

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Study

Speech act is an action performed via utterances and speech act is concern with the speaker's communicative intention in producing an utterance. It is defined by the purpose for which the speakers use the language, for example to make a request, to apologize, and to report. (Yule, 1996:54) based on the statement, the study of speaker's intentions and what the speakers mean when they use the particular linguistics in context.

Based on some opinions about meaning of speech act, it can be concluded that speech act is a process when a speaker utters something, sometimes not only just an utterance, but it is also has a meaning outside the context. The people have to interpret the meaning of communication, in communication what speaker said, the hearer identified what speaker mean and when the hearer is doing an act.

Speech act can be divided for some parts. Austin (1962) states that communicating a speech act consist of three elements: the speaker says something, the speaker signals an associated speech act, and the speech act causes an effect on her listeners or the participants. First, Locutionary act is the literal meaning of what is said or by which meant as the act of saying something that makes sense in a language. Example: It's hot in here, second, Illocutionary act, the action intended by the speaker, or the uses to which language can be put in society, example: „It's hot in here“ could be; an indirect request for someone to

open the window because is cold or a complaint implying that someone should know better than to keep the windows closed and third perlocutionary act concerned with what follows an utterance: the effect of what is said or „take-up“ of an illocutionary act. Example: „It’s hot in here“, could result in someone opening the windows.

Shiffrin (1994) also says that Austin in his early thinking about speech act, he began this theory by distinguishing the types of declarative sentences into what he called “performative utterance” from “constative utterance.” So, constative and performative are part of speech act theory. He identified a constative as an utterance which states a fact that is true or false. Meanwhile, performative seems not to describe anything in the world at all, and so seems not to be true or false. Instead, it seems to perform an action in saying utterances.

Beck (1985) states that constatives are a class of “fact-stating” utterances, which “constate” something true or false. This includes reports, statements, descriptions, assertions, predictions etc. A simple example is “that books are white and blue”. Meanwhile, a performative utterance is doing something rather than saying something. It is not true or false but felicitous (happy) and infelicitous (unhappy). Besides, he divides performative into explicit performative that have a specific linguistic structure, such as the normal form (NF) for performatives: first person singular, present tense, active, and allows the use “hereby”. Then, implicit performative that does not have the normal form (NF) of a performative can nevertheless function as a performative.

Beck (1985) states that constative and performative are used to understand the intended meaning of all utterances, especially in oral communication. It's very important to be used because it helps us to understand what the speaker really means, whether the speaker just says or states something of fact or he does something than says something. For example the utterance "Smoking is dangerous". By using constative and performative, we will understand clearly whether the speaker states a report or an information of fact that smoking is dangerous or the speaker performs an action such as warning or advising to avoid smoking because smoking is dangerous.

On Wednesday, July 9th, 2014 Indonesia held a presidential election that was won by Ir. H. Joko Widodo as one of the candidates of the Indonesia to become the 7th president of Indonesia. The inauguration of Joko Widodo as the 7th president and H. Muh. Jusuf Kalla as vice president took place on July, 20, 2014. Following his victory in Indonesia presidential election, 2014, then president elect Jokowi gave his victory speech at the Pensi Ship Jakarta, in front of an estimated crowd of his supporter.

Joko Widodo comes from Solo, he has a good personality, he has become a phenomenal public figure since he proclaimed himself as the candidate of presidential election collaborated with H. Muh. Jusuf Kalla as vice president. Although Joko Widodo is a newcomer to the presidential political scene, he is familiar to Indonesian public eye. Joko Widodo had served as Mayor of Solo since 2005, and was already well known as having a good reputation and success in running the city. He succeeded developing Solo with the motto of Solo. The

spirit of Java and successfully make the city to become a member of the Organization of World Heritage Cities (Yew- Foong et.al, 2012).

Unfortunately, not all speakers or listeners have sufficient knowledge and understanding about this utterances type. Some people may not understand well what types of utterances they produce or listen, whether the speaker describes about something or performs an action with his words, as a consequence they cannot interpret and understand the intended meaning of all utterances well (Beck, 1985).

For example in Jokowi's speech :

- *"Saya akan berdiri di bawah kehendak rakyat,"* (I will stand up under the will of the people), some of listeners may interpret this sentences to be a constative utterance because the speaker is describing or stating the reality about the position of the speaker, but actually this is a performative sentence because the speaker not only say something but also performing an action of promising to help society to be better.
- *"Bensin, premium disini sekarang harganya berapa? Kurang lebih Rp.7.000 tetapi, coba kita lihat di Wamena Jaya harganya sekitar Rp.60.000-Rp.70.000, inilah ketimpangan wilayah yang harus kita kejar,"*(Gasoline, premium,how much it costs here now? ApproximatelyRp.7.000 but, let's a look at Wamena Jaya the price is aboutRp.60.000-Rp.70.000. This inequality in the region that we must pursue). The speaker use interrogative sentence in his utterance, it does not mean the speaker did not know the price of gasoline and premium, but the speaker want to give the illustration of the different price of human

resources. Some listeners may interpret this sentence to be a constative sentence because the speaker is stating the truth or fact about the price of gasoline and premium in the remote area but actually this is a performative utterance because the speaker is performing an action to solve the problem in the distribution of natural resources.

- *“Tantangan yang kedua adalah kemiskinan di depan mata kita”* (The second challenge is poverty in front of our eyes). Some listeners may interpret this is a constative utterance because the speaker stating the truth about the poverty in Indonesia but, thi is the performative utterance because that speaker persuade the listeners to eradicate poverty in the society.

According to Allan (1986) uttering a constative is „saying something“ that has the property of being either true or false. So, the constative includes all descriptive utterances, statements of fact, definitions and so forth: utterances which report, inform and state. But, the examples above, Jokowi used constative utterances to perform or doing something. Jokowi in his speech, used declarative and interrogative sentences to persuade listeners to do something to the development of Indonesia. Jokowi in his speech persuades peoples by face the fact of Indonesia situation but the meaning of his speech is doing action to the development of Indonesia.

Other researchers have conducted researches on performative utterances.

Ariko, Rina & Hardi (2013) found that the main character in Da Vinci Code novel use three types of performative utterances namely, directives, declaration, and commissives. Another previous research was done by Utami (2014) who found

that in O'neil's Beyond The Horizon drama there are four types of performative utterances; those are representatives, directives, commissives, and expresives. The declarative act was not found in the dialogues as there are no speech situation and speech event that requires this illocutions. Based on the previous results above, researcher conclude that performative utterances are very important to be investigated. Even less, the previous researchers have not conducted a research on constative and performative utterances in Jokowi's speeches because they only focused on the types of performative utterances. Therefore, researcher interested in analyzing constative and performative utterances in Jokowi's speeches.

Based on the phenomena of Jokowi's speech, the researcher interested in analyzing two types of utterances namely constative and performative utterances which are proposed by Austin. Hence, the present study would like to find out Jokowi's intention act performed in his speech by using Pragmatic approach. By using constative and performative in analyzing Jokowi's speeches, people will know comprehensively about what is actually the meaning of Jokowi's utterances in his speech, just to show the truth (constative) or perform an action (performative).

1.2 The problem of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study are formulated as the following.

- a) What are the types of constative and performative utterances in Jokowi's speeches?

- b) How are the constative and performative utterances realized in Jokowi's speeches?
- c) Why are constative and performative utterances used in Jokowi's speeches as the way they are?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

Based on the problems mentioned above, the objectives of the study are:

- a) To describe the types of constative and performative utterances in Jokowi's speeches.
- b) To elaborate the realization of constative and performative utterances used in Jokowi's speeches.
- c) To state the reason of using constative and performative utterances as way they are.

1.4 The Scope of the Study

This study investigated constative and performative utterances and speech acts that utilized in Jokowi's speeches. The main aspects observed are the types of constative (affirming, alleging, announcing, answering, concurring, denying, disclosing, identifying, informing, predicting, reporting, and stipulating) and performative utterances (verdictives, exercitivities, commisives, behabitives and expositives), the realization of constative and performative utterances (direct or indirect) and reason for their occurrences.

1.5. Significance of the Study

Findings of the study are expected to give some relevant contribution both

- a) Theoretically, to enrich the theories of pragmatics in terms of linguistic, specifically give a better understanding about the basic concept of constative and performative utterances in speech act theory.
- b) Practically, this study provide the reader on how Jokowi convey his programs in the speech and it is useful for the learners who would like to analyze about constative and performative in any speech. This study equips the learners with the knowledge and skill to comprehend constative and performative which is cohesive in its learning. It also useful for the lectures as one of their references in analyzing of constative and performative utterances, further, it is useful for the community as political to get more information on Jokowi speeches whether the utterances to say something or do action through his speech.