

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

As human being in the society, people need to do communication with others. It makes communication has an important role in this life. To communicate with others, they need to use a medium that is popularly called language. Language has two ways to be used, directly and indirectly. Directly is simply called spoken language. Spoken language means that the language is directly produced by human voice organ through one's mouth. What is released from the mouth is called utterance. The example of spoken language is people's conversation around us. Then, indirectly is simply called written language. Written language means a language representation of writing system which uses means to represent it. The example of written language is a letter. There is a quote of how defines spoken and written language (Halliday, 2007, p. 77), that spoken language is characterised by complex sentence structure with low lexical density (more clauses but fewer high content words per clause) while written language is characterised by simple sentence structures with high lexical density (more high content words per clause but fewer clauses).

According to what have been discussed, it can be more interesting to know other example of communication. Public speaking, it is the way of communication which the one who delivers it called public speaker. The public speakers have the right to speak in front of the public about their thought. What they deliver in front of the public surely has the meaning and purpose. According to (Dev, 2017) in <https://www.myspeechclass.com/speech-speaking-types.html>, there are three types of public speaking. The first is to inform. The speaker presents the interesting facts to audience and explains how about doing something, for example like a tour guide who is explaining about the history of Borobudur temple. The second is to persuade, motivate or take action. The speaker tries to influence the audience in some ways such as to persuade the people to change their mind about something, to motivate people to change their behavior or to take

action about something. The example like a motivator who is motivating the audience to be more diligent in working. The third is to entertain. The speaker tries to share the funny story to the audience. This example is often found in some events like wedding party, banquets or dinner. One of the examples of public speaking is delivering speech. Merriam Webster dictionary defines that speech is the expression of thoughts or communication in spoken words, so that it becomes a part of spoken language. In delivering speech, the speakers try to deliver their ideas or thought about something. They use that chance because of the interests. Speech is often delivered in some cases for examples religious speech, graduation speech, prime minister official speech and many others. There are many interests to deliver speech such as condolence, celebrating independence day, to give statement about worried feeling and to give statement about how to act what event is happening. The function of speech can be an opportunity to explain the speakers' arguments about current issue which influence other people to follow their idea.

In Singapore, coronavirus or covid-19 outbreak causes the Singaporean people panic. It happens because this virus becomes pandemic and spreading quickly in the world. The frightening thing is there has not been the medicine for that virus at that time. It is possible that the people do panic buying and other things which harm themselves and others. As the prime minister of Singapore, Lee Hsien Loong delivers his speech to the Singaporean through the video on youtube channel of Prime Minister's Office, Singapore entitled "PM Lee Hsien Loong on the COVID-19 situation in Singapore on 8 February 2020" which can be downloaded in <https://youtu.be/oNw1pyksKH0> about how to act coronaviruses outbreak in their country. This research does not only semantically focus on Lee Hsien Loong's speech. It should be seen from the position of Lee Hsien Loong when he delivered that speech. He is the prime minister of Singapore who has the power and ideology. It is similar to what (Fairclough, 2003) said about the relation of discourse with power and ideology. The researcher is interested in analyzing the speech by Lee Hsien Loong about coronaviruses in Singapore. Speech is chosen because it is a form of language in use, so it can produce the idea about power and ideology. This research tries to focus on the intention of Lee Hsien

Loong's utterance and how power and ideology represented in his speech. When the speaker uses language in his speech, he automatically produces utterances in particular context. An utterance is a unit of speech analysis that has been defined in some ways but coronavirus outbreak becomes the trending topic in the beginning of the year. It makes the people in the world become panic including Singapore. Seeing the panic situation in that country, Lee Hsien Loong as prime minister of Singapore gives his reaction through his speech in youtube to the Singaporean people. His speech as the prime minister of Singaporean about the problem in his country makes the researcher want to analyse it using Speech act theory to know the intention of Lee Hsien Loong's utterance and Critical Discourse Analysis theory to know the dimensions of CDA by Fairclough such as language text analysis, discourse practice analysis and sociocultural practice analysis which in Lee Hsien Loong's speech.

In this research, speech act theory is used to know the intention of the utterances which are delivered by Lee Hsien Loong in his speech. Speech act theory was proposed by John L. Austin and developed by J.R. Searle. They have belief that language is not only used to describe and inform the things but also to do the things. For example, "There are Mr Budi behind us." It can be warning or reminder not to cheat in the class during the examination. According to Austin, there are three kinds of acts like locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. In this research, the researcher focuses on illocutionary act because it is the function of word and specific purpose which is owned by the speaker in his mind. For example, when a girl says to her brother who eats many chocolates, "I will tell Mommy." The illocutionary act of that utterance is directive and the intention is to frighten his brother in order not to eat many chocolates. This research also uses Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA) theory from Norman Fairclough. He is one of the communication experts who developed CDA. (Fairclough, 1995, p. 98) developed three-dimensional framework in studying discourse, they are language texts analysis, discourse practice analysis and also sociocultural practice analysis. Language texts analysis which can be written or spoken is the first step to know vocabularies, grammar and also structure of the sentence. Discourse practice analysis is the process of text production, distribution and also consumption.

Meanwhile, sociocultural practice analysis is related with the context outside the text such as institutional, social and situation. Fairclough also argued the term CDA in his book entitled *Language and Power*. He discussed the concepts which are viewed as vital in CDA now, they are discourse, ideology, power, common sense and also social practice. According to Fairclough, language should be analysed as social practice through the discourse lens in both writing and speaking.

The previous works which are related to the study, among they are: Stijin Joye (2011) about socio-cultural difference between using “us” and “them” through researching news media that informed SARS outbreak in 2003 using Critical Discourse Analysis theory proposed by Chouliaraki to explore the representation of news about SARS global outbreak in 2003, Fawwaz Al Abed Al Haq and Nazek Mahmoud Al Sleibi (2015) about the speech of King Abdullah as a mean to reflect the status quo and issues of political region that contains some strategies which are intertextuality, reference, circumlocution and creativit, Mohammedwesam Amer (2017) about four intentional newspapers that published the war of 2008-2009 in Gaza and influenced by ideology perspective and political motive, Try Fahmi Umar (2016) about speech act analysis of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum using the theory from J.R Searle, Luluk Koiriyah (2016) about the critical discourse analysis of beauty concept in toothpaste advertisements using the theory from Fairclough.

In this research, the researcher tries to explore Critical Discourse Analysis of speech by prime minister of Singapore about coronaviruses in his country. Go along with that, the researcher uses two theories in this research. The first is speech act theory by John R. Searle and the second is critical discourse analysis theory by Fairclough. Speech act theory is used to analyse the intentions of Lee Hsien Loong’s utterances and critical discourse analysis is used to analyze the dimensions of CDA such as language text analysis, discourse practice analysis and sociocultural practice analysis which are found in Lee Hsien Loong’s speech.

B. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomena which has written in the background of study, the writer propose the problem statements below:

1. What are the intentions of Lee Hsien Loong's utterances?
2. What are the dimensions of CDA by Fairclough which are found in Lee Hsien Loong's speech?

C. Objective of the Study

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

1. To describe the intention of Lee Hsien Loong's utterances in the speech about coronaviruses in Singapore.
2. To describe the dimensions of CDA by Fairclough which are found in Lee Hsien Loong's speech.

D. Benefits of the Study

The writer expects these study results can be benefit for all the readers of this research. This research can be classified into theoretical and practical benefits.

1. Theoretical benefit

This study is expected to contribute English literature for the people who want to study about critical discourse analysis. Therefore, this study gives more about CDA explanation.

2. Practical Benefit

- a. The student, this study can be one of the references and information in studying CDA for other related research
- b. For future researcher, this study can improve the ability of the researcher to understand and comprehend the critical discourse in the speech