

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication involves at least two people; one person conveys the speech, and the other receives it. Communication aims to convey utterances or messages to reach the audience. When communication occurs, the resulting utterance generally carries out several actions called speech acts (Koutchadé, 2017). A speech act is an action that is produced through the use of words to produce an utterance (Yule, 1996). Speech act is a theory that can be applied to understand the meaning or substance of a conversation to determine the aims and objectives of communication. According to speech act theory, a speaker uses language to express his intention or purpose to achieve a goal that makes the listener do what the speaker conveyed.

Speech act theory began from Austin's lectures and was collected under a book entitled 'How to Do Things with Words.' According to Austin (1962), we spontaneously create three actions by making an utterance. Locutionary is what is conveyed, illocutionary is the implied meaning or message to be conveyed, while perlocutionary is the effect to the listener towards the locutionary. Nevertheless, Austin's prior interest is an illocutionary act (Searle, 1976). Austin classified illocutionary acts into six categories, but these categories received criticism due to too much overlap and heterogeneity within the categories. However, Searle developed an alternative to the illocutionary category, dividing it into five categories: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Classification from speech act theory is more likely to be used to examine the structure of utterances in communication. A form of communication that can be studied is speech.

A speech, one of which is political speech, can be seen as building and maintaining social relationships, expressing feelings, and telling ideas, policies, and programs (Ulum & Sutopo, 2018). It makes political speeches used by politicians to communicate directly with the general public to convince the public. Dickson

and Scheve (2005) said that political speeches are delivered to understand the dynamics of elections, democratic relations, and social action among many people. One of the political speeches is Anies Baswedan's speech in the C40 virtual forum in April 2021. It is an English speech by Anies Baswedan, Governor of Jakarta at that time. On that occasion, Anies Baswedan was given approximately two minutes to convey his ideas. In a short time, the idea put forward by Anies Baswedan was approved, and the speech impressed the Secretary General of the United Nations, Antonio Guterres. This speech was chosen because it successfully conveyed the message to influence the audience only through his words. Therefore, the researcher is interested in studying how Anies Baswedan conveys messages through his speeches.

Some previous studies conducted by the researcher regarding political speeches use speech act analysis. Ulum and Sutopo (2018) analyzed political speeches from the presidential campaign using commissive acts. From the research results, researchers believe that commissive acts in the form of 'promises' are the main characteristics of the language of political speeches. Another related research was conducted by Sofian (2021), which analyzed Joe Biden's victory speech. According to the researcher, the dominance of assertive acts is due to providing factual information and explaining how the people will perform under his leadership in the future.

Moreover, the study conducted by Attamimy et al. (2020) analyzed Jacinda Ardern's speech on policies regarding Covid-19. This study attempts to analyze the illocutionary act of Jacinda Ardern speech using Fairclough Critical Discourse Analysis. The result showed that the language used by Jacinda tends to be straightforward, reveals facts that occur in the field, and provides sufficient explanation for the consequences that will occur in the future. The last is the study conducted by Muqoffa et al. (2019), in which the researchers aimed to investigate the utterances that contain an illocutionary act and to find out the ideology of Jokowi as the seventh president of Indonesia. It followed Fairclough's framework of critical discourse analysis, and Searle's speech acted as an analysis tool. The result of the study showed that the representatives were mainly reflected in the

speech. It can be concluded that Jokowi tried to report the results of government and higher-state institutions through his speech. This study also found that Jokowi expressed his alignment with the high-state institutions.

Although many previous studies have examined speech acts in analyzing speeches, especially political speeches, their attention was only on illocutionary acts, as proposed by Searle (1976). Therefore, in this research, the researcher intends to fill the gap by examining speech acts using Austin's speech act classification theory (1962) and Searle's speech act illocutionary classification theory (1976) to identify speech act classifications in Anies Baswedan's speech at the C40 Virtual Forum of the United Nations (UN). Since the speech act theory focuses on the utterances conveyed in communication, the researcher found that understanding speech acts will build students' ability to learn English to understand the speaker's message through the utterance. In this way, students will avoid misleading and misinterpretation and will be able to identify language appropriately in communication settings and topics.

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

To obtain the objective of the research, the following questions were formulated: "What are the speech acts used in Anies Baswedan's Speech at the C40 Virtual Forum in 2021?"

1.3 Operational Definition

The researcher plans to investigate the speech acts used in the speech of Anies Baswedan at the C40 virtual forum in 2021 by using Austin's speech act classification and Searle's illocutionary speech act classification. To avoid any misinterpretation of the terminologies in this study, the researcher has provided the following definitions:

- 1.3.1 Speech Acts** : Speech act is a branch of pragmatics that studies the meaning of the action performed by the speaker. When people say something, they also do something or do an action called a speech act. Speech acts are divided

into three actions: locutionary (the act of saying something), illocutionary (the act of doing something), and perlocutionary (the act of affecting someone).

1.3.2 Political Speech : Political speeches are made to central understanding of the dynamics of electoral competition, as well as the connection between democracy and social action, in many societies. Political speech is used to convince the audience of the speaker's programs or ideas to the general public.

1.3.3 C40 Virtual Forum : The C40 is the global network of nearly 100 mayors in the world's leading cities united in action to confront the climate crisis, including Jakarta. In April 2021, C40 held the virtual forum, and former C40 chairman David Miller guided the event.

1.4 Aim of the Research

This research aims to identify the speech acts used in the speech of Anies Baswedan at the C40 Virtual Forum of the United Nations (UN).

1.5 Significance of the Study

In this research, the researcher hopes it could contribute to three major significance, i.e., theoretical, empirical, and practical significance:

1.5.1 Theoretical Use : The findings of this research contribute to a better understanding as a reference for other researchers who examine speech acts by defining a speaker's utterance in spoken form.

1.5.2 Practical Use : The results of this research are considered essential for students in English learning by

understanding and speech acts as a means of communication.

1.5.3 Empirical Use : This research will provide empirical insight for the researcher to identify and apply speech acts in communication.