CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides overall introduction the study. It consist of five sections, they are the background of the study, problems of the study, research scope of the study, significances of the study.

A. The Background of the Study

People need a tool to communicate each other so they create a language to make an interaction happen. Language can explore what they want to say or think so others are able to understand what someone thinks. It has an important role because it explains what the speaker wants to tell to the listener whether the ideas, advices, opinion etc. Kramsch (2001) emphasizes the use of language lies at the very heart social lives. Language is also considered to be a system for communication with other people using sounds, symbols and words in expressing a meaning, idea or thought (Cruse, 1978). It can be used in communicating orally, writing, and using a sign. It can be complemented by non-verbal communication such as using body language.

This is why effective communication requires an understanding and recognition of the connections between a language and the people who use it, this condition is complex. For example, If someone uses slang or formal language around his friends or with a boss and to judge a candidate's campaign speeches. All

of these acts require knowledge of the language, as well as the cultural and social forces acting on that language.

Language is used to say a great deal about how the ideas have been shaped. When analyzing the language reflects the ideological position of those who have created it, and how the ideological position of the readers will affect their response too. A speaker may say words clearly and use long complex sentences with correct grammar, but there is still a communication problem if he/she has not mastered the rules for the social language known as pragmatics. In this line, the speakers should understand appropriately the concept of the language which is included in the area of pragmatics.

Pragmatics deals with the speaker's communicative competence (Traugott& Pratt, 1980:226). Speakers use their knowledge of a language to convey and interpret meanings. In the area of pragmatics the speakers interpret their utterance in social contexts, knowing what to say, how to say it, and when to say it, and how to be with other people. This knowledge enables them to produce and understand utterances in relation to specific communicative purposes and specific speech context.

In daily activities, people do not only produce words to express what they think, share information or build communication, but also accomplish an action. For example when a mother needs a help to her daughter, the mother asks: "Can you bring me a magazine?" Literally, the mother puts a question to her daughter about her daughter's ability to bring a magazine from the daughter to her mother. It does not require an answer yes or no, it needs the action to bring the magazine indeed. This

example shows the understanding of the speaker's utterance. A study explains that the action performed within utterances is called speech acts.

Austin (1962) distinguishes the performance of speech acts involves three types of speech acts. They are the Locutionary act, the Illocutionary act and the Perlocutionary act. The Illocutionary acts become the major investigation in this study related to the intention of utterances or performance of particular language function. Furthermore, Searle (1976) categorized the Illocutionary acts into five, representatives, directives, commisives, expressives, and declaratives. Illocutionary acts can be expressed through oral or written language, or in other words, performing illocutionary acts can be done by uttering or inscribing to express meanings in newspaper, magazine, novel, etc.

Newspaper is about actual news, such as Indonesia which already gave vote in the election of the president and vice president 2014. The political text about the debate election in newspaper had become the trendy topic for discussion because it has a great use of the language, where the language of the political text in newspaper is about actual news, such as Indonesia which already gave vote in election president and vice president 2014.

The political texts about the debate of the president and vice president election in newspaper often used by the president and vice president to inform and persuade people by promising his vision/mission to vote them. The political texts from the *Jakarta Post* are like suggesting, recommending, informing, etc much found in several texts from newspaper.

In this research, the writer really wants to know about the Illocutionary acts that may be performed by using newspaper. It is also a kind of language but produced by giving written texts. It is also a kind of language which is seldom to be observed. So, that is why the writer was interested in observing written texts rather than spoken language.

B. The Problems of the Study

This research is intended to answer these following questions:

1. What the types of Illocutionary acts are found in political texts on *the Jakarta Post?*

2. What is the most dominant type of the Illocutionary acts found in political texts on *the Jakarta Post*?

C. The Objectives of the Study

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

1. To find the amount types of the Illocutionary acts in political texts about during debate of the president and vice presidents 2014 on *Jakarta Post*.

2. To choose the most dominant of the illocutionary acts found in political texts about during debate of the president and vice presidents 2014 on *Jakarta Post*.

D. The Research Scope of the Study

This study attempts to investigate the political texts during the campaign of the Indonesian Presidential Election 2014. The data was only taken during the debate of president and vice president candidates 2014 and they were taken from the *Jakarta Post* edition from 2nd june, 9thjune, 16thjune, 23thjune, and 30thJune. The study only focuses on analyzing the five types of illocutionary acts. They are (1) representative (2) directive (3) commisive, (4) expressive, (5) declaration.

E. Significances of the Study

Through this research, the researcher is going to give the useful information and contribution to everyone like reader, lecturers, university and other researchers will achieve after implement this research, those are:

1. To reader: The result of this research is expected to motivate reader to increase reader' linguistic research in illocutionary acts.

2. To Lecturers: As an alternative guidance to increasing students in linguistic about the Illocutionary acts.

3. To University: To motivate university in order to facilitate lecturers preparation in teaching and learning materials to improve students in linguistic about the illocutionary acts.

4. Researcher: a). To give information about the analysis of illocutionary acts on political texts in the *Jakarta Post*. b). As an alternative choice for conducting researchers in the same title, area and method.