

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter includes the background of the problem, statement of problem, purpose of the research, significance of the research, and organization of writing.

1.1. Background of the Problem

Language is a tool of communication used by human in this worlds to interact with other. Chaer (2010:14) says language is a system of arbitrary used by human being as tool of communication or tool of social interaction. People do communication through their utterances to express what they thought and feeling toward the listener. The utterance function not only to explain the speaker mind toward the listener but also means to show relationship between them.

In communication, language is not only used to deliver ideas and thought to listener but also used to express speaker's feeling to listener. In additional, the speaker have message that need to be conveyed to the listener. Pragmatics is study of meaning which conveyed from speaker to listener. Yule (1996:3) says pragmatics is study of meaning as communication by speaker (writer) and interpreted by a listener (reader). Therefore this study involve the interpretation about the meaning of the speaker in that special context.

The utterances are produced by the speakers carry actions such as informing, commanding, praising, requesting, which are known as speech act. Yule (1996:47) says that speech act is the action performed by utterances. It means that when the speakers say or express something, actually they perform an action through their utterances. He also adds there are three types of speech acts, namely locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is the utterance that a speaker performs. Illocutionary act is the acts or a particular intention of utterance. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterance which is uttered by the speaker to hearer. Furthermore, Searle (1969:10-12) says that speech acts have five classifications are representatives, directives, expressives, commissive, and declaratives.

In this study, the speech acts conceptual theory of Searle (1969) is employed by the researcher to examine expressives speech act. Expressives is a kind of illocutionary act that underlines those kinds of speech acts that explain what the speaker feels. Speech is an activity of public speaking or giving speeches to express their opinion, or give an idea about something. As mentioned in *Meriam-Webster Dictionary*, speech is the power of expressing or communicating thoughts by speaking. In this research, the researcher takes Barack Obama's speeches from 2016 to 2017 as the object of research. Barack Hussein Obama is the 44th president of the United State of America. He was elected on November 4, 2008 and sworn on January 20, 2009. He is special among previous president of the United State of America, because he is the first Afro-American President. The researcher chooses speeches of Barack Obama as a study object because his

speeches is familiar for people in the world, beside of that Obama's speeches are widely analyzes in various studies but it still limited to analyze in expressive speech acts. In his speeches, Barack Obama expresses his opinion, thought and his feeling through utterances while he delivers his speeches in front of the audiences.

In this paper, the researcher takes some researches talking about speech acts that is related to the researcher's research. Nevertheless, there are some differences between the researcher and the previous research. The previous research are the first, M. Haryadi Syahputra (2015) in Universitas Sumatra Utara: *An Analysis of Expressive Illocutionary Acts in the Oprah Winfrey Show*. The researcher analysis of the classifications of expressive speech acts are found expressives for thank 3 (6,81%), expressives for congratulation 14 (31,81%), expressives for wishes 4 (9,09%), expressives for attitudes 24 (52,27%), while expressives for apologizing and expressives for greeting are not found. Then, the researcher found the application in the results are literal direct 37 (84,09%), literal direct and non-literal direct 4 (9,09%), literal direct and non-literal direct 3 (6,81%).

The second, Jansen Andreanus (2015) in Universitas Sam Ratulangi Manado: *Tindak Ujar Ekpresif Dalam Film Freedom Writer Karya Erin Gruwell (Suatu Kajian Pragmatik)* the researcher analysis about types and functions of expressive speech acts in Freedom Writer's Movie. There are found six types of expressive speech act; apologizing, pardoning, praising, thanking, congratulating and condoling.

The third, Dodhik Yuwono (2014) in Universitas Brawijaya: *Expressive Acts in Barack Obama's Presidential Speech in Universitas Indonesia*, the researcher analysis types and strategies used by Obama, there are found six types of expressive speech acts; thanking, greeting, happiness, sadness, condolence and wishes. Hereafter, the researcher also analyzed the strategies are used by Obama and found five strategies: literal direct act, non-literal direct act, literal indirect act, literal direct act+ non-literal direct act and literal direct + non-literal indirect act.

The fourth, Ulin Nafi'ah (2015) *Expressive Speech Acts in The Harry Potter and Chamber of Secret Movie Script*, the researcher analysis kinds of expressive speech acts and syntactical realized. The kinds of expressive speech acts are found five expressive: like, dislike, sorrow, pleasure and pain. Then, the syntactical realized are found declarative, interrogative and impressive.

Therefore, the reason for choosing this topic is still limited discussion about expressive speech acts in speech in English Literature and the researcher also interested to analyze and focus on the kinds expressive speech acts and the purposes of expressive speech acts used by Barack Obama in speeches. The title of research "*Expressives Speech Act In Barack Obama's Speeches*".

1.2. Statements of Problem

The researcher can identify the research question as follows:

1. What kinds of expressive speech acts used by Barack Obama in speeches ?
2. What are the purposes of expressive speech acts used by Barack Obama in speeches ?

1.3. Purposes of Research

The purposes of this research are:

1. To identify the kind of expressive speech acts used by Barack Obama in his speech.
2. To analyze the purposes of expressive speech acts used by Barack Obama in his speech.

1.4. Significances of Research

The researcher hopes this research will give some significance as follows:

1. Academically, this research will be beneficial for the reader or the students of English Department who intend to learn about speech acts theory especially, expressive speech acts.
2. Practically, this research is hoped to be useful as one reference for the next researcher to conduct similar research about expressive speech act.

1.5. Organizations of Research

In this research, the researcher uses five chapter, there are chapter one until chapter five. The first chapter presents introduction of the research, it consists of background of the research, statement of problem, purpose of the research, significance of the research, organization of writing and definition of key terms. The second chapter present the theoretical foundation, it can review the theory that use the researcher in this undergraduate paper. The fourth chapter will explain about analysis data from research object. It focuses to explain about an analysis of the kinds of expressives speech act and the purposes of expressive apeech act. The fifth chapter are suggestion and conclusion.

1.6. Clarification of Key terms

1. Pragmatics is one branch of the linguistic that study of relationship between language and the context of speech.
2. Speech acts are utterances that explain a function in communication. People preform speech acts when offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation.
3. Expressive is a kind of illocutionary act that explain what the speaker's feel that related the situation. Expressive speech acts include, thanking, congratulating, welcoming, condoling, praising and so on.

4. Barack Obama is an American politician who served as the 44th President a President of United State of America from 2009 to 2017. He is the first African served as president.

