CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Recep Tayyip Erdogan is Turkish President. He holds his position since 2014 as the current President of Turkey. Erdogan comes from an Islamist political background and as a self-described conservative democrat. He promotes socially conservative and liberal economic policies in his administration. As a president, he faces many problems that came to his country. He has already faced a bigger and terrible incident in his country. It was “The Attempted Coup on Friday”. It happened in Ankara, Istanbul and some other places. When the incident happens, Erdogan gave instructions to the people to take to the streets, to go to square in their cities. After that, the people were actually taking to the streets mass. Erdogan thought that it was important because the only language these putschists, these coup-attempters, would be the only way to fight this coup by the hand of the people.

Because of that case, Erdogan invites by the CNN World Exclusive Interview to talk in live about this incident with Becky Anderson, Host of CNN International’s “Connect the World”. It is such an important interview in the world, because there are statements about the real fact and situation about that night, new rules, solidarity, value, and humanity. There are also statements by Erdogan that has a great impact that is not just in Turkey but the other nations as well because this event related to the global organization that is EU (European Union) rules or agreements. It was the situation where 280 people died, most of them are civilians and 1500 people were injured. And also more than 150 whose condition remains critical.

The CNN World Exclusive Interview are mainly discussed about the Attempted Coup on Friday a clear crime of treason, what actually happened on that night, what are the Turkish President tried to do on that night, what are the influences of other countries about this incident, what are the results and solutions that already has by Turkish President and what are the contrast of the final
solutions toward other countries perspectives. The Turkish president talked toward his translator about this case.

One of the important information comes from the President Recep Tayyip Erdogan, who is responsible to handle the coupists from his country. Erdogan has high power to talk about the attempted coup in his country. Erdogan also has a chance to explain to the world through press. By doing an interview and several news articles, Erdogan has many utterances about the attempted coup, what are the influences of other countries about this incident, what are the results and solutions that already has by Turkish President, what are the contrast of the final solutions toward other countries perspectives and many more. Utterances of Erdogan are important to people because he has prominent character in the attempted coup.

Viewed from the language used the utterances produced by Erdogan is also interesting to analyze. The researcher is interested in doing a research on a pragmatic analysis of the directive utterances of Erdogan. The researcher chooses to analyse the directive utterances of Erdogan because there are many directive utterances in the interview and news articles. The position of Erdogan as a leader of the nation will make him has authority and ability to say such as directive utterances toward other leaders or people through press.

Part of pragmatics is the study of the speech act. Speech acts according to Austin (1962: 102), falls into three classes, locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. According to Leech (1983), “He cannot really understand the nature of language itself unless he understands pragmatics”. It describes how important for people to study pragmatics as the nature of language. Language used to accomplish tasks or in the other words, he does things by uttering words because people are familiar with speech act. Yule (1996: 47) stated that actions performed via utterances generally called speech acts and in English are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise or request. The human ideas usually expressed by using utterances.
According to Kreidler (1998: 183-192), utterances are divided into six kinds, such as verdictive utterances, directive utterances, commissive utterances, assertive utterances, expressive utterances and declarations utterances. Kreidler (1998: 189), states that the utterance that has the intention that the speaker tries to get the addressee to perform some act is called directive utterances. It can be concluded that directive utterances are those kinds of speech acts that the speakers use to get someone to do something that he or she wants to do.

According to Kriedler (1998: 183-192), directive utterances are divided into three kinds such as commanding, requesting, and suggesting. Commanding utterance normally utters by someone who commands one or another in order to do what the speaker wants. Kreidler (1998: 190) states that a command usually effective when the speaker has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee. Requesting utterances normally utters by someone who needs to express the desire for something. Directive utterances usually can be found in daily conversation or formal conversation such as interviews, debates and speeches, in the literary work such as novels, short stories, poetries, songs, movies, comics and many more.

In leading this research, the writer tries to analyze the pragmatic analysis of the directive utterances by Turkish President Reccep Tayyip Erdogan in press both in the interview and news articles that related with the Attempted Coup on Friday a clear crime of treason in Turkish in 2016. This study is significant because it has grabbed the world attention. This case becomes global issue because it has a lot of victims and great impact toward other countries and global organizations as well. Directive utterances such as commanding, requesting, suggesting and urging utterances can be found in the interview. Besides, the readers will be educated and got moral value by reading them.

The relationship between the present research and the previous research are the similar of the present research with the previous researches are the same focus to analyze and describe the directive utterances. But, the difference of the present research with the previous researches are the present research is focus to analyze and describe the directive utterances and politeness strategy whereas the most of
previous research are analyzed only directive utterances, the subject of the present research are the President Recep Tayyip Erdogan whereas the subject of the previous research are mostly students and teachers and the data of the present research are taken from the script of the interview and news article that related with the attempted coup whereas the data of the previous research are taken from the utterances from the number of students and lecturer and from the recorded video. Currently, the researcher could prove it with valid data.

The writer finds some directive utterances in reading the speech. This is the example.

**CNN World Exclusive Interview/Recep Tayyip Erdogan/Requesting**

*But there was an assessment that we made between ourselves, with our friends, and then we decided to set out and change location. And that was what foiled their plan to capture us.*  
*So I would like to honor the memory of all of our martyrs, 80 of them, and speedy recovery to all those injured.*

The utterance “*So I would like to honor the memory of all of our martyrs, 80 of them and speedy recovery to all those injured*” is included into directive utterance of requesting and it is included into negative politeness category of Strategy 10: Go on record a incurring a debt or as not indebting hearer. Because the statement that given by Recep Tayyip Erdogan requests to honor the memory of all of Turkish martyrs and pray for speedy recovery to all those injured. The addresser states the FTA by explicitly claiming his indebtedness to H, or by disclaiming any indebtedness of H such as “*would like to honor the memory of Turkish martyrs*”.

Based on the example above, the writer is truly interested in studying the speech act in utterances that used, especially the directive utterances. Hence, the writer constructs the study based on the background of the study entitled “*A Pragmatic Analysis of Directive Utterances of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan with Press (2016)*”
B. Limitation of the Study

Limitation of the study will be focusing on pragmatics analysis in directive utterances using the speech acts theory of Kreidler (1998) and Vanderveken (1990) and the politeness strategies theory of Brown and Levinson (1978). As the writer theory that needs to analyze the directive utterances of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in press both in the interview and news articles that relates with the attempted coup on Friday a clear crime of treason as object and all the sentences or utterances using directive utterances as the data. The study can determine the used of directive utterances of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan in Press both in the interview and news articles that related with the attempted coup on Friday a clear crime of treason.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the background of the study above, the writer will purpose the following problem statement:

1. What are the illocutionary acts of directive utterances found in Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan found in press both in the interview and news articles that related with the attempted coup on Friday a clear crime of treason?

2. What are the politeness strategies of the directive utterances found in Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan found in press both in the interview and news articles that related with the attempted coup on Friday a clear crime of treason?

D. Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study will be following:

1. To describe the illocutionary acts of directive utterances found in Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan found in press both in the interview and news articles that related with the attempted coup on Friday a clear crime of treason.
2. To describe the politeness strategies of the directive utterances found in Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan found in press both in the interview and news articles that related with the attempted coup on Friday a clear crime of treason.

E. Benefit of the Study

There are some benefits expected acquired from this study such as:

1. Theoretical benefits:
   a. Increase the knowledge of the use of pragmatic analysis of directive utterances and politeness strategy in interview and news articles of Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan.
   b. To increase the pragmatics theory of the directive utterances in press and news articles.
   c. To learn more of the directive utterances in press and news articles.

2. Practical benefits:
   a. Researchers
      The used of directive utterances of a prominent figure is identified. It is hoped that the result of analysis can be used in the next research as a stepping stone for the research on the same area.
   b. Readers
      The readers can improve and increase their knowledge about the use of pragmatics analysis in directive utterances by the prominent figure. The readers can use the research as a media for them to learn or to analyze more about pragmatic analysis especially directive utterances by the prominent figure.