

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Political figures maintain their speeches in order to construct the audience's argument. Beard (2000:18) suggests that politicians should have the ability to speak since language is a means of communication, a means of presenting and shaping argument and political argument is ideological, in that it comes from a series of beliefs. Regarding Beard explanation, language plays an important role to construct the audience's argument. It means that language and politics are related to each other. Chilton and Schaffner (in Van Dijk: 1997) state that it is surely the case that politics cannot be conducted without language.

Being inspired by the importance of language in politics, the writer is interested in studying further about political speech. In this study, the writer chooses to analyze Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's political speeches. It is because Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono is the first president that the people appointed directly. He was chosen as the president because he got more than 60% of vote in 2004 general election. It means that the community agreed with his agenda.

Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono uses language to present his policy to the audience. Beard (2000:37) states that political speech is a speech that is used by a politician and it is a vital part of the politician's role in announcing policy and persuading people to agree with it. It means that a political speech has specific purpose. Regarding specific purpose, the speaker should have the skill in speaking

communicatively. Lazuka (in Van Dijk:2006) states that speaking communicatively is when speakers have certain belief and intention that they want audience recognize and act upon as their purposes in order to express their social role and establish a certain relation to audience.

Concerning to speak communicatively, it is appropriate to analyze Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches by using speech act theory because speech act is the basic unit of communication and it is related to language and action (Schriffin, 1994:54). According to Chilton and Schaffner (in Van Dijk: 1997) state that the notion of speech act is central to political language analysis because it dissolves the everyday notion that language and action are separated. It means that speech act is suitable political speech analysis

Schriffin (1994:49) states speech act is the basic belief that language is used to perform actions. Furthermore, it is the fundamental insight which focuses on how meaning and action are related to language. There are three-speech act categories, locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. However, the writer only focuses on illocutionary act category. It is important to perceive that the term speech act is often represented by just the term of illocutionary act (Saeed, 2001:21). Furthermore, political speech is also relevant to analyze by using illocutionary act because a politician usually communicates to the audience more than he actually says. In this case, illocutionary act capture both of the meaning and intention (Serale, 1979:45).

There were two previous studies relevant to the writer's study. Firstly, a study of illocutionary act in *Harry Potter and chamber of secrets* by J.K Rowling,

which reveals that direct illocutionary speech act is easier to understand than indirect illocutionary act (Febriana, 2005). The second is *a study of speech act in instant messenger chat spoken by the English department student of Airlangga University* (Winarti, 2005). She achieves the finding that the interaction in chatting is different from face to face communication.

This research theory uses the illocutionary act category based on the Searle's theory in order to analyze Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches. The text structures especially the arrangement and sequencing of every part of the text are believed to have specific purposes. Therefore, Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches analyze with illocutionary acts. The writer has chosen to focus on the illocutionary act which is able to create a particular understanding in listener's mind to support Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's policy.

The aim of this study is to analyze Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches that present certain purposes in different conditions. Therefore, the writer chooses two speeches that present different purposes. The purpose is different because each speech presents in different situations. The first speech is a speech that delivered by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono before he formally had his presidential position. The first speech is *pidato sebagai presiden RI terpilih untuk masa jabatan 2004-2009*. He delivered the speech after The National Elections Commission (KPU) announced that he was the president elected. The second speech is *pidato kenegaraan presiden republik Indonesia serta keterangan pemerintah atas rancangan undang-undang tentang anggaran pendapatan dan belanja negara tahun anggaran 2007*. The second speech after two years he had

had done his policy. There must be controversies in his policy during two years he had been the president for example the increasing of oil price and opposition party disagreement. It would be interesting to analyze Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches in different condition.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Based on the background of the study, political speeches delivered by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono mainly have political reasons involved in illocutionary act. Representative, directive, commissives, expressive, and declarations are illocutionary act categories. Therefore, the writer aims to answer a number of research questions as follows:

- 1. What types of illocutionary act are found in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches?**
- 2. What type of illocutionary act most frequently occurs in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches?**

1.3 Objective of the study

Providing the answers to the previous question, the objectives of the study are:

- 1. To find out types of illocutionary act that are found in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches**
- 2. To find out type of illocutionary acts that occurs most frequently in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches.**

1.4 Significance of the study

The significance of this study is expected to give a contribution to the linguistic study, especially that of the relationship between language and politics. It is hoped that the readers of this study would understand the occurrence of illocutionary act in political speech, particularly in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speeches. This study provides useful information for those who want to make further research in this field.

1.5 Definition of key terms

- 1. Speech act** : Speech act is the basic belief that language is used to perform actions; it is the fundamental insight focus on how meaning and action related to language. Schrifin (1994:49)
- 2. Illocutionary act** : Illocutionary act is characteristically said to have meaning, and characteristically said to mean something by utterance of those sounds or marks. Searle (1979:42).
- 3. Political speech** : Speech that is used by politicians, it is vital part of the politician's role in announcing policy and persuading people to agree with it. Beard (2000:37)

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW