CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, research questions, objectives research, significances research, and clarification of terms.

1.1 Background of Study

Hijacking planes, kidnapping individual, bombing attack, and violence against civilians are not a new phenomenon. It is commonly understood to refer to the acts of terrorism which never brings anyone peace. Schmid (2012, p. 158) said, terrorism is a contested concept. It refers to the physical violence by a terrorist involves; single-phase act of lethal violence such as bombings and armed assault; dual-phase life-threatening incidents like kidnapping, hijacking; and other forms of hostage-taking for coercive bargaining as well as multi-phase sequences of actions such as in disappearances involving kidnapping, secret detention, torture, and murder. The incident of terrorism will be based for doing this thesis because the researcher feels restless if there is an act of terrorism will always be pointed out to Islam as like happening in Australia. The senator from Queensland thinks that the terrorism in two mosques in Christchurch is caused by increasing of Muslims in Australia (Kirby, 2019, p. 3). It cannot be accepted because the terror happens in the worship place which many Muslims are praying at that time. It does not make sense if the victims are Muslim and the doer is Muslim too. The Washington Post reports:

> "On Friday, following a devastating attack at two mosques in the city
> of Christchurch, New Zealand, an Australian senator proved that some
> far-right ideologues' justifications can sound harrowingly similar when
> Muslims are the victim. Muslim, said Fraser Anning, a far-right
> independent senator from Queensland, "may have been the victims
> today; usually they are the perpetrators" (Noack, 2019, p. 2)."

Although Fraser Anning in the second quotation does not say so, the senator of Queensland as if to blame all of Muslims caused this incident even though Muslims are being a victim of this attack. Anning understands the terrorism incident

will always be done by Muslim while doing suicide bombing and justified that it is same as an ideology of right-wing. According to Prime Minister Scott Morrison to Aljazeera describes Breton Tarrant, the real perpetrator of terrorism in Christchurch, is an extremist, right-wing, violent terrorist who expressed admiration for other violent white nationalists and his intention to create an atmosphere of fear and to incite violence against Muslims (Walden, 2019, pp. 2-3). It is followed by a confession from the grandmother of the perpetrator that Breton Tarrant became like someone new after travelled to France.

Generally, the extremist of Muslim who always blamed as the mastermind of terrorism want to create an Islamic State then the target will be pointed out to non-Muslim. Terrorism in Christchurch occurs in mosques and a lot of Muslims are inside also become a victim who died at that time, rationally the doer is not Muslim. If reading a lot of cases, the background of terrorism is caused by many reasons. It is not always about Islamic State but also politics in a country can be one of another reason for doing terrorism. The quotation from Fraser Anning gets many critics from the citizen in the world, especially Muslims. It makes this problem will be based on research because the researcher wants to know how other people see and think about terrorism view.

As the quotation above this event is unfair if only about religion matter and blame to religionist because on the other hands as 'New York Times' reports the reasons behind terrorism can be caused by politics matter as like occurred in Columbia:

> "Since then, investigator said they had unmasked Mr. Munoz-Mosquera as the Madellin cartel's top killer, a fugitive who planned the killing of a Columbian presidential candidate, destroyed the headquarters of Columbia's intelligence service with a car bomb, mounted a rocket attack against the United States Embassy in Bogota and escaped from jail Columbia twice (McFadden, 1994, p. 7)."

'New York Times' reports the terrorism incident occurred on the Avianca Flight in Bogota 1989 has killed 107 people including two Americans. This action is carried out by one of the drug trafficker in Columbia for political interests.

The perpetrator admits doing terror because knowing that one candidate of Columbia presidents will take off this flight while it is in the public election period. Based on the incident concludes that everyone can be a terrorist for many goals, and it is not only about extreme religious group to establish one religion in the world.

Besides on the case mentioned above, one of the reasons why people think that terrorism is related to Islam because there is a big event which shattering half of the world on 11th September 2001 in World Trade Center Hall, New York. On that day, the militant group of Al-Qaeda attacked and murdered 2.977 people in the hall (Sadnyari, 2018, p. 10). Notwithstanding the event was being past, it would be hard to forget because not only World Trade Center Hall, but also the militant group attacked Ministry of Defense Hall in Washington DC and murdered 184 people (CNN, 2019, p. 8).

In 2014 another terrorism happened in Assam, India. 'The Guardian' (2014, p. 2) reports the people of National Democratic Front of Bodoland have carried out the action. This community is held by the Indians to build a land of independence. The perpetrators do not like the presence of Muslim in Assam and this incident culminated on Election Day. The people of National Democratic Front of Bodoland accuses that Muslims are not pro to Bodo candidates then doing massacre in the sleeping hours. It shows that extreme religious from another religion can do terrorism, like this aggression, Hindus attacks Muslims.

Terrorism incident in India occurs again on 26th February 2020 which made Muslims are uneasy to be there. It is being twice for Hindus against Muslims because Bhartiya Janta Party as Hindus, current government control, carries out this incident. The terror happened as the result of a new ultimatum regarding the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) which adverse minorities because this regulation makes non-Muslim immigrant will be easy to obtain citizenship than Muslim. It does not fair and Muslims can be discriminated. Based on that, political problem to be ended in religious problems as a resulting from protests against this injustice. The Bhartiya Janta Party attacks two mosques in Mustafabad and wounds some children who praying inside (Basu, 2020, p. 19). It will not be feasible if terrorism is always accused of Muslims because anyone can do that.

Unfortunately, in Indonesia, terrorism incident is still well-known come from Islamic extremes because of three big incidents happened in 2002 as Bomb Bali I which killed 202 people (Apsari, 2018, p. 3), Bomb Bali II which killed 23 people in 2005 (Tuwo, 2015, p. 2) as suspected of being related to Al-Qaeda that attacked to World Trade Center building in New York, 2001. The last big incidents, in 2016, is terrorism in Jakarta which killed 7 people whom 5 is the perpetrator (Prastiwi, 2016, p. 7). The astounding confession comes from the Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) as the community claimed that the members have done a suicide bombing attack in Sarinah, Jakarta.

In the early 21st century, people in the world have a commotion with terrorism or mostly known as suicide bombing attack. Paul Wilkinson, a professor at the University of St. Andrews and an expert in the study of terrorism since the early 1970s thought that terrorism is the systematic use of enforcement intimidation, usually to achieve political ends, and it is used to create a fear among a wider target group than the immediate victims of the violence as well as to force a target to accept the goals (Fakitsas, 2003, p. 7). Most of the action for terrorism is about doing the destruction, murdering, and changing human ideology then the aim of that is pointed out to governments or some groups. Another news told about terrorism as quoted: "The last exchange ended with "Allahu akbar," which means "God is greater" in Arabic, and "follow the vision of our prophet Mohammed and meditate over the Quran" (Siad, 2019, p. 7)."

The quotation is gotten from CNN World under the title 'The Paris police attacker followed a 'radical vision of Islam,' the anti-terrorism prosecutor says'. Seeing from the title was told about Islam and terrorism. Jean-Francois Ricard as the anti-terrorism prosecutor said, the perpetrator exchanged 33 text messages with his wife and sent out before 30 minutes from this attack. The content is about exclusively religious as mentioned above and it is also pointed out to Islam because the expression of 'Allahu Akbar' comes from Arabic which is a language of Al-Qur'an as the holy book for Muslims.

Perhaps people in the world see that terrorism always comes from extreme religious and it makes stereotype for another to think sceptically accuse to Muslims

though the fact is not the same as what people think. There are three verses from the holy Al-Qur'an stated that Islam is peace-loving religion, never asks to do suicide, and never asks to be a despotic such as:

$$\text{۞ وَإِن جَنَحُواْ لِلسَّلْمِ فَٱجْنَحْ لَهَا وَتَوَكَّلْ عَلَى ٱللَّهِ ۚ إِنَّهُۥ هُوَ ٱلسَّمِيعُ ٱلْعَلِيمُ ۝}$$

"And if they incline to peace, then incline to it (also) and rely upon Allah. Indeed, it is He who is the Hearing, the Knowing (Al-Anfal, 8:61)."

Islam is a religion brought by Prophet Muhammad SAW to spread kindness and compassion to create a sense of peace. The verse above proves that Islam does not teach to make a riot but Islam teaches its worshiper to love each other. Besides, Allah SWT rules to love oneself intensely and must not commit to suicide as mentioned in the verse:

$$\text{يَٰٓأَيُّهَا ٱلَّذِينَ ءَامَنُواْ لَا تَأْكُلُوٓاْ أَمْوَٰلَكُم بَيْنَكُم بِٱلْبَٰطِلِ إِلَّآ أَن تَكُونَ تِجَٰرَةً عَن تَرَاضٍ مِّنكُمْ ۚ وَلَا تَقْتُلُوٓاْ أَنفُسَكُمْ ۚ إِنَّ ٱللَّهَ كَانَ بِكُمْ رَحِيمًا ۝}$$

"O you who have believed, do not consume one another's wealth unjustly but only (in lawful) business by mutual consent. And do not kill yourselves (or one another). Indeed, Allah is to you ever Merciful (An-Nisa, 4:29)."

One recent study shows that the common terrorist tactics are assassinations of an important public figure, kidnapping officials and civilians with symbolic importance, bomb attacks on public places, suicide bombings at government buildings, hunger strikes, hostage-taking, and hijacking (Buker, 2017, p. 3). The attackers have a particular aim that using religious and political as based to do.

Eventually, the action just spreads an animosity then terrorism will never create a peaceful because the way is wrong. Beside on suicide bombing attack, there is another methodology that used by attackers as the action of terrorism like Biological Agents. Bardazza et al (2006, p. 353) through Hazard Identification as methodological approach resulted, there are nine characterised in terms of

Application Mode and Hazard Duration therefore; Conventional Bomb (Stationary Vehicle, Moving Vehicle, Mail, Supply, Thrown, Placed, Personnel), Biological Agents (Anthrax, Plague, Viral Hemorrhagic Fever, Smallpox, Botulism, Brucellosis, Tulameria, Toxins), Chemical Agents (Blister, Blood, Choking/ Lung/ Pulmonary, Nerve, Riot Control/ Tear Gas, Vomiting, Incapacitating), Armed (Ballistics, Stand-off Weapons), Arson, Incendiary Attack, Nuclear Devices, Radiological Agents, and Hazardous Material Release. Unfortunately, the methodology of spread diseases like Biological or Chemical Agents is rarely published to the public as the act of terrorism. Mostly media said that politics, religion or economics is related to terror while there is another methodology to do it quietly. It will be a big question when the background of the terrorism issue caused by religion is going to be quick to get about and it may lead to do racism or discriminate some religions.

People in the world cannot say that all Muslims have the vision to do a suicide bombing attack because nobody says should do it. Additionally, the researcher never heard a bit of advice while growing up as Muslim who saying people should kill another human even doing suicide. As mentioned in Al-Qur'an, the holy book for Muslims that:

$$\text{وَمَن يَقْتُلْ مُؤْمِنًا مُّتَعَمِّدًا فَجَزَآؤُهُ جَهَنَّمُ خَالِدًا فِيهَا}$$
$$\text{وَغَضِبَ ٱللَّهُ عَلَيْهِ وَلَعَنَهُ وَأَعَدَّ لَهُ عَذَابًا عَظِيمًا ﴿٩٣﴾}$$

"But whoever kills a believer intentionally - his recompense is Hell, wherein he will abide eternally, and Allah has become angry with him and has cursed him and has prepared for him a great punishment (An-Nisa, 4:93)."

Based on that verse, Allah SWT forbids his worshiper to kill another human and to suicide. Allah becomes angry then will give a great punishment to whoever break the rules. Those verses will be based to correct the perception of Islamic-Terrorism or Islamophobia through videos on TED Talk because it is a huge community which has many speakers in the world and usually it will be discussed about a popular issue.

TED Talk is an organisation which consists of the greatest and the smartest people in the world who come from many countries. Attending to make people know and understand what speakers feel and think about some events. The word TED consists of Technology, Entertainment, and Design. It began in 1984 as a conference but today it covers all topics such as science, business, and global issues. This organisation has a mission to spread ideas then the duration that speakers should deliver around 18 minutes and it has a tagline "Ideas Worth Spreading" (Cocchio, 2015, p. 1). Besides that, there are many transcripts in more than 10 languages at the video below and it can make the listener understand easily.

There are many advantages that can get from TED Talk depends on the theme delivered by some speakers. For example, people can share the benefit of writing as emotional therapy such as getting stress, sadness, or happiness through the process of writing (Selva, 2019, p. 12). It means this organisation becomes an important program to be followed by everyone, especially the young generation.

This program is available at the TED homepage or website (**ted.com/talks**), via several mobile applications, and the sharing platform as YouTube. Recently, YouTube is going to be favourite for accessing the internet because YouTube is a free service to use. Panchi Baruah (2015, pp. 4-10) mentioned, there are five reasons why people love YouTube. First, people can be simply to create a free account and begin to upload then customized the channel. Second, people can still enjoy surfing on YouTube even not interested to create their own videos. Third, YouTube can be inspired and sustainable because people can find some music charts, movie trailer, vlog, and any others. Forth, people can get new fans when seeking viewers on YouTube. The last, it can make viewers happy because most of the television program will put on YouTube but not all YouTube program can put on television.

Both of TED Talk and YouTube are becoming public consumption of digital media. It can be one of the accesses for information with a huge reached because everyone can be able to access freely through smartphone and other online media rather than should present directly. Perhaps people have to pay around $100,000 to attend TED Talk because it is an elitist event (Jungkunz, 2019, p. 7). As mentioned previously that two online media as public consumption with a huge reach, it will

give a big effect for users. There is another reason as based for doing research from these videos because the speakers convey an interesting scientific topic accompanied by some research previously. In addition, people who being speakers are the great one such as Stephen Hawking, Bill Gates, and so on. Because of this organisation can reach broad participant, it means the speakers may come from another country for instance from Indonesia like Sujiwo Tejo, Ridwan Kamil, Anies Baswedan and many more. It also collaborates with some universities such as Diponegoro University.

Technological progress does not always have a negative impact if used properly as it is used to look for education things. Besides on the advantage of TED Talk also another thing that can get from this event such as allowing individuals to interact directly with the speakers and perhaps to continue the discussion after the presentation with another participant then this program is freely available and accessible (Masson, 2014, p. 2). According to Scheufele and Tewksbury (2007), there are three theoretical concepts are particularly relevant to TED Talk because this platform is important as media consumption affects public opinion, therefore (Jungkunz, 2019, p. 7); 'Agenda-setting' describes how media influences of certain topics in public discourse. 'Priming' is considered to be an extension of agenda-setting which connects news content to give an evaluation for particular topics. The last of concepts is 'framing' or illustrated how public opinion influenced the way certain information is being presented.

On the other hands, the reason why taking this topic because the researcher wants to know how is about terrorism view from the other ideas through Representative Illocutionary Act because this type is kind of speech act which state what the speaker believes to be the case or not (Yule, 1996, p. 53). In using 'representatives' (also known as 'assertive'), the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief). The researcher has a problem when people think about terrorism or suicide bombing attack that accused to Islam and also wants to correct that Islam even Al-Qur'an never allows to do suicide and kill another human based on some verses above through ten speakers on TED Talk.

The researcher wants to categorise the utterance from speakers and analyse the function of what speakers say through Pragmatics as one study of linguistics branch. It discusses the relationship between utterance and speakers to know the meaning. In the book of Pragmatics by George Yule (1996, p. 3) stated that pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader). Following the statement from another linguist, Steven C. Levinson (1983, p. 9) said, pragmatics is the study of deixis (at least in part), implicature, presupposition, speech act, and aspects of discourse structure. Those statements can be related to the topic for analysing problem above.

As previously mentioned, pragmatic discusses a speech act which is an utterance that served a function in communication. According to Austin in (Cutting, 2002, p. 16) speech act is the actions performed in saying something while the theory said that the action performed when an utterance is produced can be analysed on three different levels; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. This study will be the core of pragmatics because it has a relation to people as a social human being who using language as a tool for communication and needs another to live life. Human as a speaker will use language to deliver the mind through saying something and the listener may need to understand in order the communication reaches the aim. The statement is following John Searle (1969, p. 16) who told 'Speech Acts' are the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication. The reason for concentrating on the study of speech acts is all linguistic communication involves linguistic act. It has not generally supposed, the symbol, word or sentence, but the production or issuance of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance of the speech act.

Based on Austin (1962, pp. 102-103) thoughts, the speech act is divided into three facets such as locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the production of meaningful linguistic expression. It is the basic act of speaking which consists of three related sub acts such as phonic, phatic, and rhetic. Illocutionary act is the action intended to be performed by a speaker in uttering a linguistic expression by the conventional force as associated with it, either explicitly or implicitly. It can be understood as the aim of saying. Accusing,

apologizing, blaming, congratulating, giving permission, joking, nagging, naming, promising, ordering, refusing, swearing, and thanking are the example of illocutionary. Bringing about of consequences or effect on the audience through the uttering of a linguistic expression such consequence or effect being special to the circumstance of the utterance called as the perlocutionary act (Huang, 2007, p. 102).

Following those statements, George Yule (1996, pp. 53-54) classified five types of general functions performed by speech acts; 'declaration', 'representatives', 'expressive', 'directives', and 'commissive'. Yule defined first, 'declarations' are the kind of speech acts that change the world via the utterance. Second, 'representatives' while John Searle (1976, p. 1) called as 'assertive' is the kind of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Third, 'expressive' is the kind of speech acts that state what the speaker feels. Fourth, 'directives' are the kind of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. The last, 'commissive' is the kind of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action.

There are four kinds of representatives illocutionary act such as 'statements of fact', 'assertions', 'conclusions', and 'description' (Yule, 1996, p. 53). It also has some functions; 'asserting', 'concluding', 'describing', 'assessing', and 'complaining'. The kinds and functions of representatives or assertive illocutionary act will proper to analyse the topic because it is about true or not in the utterance through the mind of speakers.

The other studies have been done by another researcher that used as previous studies. First is the thesis done by Novika Negrita Sari (2014) under the title *Commissive Speech Act in The Sound US Presidential Debate*. The object to analyse is 'debate' and the topics are about 'speech act' in commissive act verb. There are three statements of problems from that research, first; to find out the types of commissive speech act, second; to classify the commissive speech act, third; to find 'direct' and 'indirect' commissive speech act. The result showed 23 conversations that indicated to commissive.

Second is the thesis done by Indah Rukmanasari (2012) under the title *A Pragmatic Analysis of The Main Character's Speech Acts in Date Night Movie.* The object to analyse is a movie which used Searle and Grice as the theory. This research is for identifying and describing the kinds of speech acts focusing on the employment of illocutionary acts and the kinds of conversational implicature. The result is the researcher found 4 kinds of the illocutionary act in the movie and 2 kinds of conversational implicature in the main character.

Third is the thesis done by Filza Nur Amalina (2019) under the title *The Perspective of BBC and Al Jazeera on Bombing Attacks in Surabaya: A Critical Discourse Analysis*. The statements of problems are what discourse (in terms of language use) are utilized by both online news reports of BBS and Al Jazeera in relation to the bombing attacks in Surabaya and how power and ideology represented in discourse structures of BBS and Al Jazeera online news reports. The object is similar that about bombing attacks but the topic and theory are different from this research.

Forth is the journal done by Innocent Sourou Koutchade (2017) which has the title *Analysing Speech Acts in Buhari's Address at the 71st Session of the UN General Assembly*. It discusses to identify the speech act that used in Buhari's address at the 71st session of the un General Assembly with the theory of J.R Searle.

The fifth is journal done by Minako Nakayasu (2013) under the title *Modals, Speech Act and (Im)Politeness: Interaction in Shakespeare's Play*. The researcher focuses on to know how modals are related with speech act and (im)politeness and to offer a new perspective to the interactions in Shakespeare's play. It uses speech act as the topic but the theory comes from Brown and Levinson. In addition, the object of the research is different which Minako took screenplay as the object. Both theory and object are different from this research which will be focused on the speech act of illocutionary function.

Sixth is a diploma thesis done by Lely Anggraeni (2018) under the title *Expressive Speech Act In Barack Obama's Speeches*. This research focuses on to know kinds and purposes of expressive speech act used by Barack Obama in speeches. A similarity is an object (speech) and approach (illocutionary act) but it

also has differences like the theme of the speech, the types of illocutionary act, and the second research question. Those of previous studies make the researcher believe this research is very important because the topic and the object have not researched before.

1.2   Research Questions

As mentioned above the reason why taking this topic to analyse because the researcher feels restless when terrorism accused to Islam even though Muslims are being a victim at the same time. Islam is a peace-loving religion never teaches to suicide or to make a riot. It means that people cannot blame all Muslims to have one ideology as extremely religious. To analyse the terrorist point of view from Western intellectuals mind through TED Talk videos, the research questions are, therefore :

1.2.1   What is the kind of representatives illocutionary act asserted by the speakers in *TED Talk* on terrorism view?

1.2.2   What is the function of representatives illocutionary act asserted by the speakers in *TED Talk* on terrorism view?

1.3. Research Objectives

Based on research questions above, the objectives of research are intended to :

1.3.1. To identify the kind of representatives illocutionary act asserted by the speakers in *TED Talk* on terrorism view.

1.3.2. To analyse the function of representatives illocutionary act asserted by the speakers in *TED Talk* on terrorism view.

1.4 Research Significances

The significances of this research are :

1.4.1 Theoretical Significance

The researcher expects this research can give an information in linguistics field and can enrich the discover from speech act theory specifically illocutionary act that found in someone utterance.

1.4.2 Practically

a. English Lecturers

This research is expected to help English lecturer when teaching pragmatics, especially for illocutionary act which is being a part of speech act. It can be a proof as development of pragmatics subject.

b. English Student

This research is intended for English students to be a pragmatics reference when doing another reseacrh especially illocutionary act in theory from J.L Austin, J.R Searle, G.Yule, and so on.

c. Public Readers

This research is expected to help public readers for understanding some utterances implicitly in order both of speaker and listener will get a purpose. Furthermore public reader will also not think about terrorism sceptically.

d. Other Researchers

The researcher hopes this research will help the other researchers as reference when analysing the utterance through illocutionary act and context itself.

1.5   Clarification of Terms

The clarification of terms in this research are :

a. TED Talk

It is a video created from presentation at the main Technology, Entertainment, Design conference or one of its many satellite events around the world. TED Talk are limited to a maximum length of 18 minutes but may be on any topic.

b. Speech

This term is the expression of or the ability to express thoughts and feelings by articulate sounds.

c. Terrorist

It is the unlawful use of violence and intimidation, especially against civilians, in the pursuit of political aims.

d. Pragmatics

The term pragmatics used in this study is defined as the study of how more gets communicated than is said.

e. Speech Act

It is an utterance considered as an action, particularly with regard to its intention, purpose, or effect.

f. Illocutionary Act

The study uses the term illocutionary act to refer to the action intended to be performed by a speaker in uttering a linguistic expression by virtue of the conventional force as associated with it, either explicitly or implicitly.