

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the general description of the paper. It consists of research background, research questions, research objectives, research significances, definition of key terms, and organization of writing.

1.1 Research Background

Conflict between Russia and Ukraine is currently a hot topic of discussion among society in general. Starting from Ukraine which has the aim of joining a defense organization involving Atlantic and European countries (NATO). Vladimir Putin as President of Russia felt threatened if his country was surrounded by countries that were part of NATO, so he warned Ukraine not to join NATO, but Ukraine ignored the threat, resulting in a conflict between the two countries. America, which is part of NATO, participated in the conflict by warning Russia to stop the invasion and accept Ukraine as part of NATO. This causes ongoing conflict, because Russia is worried that its region will be surrounded by NATO, and America is worried that if it releases Ukraine from its protection, Russia will be more serious in invading Ukraine.

This causes ongoing conflict, because Russia is worried that its region will be surrounded by NATO, and America is worried that if it releases Ukraine from its protection, Russia will be more serious in invading Ukraine. The conflict between Russia and Ukraine does not have a good impact on Indonesia, because any tension between the two countries will be detrimental to the global economy and disrupt the world economic recovery process, including Indonesia. "Global economic growth will slow down if peaceful efforts between the two countries do not occur immediately.

Therefore, this research is intended to analyze speech acts, in order to find out the actual problems that occur and study the intentions and objectives of Joe Biden as a person who has power, whether his words are intended to stop the war between the two countries, or will make the situation worse.

1.2 Research Questions

Through the background statement above, the researcher concludes that the problem formulation will be divided into three questions which will be the main focus. The problem formulation in this research is:

1. How are constative and performative speech act used in the Joe Biden speech in Warsaw?
2. What forms of performative speech act are contained in Joe Biden speech in Warsaw?

1.3 Research Objectives

The purpose of this research are to answer the problems those are stated on the research question, which are follows:

1. shows how constative and performative speech acts are used in Joe Biden's speech in Warsaw..
2. Find out performative forms of speech act used by Joe Biden in his speech in Warsaw.

1.4 Previous Study

This research involves several previous studies such as journals and research papers published as learning reference materials that use concepts and theories regarding constative and performative statements. And also as a sign that the research that will be carried out will be different by combining concepts, theories and objects that have never been carried out in previous research. The following is some previously published research:

The first is a research paper from Mohammad Adulkareem A. Alkamel's entitled "Performative and constatives in Abdulwali's Short Story: Abu Rupee", which was published in February 2019, with short stories as the object material, this research makes an attempt to discuss speech acts and how applying Austin's theory to the short story object of the Yemeni writer Mohammed Abdul Wali. The research focuses on analyzing the use of constative and performative statements taken from stories and applied to real actions.

The second is a research journal from Mutia Hafifah which was published from January to June 2020 entitled "Constative and Performative Utterances in Jokowi's Speeches". This study discusses the constative and performative utterances contained in Jokowi's speech which was held on January 10, 2016 in Jakarta about "National Development Plans for Greater Indonesia" and a speech entitled "Indonesian Diaspora". The purpose of this study is to find out the types of constative and performative utterances that exist in the speech, and also to mention the reasons why constative and performative utterances are used in the speech.

From these two previous research sources, the researcher got an idea to analyze the theory of constative statements and also performative statements, because both studies used this theory. However, in this study, the researcher intends to simultaneously try to describe the similarities in statements involving both forms of constative and performative statements.

1.5 Research Significance

This research is expected to provide benefits and contributions both theoretically and practically as follows:

Theoretically, to advance our understanding of the theories of pragmatics in terms of linguistics, particularly about the basic concept of constative and performative utterances in speech act theory.

Practically, it provides the reader on how Joe Biden conveyed his programs in the speech and it is useful for learners who would like to analyze constative and performative in speech. and it is also useful for the lectures as one of their references in analyzing constative and performative utterances.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1.6.1 Linguistic

Ferdinand De Saussure (2004) views linguistics as a speech behavior and language is conventional as a result of habits that have become conventions in society. Meanwhile, Chomsky (2006) with his cognitive generative linguistic theory argues that this theory addresses issues of language and psychology, then frames them into a unit in the form of

cognitive language, and examines language as the key to knowing the human mind.

1.6.2 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the study of the relationship between the external context of language and the interpretation of speech meaning based on the situation of the speaker. The expression is known as a speech act. Speech act, according to Yule (1996), is the study of the speaker's intentions and what they intend when employing a particular language in a given context.

1.6.3 Constative

Constative utterances are utterances used to describe an event or situation that is factual. According to Adler (1982) constative are a class of 'fact-stating' utterances, utterances that 'constate' something true or false. This includes reports, statements, descriptions, assertions, predictions etc.

1.6.4 Performative

According to Zhang (2020), performatives refer to utterances in uttering of performatives in appropriate circumstances, one performs actions. The uttering of a performative is part of the doing of a certain kind of action; it is not just to say something, but rather to perform a certain kind of action an the performance of performative would not normally be described as just "saying" or "describing" something.