

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the initial description related to representative illocutionary analysis on Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speeches. It consists of background of the study, research questions, objective of the study, significance of the study, conceptual framework, previous studies, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Research

Speech delivered by a leader has an influence on his audience. The listeners have to listen to what the speaker delivered about, because the speaker conveys something that important. Therefore, when a leader gives a speech, it has a big influence to the listeners. The influential person for example, one of the President of the Republic of Indonesia, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. As the president, he often speaks in front of the people of Indonesia. It is not only delivered a speech in front of his people, he also often delivered speeches in other countries. Here, the writer interested on Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speeches.

There are some reason why the researcher selects Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches for research object. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono or called SBY was the first president to adopt a presidential system. It is the system of government of a republic in which executive power is elected through the people. Moreover, his ability in various fields especially the military which gave him an advantage in leading a country. Besides, his ability in the field of Economics by earning a Doctorate in Agricultural Economics from the Bogor Agricultural Institute (IPB) is something that can be proud of the figure of SBY. He also during his mandate as President has built a strong economy with an average growth of 6 percent and is able to withstand of the global crisis.

The selection of SBY's speech as an object of research is not just the selection of the writer. As explained earlier, SBY is also known as someone who

has very adequate knowledge. There are 12 Honoris Causa Doctorate titles that he has won since 2005-2016. This award is one of the important bases for SBY's speech selection in this study. In addition, the use and language skills that are often used by SBY in every moment are considered good. The use of Indonesian or English in various moments provides an understanding that SBY is someone who has very great attention in language. Especially, the speeches in the two international events, there are a speech from World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2011 in Davos and a speech at the Indonesia Investment Day 2012 in New York.

The World Economic Forum (WEF), based in Cologny-Geneva, Switzerland, was founded in 1971 by Klaus Schwab a business professor at the University of Geneva, as a not-for-profit organization. It was granted "other international body" status in January 2015 by the Swiss Federal Government under the Swiss Host-State Act (International Organization status requires multiple governments). Moreover, Indonesia Investment Day is an event where state investors gather and discuss various emerging economic issues as well as the country's economic planning.

This paper is aimed to analyze focuses on the representative of illocutionary acts based on Searle theory in the speeches of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at World Economic Forum Annual Meeting in 2011 and at Indonesia Investment Day in 2012.

1.2 Research Questions

1. What are the members of the representative of illocutionary acts in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches at World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2011 and at the Indonesia Investment Day 2012?
2. What is the speech act seen from direct and indirect speech act in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches at World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2011 and at the Indonesia Investment Day 2012?

1.3 Objectives of the research

The main purpose of this research attempts to identify and describe:

1. The members of representative illocutionary acts of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speeches in World Economic Forum Annual Meeting 2011 and at Indonesia Investment Day 2012.
2. Direct or indirect speech acts remarks in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at the 2011 World Economic Forum Annual Meeting and on Indonesian Investment Day 2012.

1.4 Significance of the research

The results of the research are expected to give contribution to the theoretical and practical uses of language.

1. Theoretically, the research findings are expected to enrich the comprehension and understanding of pragmatics, especially about speech act in politician speech.
2. Practically the research findings will be useful for,

- a. The students of English Literature

This research can be used as another reference for the students of English who want to conduct research on pragmatics.

- b. Others Researcher

This research can contribute other researcher who wants to analysis illocutionary act in politician speech.

1.5 Previous Studies

1. Eko Prasetyo Nugroho in his research paper *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Jokowi's Speeches* (2015) analyzed types of illocutionary acts of Jokowi's speeches, the context of situation underlying the speeches, and possible perlocutionary effects of performing dominant illocutionary acts. The result of analysis, he found four types of illocutionary acts, there are

assertives (52,1%), commissives (28,7%), expressives (10,6%), directives (8,5%).

The difference between the present research and Eko's research is the object of study. Eko conducted Jokowi speeches meanwhile in this research is Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speeches at World Economic Forum 2011 and at Indonesia Investment Day 2012. In addition, he analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts in each object, while in this research analyzes representative illocutionary acts and classify it into seven members.

2. Nur Azni Wardani in her research paper *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time* movie analyzed context and classification of illocutionary acts used in *Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time* movie, and interpretation of the dialogue between speaker and hearer that use illocutionary acts. The result of analysis, there are five types of illocutionary acts used by Dasta, the main character in *Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time* movie. There are representatives (reporting, stating, concluding), directives (ordering, asking, requesting, and commanding), expressive (praising and apologizing), commissives (refusal and pledging), declarative (declaring).

The difference between the present research and Nur's research is the object of research. She has the data from a movie *Prince of Persia*, meanwhile this research is speeches of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Then, she analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts, while in this research analyzes representative illocutionary acts and classify it into seven members.

3. Agung Suryo Nugroho in his research paper *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Sherlock Holmes* movie (2011) analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts. They are assertives/representatives (arguing, asserting, telling, informing), directives (advising, commanding, entreating, insisting,

inviting, ordering, requesting), commissives (promising, refusal), expressives (congratulating, praising, welcoming, thanking), declarative (appointing) in Sherlock Holmes utterances. In the result of the research, Sherlock Holmes in his utterances uses all types of illocutionary acts.

The difference between the present research and his research is the data. He took the data from Sherlock Holmes movie, meanwhile in this research is speeches of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. In addition, he analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts, while in this research analyzes representatives and classify it into seven members.

4. Jehian Safira in her research paper, *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Zootopia movie script (2017)* analyzed the types of illocutionary acts in the *Zootopia* movie script by the main character. From the result of analysis, she found all kinds of illocutionary acts used by Judy Hopps as main character in *Zootopia* movie. There are representatives: asserting, concluding, assessing. Directives: requesting, ordering, advising. Commissives: promising, threatening, offering, warning. Expressives: apologizing, thanking, welcoming, like. And declarative: arresting.

The difference the present research and Jehian's research is the object of research. She took the data from movie script of *Zootopia* meanwhile in this research is speeches of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. She analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts, while in this research analyzes representative illocutionary acts only and classify it into seven members.

5. Lavenia Dianty in her research paper *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed by the Main Character in Divergent Movie by Neil Burger 2014 (2017)* analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts (representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, declarations) of the main character in *Divergent* movie and the dominant type of illocutionary acts in *Divergent* movie. The result of the analysis, there are found the main character (Beatrice) uses all types of illocutionary acts. Representatives

there are asserting (10), denying (1), notifying (7), stating (10), predicting (2). Then directives are ordering (2), forbidding (2) commanding (9), requesting (3). Commissive is vowing (1). Then expressives are condoling (1), deploring (2), apologizing (1), thanking (1). Then, declaratives are naming (2), declare (1). The dominant type is representatives.

The difference Lavenia's research and the present research is the object of research. Lavenia used *Divergent* movie as the object of research which analyzed performed act by *Divergent's* main character. Meanwhile in this research is speeches of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono as the object of research. She analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts, while in this research analyzes representative illocutionary acts only and classify it into seven members.

6. Muhammad Naf'an Sholihin in his research paper *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Performed by Nemo in Finding Nemo movie by Andrew Stanton* (2015) analyzed the context and kinds of illocutionary acts performed by Nemo as the main character. The result shows there are four kinds of illocutionary acts was found in dialogue of Nemo, representatives, directives, commissives, and expressives.

The differences are Naf'an's data from the movie meanwhile in this research is speeches of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, and he analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts, while in this research analyzes representatives illocutionary act and classify it into seven members.

7. Herman in his journal *Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Chinese in Pematangsiantar* (2015) analyzed kinds of illocutionary acts on Chinese conversation in Pematangsiantar. The result of his research is representative (typical of structure expressions of asking), directive (typical of structure expressions of ordering and inviting), expressive (typical of structure expressions of greeting and compliment), and commissive (typical of structure expressions of threatening).

The differences between Herman's research and the present research is the object of research. Herman took the data from Chinese conversation in Pematangsiantar meanwhile in this research took the data from speeches of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. And he analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts, while in this research analyzes representative illocutionary acts only and classify it into seven members.

8. Rio Pradana Aquatama, Adam Damanhuri in their research *Illocutionary Acts on Chris Gardener's Dialogue in Pursuit of Happiness Movie (2016)* identified and analyzed the kinds of illocutionary acts from Chris Gardener as the main character in the movie entitled *Pursuit of Happiness*. The result showed that there are 488 utterances contain illocutionary acts. He found 204 utterances or 41.8% from the total data for representative with the performed actions such as: asserting, informing, prohibiting, claiming, and insisting. Then followed by directive with 176 utterances or 36.1% data and performed actions such as: asking, commanding, requesting, ordering, pleading, and advising. Expressives used in 72 utterances or 14.7% with the performed action such as: thanking, apologizing, greeting, mocking, and praising. Meanwhile commissives used in 34 utterances or 7% with performed actions such as: promising, offering, protesting, threatening, accepting, refusing, and assuring. Declaratives with only 2 utterances found or only 0.4%.

The data is a movie entitled *Pursuit of Happiness* meanwhile in this study is speeches of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. They analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts in each object, while in this research analyzes representative illocutionary acts only and classify it into seven members.

9. Silvia Shofia Hartini, in her research *Speech Act Analysis of Dr. Zakir Naik's Speech Act (2016)* analyzed types and functions of speech acts in Dr. Zakir Naik speeches. The result of the research, there are four kinds of

illocutionary acts, and representative types is frequently used in speeches of Dr. Zakir Naik.

The differences Silvia's research and the present research is the object of research. She took the data from Zakir Naik speeches which is Islamic speech meanwhile in this research Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono speeches which is political speech. She analyzed all kinds of illocutionary acts, while in this research analyzes representative illocutionary acts only and classify it into seven members.

1.6 Definition Key of Terms

The following definition is used to avoid misunderstanding at the terms used in this paper:

1. Speech acts

Speech acts is defined as an action performed via utterance. According to Searle (1969:16) speech acts is basic minimal unit of linguistics communication.

2. Illocutionary acts

Illocutionary act is kind of speech act that is usually identified with explicit performative sentences. Searle (1976) categorizes the illocutionary acts that each type has a communicative function, into five types. The five basic kinds of illocutionary acts, there are representatives (or assertives), directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

3. Representative Illocutionary acts

The representative is type of speech acts that committing a speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. It means speakers believe of something that can be evaluated to be true or false. Representative describe the situation, such as statement, argument, information.

4. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was 6th President of the Republic of Indonesia. He, along with Vice President Muhammad Jusuf Kalla, was elected in the 2004 Presidential Election. He succeeded in continuing his administration for the second period by returning to win the 2009 Presidential Election, at the time with Vice President Boediono. Since the reform era began, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono was the first Indonesian President to complete the presidency for 5 years and was successfully re-elected for the second period. He had made many speeches in the presence of senior officials and important people in Europe.

5. Speech

Speech is the formal talk that the speaker addresses through spoken language words in front the audience gathered in a place to hear message.

