

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of a background of the study, limitation of the study, statement of the problem, the purpose of the study, the significance of the study, and the definition of the key term.

A. Background of the Study

English is used as an international language to communicate with each other. The achievement of good speaking activity is when the people who interact can understand what they mean each other. Language is used to express a thought, ideas, opinion, or feeling of someone. (Castillo, 2015) says that the performance of an intuition by the subject, both individual and social to produce utterances in a particular context is called speech act. (Saul, 1993, p. 12) explains that an utterance is the words spoken but of what the parties choose to do or not to do for other reasons. The listener must interpret the utterance to know the speaker's intended meaning. If the listener cannot interpret what the speaker's say, they cannot communicate with each other.

To produce the utterance, the speaker may use an utterance which has an intended meaning and it makes the listener confused or not knows what they want. The speaker also performs an action by their utterances, such as informing, requesting, questioning, etc. According to Austin in (Susanto, 2014, p. 18), there are three levels of action within each utterance, they are locution, illocution, and perlocution. The listener cannot interpret what the speaker says because they cannot recognize the utterance which called as illocution.

(Praditya, Putra, & Artini, 2014) state that illocution is "what is done in uttering the word", the function of the word, and the specific purpose of the speaker's mind. For example, the sentence is interrogative, but the real meaning is requested. If the listener cannot understand the real meaning, the communication will not happen. (Yule, 1996, p. 53) explains that illocutionary have the form, there are declaration, representatives, expressives, directives, and commisives.

Language can be a speech act if the speaker says something to deliver the meaning. There are many ways to communicate, such as conversation, song, or speech. The people use speech to convey the message to the other. Sometimes, speech makes the situation better than before and also can be a media for maintaining and establishing a social relationship, explains the ideas or program in any society. Based on (Nurlaila, 2013) in her journal *Speech Acts Contained in English Modal Verb Will and Indonesian Adverb akan in Bush's and SBY's Victory Speeches as Elected Presidents*, the researcher identified 94% of the use of Indonesian adverb is employed by SBY to express promise which is a function of commissives speech acts and the remaining 6% is employed to express declaration which is a function of declaratives. In this research, the researcher analyzed the speech of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at Indonesia Investment Day which focuses on declaration and representatives form.

It is so crucial and vital to see the problem in this angle because nowadays there are only little bit people who can understand about what the speaker says, especially in a speech. The listener pays attention if the speaker has a good speaking ability like Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono. As it known, he was an Indonesian political and retired Army general officer who was the President of Indonesia from 2004 to 2014. All people listen to what he says because he has an authoritative bearing.

So, speech can show the communicative function by the form of speech act. This research analyzed the speech of Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono at Indonesia Investment Day because the speech explained to increase a nation's human resources of the educational system, 20 percent of the entire national budget was devoted to education and invited the students of university to join in Young Entrepreneurs Association (HIPMI), so it create new jobs and drive innovation. He hoped that the next generation with the brilliant innovation can reduce the financial crisis by creating a new job based on their creativity. In this research, the researcher analyzed the form of speech act in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at Indonesia Investment Day.

B. Limitation of the Study

Based on the problem, the scope and limitation are:

1. The scope of the study is a speech act on Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at Indonesia Investment Day.
2. The limitation of the study is speech act classification (declaration and representatives).

C. Statement of the Problem

According to the problem above, the statement of the problem is "What are the forms of speech act described in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at Indonesia Investment Day?"

D. Purpose of the Study

Based on the statement of the problem above, the purpose of the study is to describe the forms of speech act in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech at Indonesia Investment Day.

E. Significance of the Study

The significance of the study are:

1. For academic, this research can be used as the role model to understand speech act classification that used in daily life and it can be implemented in listening and speaking lesson.
2. For a school or institution, this research can gain references for the library.
3. For the researcher, this research adds the knowledge about speech act, especially in speech act classification and also can be used as an additional reference in conducting related research using a different source.
4. For readers, this research can explain how the speaker delivers the ideas or feel via the utterances in intended meaning.

F. Definition of the Key Terms

1. **Speech act** is actions performed via utterances that commonly given a more specific label. (Yule, 1996, p. 47)
2. **Locution** is "what is said" in the form of utterance that is the act of saying something. (Praditya, Putra, & Artini, 2014)

3. **Illocution** is the force of the utterance which can be expressed as a performative. (Brown & Yule, 1988, p. 232)
4. **Declaration** is the statements are used to say something and make it so, such as pronouncing someone guilty and declaring a war. (Dylgjeri, 2017)
5. **Representatives** is committed the speaker to the truth of the expressed propositions. (Horbach, 2014, p. 20)
6. **Perlocution** is the effect of illocution on the particular occasion of use has on the hearer. (Brown & Yule, 1988, p. 232)
7. **Speech** is a kind of articulated voice which is different from voice to convey a meaning by certain affections. (Qiu, 2014)