CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This introduction chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problems, the purpose of the study, limitation of the study, significance of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is an important part in human life. Language is one of the vital factors that differentiate human from other creatures. As a human being, we need language to express our emotions, ideas, feelings, and thoughts to people by using sounds, gestures and signals that have pattern. The use of language allows one to maintain relationship with other people in an interaction. So, language is a communication device using sounds, signs, and symbols which have meaning. There are two kinds of language based on its form, spoken and written language. Spoken language is the utterance in the form of sounds. The written one is, however, considered as the extension of the spoken language. The actual phenomena of language can be observed as conversation, storytelling, speech, discussion and so forth. Written language is the utterance in the written form which is commonly in term of magazines, newspapers, journals, etc. It can be inferred that language is a means to communicate with other human, primarily through oral and written communication.

The phenomenon of language is also stated in Al-Qur'an. There are many languages in human world. The variance of languages as stated in Ar-Ruum verse 22 is believed by Moslems as one of the evidences of the God's greatness. And of His signs are the creation of the Heavens

and the Earth, and the difference of your languages and colours. Herein indeed are portents for men of knowledge. (Verse: 22).

Dealing with the variance of languages, it implies the individual's style of the language that is used. In expressing an idea in the form of spoken or written language, people have and use their own style. Jordan claims that everyone has style, just as everyone has a shadow.

In communication, people use language in a practical way. We use it virtually in everything we do. Language is so automatic and natural that people pay less attention to it, but sometimes emphasized by the fact that they do not speak quite good as others do. Many people need to have professionals to learn about language, although to simply being able to use it.

Language has many functions in conversation or communication between people. It is used to express the mention, to inform fact, to influence others, to discuss about language, to describe, to chat, etc. The interactions of addresser and addressee have a purpose deliver a message in the event called communication. The ways in which they do are constrained by the situation in various ways. Furthermore, the speech event of utterances that involve them can be classified into speech function.

As we know that language is important thing of communication. The fact shows that people will get some troubles or misunderstanding without language when interact with other. It is supported by RajendMesthrie and friends (2000:5) who describes aspects within the definition of language that have full range of function as the way to interact with other. Language is not just denotation, a term which refers to the process of conveying meaning, referring to ideas, events or entities that exist outside language.

Language plays important roles in human's life; the most important term is for communication. Language is a purely human non-instinctive of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of a system of voluntary produces symbols (Sapir, 1921:18). From the quotation above, it is known that language plays a crucial role and a vital role in human life and also has many advantages of many various aspects of human life. By language, people are able to interact and communicate one another for whatever they do. Moreover, Lado (1957:18) says that language is the system of speech sound by which human beings, communicate with one another. Language is developing continually, that's one of the reasons why the writer wants to focus in this topic.

The discussion about function of language comes from the fact that distinction of meaning to one utterance which frequent required thought by addressee to know successfully the addresser's meaning. Therefore, we need to classify of utterance not only according to their grammatical form and then say that each form has one and only one function, but also to examine then to match with context and the situation in which it is made.

Corder (1982:38) mentions that any utterance may have simultaneously several functions and there is no simple one to one relation between the forms of an utterance. However, there may be a statistical relation, for example between an interrogative sentence and the function of asking a question.

However, language is a complex. In other words, it is not enough just to know the meaning of the sentences uttered, but the context of situation and the context of the culture must be understood, such as it is public or private, formal or informal, who is being addressed, and who might be hear the sentences.

Furthermore, Janet Holmes (2001) assumes sociolinguistics rule or appropriate ways of speaking in different communities is quite distinctive in a range of areas. Speech functions are expressed differently in different communities. Being polite involves understanding the social values which govern the way social dimensions such as status, solidarity and formality are expressed. The description aims to identify the different weight put on these factors in different cultures. Moreover, Language is medium of education of the participant in learning process expected to be able to read, to write and to speak in diverse way, in order to expand their knowledge base and thinking skill.

Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. It seems as natural to man as walking, and only less so than breathing. Yet it needs but a moment's reflection to convince us that this naturalness of speech is but an illusory feeling. The process of acquiring speech is, in sober fact, an utterly different sort of thing from the process of learning to walk. In the case of the latter function, culture, in other words, the traditional body of social usage, is not seriously brought into play. The child is individually equipped, by the complex set of factors that we term biological heredity, to make all the needed muscular and nervous adjustments that result in walking. Indeed, the very conformation of these muscles and of the appropriate parts of the nervous system may be said to be primarily adapted to the movements made in walking and in similar activities. In a very real sense the normal human being is predestined to walk, not because his elders will assist him to learn the art, but because his organism is prepared from birth, or even from the moment of conception, to take on all those expenditures of nervous energy and all those muscular adaptations that result in walking. To put it concisely, walking is an inherent, biological function of man.

Salzman (1998:167) states that the way individuals speak varies not only according to their original and social dialects but also according to the context. The distinctive manner in which people express themselves in a particular situation is referred to as style.

The term performance, introduced by Chomsky, will be used in this paper since it describes "the way the individual goes about using language" (Mey 5). The term language features the issue that I will analyze, that is to say, not only the words used by the speaker as a lexical features, but also the context in which the speech is situated. Having been skilfully coordinated, they create the performance that aims the delivery of the message.

The use of different language style can also be observed in movies or films. Speech is the one communication media whose stories frequently reflect social reality and contain criticism. Included within the speech Brack Obama in (2009). Throughout the speech, the audience can hear the use of various language feature, such as lexical feature, and grammatical features.

In the book leading in a Culture of Change, Michael Fullan (2001) describes a leadership framework for leading complex change in chaotic conditions. The framework is made up of five themes of leadership: moral purpose, understanding change, relationships, knowledge building, and coherence making. In order to effectively lead in a complex environment, the leader will need to utilize these tools as well as be enthusiastic, energetic, and hopeful. The leader will also need to gain external and internal commitment from the members of a business or organization in order to achieve results. This leadership framework can be applied to President Barack Obama's inaugural address.

Obama's published an autobiography, Dreams from My Father: A Story of Race and Inheritance, in 1995. He ran as a Democrat and won election in 1996. During his years as a state

senator, Obama;s worked with both Democrats and Republicans to draft legislation on ethics. As well as expand health care service and early childhood education programs for the poor. In 2000, Obama;s made an unsuccessful Democratic primary run for the U.S. House of Representatives seat held by four term incumbent candidate Bobby Rush. Undeterred, he created a campaign committee in 2002 and began raising funds to run for a seat in the U.S. senate in 2004. With the help of political consultant DavidAxelrod, Obama's began assessing his prospects for a Senate win. He was a community organizer, civil-rights lawyer and teacher before pursuing a political career. He was elected to the Illinois State Senate in 1996 and to the U.S. Senate in 2004.

Barack Obama has been successful in his political career on account of his magnificent oratorical skills. On the event of his presidential inauguration, he was not only to take an oath as the president elect, but also to deliver his inauguration speech as the new president. On such an occasion, the new president's speech was usually expected to highlight the spirit of conciliation and hope to the whole union. He was expected to address not only domestic issues, but also problems abroad. He also had tobe capable of drawing a clear-cut distinction between his new Administration and his predecessors'.

Matsuo (2002) points out the 'paradoxical presence' of U.S. presidents. On the one hand, they are 'common man' (unlike European kings); on the other, they are the commanders-in-chief and they are the achievers of the American dream, which makes them special. Matsuo also points out that the 'target' of presidential inaugural speech is inevitably 'US citizens'; thereby every inaugural speech has two missions: 1) to ask requests; 2) to give promises on his administration.

Here, the writer finds the language feature of Barack Obama speech in (2009). The writer considers the text of script for this research. The reason language features in Obama's speech can be a representation of real life and this world is full of possibility. This thesis examines how

Obama's inauguration speech addresses the confidence of the new President to cope with the domestic problems and renew the American role in the world in terms of its lexical feature, plot structure, and pronouns.

On January 20, 2009, President Obama delivered an inaugural address to the people of America that was focused on fostering hope and unity. The President spoke of creating new jobs and laying a new foundation for hope. President Obama explained that "we have chosen hope over fear, unity of purpose over conflict and discord" (Obama, p. 1). One of the things the President accomplished in the inaugural address was to promote moral purpose. Fullan writes that a leader must awaken an intrinsic commitment in people in order to be effective. The President spoke of making a difference in the environment by "using the sun and the winds and the soil to fuel our cars and run our factories" (p. 1). By educating people about topics that are important on local and global scales, President Obama creates new advocates for change. Advocates, with one voice, can change the world.

The writer also finds some works which are in the Rhetoric of Obama's speech field especially language features. One of its thesis works is NaeemIqbal thesis 2013 "An Analysis of Rhetoric and Genre Characteristics of President Barack Obama's 2013 Inaugural Address". He states Obama's as the object of data was in the script of the Obama's Inaugural speech. He argues Obama followed the grand style language with great deal of figurativeness and formality, but with choice of simple words. He expressed himself in grand style language because the event was ceremonial and formal. He made a choice of simple words to convey his message to the common people, therefore the president appealed to the audience with formal but most simplistic language.

Therefore, the writer come out three things that she is interested to find out, about what language features in speech of Barack Obama in inaugural speech and what are the lexical feature and grammatical of Obama speech. This had made the researcher wonder as to what types of language features were used in the speech. The researcher decided to focus her analysis on the utterances of the main character of Barack Obama speech and did her analysis based on the types of language features by Chomsky and the functions of language suggested by Holmes. She would also analyze factors that make Obama uses certain language features in his utterances.

1.2 Statement of the Problems

- 1. What are the lexical features of Obama's speech?
- 2. What are the grammatical features of Obama speech?

1.3 Objective of the Study

Depending on the statements of the problems; the purpose of the study can be formulated as below:

- 1. To describe the lexical features of Obama's speech.
- 2. To describe the grammatical of Obama's speech.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of this study is for enrich people's knowledge of language feature, a process which they do not realize that they experience it. By reading the result of this study, the writer hopes the reader can be open minded to a thing that really do, acquire language. The writer also hopes this study can give enlightenment and a lot of benefits to the readers about language features, especially students of English Department. The writer hopes after reading this research, readers know the phenomenon language features in real life.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

In order to keep the study concerning the topics, the writer will make some limitations. This study is going to focus on the character of Obama in the Inaugural speech, what are the language features.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

1. Language features

Language features is existing features associated with lexicon and grammar. Richard Nordquist describe lexicon is really an appendix of the grammar, a list of basic irregularities. Merriam Webster describe grammar is the study of the classes of words, their inflections, and their functions in the sentence.

2. Lexical Features

Lexical features is the proven indispensable for the good performance of most aplications dealing with Inguage, more generalized characterizations of the lexicon (Brown et al., 1992; Wilson t al., 2005; Feng et al., 2013; Ji and Lin, 2009; Resnik, 1995), have become key in overcoming issues with lexical sparseness and in providing practical semantic information for natural language processing system (Miller et al. 2004; Rutherfordand Xue, 2014; Velikovich et a;., 2010; Dodge et al. 2012).

3. Grammatical Features

Albert C. Baugh & Thomas Cable (2002: 224) explained grammatical featuresis marked more by the survival of certain forms and usages that have since desappeared than by any fundamental developments. The section of grammatical features includes types of pronoun, metaphor, and rhetorical.