

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter mentions Background of the Study, Statement of the Problem, Purpose of the Study, Significance of the Study, Scope and Limitation, and Definition of the Key Terms.

#### 1.1 Background of the Study

An Illocutionary acts, the effect of the speaker's intention in his or her utterances has been investigated by many linguists. This theory emphasizes not only on saying something, but also doing something. There is a clear difference between the two sentences: "The weather is cold", and "I swear that I will study hard". The first sentence is saying something (statement), while the second sentence is not only saying something but is actually doing something if certain world conditions are met (Wardhaugh, 1988:277). So, an Illocutionary act is necessary to understand what the words mean and what the speaker or listener's express in the process of sending and receiving messages.

In accordance to the statement above, utterance and act which are related to the way the speaker delivers messages to the listener, actually becomes a crucial point in illocutionary Act. Moreover, when the speaker performs her or his feeling, idea, thought, or purpose, he or she does not only do something to himself but also require something from the listener by the form of an offer, command, statement, or question.

The theory of speech act is classified by three levels, they are; Locutionary, Illocutionary, and Perlocutionary (Wardhaugh, 1988: 277). When the speaker wants to do something from the listener, automatically the speaker says something (Locutionary). If the condition is possible, the speaker will act something to get what he or she purposes

(Illocutionary). Consequently, the listener will respond the speaker's intention (Perlocutionary). When we communicate with other people, we always use those three aspects consciously or unconsciously. However, only a few researchers who concentrate on analyzing speech act, especially illocutionary act in a dialogue or interview.

In this case, the researcher finds only several researchers who focused on Speech acts theory. Azizah (2005) analyzed illocutionary acts used by Aa Gym in his preach. She found that the broad knowledge of the speaker (AA Gym) in delivering messages to the listener became an obligatory to avoid misunderstanding or misinterpretation in communication. Her study showed that figurative languages used by the speaker were necessary to make the listener interested in what he said. As the result, directive speech with the content of advice is mostly used by the speaker to the listener.

Another relevant study was carried out by Hakim (2003) who focused on the method of speech act by the presenter in dialog Program television. He pointed out that conversation between interviewer (presenter) and interviewee can be performed literally, directly, and indirectly. In addition, he also analyzed the presenter's act when she opened the conversation, got a response from the source, and ended the conversation.

Different with Hakim, Handayani (2004) emphasized the research on the kinds and function of illocutionary used in their real conversation by transsexual people. She explained details about transsexual people's own stressing, intonation, and gesture and also explained the functions of illocutionary, such as competitive, convivial, collaborative and also conflictive function.

Based on the previous studies, the researcher focuses on her research on the study of illocutionary act. The reason is a specification in certain research will reach a better and deep understanding.

The present research investigates illocutionary act used by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, by name SBY (born Sept. 9, 1949, Pacitan, East Java, Indonesia.), Indonesian politician who was the first popularly elected president of Indonesia (2004– 2014). Yudhoyono was born into a well-to-do family of aristocratic background. He entered the army after graduating from the Indonesian Military Academy in 1973. As an officer, Yudhoyono acquired valuable experience abroad, undertaking the United States Army's Infantry Officer Advanced Course in the early 1980s and training at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in 1991. He also earned a master's degree in business administration from Webster University near St. Louis, Mo., in 1991. Yudhoyono eventually earned a Ph.D. in economics from the Bogor Agricultural Institute in Indonesia in 2004.

In 1995 Yudhoyono served as Indonesia's chief military observer on the UN peacekeeping force in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He later was chief of the army's social and political affairs staff. Yudhoyono left active military service in 2000 with the rank of lieutenant general. From 2000 to 2004 he held high-profile cabinet posts in the governments of both Abdurrahman Wahid and Megawati Sukarnoputri. In September 2004 Yudhoyono won a landslide election victory over Megawati, garnering 61 percent of the vote, and was sworn in as president on October 20.

Furthermore, the researcher also wants to know the message of the speaker reflected in the interview in order to make the researcher understand what types of Illocutionary Acts used. This thesis never seen other research used this interview as the object of the research.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Concerning with the background of the study above, the research problem is:

1. What types of illocutionary act are used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono interview?
2. What are the context situations that occur in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono interview?

## **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

- 1) To understand the types of Illocutionary act which are used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono.
- 2) To find the context situations in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono interview

## **1.4 Significance of the Study**

The result of this research is expected to be useful for researchers to understand illocutionary act, especially in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. From this case, both the researcher and the readers of this research will know the point of the illocutionary act which is used in their daily activities.

This research is also useful for English students or lecturers to broaden their understanding on illocutionary acts focusing on dialog or interview. They also learn about the way to avoid misunderstanding from the speaker or listener to get a success in communication.

### **1.5 Scope and Limitation**

In this thesis, the researcher focuses only on illocutionary act as a branch of speech act appeared in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono Interview delivered in the years of 2011 and 2012. Referring to the background of the study, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is a great figure who influences the world. That is why, the researcher intends to know the style of his utterance on the public while declaring expressions in the context of an act of giving permission, giving a wish, asking a question, making a prediction or others.

The researcher limits this aspect of Illocutionary Act referring to Searle's theory (second theory) that has been systematized from Austin's Theory (first theory). The differences between Austin and Searle's theory will be described in chapter II.

In this case, the researcher limits on analyzing Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono interview on the text form. Moreover, the data source of this study are taken through internet with an assumption that internet is less trustworthy than other sources.

### **1.6 Definition of Key Terms**

In order to avoid ambiguity, misinterpretation, and misunderstanding, it is important to define some terms:

1. Pragmatic is pragmatics is the study of "invisible" meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it isn't actually said or written. Yule (2006:112)

2. Discourse Analysis is formal methodology derived from structural method of linguistic analysis.

3. Speech Act is the action performed in saying something

4. Illocutionary Act is a branch of speech act which focuses on the intention of the speaker's utterance. It emphasizes on saying and doing something if certain situations are possible to be met.

5. Searle's theory is one of the British Philosopher who created Speech Acts Theory, especially illocutionary Act. He systematized Austin's theory.

6. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono interview is an interview by which Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono becomes keynote while the interviewer and audiences becomes the listeners.

7. Interview is a meeting (often a public one) in which a journalist ask somebody questions in order to find out his or her opinions, etc., especially on the radio, television, newspaper or magazine.

8. Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is president of Indonesia (2004– 2014). He entered the army after graduating from the Indonesian Military Academy in 1973. He also undertakes the United States Army's Infantry Officer Advanced Course in the early 1980s and training at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College in 1991. From 2000 to 2004 he held high-profile cabinet posts in the governments of both Abdurrahman Wahid and Megawati Sukarnoputri. In September 2004 Yudhoyono won a landslide election victory over Megawati, garnering 61 percent of the vote, and was sworn in as president on October 20.