

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter deals with the background of the research, statement of the problem, purposes of the research, significance of the research, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Research

God gave humanity language as a gift. That sets people apart from other animals. Language allows people to communicate their ideas, aspirations, and goals to one another. It seems sense that language is crucial to a person's ability to survive in the world. The easiest way to explain language is as a tool for communication. Without language, men cannot converse with one another. This implies that language is crucial to human life.

Language is a means by which people transmit information from the speaker to the listener. Additionally, language is frequently employed for speech. Language can be used in writing in addition to speech; this is known as written language. Humans utilize speech and writing to communicate ideas, facts, and other things to achieve their goals. Language is a means of speaking and writing used by individuals or by a nation (Hornby, 2003). Language is used in many different facets of life, including social, legal, economic, cultural, and political issues, among others. Language has a significant impact on politics and has the potential to be a potent tool. Politicians might use their language proficiency to further their agenda, maintain peace, or even

In the words of Yule (1996:3), "Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)." It indicates that pragmatics covers the most fundamental aspects of utterance,

such as referencing expression, assuming that something is true before making an utterance, and other topics like how to interact verbally, carry out actions using utterances, and deduce meaning from utterances. For instance, when someone speaks and others listen, they will both attempt to grasp what the other is saying. Context is necessary for comprehension in this situation.

In Elizabeth Black (1988:14), Sperber and Wilson claim that "context is the responsibility of the hearer who accesses whatever information is necessary to process an utterance, on the assumption that it has been made as relevant as possible by the speaker." It denotes that the speaker and the listener interact with one another in a way that connects certain aspects of what they say, such as the setting, scene, participation, outcome, message, key, norms, genre, and instrument. Speech acts are the physical actions that are performed throughout the process of speaking something and responding to it.

Speech acts are actions carried out by utterances (Yule, 1996:47). It implies that the listener will react to what the speaker is saying. We can make requests, pose queries, issue directives, make promises, express gratitude, apologize, and more in this speech act. Additionally, virtually every speech act performs many actions concurrently and distinguishes different components of the speaker's intention, such as a request, promise, question, and so forth.

Additionally, Austin (1962: 108) suggests that a speaker does the locutionary act (the act of saying something), the illocutionary act (the act committed when saying something), and the perlocutionary act (the effect attained by saying something) at the same time as he makes an utterance. Additionally, Searle (1976) categorizes speech acts into assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative categories, which serve as the foundation for categorizing illocutionary acts as they develop. Searle (1999:31) asserts that merely by the declaration's effective execution, the declarative

results in some modification of the state or condition of the referred-to object or objects. Declarative speech acts are those, according to Yule (1996:53), that have the power to alter the course of events.

Declarative speech acts are those that, through their utterance, alter the course of history (Yule, 1996:53). This means that the declaration speech act specifies the attitude and conduct that the speaker must uphold while doing the illocutionary act. Declarative speech acts include the statement, the desire statement, and the apology that communicates regret. The declarative statement is universally applicable and understandable. Declarative is frequently used in a wide variety of writings, works, literary works, and films.

According to Amar (1986), the purpose of speech is to convey ideas, knowledge, and concepts from one person to another, particularly the listener. Speech is not just an arrangement of words that transmits information; from the speaker to the audience, there is a message to be transmitted, as can be observed from the definition of speech itself. It also conveys a message that the audience can understand. This has motivated the researcher to look at speech acts more thoroughly.

Speech is a non-fiction work that presents someone's ideas, opinions, and thoughts about a subject that should be conveyed to a large audience. A speaker's spoken text has an implicit or explicit message and meaning. A person in a position of authority, such as a president, is typically the one who makes a speech. It may be said that rhetoric is a bridge link in the delivery of messages or ideas when producing a text. Rhetoric plays a significant part in speeches. Rhetoric, according to Keraf (1996, p. 1), is a method or art of utilizing words that are built on a body of linguistic knowledge. Whatever the case, rhetoric is the use of language to persuade and persuade others. But not everyone can understand a rhetorical or, to put it simply, language attitude in speech, message. So, to understand the meaning and message of a speech as well as the

speaker's language attitude, we need a tool. Politics includes speech in its rhetoric. Speech is a method of communication that is accomplished via the use of public speaking abilities. A president can develop a personal connection with his people through speech, for example. Rhetoric has turned into a political necessity, thus a president must be able to speak.

Depending on the speaker and the interlocutor, the speech's subject, as well as its time and location, different speech events and speech acts will take place in each speaking circumstance. What transpires when someone delivers a speech at a certain event? We can see the speech acts used at this event. This has motivated the researcher to look at speech acts more thoroughly. Politics includes speech in its rhetoric. Speech is a method of communication that is accomplished via the use of public speaking abilities. A president can develop a personal connection with his people through speech, for example. A strong speech will enhance the president's self-image and help him win over the public. Rhetoric has turned into a political necessity, thus a president must be able to speak.

Presidents' speeches typically have a significant impact on audiences. As a result, because each president has unique qualities, it is always intriguing to examine presidential speeches. In this instance, Joe Biden's speeches contain statements that can be used in the study to learn more about the categories and purposes of declarative speech actions.

This form of speech act is typically employed in a speech to assist the speech. State speech is one of the frequent themes in speeches. One speech that brought up this issue was President Biden's, therefore the speech's utterances employed a proclamation to support that. In this instance, the researcher will examine the different forms and purposes of the declarative speech act that is present in this speech.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

As a result, the issues will be framed in terms of the speech act theory since the background of this study focuses on the categories and purposes of declarative speech acts. The issues listed as this research's objectives are:

1. What types of declarative speech acts did President Biden use in his remarks?
2. What effects of the declarative speech act were utilized by President Biden in his remarks?

1.3 Purposes of the Research

A purpose is an intention or goal that one has regarding something. Resolution or the purpose for which something exists or is performed can be used to explain the sequence of words. The researcher has determined many study goals based on the problem statement.

1. To recognize the types of declarative speech acts that President Biden utilized.
2. To examine the effect of the president Joe Biden's use of declarative speech in his remarks.

1.4 Significances of the Research

According to Jauhari (2010:103), there are two categories of significance for research: theoretical significance and practical significance.

a. Theoretical Significance

The findings of this investigation should reveal what can be used to identify other speech act implementations. A deeper knowledge of declarative speech acts, particularly in the area of pragmatics, is what the researcher intends

to achieve with this study. It is anticipated that this study will advance linguistics, particularly in the study of declarative speech acts.

b. Practical Significance

The goal of this study is to gain a clearer knowledge of how declarative speech acts function. This study's comprehension and comprehension of the speech text can both be improved by this research. This study can serve as a starting point for additional declarative speech act research. Additionally, it is anticipated that the findings of this study will serve as a source of knowledge, a reference, and a subsequent reference so that additional money can be spent on other materials.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

This type of declarative speech act is typically utilized in the utterance to support this speech, so the researcher in this instance employs that speech as an object. Additionally, the researcher is interested in learning about declarative speech acts and will examine the ones that appear in the speaker's speech.

Previous academics have conducted work along these lines, like Myrna (2011) from State Islamic University Bandung, who wrote an analysis of the "An Analysis on Declaration Speech Act in Twilight" study. The goals of this study are to categorize different forms of proclamation speech acts and to determine their effects. Six proclamation speech act kinds were identified as a result of this research. They are a greeting, a question of information, an apology, an invitation, a recommendation, and a forecast. The resulting impacts can be divided into verbal and non-verbal categories.

"Declarative Speech Act in Movie Dialogue of The Fault in Our Stars by John Green" was the title of the second study carried out by Rizqia (2015) from Widyatama

University Bandung. This study sought to identify two issues: the type of declarative speech act and the most common declarative speech acts. The study's findings revealed nine different categories of declarative speech acts. They are choosing, persuading, awarding, naming, allowing, forbidding, impressing, quitting, and classifying. In other words, the declarative speech act that players utilize or utter most frequently is deciding.

Nandang's third study, published in 2016 and titled "Declarative Utterance in Four Freedoms Speech by Franklin Delano Roosevelt," was conducted at Surabaya State University. According to the findings of this study, Franklin D. Roosevelt frequently used directive and representative actions in his "Four Freedoms" address. In order to explain the importance of national security to the American people and to direct them to take action, Roosevelt employed both representational and directive acts.

Based on the foregoing justification and those related studies, the researcher examines the same subject, speech actions, with a particular emphasis on declarative speech acts in speeches. However, the focus of this study differs from that of the previous study; it is named "Declarative Speech Act in Remarks by President Biden."