

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

In this research, the researcher focuses on the background of the study, statement of the study, objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, assumption, and operational definition.

#### **A. Background of the Study**

In daily communication, people often find the language occasion when people get involved in the conversation. Language is a media used by people to communicate to others both in written and spoken. People can convey feeling of something or get the information to the addresses with language. According to Chomsky (1957), language is a set of utterances produced by the grammar. In other words, with the language people are obeying rules to do something. Study of language is called linguistics.

Linguistic is to know how the language of the idea works and to describe how language itself works. Linguistic has branches such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics, and pragmatics. In this research, researcher focuses to pragmatic in linguistic. According to Yule (1996: 3), pragmatics is related with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) and translated by a listener (or reader). Pragmatics is the study of how context effected the meaning, such how utterances are defined in type certain. According to Leech (1983: 57), the scope of pragmatics includes: The message being communicated, the participants involved in the

message, the knowledge of the world which they share, the deductions to be made from the text on the basis of the context and the impact of the non-verbal aspect of interaction on meaning. In the communication, context of meaning helps to understand the meaning of the second sentence that stated on the first sentence from speaker to the addressees. Nowadays, people need factual information which also cannot be separated with “how to avoid communication misunderstanding” by constructing good communication through communication of feeling, moods, and attitudes (Lyons, 1997, p.32).

Language can be formal or informal depends time, situation, and place. When speaker produces sentences has different meant to the addressee. The distinction of meaning is concerned namely speech act. As Austin (1962: 94) states that speech acts is a theory in which when the speaker says something then the hearer does an act. Speech acts theory explain how speakers use language to deliver intended meaning and how addressee conclude intended meaning form. Speaker are not only saying something to the addressee but also doing action in their utterances to get aims. Every utterance spoken by people in conversation consists of speech act which has functions such as to share information, exchange of ideas, or to express something. According to Austin in Yule (1996: 48), speech acts has three types. The first is locutionary act (an act of saying something) which only convey the literal meaning of utterances. Second is illocutionary act (an act in intention something) which sets a function to do the intended meaning in utterances. It means that illocutionary act is the purpose or contextual meaning of utterances. Third is

perlocutionary act (a certain effect of the utterances) which is the effect of illocutionary act. Thus, perlocutionary act is the influenced of the utterances which is said by the speaker to the addressee.

Not all utterances contain the three types of speech acts. There are some utterances are not effected or make the addressee to act or do something, perhaps there is misunderstanding between speaker and addressee. Akhirbash (2016, p. 90) in the International Journal of English and Education states that gives priority of the 'speaker's intention' or 'illocution' is significantly work rather than only focusing on the meaning. For example a teacher in the class talks to the students "It's very hot". The students do not do something because she/he does not understand the teacher intention, which the teacher wants the students to open the window or turn on the fan in the class. The example shows that the perlocutionary act is not occurred because the addressee does not understand the illocutionary act of the utterances.

From the differences types of meaning in the utterances, the researcher just focuses in illocutionary act. Based on Yule (1996:48) Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterances. Illocutionary acts is important part from three types of speech acts. It becomes the underlying of analysis in pragmatics comprehension. Illocutionary acts is interesting to be analyzed in order to understand the function of utterances and meaning of utterances. Thus, context of situation can give some information to understand the intended meaning of utterances. Searle (1975) in Levinson (1983: 240), states five classification of illocutionary acts, they are

Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative. Each type has different context and meaning. All of these types will be the media for the writer to analyze utterances in the speech uttered of Emmanuel Macron to the US Congress addressee.

Each type of illocutionary acts above has a different context and meaning. First representative, that the speaker believes of the statement or not. Second directive is the speaker requests to the addressee, addressee to do in action. Third, commissive is the speaker to do something in the future. The fourth is expressive shows an expression how the speaker feels about the situation or condition. Last is declarative, utterance which is produced can change the world.

Illocutionary acts can be found in the daily life communication. As the example conversation found in some media, especially in the electronic media like the internet, speech in television, radio, and etc. Speech refers to speaking with a clear voice, in a way that makes speech interesting and meaningful. Speech is so familiar a feature of daily life that we rarely pause to define it. Speech is a human activity that varies without assignable limit as we pass from social group to social group, because it is a purely historical heritage of the group, the product of long –continued social usage (Sapir, 1921). Speech is not simple activity that is carried on by one or more organs biologically adapted to the purpose. It is an extremely complex and ever shifting network of adjustments in the brain, in the nervous system, and in the articulating and auditory organs tending towards the desired end of communication. However,

a speech sound of localized in the brain, even when associated with the particular movement of the “speech organs” that are required to produce it.

In this research, the researcher uses Emmanuel Macron speech as the object. Emmanuel Macron is the youngest president of France in the country’s history. He was born on December 21, 1977 in Amiens, France. Macron has more knowledge since early age, talent for literature, and politic. He is completed high school education at the prestigious Lycee Henri IV in Paris. Furthermore, he went on to study philosophy at Nanterre University and public affairs at Sciences Po, before graduating from the elite Ecole Nationale d’Administration (ENA) in 2004.

Macron often moves his job to another place in the whole of his carrier of life. First, he becomes inspector for the French Finance Ministry, after join to bipartisan Attali Commission on economic growth, and then becomes managing director of investment banking at Rothschild & Co, and so forth. Macron became deputy secretary-general at the Elysee when Hollande was elected France’s president. Assigned with economic and financial matters, he resolved an early challenge by helping to broker with Germany in the euro zone crisis.

In 2014, Macron was named France’s minister of economy, industry and digital data. The follows year, he formulated a collection of deregulatory steps to help the economy, but after some 200 hours of parliament debates what became known as “Macron Law”. In November 2016, he formally announced his candidate for the 2017 presidential election. He gets support

from both the left and the right through his proposals to lawyer corporate and housing taxes, reform welfare and pensions, energy, and so forth. The votes were obtained on May 7, Macron had gathered more than 66 percent to distinctly defeat Le Pen, making him the youngest president in French history.

Shortly, after the French election, Trump announced he was withdrawing the U.S. from the Paris climate accord, recommending Macron to give France as a “second homeland” to climate researchers in order to “make our planet great again”. The president conveyed a speech at Calais on January 16, in which he asked reassure those who questioned his compassion and warned police about their attitude. Based on information above, the researcher choose speech by Emmanuel Macron because he is smart in young age, handsome, have motivation to change better the world, intellectual, brave to critic something, and wise in take a decision in hislife. From all speech Emmanuel Macron, this speech contains some prospect to life in peace without a war to each countries and begin to change climate caused by global warming.

In this research, the researcher choose illocutionary acts as the topic because the complex of meaning of utterance by the speaker is interesting to be analyzed.. The researcher interested to conduct research on speech by Emmanuel Macron. It is expected that analyze the illocutionary acts will gain some advantages by knowing illocutionary acts and understanding meaning of utterances. So, the researcher conduct this study entitled this study “

Illocutionary Acts found in the speech of Emmanuel Macron in the United States Congress.”

### **B. Statement of the Study**

Based on the background of the study above, the research question is: What types of illocutionary acts are used in the speech of Emmanuel Macron in the United States Congress?

### **C. Objective of the Study**

Related to the statement of the problem above, the objective of the study is to describe the types of illocutionary act from speech Emmanuel Macron in the United States Congress

### **D. Significance of the Study**

The result hopefully will give contribution to understanding about Pragmatics especially Illocutionary. This research will give contribution especially for:

#### 1. Teacher

The researcher hopes that this research can be the reference to be used by the teacher to give lessons using speech as the media of teaching speech acts especially illocutionary act.

## 2. Students

This research is expected to give knowlegde the student concern speech acts in Pragmatics. The researcher hopes that the result of this study can help the student understand and get more knowledge on Pragmatics especially illocutionary acts in the utterances because some utterances have meaning based on context.

## 3. Other Future Researcher

The researcher hopes that this research could give motivation to learn more about illocutionary acts in the speech and to increase knowledge about branches of Pragmatics and also this study can become the research references.

### **E. Scope and Limitation**

In order to get the aims of the research, the researcher focused on analyze speech acts in “Speech Emmanuel Macron” when attending in United States Congress. Scope of this research is Pragmatics analysis not others subject. The researcher would like to gain more information about the pragmatics. Whereas, the limits of this research is only on illocutionary acts. This research focused on the analysis of type illocutionary acts utterances by speech Emmanuel Macron in the United States Congress.



## **F. Assumption**

The researcher assumes that there are types of illocutionary acts in the speech of Emmanuel Macron in the United States Congress.

## **G. Operational Definition**

### 1. Analysis

Analysis is process describe something topic into smaller parts to make understand the reader or listener.

### 2. Speech

Speech is the formal spoken to the audience in ballroom or meeting room to convey ideas or opinion.

### 3. Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is utterances which consists intended meaning that makes the addressee doing an act.

