

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Communication is a linguistic system of process in the input and output tools. It occurs in specific context where people couch in a particular framework and it is coincided with behaviours, postures, gestures and facial expression. There are transfer and implement information to each other of non verbal and verbal communication. According to Mattew (1995:34-36), Verbal Communication is the ability to provide instrumental needs of informing, persuading, and entertaining in the written and oral specific information. This oral communication gives and takes information through speeches, presentations, and announcement, written communication including written letters, memos, newspapers, journals and personal notes. According to Fussell (2002:2), Nonverbal communication takes place on interpersonal space to express emotion, including facial expressions, gestures, posture, and tone of voice.

According to Saussure (2009:45), Speech is a linguistic structure to provide the mechanism for language acquisition and language change of individual speakers as a process in which communicating and expressing information orally such as public speaking (leadership speech, presidential speech, motivational speech and graduation speech), argument, and statement (social media, interview) directly or indirectly. Speech is auditor pathway in recognizing and understanding the spoken word to make interpretation and comprehension of speech ideas. The researcher focuses on two types of speech; they are speech in front of public and in making interpretation by using you tube as a media.

South Africa conflict between Black people and White people started when Anthony Van Riebeeck came with Boer in 1652. He had colonialism effort to dominate South Africa. It caused Boer war in 1899 and built Union of SouthAfrica. White people made new political structure that led South Africa has internal conflict of racial segregation enforced through legislation in the

apartheid system by The Prime Minister Daniel Francois Malan. The legislation rules were built Group Areas Act which separated residence areas and prohibited exogamy.

Nelson Mandela was a revolutionary and politicians leader who gave full representative democratic election. His political power focused on deleting apartheid legacy and tackling racism of fostering racial reconciliation. He built African National Congress in 1942 to defeat White people dominance. African National Congress legitimate the Youth League adopted strategies to encourage strike, boycott, and disobedience. His movement wanted achieve citizenship policies, redistribution of land, trade union right and free education in South Africa.

The Nelson's ideology was shown in his speeches on leadership public speaking. He led new constitution through broad coalition government that was to investigate past human right abuses. He had action in state policy as primary instrument. Policies had symbolic, consisting of powerful statements of anti-apartheid and society progressive.

Nelson's speeches gave motivation and inspiring about rouse. South Africa had challenges of differentiation of reconstruction the nation that had related social, politic, economic and culture sectors in horizontally. South Africa had crucial problem in social stratification that led people divided class stratum.

Group Areas act rule had impact of Black people that they have to moved and sold their land to White people. In the politic sector, White people were increasing their dominance through internal and external elements. In 1951 White people were transforming the regulation of Bantu Authorities Act of deleting representatives of indigenous and establishing government, regional and race territorial formation. In 1951 White people had regulation of Native Building Workers that White people as supreme ruler in economic sector. While in 1953 White people had Bantu Education Act as segregation rule that Black people have not learning access in education system. Nelson Mandela is inspiring to make revolution in regulation system. He was forming African National Congress as political movement to protect human right of Black minority. They was campaigning for opposing regulation which require Black people bring pass which is not only a sign of residence permit but also as a tool to control migration of Black people.

People use speech to produce utterances in a particular context. According to Richard (2000:563), Utterances were type of meaning that include default implicature appropriate linguistic stimuli in on-line comprehension. It is delivering information about the interpretation as a matter of inferring the speaker's intention.

Language is a power of human communication. Social product which is function to influence and entertain other people. It has connection between power and ideology which is called Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) . According to Teun (1998:1), Critical Discourse Analysis is a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies about social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, resisted by text and talk in the social and political context. It has explicit position awareness of the role society who want to understand resist social inequality. In this study, the researcher interest to analyze political power critically of Nelson Mandela related to the problems of South Africa society focus on social phenomenon, there are social perspective and politic. The researcher uses Fairclough theory of three-dimensional approach, there are simultaneously text as discourse, discursive practice is production process to get interpretation, and social practices.

The study of CDA had been done previously, such as Gill (2018) from Lahore Leeds University who conducted the research entitled *Critical Discourse Analysis of PM N. Sharif's UNOGA Discourse Deciphering Covert Rhetoric Dialectical Perspective*. His research focused on the relationship between text and elements of power and ideology reflected in PM's political discourse from dialectical perspective. His study used Fairclough's 1995 three dimensions model includes text analysis, processing analysis, and social analysis. In the other, Hussein (2016) from Imam Abdulrahman Bin Faisal University who conducted the research entitled *Critical Discourse Analysis of the Political Speech of the Egyptian President, Abdel Fttah El-Sisi, at the New Sue Canal Inaguration Ceremony*. His paper focused on employing Critical Discourse Analysis in studying political discourse. His study used Norman Fairclough's 1995 three dimensions model namely language text, discourse and socio-cultural practices, and Wang (2010) from Northwest Normal University who conducted research entitled *A Critical Discourse Analysis of Barack Obama Speeches*. His study focused to find out formal features of Barack Obama's

speeches, to explore the relationship among language, ideology and power and to find out the power used of speeches to persuade the public to accept and support his policies. This study used Halliday's Systemic Functional Linguistics in three meta function; ideational function, interpersonal function and textual function.

This current research is based on previous studies were focusing to find the realizations of interpersonal relation of Nelson Mandela's speech and the intention of Nelson Mandela's utterances about South Africa. There are similarities and differences between other researcher. The similarities here are all used the same approach there are Critical Discourse Analysis and focuses in the ideology and power, whereas the differences in the current research focuses are data source and theory used. The researcher would like conducted the research entitle "Political Power of Nelson Mandela's Speech : Critical Discourse Analysis"

B. Problem Statement

1. How are the realizations of interpersonal relation of Nelson Mandela's speech ?
2. What are the intentions of Nelson Mandela's utterances?

C. Objective of the Study

1. The researcher aims to find out the realizations of interpersonal realation of Nelson Mandela's speech.
2. The researcher aims to describe the intention Nelson Mandela's utterances in his speech about South Africa.

D. Benefit of the Study

The researcher is expect this study contribute in theoretically and practically:

1. Theoretical benefit

This study can give contribute for the reader and other researcher of linguistic studies reference, particularly the aspect of Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA).

2. Practical benefit

a) The researcher

This study is expected can know the political power of Nelson Mandela's speech in critical discourse analysis.

b) The readers

This study is expected can add political power knowledge in critical discourse analysis.

c) Future Researcher

This study is expected can be used as reference for future researcher about political power in Critical Discourse Analysis.