Donald Trump as the object of the research is because he is a famous president in the world. Donald Trump has been a famous person in the world after he was elected the 45th president of the United States on Nov. 8, 2016. In the election session of president United States, Donald Trump raised as the president of United States after he had higher vote than his opposition, Hillary Clinton. He was thereby raised as the president of United States. Therefore, he may officially decide United States policies. It is important to remember that United States is one of the super power countries in the world.

Donald Trump is known as the controversial president of United States because he has delivered much controversial policies. It may be seen in his controversial speech on Jerusalem at Whitehouse. In that speech, President Donald Trump delivered to officially recognize that Jerusalem is Israel capital. President Donald Trump under the belief that it is something that has to be done if Israeli and the Palestinians want to reach peace. Besides, President Donald Trump requested that

the political and religion leaders come to support his statements about Jerusalem as Israel's capital.

The other reason why the researcher took Donald Trump's speech on Jerusalem is because it contents an important dimension of the speech act theory; declaration. The previous researches are rarely to have the declarative speech. It is the important point which would have distinct the researcher's research and the previous research.

There are some researches which told about speech act. Nevertheless, there are some differences between the researcher's research and the previous research. The similar researches about speech acts were done previously by some researchers:

1. Try Fahmi Umar (Alauddin State Islamic University of Makasar, 2016) entitled "*The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum*". The result of this research that the researcher found there are types of the Searle's theory and its effects to addresser. Besides, the result of this research found assertive have the highest frequency of occurrence or 49. It is followed by commissives, expressives, and directives which occur 27, 10 and 8.
2. Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputro (Sanata Dharma University of Yogyakarta, 2015) entitled "*The Analysis of Illocutionary Act of Jokowi's Speeches*". The result of this research that the researcher found there are types of the Searle's theory and its effects to addresser. Besides, the result of this research showed that the kind of communication function in illocutionary act, there were 9 assertive, 0 directive, 2 directive, 2 expressive, and 0 declaration.

3. Shakeel Ahmed. (2014). Entitled “*Critical Discourse Analysis of Prime Minister's Speeches on Harmful Aerial Vehicles (Drones)*”. PM’s speech about drone attacks also elaborate the consequences of these strikes in Pakistan.
4. Chris Uchenna Agbedo. (2008). Entitled “*A Speech Act of Political Discourse in the Nigerian Print Media*”. This paper tried to seek to analyse discourse in the Nigerian print media, using the speech acts of Bayo Onanuga and Yakubu Mohammed of The NEWS and Newswatch magazines respectively.

Try Fahmi Umar used the pure study of pragmatics to analyze Jokowi’s speeches as his object. He used elements of pragmatics, then related speech act theory to analyze his object without a new approach paradigm. Meanwhile, Eko Prasetyo Nugroho used speech act theory to analyze his object only without related it to the other elements of pragmatics. Try and Eko’s interpretations concerning their study did not use discourse analysis. Meanwhile, Ahmed and Agbedo take a speech of figures by using critical discourse analysis also without speech act.

The differences research between the researcher and them is primary the object in which to analyze. Then, the researcher will have combined discourse analysis and speech theory to analyze the object. The researcher makes a research entitled “*Donald Trump’s Speech Act Strategies in Building a Peace Discourse on “Jerusalem”*”.

1.2 Research Questions

From the background above, the researcher confines the research questions as follows:

1. What speech act strategies are performed by Donald Trump in his speech on “Jerusalem”?
2. What are the responses represented in Donald Trump’s speech on “Jerusalem”?

1.3 Research Objective

1. To find out speech act strategies performed by Donald Trump in his speech on “Jerusalem”.
2. To identify the responses represented in Donald Trump’s speech on “Jerusalem”.

1.4 Research Significance

There are two significances from this research, theoretically and practically. The first is theoretically. This research is a reference for those who are interested in enriching the knowledge. This research is also generally directed to the readers and especially to the students for further analysis. The second is practically. This research is directed to those who are interested in this research. On the other word, the researcher would inspire other researcher perspectives to explore deeper about the illocutionary acts.

1.5 Key Terms

Creswell (2009: 39) said that key terms are useful to the readers to understand proposed research project. In this, speech act is the key term of this research. The term speech act in this research refers to;

- Donald Trump’s speech on Jerusalem

- Illocutionary strategies: Utterances delivered by Donald Trump to persuade the hearer or the readers.
- Perlocutinary or response: responses of the hearer or the readers after utterances of Donald Trump delivered.

