

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the background of this research, statement of problem, research objective and research significance.

1.1 Background

The 1950's was the year with the world was being rocked by important and historic events. The cruelty of colonialism and imperialism practices still occur in some parts of the world. Africa is a fertile continent overgrown by the practices of colonialism and imperialism. The impact is the violence, slavery and racial discrimination felt by the people of the colonies on the African continent. One of the most real and perceived discriminatory practices ever established by the South African government at that time was Apartheid, the separation of rights between the colors people (black people) and white people.

In 1954-1955 explained in the book History of the Asia Africa Conference (2017, p. 1) that an anti-colonialism and anti-imperialism movement emerged. The biggest revolution as the meaning of independence was echoed by the several countries in the Africa continent. Some of them are Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia, Kenya, Sudan and Somalia.

In the Asian Continent, several European countries such as England, France, Italy and the Netherlands are trying to defend their colonies in various forms. The concern of the countries in the Asian continent is the re-emergence of international power politics which brings the danger of the return of colonialism and imperialism in a new form.

Another factor that made countries in the Asian continent is a cold war that began to drag Asia into war. The United States intervention in Indochina made the situation worse. That is because the fall of Vietnam's power into communist hands is feared to have a "domino effect" and threaten American sovereignty.

The chaos that occurred as described above produced ideas or ideas on Indonesia to unite the same forces and goals, namely independence. Countries in

Asia and Africa in general have common ground in the international world, so they have a strong basis for good cooperation.

This is in line with Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo's statement in the History of the Asian-African Conference book on August 25, 1953 before the parliament that cooperation in the Asia-Africa countries was important because he thought that close cooperation between the countries it certainly strengthens efforts towards achieving eternal world peace.

After going through the negotiation process and several conferences between countries which are in the scope of Asia, finally on 18-24 April the Asian-African Conference was held. The Asia-Africa Conference is a conference consisting of 29 participating countries from various countries on the continent of Asia and Africa. The conference was held in the city of Bandung, because Indonesia became one of the sponsoring countries and hosted the Asia-Africa conference.

The Asia Africa Conference was opened with an opening speech by the first President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Soekarno entitled "Let a New Asia Africa be Born". In his speech, Ir. Soekarno stated that the Asia-Africa conference consisted of different cultural, linguistic and ideological backgrounds and even the colors of the skin between countries were different. But in his speech he said that it could unite the goals between one country and another because of the bitter experience of colonialism, the practice of colonialism and imperialism which claimed their independence.

Not only Ir. Soekarno who gave a speech on the stand, but all representatives of the Asia Africa conference participants were given the opportunity by the Conference organizing committee to make a speech. Because it consists of various cultural backgrounds, languages and ideologies that are different, of course there are also many problems that exist in their respective countries expressed by representatives of the delegation in his speech.

In the speeches delivered by the delegates of the Asian-African Conference in 1955, not a few delegates used language to express the political situation both in their own country and the international political situation at that

time. Not only the political situation but the style of language in the speech was used to sharpen the taste of the speech delivered by the delegates. It aims to ignite the spirit of independence and unite the common goals of the Conference participants who were present at that time.

On the other hand, the Asian-African Conference was an "escape" of the eastern countries of the "third world" from the cold war's turmoil who wanted to drag him into war. This was done by the eastern countries to "survive" from the onslaught of political battles carried out by the two blocks, namely the eastern and western blocks. Because of the fact that happened at that time that the eastern countries could be said to be very weak in terms of defense that are the economy or the military.

If we look at it from its historical background, we can see that half of the participants of the Asia Africa Conference are the majority of colonized countries. This becomes something interest to study because like what Epafras (2017, p. 7) explained in his scientific work that colonized countries have multiple identities or can be defined by mimicry. This was done by the colonized countries to "Align themselves" with the identity of the invaders which actually became a tactic or strategy to turn away from invaders. But in fact it also became a boomerang for the colonized countries because they lived in two conflicting situations, namely survival as well as against the invaders.

Therefore, this study will use 5 speeches from the Asian-African conference delegation in 1955 contained in the manuscript "Collected Documents of the Asian African Conference" from The Department of Foreign Affairs of Indonesia as the object of research.

This research had their chance to stand among others based on previous research titled "A Stylistic Analysis of Figures of Speech in The Jakarta Post Headlines Under The Issue of Kpk Vs. Polri "(2016) By Wildan Bilal Al-Qudsi from the English Language and Study Program, Yogyakarta State University. The researcher focused on the analysis of identifying the types and functions of figures of speech in The Jakarta Post selected headlines under the issue of the KPK vs.

The National Police. Irony in a speech contained in the newspaper was one of the focuses depicted in the study.

Other research related to this research is "Irony as a Mode of Political Engagement" (2008) by Daniel Ladislau Horvart from the Master of Arts Degree in Communication Studies Department of Communication Studies, University of Nevada. In this thesis research, the researcher analyzes Irony in a speech delivered by political figures in America. In the study, researchers were able to find various impacts caused by Irony, ranging from political opponents to the audience who listened to the speeches of the figures delivering their speeches.

Other research related to this research is "Mimicry and Ambivalence in Andrea Hirata's *The Rainbow Troops*" (2014) Hanna Lina from English Literature, State University of Surabaya. This study discusses the mimicry and ambivalence of one of Andrea Hirata's novels entitled the rainbow troops. This research focuses on the hybrid characters of the characters in it. This research resulted in the inferiority complex of one of the figures who was more inclined to imitate the western nations. But this contradicts the facts, namely poverty and discrimination which still dominates the confusion,

This research will gain its focus differently from the previous research. Because this study will analyze five speeches at the Asia and Africa Conference, that is the opening speech of Ir. Soekarno entitled "Let a new Asia and a new Africa be born", the opening speech of Ali Sastroamidjojo as a president of the conference, the speeches from the delegates of Iran, Iraq, and Pakistan.

The authors realize that in a speech delivered by state officials not only contain elements of figure of speech, but a figure of speech that will produce an irony and from that irony make an ambivalence that would show how ironic the nations of the east (Asia and Africa) and the ambivalence is the representations of situation of the countries of Asia and Africa continent.

1.2 Statement of Problems

From the background of the problem, this study seeks to answer the irony and ambivalence in the five speeches of Asian and African Conference 1955 which is the representation of the countries of Asia and Africa continent.

1. How is irony depicted in the five speeches who delivered by the delegates of Asia Africa Conference 1955?
2. How is the ambivalence of the eastern countries depicted in the irony in five speeches of Asia Africa Conference 1955?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the formulation of the problem above, the purpose of this study is as follows.

1. To prove the irony in five speeches of Asia Africa Conference in 1955.
2. To find the ambivalences of the eastern countries in the irony in five speeches of Asia Africa Conference in 1955.

1.4 Research Significance

This research is expected be able to provide benefits to the readers, both theoretical and practical.

Theoretically, the results of this study are expected to contribute to the development of literary knowledge, especially on the understanding of irony and ambivalence in a speech.

Practically, for the reader, this research can increase interest in appreciating the literary works. For the researcher, this research can enrich the knowledge dealing with literary analysis studies.



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