CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In social life, people always communicate with each other by using language. Every human uses language to communicate. They communicate to express or to say something to other people. Language is one of the tools for communication. May (2001: 6) mentions that communication in society happens chiefly by means of language. However, the users of language, as a social being, communicate and use language on society's premises; society controls their access to the linguistic and communicative means pragmatics, as the study of the way humans use their language in communication, base itself on a study of those premises and determine how they affect, and effectualize, human language use.

While people communicate, they use utterances to express what they have in their mind toward the listener. Utterance produced by speaker does not only function to explain the speaker mind toward the listener but also means to show the relationship between them. Yule (1996: 47) states that actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. In English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request.
Austin (1962: 101) proposes that there are three related acts in speech acts. They are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary acts is the content of the utterance itself, illocutionary acts is meaning intended by the speaker, and perlocutionary acts is the interpretation of the message by the listener.

Speech acts are points out that when people use language, they are performing kind of action. Speech acts has some classification system lists types of general functions performed. Yule (1996: 53) state that there are one general classification system lists five types of general functions performed by speech acts: 1) Declaration are those kinds of speech acts that change the world via their utterance (example: I name this ship Oasis). 2) Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not (example: the earth is flat). 3) Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker feels (example: thank you!). 4) Directives, are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something (example: don’t touch that!). 5) Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action (example: I’ll be back).

Another of those classification, there are direct and indirect speech acts. Yule (1996: 55) state that whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, we have a direct speech acts. For example: Whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, we have a direct speech acts. Whenever there is an in indirect relationship between a structure and a function, we have an indirect speech acts. For example in direct speech acts: “I hereby tell you about the wheather”. This utterance make a statement and function as a direct speech
acts. In indirect speech acts: “I hereby request of you that you close the door”. This utterance like a comment/request and function as an indirect speech acts.

Speech acts are found in many works such as film, play, novel, speech and short story. The writer is interested analysis the speech acts from a speech. Speech is communication by one person in front of many people called audiences. In speech, there is just one people talk and many another people hear about his utterance. Person who speech is called speaker and the audiences is called hearer. In this analysis, the datas are taken from speech by the first people in the United State of America (USA) that “Barack Obama”. Barack Obama is the 44th and current President of the USA. He is the first African American to hold the office.

Barack Obama is the first people in this world in 2012 version of Forbes. As President, he often speech for his people. The utterances in his speeches influence his people and country. One of his speeches which is very interesting to be analyzed is his speech in his victory 2012. Obama gave his speech when he become President of USA for twice. His speech usually talks about politics about his country, about Iraq, Pakistan and religion. But in his speech, he focus about the future of America. There are some of his utterances which show classification of illocutionary acts. There are examples of some classification:

- Representative classification “Tonight, you vote for action, not politics as usual”. In this utterances, Obama states that in that speech he will show his action for USA which usually he often show about the politic. Paradigmatic case of stating in illocution is part of representatives.
• Expressive classification “I want to thanks every American who participated in this election”. In this utterances, Obama shows his express feeling that thanking. Paradigmatics case of thanking in illocution is part of expressives.

• Directives classification “In the weeks ahead, I also look forward to sitting down with Governor Romney to talk about where we can work together to move this country forward.”. In this utterances, Obama uses paradigmatic in directives illocution like inviting that he want to cooperate with Governor Romney about future of USA.

1.2 Problems of the Analysis

Based on the background stated the problems that appear in this research are:

1. What classification of illocutionary acts are found in this speech?

2. Which acts are the most dominant one in this speech?

3. Are there direct and indirect speech acts in this speech?

1.3 Objectives of the Analysis

From the problem analysis, the writer will take some objectives to answer the problems of the analysis, they are

1. To find out about the classifications of illocutionary acts in this speech and describe about the each of them.
2. To find out what kind of classification of illocutionary acts which are dominant in this speech.

3. To find out if there are direct and indirect speech acts in this speech.

1.4 Scope of the Study

The analysis of this research is based on pragmatics that is to discuss the speech acts on the speech of President Barack Obama’s Victory Speech 2012. In this analysis, the writer limits on the types of illocutionary act which consist of declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive, determining the meaning of each utterance, and the direct or indirect illocutionary act.

1.5 Significances of the Analysis

The writer hopes that the result of this analysis can help out the readers to be familiar with pragmatic analysis especially in illocutionary acts. The researcher hopes that this research will give more understanding especially in the pragmatics field.