CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Pragmatics is the study how context affects meaning convey by the speaker or writer and interpreted by the listener or reader. As a result, this study deals more with the analysis of what people mean by their speech than with the separate meaning of the word or rage used in the speech itself. Thus, (Yule, 1996) states that "pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader)". It has to do with the meaning in interaction between the speaker and the hearer. To reach the speaker's interpretation, the hearer has to understand the utterance rather than words and phrase themselves. Yule (1996:3) states that pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said. Meanwhile Leech (1983:39) explain that the pragmatics can be usefully defined as the study of how utterances have meanings in situations. Pragmatics is a context-bound language study. Context has a strong role in determining the intentions of speakers in interacting with the opponent. Thus, as an object in linguistics, language is not seen or interpreted as a language as it does in general linguistic studies, but language is seen and interpreted in context.

Language is also a means of social interaction or communication between humans. As the main means of communication, language is able to express or convey some information about feelings, thoughts, ideas, intentions and emotions directly. So that language is able to express or convey a meaning it can even mean doing an action, that action is then known as a speech act. In a speech act the speaker conveys an intention, meaning or purpose through action. A meaning in a speech act is very important in delivery such as an

example of a speech to convey information to viewers that is useful for listeners and can also show emotional in the nature of the speech.

Speech act is always found in communicating using the language. According to Searle in Fauziati (2016: 129), Speech act is the basis of the pragmatic part and central in pragmatics. Speech act is an action that can be manifested by a speaker. "When you say something you are doing something: talking is an action on several levels" (Johnstone, 2001). Speech act occurs in the daily life of human reality, especially in speech communication. *How to Do Things with Words*, Austin begins by telling a clear division between performative and constantive speech. Constantive is not meant to record or inform facts. Meanwhile, performative speech which says words is doing an action. Austin then divides speech acts into three; speech acts locution, illocution and perlocution. While, Searle categorizes speech acts into five types, namely representative, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative.

Expressive one of the classes of illocutionary speech act. Expressive illocutionary speech acts have roles in our daily life since it allows us to perform a wide range of functions together with representatives, directives, commissive and declaratives that express a psychological position about a state of affairs. Searle (1976: 10-12). Expressive has the function of expressing or informing the speaker's psychological attitudes toward a statement predicted by the illocution. Based on the function of expressive speech acts are divided into sections, there are: thanking, congratulate, apologize, regret, insult, praise, grieve, greeting. This speech acknowledges the psychological statements of speakers and speech acts may be due to something done by speakers or listeners, but all of them concern the experience of speakers (Yule, 2010: 93). In other hand, Yule (1996:53) states that expressive can express feelings of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, or sorrow. The expressive speech act can be direct and indirect, literal and non-literal, implicit and explicit (Meyer 2009: 50). In study about the language also there is a combination of words that will become a sentence in the

language. Leech (1983) proposed that there are 4 pragmalinguistic form: there are declaratives, imperatives, interrogatives, and the exclamatory.

In previous research studies that examined the expressive speech act.in research by (RATNASARI, 2012) about the analysis of Searle's expressive speech acts operating in "Changeling". this research used the pragmatics approach with speech act as the field of study. It was a descriptive qualitative research and it employed purposive sampling as the sampling technique. Therefore, the data in this research were data that had important relationship with the problem being observed. Here, only the type of expressive speech act was analysis in example the expression with express the speaker intention toward his or her feeling. And(Vita Handayani, 2015) is the fifth previous research that presented *The Use of Expressive Speech Acts in Hannah Montana Session 1*. This study aims to describe the kinds and the forms of expressive speech act in Hannah Montana Session 1 and expressive speech act as the research object. The type of this study is descriptive qualitative method with using observation noting technique to collect the data. The object of this research is the dialogues of the movie characters which contain expressive speech act. According to data analyzing in Hannah Montana Session 1the researcher found some expressive speech acts. They are expressing apology, expressing thanking, expressing sympathy, expressing attitudes, expressing greeting, expressing wishes, expressing joy, expressing pain, expressing likes, and expressing dislike. The forms of expressive speech act are direct literal expressive speech act, direct nonliteral expressive speech act, indirect literal expressive speech act, and indirect non-literal expressive speech act

In this study the researcher deals with analyzing the expressive utterances found in "Indonesia in the changing world: A Conversation with President Joko Widodo of Indonesia". This forum discussed about the role of Indonesia in changing world. In this discussion President Joko Widodo explained about reforms in Indonesia and also a vision of a more active Indonesia and constructive in the construction of facilities in Indonesia. and also discusses markets in developing countries. And also problems that are

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happening in Indonesia such as illegal fishing and forest fires in Indonesia. so that this speech contains meaningful speech act and various expression especially in expressive utterances. The objectives of the study are to identify the pragmalinguistics forms and to describe the intentions of expressive utterances. The researcher finds some expressive utterances in the data source. The examples are given below.

"Mr. Talbott: **Good morning, everybody**. I'm Strobe Talbott and it is my honor to welcome all of you to another of our Jane and Alan Batkin Statesman Forums"

"President Widodo: Mr. Strobe Talbott, Brookings Institution, Mr. Brad Sherman, Congressmen, ladies and gentleman, **good morning**. It is an honor for me to be here today. On behalf of the government and people of Indonesia I would like to **thank** the Brookings Institution for organizing this event."

These sentences above delivered by President Joko Widodo as a speaker in front of the audience and have some expressive utterances classifications be delivered by President Joko Widodo. The utterance **"**Mr. Strobe Talbott, Brookings Institution, Mr. Brad Sherman, Congressmen, ladies and gentleman, **Good morning"**. And the sentence above delivered by Mr. Talbott the utterance **"good morning, everybody."** There are some example about the greeting expressive utterance because it is used to begin the speech which aims to greet the audience in the forum.

The utterance "On behalf of the government and people of Indonesia I would like **to thank** the Brookings Institution for organizing this event" is thanking expressive speech act which is delivered by President Joko Widodo as a speaker in "Indonesia in the changing world: A conversation with President Joko Widodo of Indonesia"

Based on the phenomenon above, lastly the writer decides to do the research the entitled *The Study of Expressive Utterances Found in "Indonesia*

in The Changing World: A Conversation with President Joko Widodo of Indonesia"

B. Problem Statement

Based on the phenomenon mentioned on the background of this study, the researcher formulates the following problems.

1. What are the pragmalinguistic forms of expressive utterances found in "Indonesia in the changing world: A conversation with President Joko Widodo of Indonesia"?
2. What are the intentions of expressive utterances in "Indonesia in the changing world: A conversation with President Joko Widodo of Indonesia"?

C. Objective of the Study

Based on the problems above, the objectives of the study are formulated as follows:

1. To identify the pragmalinguistic forms of expressive utterances found in "Indonesia in the changing world: A Conversation with President Joko Widodo of Indonesia".
2. To describe the intentions of expressive utterances in "Indonesia in the changing world: A Conversation with President Joko Widodo of Indonesia".

D. Benefit of the Study

In this research there are several theoretical and practical benefits that are expected to be implemented after the research as follows:

1. Theoretical Benefit

For other researchers, this research is also significant for stimulating to the other researchers in conducting such kind of research in the future. The

result of this research can help the pragmatics researcher, especially in expressive utterance study.

2. Practical Benefit

a. For the lecturer, this research can be the example to the students who are interested in studying linguistics especially speech act of expressive utterance.

b. For the teachers, this research can be used as additional sources and suggestion in the process of teaching learning of pragmatics study of speech act.

c. For the learners, they can enrich their knowledges and help in studying speech act, especially in expressive utterance.