

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter presents the background of the study and explains what inspired the researcher to conduct the research. After that, the researcher explains limitation of the study. The next part is to identify the problem that the researcher wants to discuss throughout this research and classifies the objectives and significance of doing this research. The last part is research paper organization that tells about the material of each chapters include in the research.

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

Communication plays an important role in our life. It is a tool for people to share information each other. There are two kinds of communication, verbal and non verbal. According to Bovee and others, verbal communication is the expression of information through language which is composed of words and grammar. However, not all things can be communicate using only verbal language. This is why non-verbal communication is also needed which is a form of communication symbol or symbol. According to Megginson, Communication is the process of transmitting meanings, ideas and understanding of a person or a group to another person or group. There are many ways to communicate each other, and speech is one of the way to communicate with others.

According to Merriam Webster dictionary, speech is the communication or expression of thoughts in spoken words. There are many examples of speech such as speech in front of public, giving argument, making statement by using Youtube as a media, interview, etc. Some examples of speech in front of public are graduation speech, leadership speech, religious speech, presidential speech, etc. Speech has many function, one of them is to explain the arguments of the speaker about current issue and influencing others to follow the idea of the speaker. In this study the researcher focuses on two types of speech. There are speech in front of public and making statement by using Youtube as a media.

The two types of speech above are used by the speaker in order to make argument and statement. If the speech is delivered by someone who has a power, their speech can influence the followers so easily. Thus is appropriate with the current issue, there is a monk in Myanmar named Ashin Wirathu. He often makes controversial statements and arguments in front of his followers in order to influence them to follow his idea. Sometimes he gave good influence for his followers. This is become the hot phenomena today, because commonly Monk has good attitude and always said good things because they have followers. But in the fact Ashin Wirathu as a monk in Myanmar didn't give good influence for his followers, he often spread hate speech towards Muslim in Rohingya.

Wirathu hates Muslim very much. It can be seen from some statements that he has made. In one of his statement he said that *"In every town there is a crude and savage Muslim majority like this."* Beside, Wirathu also made an Anti-islamic movement named 969 who then massacred the Rohingyas and drove them from their homeland. Islam represents only 5% of Myanmar's population of 54 million but he claimed islam as a danger of Buddhist in Myanmar.

Myanmar and also known as Burma, is a sovereign state located in the Southeast Asian region. This country is dominated by Buddhist. Muslims in Myanmar is less than Buddhist, most of Muslim in this country lived in Rohingya. The Rohingya are often described as "the world's most persecuted minority". They are an ethnic group, majority of whom are Muslim, who have lived for centuries in the majority Buddhist Myanmar. Currently, there are about 1.1 million Rohingya who live in the Southeast Asian country. Now, Myanmar becomes a viral country that has some problems, one of the problems of the country is persecution of Muslim Rohingya.

There are 3 main causes of conflict in Myanmar, they are from the political, religion and economical side. First is from political side, Rakhine that is dominated by Buddhist feel being betrayed because Muslims in Rohingya do not vote for their political party. From the religion side, Muslims in Rohingya

are considered a threat to Buddhist lifestyles and beliefs, the last is from economical side, Muslim in Rohingya are considered an additional economic burden in their country. The government, supported mainly by extremist Buddhist monks, has been persecuting and ostracising the largely peaceful Muslim Rohingya for some time. From some causes above the researcher only focuses on the religion side where it is related to monk Ashin Wirathu. In order to know well about the relations between Monk Ashin Wirathu with persecution of Muslim Rohingya the researcher uses the speeches of Wirathu as a data.

When people use language in a speech, they produce utterances in a particular context. An utterance is a unit of analysis of speech which has been defined in various ways but most commonly as a sequence of words within a single person's turn at talk that falls under a single intonation counter (Schmidt and Richards, 2002). The intentions of the utterance must be understood by the listeners in order that the speaker's intention can be delivered successfully. In order to analyze the intention of the utterances, the researcher use Speech act theory. According to Austin, he has differentiated utterance into three kinds of acts that are simultaneously performed, there are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. Illocutionary act is the function of the word, the specific purpose that the speakers have in mind. The most important study from the three kinds of speech act is illocutionary. The example of illocutionary act is when a mother says to her child who spent his time to watch television and forget to study, "I will report to Daddy." The illocutionary act of this utterance is directive and the intention is to frighten the child out of television. Illocutionary act becomes the basic analysis in pragmatic comprehension. So that's why the researcher focuses on illocutionary act in order to analyze the intention of the utterances by using speech act theory proposed by John R. Searle.

Then, in order to examine the use of language and ask why it has been used that way and what the implications are of this kind of use on speech, the researcher conducted an analytical framework for studying connections among

power and ideology which is called Critical Discourse Analysis. According to Teun A. van Dijk (1998:1-2), CDA is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced and resisted by text and talk in social and political context. With such dissident research, critical discourse analysts take explicit position, and thus want to understand, expose and ultimately resist social inequality. In order to analyze the data the researcher uses CDA theory proposed by Thomas Huckin. He has found it useful to carry out critical analysis in two stages. First, he reads (listens to, or views) a text trying to play the role of an ordinary reader. In this second stage he goes from larger text-level features through to smaller word-level ones. The last step to take is to make a contextualized interpretation of the data through the sociocultural surrounding.

The study of discourse based on illocutionary act and Critical Discourse Analysis has been done by some previous researchers, the first is Achmad Budiman Rosadi & Emalia Iragiliati who conducted the research of illocutionary act with the title *Illocutionary Act Seen in Barrack Obama's speech*. Their research focused on finding the application of illocutionary act types in Barrack Obama's speech. The design of this study is a descriptive qualitative by which the researcher interpreted and formulated the patterns of illustrated by Searle's theory. Based on the research that the researchers have done, they found more than one types of illocutionary act.

Second is Junling Wang who conducted the research of Critical Discourse Analysis with the title *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Barack Obama's Speeches*. In this research he had analyzed ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function, to find out the formal features of Barack Obama's. The objective of this research is to explore relationships among language, ideology and power and to find out how to use the power of speeches to persuade the public to accept and support Barrack Obama's policies. The theory that use by the researcher is Systemic Functional Grammar's theory proposed by M.A.K Halliday.

The third previous researcher is Shakeel Ahmed who conducted the research of CDA with the title *Critical Discourse Analysis of Prime Minister's Speeches on Harmful Aerial Vehicles (Drones)*. The objectives of this research are to identify the Prime Minister's ideology behind the utterance and to identify the intensions, hidden motifs and the effect of his words. The researcher used Critical Discourse Analysis theory proposed by Norman Fairclough. The finding of this research is the strike rata would decrease after sometime.

Based on the previous researchers above, this research wants to analyze about the intention of the utterance and describe power and ideology that are represented in Wirathu's speeches toward Muslim in Rohingya. In this study the researcher will use two theories, first is speech act theory proposed by John R. Searle in analyzed the intention of Wirathu's utterances and the second is critical discourse analysis theory proposed by Thomas Huckin to analyzed Ashin Wirathu speeches, the researcher attempted to elucidate not only the power and ideology of the speech itself but also from the speaker that is Wirathu. Thus, power and ideology can be seen from its use to the social problem which is going on at that time and to the social power which is trying to influence the ideology of the community to become closer to something that is desired by the speaker.

## **B. Limitation of the Study**

In this research the researcher uses Ashin Wirathu's speeches as data source and the transcript of Ashin Wirathu's speeches as the data. The researcher uses Speech Act Theory proposed by John R. Searle and focus on illocutionary act in order to identify the intention of Wirathu's utterances and uses Critical Discourse Analysis theory proposed by Thomas Huckin to describe the power and ideology of Ashin Wirathu speeches toward Muslim in Rohingya. In this research the researcher focuses to describe power and ideology of Ashin Wirathu's speeches toward Muslim in Rohingya.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on some reasons explained in the background of the study above and to make this research easier to solve, the researcher studies the particular problems as stated below:

1. What are the intentions of Wirathu's utterances?
2. How are power and ideology represented in Ashin Wirathu speeches?

### **D. Objective of the Study**

Based on the problem statements above, objective of the study are as follow:

1. To describe the intention Ashin Wirathu's utterances in the speeches about Muslim in Rohingya.
2. To describe power and ideology represented in Ashin Wirathu's speeches.

### **E. Benefits of the Study**

The result of the study is expected to be used theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretically: The result of this study is expected to be reference to other researchers who want to study about Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).
2. Practically: The result of the study is expected to be a research that can be used for the readers to know well about how power and ideology of someone can influence their society.

### **F. Research Paper Organization**

This research is composed systematically in order to make the readers read and understand it easily. This research consists of generally five parts in the form of chapters. The description of each chapter will be described in following points.

**Chapter I** is introduction. This chapter consists of six points; the first is background of the study which describes the background and reasons why the researcher choose the research. The second is limitation of the study, this point content of the delimitation and proposed study that used by the

researcher in this research, such as the theory that used, the kind of source data, and the amount of the source of data that used, etc. The third is problem statement, this point consists of what matter that exist in this research. The fourth is objective of the study, this point contents of the purpose that want to be accomplished by the researcher in this research. The fifth point is benefit of the study, this point content of the benefit of this research for some party and institutions. And the last one is thesis organization. This point contents of resume the contents of this research as a whole.

**Chapter II** is review of related literature. The content of this chapter is theories which are used by the researcher to conduct the research. This chapter presents review of the general concept of speech act, illocutionary act, discourse and discourse analysis, the theory of critical discourse analysis along with its analysis method and other supporting theory.

**Chapter III** is research method which consists of five sub chapters. The content of this chapter are research design, unit of analysis, source of data, technique of data collection, technique of data analysis.

**Chapter IV** is findings and discussions. It discusses the data found by the researcher which then to be analyzed using the researcher own words based on the theory in used at chapter two.

**Chapter V** presents conclusion which have relation to the problem and suggestion to the readers.