CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter the writer will talk about introduction. It describes background of the study, research problems, research purposes, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and the last is definition of the key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Every day, people communicate with others to share their opinions, information and feelings. We can get information not only from conversation but also newspapers, media. Communication in term of conversation or speech can be used to get information as long as the speech can be understood by the other.

Language has important role in our daily life. Humans can communicate with each other, we can to change ability, beliefs, opinions, wishes, threats, commands, and thanks agree declarations. We can laugh to express entertainment. We can clench our fists to express surprise or disapproval, and so on. Our system of communication before anything else is language.

The Sounds of Language has relations from language produced from the mouth and creating a sound, when the people learning a foreign language so they will slowly say some words and to be able to create a sentence. To create an articulation that is true then need heavy exercises and repeated. There are some voices that sound similar but have different meanings. Like speech sounds are

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produced using the complex oral apparatus we have. Air pushed out by lungs through the windpipe.

As we know the language has many functions in a conversation or communication between people, used to express mentions, to inform the facts, to influence others, to discuss about the language, to describe to chat. In other word it can be said that is not enough just to know the meaning of the sentence pronounced, but the context of the situation and cultural context must be understood, as it is public or private, formal or informal. language consists of tens of thousands of marks, which is a combination of the meaning, in the spoken language is the sequence of sounds in written language examples of the sequence of letters (depending on the type our paper)

Communication has been defined as the act of giving, receiving or exchanging information, ideas and opinions so that the message is completely understood by both parties. In a communication process, there must be a sender who speaks or sends a message, and a receiver who listens or receives the message. When we think about how we can communicate the subject became much more complex. There are various categories of communication, and more than one can occur at any time, like verbal communication, non-verbal communication, written communication, graphs and charts. (*http://www.skillsyouneed.com/general/what-is-communication.html*)

Effective verbal or spoken communication is dependent on a number of factors and cannot be fully isolated from other important interpersonal skills such as non-verbal communication, listening skills and clarification. Clarity of speech,

remaining calm and focused, being polite and following some basic rules of etiquette will all aid the process of verbal communication. (*http://www.skillsyouneed.com/ips/verbal-communication.html*)

Interpersonal communication is much more than the explicit meaning of words, the information or messages, whether intentional or not, which are expressed through non-verbal behaviors. Non-verbal communication is including facial expressions, the tone and pitch of the voice, gestures displayed through body language and the physical distance between the communications. *(http://www.skillsyouneed.com/ips/nonverbal-communication.html)*

Writing skills parts of communication. Good writing skills allow you to communicate a message with clarity and ease to a far larger audience than through face-to-face or telephone conversations. Some of the basics behind drawing and creating good graphs and charts. By 'good', we mean ones that show what you want them to show, and don't mislead the reader.

Texts in this course are broadly described as follows: texts are anything that is produced with the intent of conveying a meaning to an audience, incorporating both spoken and written acts of communication, and the associated use of images and visual and aural stimuli. Texts under this definition can be literary or non-literary. They include any communicative device used to convey a message or idea. These various types of texts make different demands on the readers, viewers or listeners. Thus they are open to various interpretations (*based on article language and literature subject guide, IBO, 2011*)

The texts used in this course give students the opportunity to understand them according to their form, content, purpose and audience and through the social, historical, cultural and workplace contexts that produce and value them.

Context helps readers understand what they otherwise wouldn't be able to comprehend. It is a much-needed assistant, helping readers define unknown words and make sense of outside information. In writing, it is often necessary to provide new words, concepts and information to help develop a thought. For example, maybe you need to include a fact to support your claim or a quote to better illustrate your analysis of a literary work. Whenever you use a fact or quote from another source, it is important that you tell the reader a bit about that information first. This is what we mean by context. You need to literally surround that piece of information with text that illuminates its meaning and relevancy. That is why context, when broken down, literally means 'with text.' It helps readers understand that which otherwise, they wouldn't be able to comprehend. (*http://study.com/academy/lesson/what-is-context-definition application-quiz.html*)

According to the Oxford English Dictionary (OED), context denotes "the circumstances that form the setting for an event. To emphasize a common social usage of the word context OED   includes the quotation. Although the word context has been used for a long time in many scientific descriptions, literary essays, and in philosophical discourses, its meaning was always left to the readers understanding.   (*A Brief History Of Context, Kaiyu Wan Computer Science Department, East China Normal University Shanghai, 200, China, Page 33.)*

The method of the research is library research. Firstly the writer choose this tittle for the purpose of providing the study of the important messages in the speech, understanding every meanings of the sentences was spoken by jokowi's to readers. Some research analyzed the grammar, speech act, etc. The messages envoyed on Jokowi's as long as president in 2014-2016, the writer watches some speech from Jokowi, while reviewing the script some videos as the primary data. The writer chooses the data relating to the topic of the research also reads the other references to add the data about the topic. The writer applies context theory by Van Dijk. There are explain on the context from some speech during jokowi become president and also use the theory, and the writer use theory by Van Dijk.

On the theory Teun A. van Dijk 2006 as the writer there are many ways to analyze this discourse fragment, depending on our aims and theoretical paradigms. However, despite their profound differences of theory and method, contemporary discourse and conversation analysts generally agree that such an analysis should at least explicitly attend to the structures or strategies of this speech defined as a communicative event or as an instance of social interaction. We thus might want to examine the grammatical, stylistic, rhetorical, pragmatic, argumentative, interactional or other structures that define the various dimensions or levels of this speech.

The reason why choose a speechs from Jokowi's more easily understood from the speech of the others. On the previous study the writer reviews the other research before start the research. There are similarities between previous researches. The previous research discussed about deixis and tenses, and then the

research from the writer discusses about messages and context. Fadhliah anwar "the childhood of prince albert as seen in david seidler's the king's speech" the significance of the research is to analyze causes of Prince Albert childhood trauma, to analyze the effect his trauma to his Kingman ship. "an analysis of types of speech acts found in the help movie script" by Aniek Rahayu Listiana, the purpose of this research are to find out the type of illocutionary acts used by the main characters in *The Help* movie script, to find out the meaning of speech acts utterances based on the speech acts classification on function used by the main characters in *The Help* movie script. "The Speech Act and Communication Strategy in Children Of 3-5 Years Old" by Dyah Anita D This is as a result of the fact that linguistics research is aimed to get the pattern of the language itself. In descriptive, there does not always need a hypothesis.

Descriptive research presents a broad range of activities that have in common purpose describing the situation or phenomena. The object which is used in this thesis is the utterances of the children under five years old. The sources of the data are taken from the primary and secondary data. The primary data are a data which are collected directly from the object, which is the original data. Next, secondary data are a data which are collected first from other resources. "A Speech Act Analysis of Zaid's Utterances In Moustapha Akkad's Movie The Messages" by Usep Muttaqin the finding of this research is expected to be useful for the readers to enrich their knowledge about pragmatics especially the theory of speech acts in order they can communicate in a better way. "An analysis of speech act in changeling movie script"

1.2 Research Problems

From this background, the statement problems of this research are:

a. What are the massages of Jokowi's Speech during his precidence in 2014-2016

b. What kind the context of Jokowi's Speech during his precidence in 2014-2016

1.3 Research Purposes

a. To differentiate from previous study that discusses the speech, in this study contained filter some messages from some of the speechesfrom in Jokowi's Speech during become a President on 2014-2016.

b. To find the types of context a few sentences taken from some of the speeches generated and illustrates that a text explanation.in Jokowi's Speech during become a President on 2014-2016

1.4 Significance of Study

To make the reader can understand the meaning contained in each sentence, contained messages from several speeches produced.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

The writer will make some limitations, the study is going to focus on object of Jokowi's Speech during become a President on 2014-2016

1.6 Definition of key terms

Messages refers to understand what someone is trying to tell you, even if that person is not expressing himself or herself directly

To understand the speech patterns one need to be clear about the term 'discourse' and 'text'. Discourse, put simply, is structured collections of meaningful texts (Parker, 1992).

Jokowi born 21 June 1961) is the President of Indonesia, in office since 2014. Previously he was Mayor of Surakarta from 2005 to 2012 and Governor of Jakarta from 2012 to 2014. He is the first Indonesian president not to have emerged from the country's politica l elite or as an army general