

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Language is one part of social construction that people use to communicate. It is a bridge to communicate with others and to show “social reality” because humans do not live alone, so that language is used as a medium of expression for society. Language has universal quality which can determine different characteristic of individuals and other people. People’s lives have multi-language as a communication tool and there is a possibility of a universal system in human life. The bunch of no general reality language is now the universality (Sibarani, 1992).

Humans communicate with one another via language. Additionally, spoken language, sometimes referred to as written language, is used by humans for speaking. People utilize speech and writing to communicate information, debates, ideas, and more. People in certain nations utilize language as a spoken and written communication method (Hornby, 2003). Language is employed in many facets of life, including education, law, society, culture, politics, and the economy. Language is a significant and potent tool in a select few areas, including social and political dimensions. To manage people, keep authority, make decisions, start a debate, and even bring about peace, language abilities are crucial in those areas. plays a significant role and has the potential to be an effective weapon.

A system for delivering messages defined as language as a conventional system of communication (Akmajian, 2001). Scientific study of language called linguistics. Linguistics is a field of study that deals with the nature of language and communication means that it involves scientific inquiry into the nature of human language (Akmajian, 2001). Language consists of internal structures and external structures or relations with other sciences.

Bloomfield (1965) said that language plays a great part of our life. Then language has an important role in daily life for doing communication with each other. Language also could be assisted to convey the argument, idea, and everything that the speakers want to say the word in their mind to the listeners. Language as facilities making easy the speaker said the word in their mind in order to the meaning could be till to the listener.

Communication has always been an essential need in human life. Through communication, the exchange of ideas between people, which directly contributes to the development of the quality of life, can be realized. The ability to perceive speech in communication can be determine the actions taken. Communication can be transmitted through verbal dan non-verbal communication. The two main forms of communication are verbal and nonverbal, according to Buck (2002). Verbal communication is the process of communicating via the use of words. Nonverbal communication is a method of communication that includes gestures, body language, eye contact, facial expressions, and general look.

Through communication, the speaker conveys to the listener his or her thoughts. Language that individuals use to interact with one another Correctness aids the speaker in getting across what is on his or her mind so that the audience can follow along. People may connect in society more easily when they communicate via speech actions. When the speaker and the listener both comprehend what they are talking about, communication is successful. The goal of communication is to deliver the speaker's message to the audience in an unambiguous and clear manner. The study of languages that consider context-related meanings is known as pragmatics because information may be conveyed from one person to another.

According to its definition, pragmatics is the study of language usage in context (Birner, 2013). Additionally, pragmatics is the study that focuses on the meaning that a speaker communicates and that a listener interprets, according to Yule (1996). Understanding what people mean in a particular environment and how that influences what they say is the goal of the study of pragmatics. The act of speaking is a vital path in pragmatics study that academics should comprehend. Speech is a speech act, and speech act learning happens automatically. Learning speech actions also include learning how to talk. When people are chatting with others, so in the conversation there will be words. Then, a speech can be called an act of speech if there is an action that the listener takes after the speaker has said what he or she wants the listener to do.

The subject of pragmatics focuses on how beliefs are communicated more subtly than verbally. Beyond the literal meaning of the word or phrase, the

utterances that the speaker makes through communication convey a deeper meaning. Yule (1996: 3) discovered that the words and phrases used in their utterances themselves are pragmatics. Pragmatics is also strongly associated with the context or situation when something is being said, so it is very important for the speaker to focus on the context. Leech (1983: 6) also states that pragmatics is a study of meanings related to the context of the language. According to Yule (1996), pragmatics should also take the context into account when deciding who to talk to, when to talk to them, where to talk to them, how to talk to them, and what to say. This is in line with Leech's assertion.

Within the pragmatics framework, there are several factors should be considered. These factors determine the actual definition of pragmatics itself. Factors are implications, speech act, assumptions, context, adjacency pairs, and deixis and distance. The use of speech acts, different verbal communication, and pragmatic subdivisions is common in verbal and nonverbal communication. A study of how speakers and listeners utilize language, according to Yule (1996), is what speech act is. According to Bach (1979), action itself contains a message during verbal conversation, proving that communication involves more than just language. In conclusion, a verbal act is a pronouncement that really happens, while an act alludes to an action.

Speaking is how people behave. It's often known as a speech act, claims Austin (1962). Additionally, an utterance may be considered a speech act if the listener makes a movement after the speaker instructs them on what to do. According to (Austin, 1962), speech acts are speeches that characteristic

functionally in communicate. This approach that speech is a communicate unit among audio system and listeners and cannot be separated from speech acts. Speech acts include words. Speech is any verbal communication made to a listener by a speaker. Following the speaker's mental discourse to the listener through speech, the speaker does an act. Therefore, speech acts can arise while speech is blended with movement and from it could produce a clean meaning.

A speech act is a function of speech in communication (Austin, 1962). It means that utterance cannot be separated from the language act because it is included as a unit for communication. So when the utterance is combined with the action speech act occurs, and from that, it can produce clear meaning. A speech act is a study about doing action via utterances. It deals with locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts.

According to Austin (1962) speech act has three types: The context contained in the utterance is called locutionary act. The meaning of the utterance spoken by the speaker to the listener called as illocutionary act. The interpretation of the listener towards the message of the speaker's utterance called perlocutionary act. The Locutionary Act, the Illocutionary Act, and the Perlocutionary Act affirmed by Austin as three types of speech act. The researcher only choose the Illocutionary act. This research focused on analyzing the assertive speech act of illocutionary act. There are five types of Illocutionary act; assertive speech act, commissive speech act, expressive, directive and declaration.

Depending on the speaker, the interlocutor, the topic, the time and location of the speech, different speech events and speech actions will take place in each speaking circumstance. the same thing occurs when someone speaks at a certain occasion. Speech actions can be noticed in this situation. In light of this, the author seeks to clarify how speech acts are understood.

The use of speech is a crucial component of social or political rhetoric. Speech is a sort of public speaking that a speaker uses to communicate. Speaking is a technique for activists to establish a personal connection with listeners who share their political views. Public opinion will be positively impacted by a strong speech. Politics and society require rhetoric.

Among many linguistic studies, a pragmatic field which focuses on speech act has chosen by the researcher for this study. According to pragmatic definition which is the study of meaning, the use of language in social context and the way human comprehend and produce meaning through language. It is related to the researcher study, namely examining the meaning. The focus of this researcher's meaning-seeking is on deciphering meaning from voice and words. Thus, the researcher choose the speech act study as one of the pragmatic investigations. The study of speech comprehension through speech is called the act of speaking. The researcher has discovered that speech contains a wide variety of speech activities. However, aggressive speech acts are the most common sort of speech act in discourse. This forceful speech act is a real action carried out through speech, utterance, or words. The use of an assertive speech act is also a factual declaration that convinces listeners to trust what the speaker

is saying. From this understanding, this is consistent with the intent or purpose of Greta Thunberg's speech, which was used as a global climate change protest campaign.

From speeches by many activists, this research retained Greta Thunberg because this study aimed to be different from others; The intention that differentiates it from others is that the researcher is interested in using the 2019 speech at UN Climate Action Summit and analyzing it using the pragmatic field: speech act where no one has used it before to analyze Greta Thunberg's speech, so The researcher purely studied and analyzed Greta Thunberg's speech which result the authentic study without any plagiarism from previous research. The researcher intends to discover what and how the actions taken by Greta Thunberg as an environmental activist to possess young people in particular and everybody in common to aware and take an action against climate change. The researcher therefore wished to identify Greta's speech at the United Nations Climate Action Summit 2019.

B. Statement of Problem

Based on the background above, the researcher found that Greta Tunberg's speech at UN climate action summit 2019 to classification of illocutionary acts. This research just focuses on two keywords of the topic: type of illocutionary act and implication of illocutionary act. The main problem of this research could be formulated into the following questions:

1. What types of assertive speech act appeared in Greta Thunberg's speech at UN Climate Action Summit 2019?

2. What are the functions of assertive speech act that can be observed in Greta Thunberg's speech at UN climate action summit 2019?

C. Research Objectives

Based on the above research questions formulation, the researchers intend to:

1. To analyze the types of assertive speech act in Greta Thunberg's speech at UN climate action summit 2019.
2. To analyze the function of assertive speech act in Greta Thunberg's speech at UN climate action summit 2019.

D. Research Significance

It is expected that this research is expected from the research objectives that the research results bring both in theory and practice, in general for State Islamic University of Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung and society in general. The research significance are as follows:

1. Theoretical implications. The findings of this study should demonstrate the need for a more detailed definition of speech act performance. The researcher anticipates that this study will add to existing knowledge, particularly in pragmatic investigations of assertive speaking habits. It is anticipated that this research will advance linguistics understanding, particularly in the area of forceful speech acts.
2. Practical implications. Practical terms, it is anticipated that this study will deepen our knowledge of how assertive speech acts serve. This

research can serve as a reference for other pragmatics studies, particularly those that focus on speech act.

E. Previous Studies

This study is not the first which concern to discuss speech acts. However, this study has links with several other researchers. They are as follows:

Firstly, the study carried out by Ray Sita (2018) in the study entitled An Analysis of the Commissive and Assertive Speech Act in Donald Trump's First State of the Union Address on January 30, 2018. The objective of the study was to find and analyze the function of Commissive and assertive speech acts. Research results show that the functions of Commissive and assertive speech classified into commit, promise, pledge, offer, assert, state, remain, stand and report which they both uttered. directly and indirectly.

Secondly, the research by Indraswuri, Anam and Agung (2015) entitled The Study on the Assertive Illocutionary Acts of The Main Character in “My Sister Keeper” Movie Script by Nick Cassavetes and Jeremy Leven. This research’s purpose is to find the types of assertive act uttered by the character, the intended meaning and the main character’s purpose in using it. This study found that there are six types of assertive uttered by the main character. Mostly the intended meaning of the utterances are to make the hearer understand and consider something which happens in speaker’s life.

Thirdly, the research written by Difa Afifah (2018) entitled Assertive Speech Act Analysis on The Speech of Emma Watson’s. The objective of the research is to identify the sentence types of assertive utterance in the speech,

describe the function of assertive speech act and analyze the reason why assertive are valuable in speech. The result shows that 1) two types of assertive utterances in the speech, declarative and interrogative. 2) assertive is used illocutionary act. 3) assertive are valuable in Emma Watson's speech because the main goal of Emma's speech is to tell the audience about the information and making people aware of the problem existing in the world are mostly effective to be delivered by using assertive.

The other research related to this research written by Sinta Asri Febiana (2020) entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Illocutionary Towards Greta Thunberg's Speech: Save The World by Changing the Rules*. This study analyze Greta Thunberg's speech as well, but in the different event. The study analyze Greta's speech at TEDx Talks where Greta spoke about she became interested and aware in the environment, climate and convinced to adopt sustainable lifestyle. This study not only analyze one types of illocutionary act, but all types of it: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. This research also identified the perlocutionary act implied within Greta's speech. On the analysis section the writer of the research classified which utterance included to assertive, directive, commissive and so on.

The similarity between this research and last previous research is also conducts the language using analysis based on classification of illocutionary acts. The differences in this research with the last previous research are: some of previous research analyze not only one types of speech act, while this research focuses only on assertive speech act within Greta's speech. Besides

that, the object of the research also different, the last previous research studied Greta Thunberg's speech as well but in the different even and different content of speech. Then the other difference is the effect from the hearer after interpret the information and message from the speaker. The research focused to assertive speech act contained in Greta Thunberg's speech. This research entitled *“Assertive Speech Act in Greta Thunberg's Speech at UN Climate Action Summit 2019”*.

