

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses background of study, the formulation of the problem, the objective of the study, the scope of limitation, the significances of the study, and the definition of key terms.

A. Background of Study

Pragmatics is roughly described as the science of using language in context. This is different from semantics which is a literal meaning that is independent of a context. This means that pragmatics is part of our knowledge of how to process language quickly because pragmatics competence is implicit, known at a certain stage, and usually not available in the explicit examination. This is why context is very important in pragmatics because context is assumed to be the background knowledge that both the speaker and the listener have and what is involved in the listener's interpretation of the speaker's intended message with a particular utterance. Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics that concentrates on the meaning of language and its relationship to the context in which it is spoken. Pragmatics does not only focus on the lexical meaning of language, but also on the meaning associated with contextual meaning.

The understanding of pragmatics focuses on the meaning of context can be explained by when someone asks "how was your day?" and the other person answered "nightmare". The real or semantically meaning of "nightmare" is a nightmare. However, the meaning of the context in

Pragmatics is different, in the answer from the interlocutor the word "nightmare" can be interpreted that the speaker having a bad day or the speaker has had bad luck today, and other meanings related to the meaning of a bad day. This study of the meaning of science is what will be studied in pragmatics.

The speech act is one of the sciences in pragmatics. George Yule "They not only produce utterances that contain grammatical elements and words, but they also perform actions through speech". For example, when a mother acts in the speech "Mother has prepared breakfast". When a mother said that story in the kitchen of a house, she not only gave information to one member in the house but to all members in the house. And maybe the mother also has a request for the whole family to get ready for breakfast. Actions performed through an utterance are called speech acts. When studying acts, the listener will understand the meaning of each utterance conveyed by the speaker. So it can be concluded that speech act activity is a communication activity (locutionary) that has an intention (illocutionary) and occurs when speaking and has the effect or response expected (perlocutionary) by the listener after the speaker has finished saying the sentence.

Illocutionary Acts in speech acts are the main analysis in this analytical study. Illocutionary Acts are related to the speaker's intentions and the goals to be achieved by speaking. To study Illocutionary Acts in this case we need more knowledge to interpret and understand the

speaker's utterances with the intended meaning. As stated in Yule's (1996:53) statement quoted in (Sintamutiani et al., 2019) he explains that Illocutionary Acts are divided into five types consisting of representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative.

Some people still regard Illocutionary Acts as something foreign. Although they also often perform Illocutionary Acts in everyday life. Based on the statement (Yule, 1996:48) that the Illocutionary power is when someone may speak to make statements, offers, and explanations or for other communicative purposes. Illocutionary acts can be found in films, songs, speeches, press conferences, etc. This will be used by researchers to study the illocutionary acts contained in the press conference hosted by Ms. Phumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka, as Executive Director of UN Women. She was then accompanied by Shahra Razavi, Head of Research and Data at UN Women and lead author of the report "Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development". And Ginette Azcona Research and Data Specialist from UN Women in the main report "Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development".

UN Women is an institution under the auspices of the United Nations. The UN itself has several small organizations under it or programs, each of which has a focus on the problems to be handled (Ramadhan, 2018). One of the organizations or programs under the UN is UN Women. It is a UN organization dedicated to gender equality and

women's empowerment. This press conference discussed gender equality, the rights, and protection of women and children around the world, cases of physical, mental, and sexual violence against women and children which will become the development agenda in 2030. This press conference invites the whole world to provide protection and comfort for women and children around the world.

It is important to discuss this research considering the many cases of sexual violence that have recently occurred in Indonesia. There are almost 7 known cases of violence against women and children. Physical, psychological and sexual violence are increasing day by day and appearing on the surface. This is relevant to increasing public awareness of the importance of mutual respect for fellow genders and the obligation to provide comfort to others. Women and children have the right to protection and a comfortable place. The relationship between linguistics and the press conference material is to understand the meaning of the text contained in the speaker's context in order to produce the appropriate meaning. Meaning that is in accordance with the core of the message conveyed by the speaker prevents misunderstanding. By understanding the meaning conveyed, it is hoped that.

Therefore, the authors are interested in studying further about this form, followed by studying the meaning of linguistics with scientific studies and research titles 'An Illocutionary Act Analysis on United Nations women press conference: 'gender equality in the 2030 agenda'.

B. Research Problem

Based on the background of the problem and the topic that the author took above, the author makes a problem formulation which is structured as follows:

1. What are the kinds of Illocutionary Act used by the speakers on United Nations women press conference: ‘gender equality in the 2030 agenda’?
2. What is the kind of Illocutionary Act mostly used by the speakers on United Nations women press conference: ‘gender equality in the 2030 agenda’?

C. Objectives of the Study

Based on the background of the problem and the topic as well as the formulation of the problem, the objectives of this research are:

1. To know the kinds of Illocutionary Act used by the speakers on United Nations women press conference: ‘gender equality in the 2030 agenda’
2. To know the kind of Illocutionary Act mostly used by the speakers on United Nations women press conference: ‘gender equality in the 2030 agenda’

D. Significances of the Study

The findings of this study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically. Theoretically, the findings of this study are to add new horizons from the theories of Speech Act, especially on illocutionary acts.

In addition, the findings can be used as a reference for further studies. Practically, the findings can be useful for students, readers, lecturer, and the researcher. For students in studying discourse, especially from the theories of Speech Act, especially on illocutionary acts. Readers who want to get more information about the theories of Speech Act, especially on illocutionary acts. Lecturer, as supporting material for the teaching and learning process, and researchers, hopefully, the result of this research is expected to be an inspiration for other researchers who interest to conduct research about speech acts and this research also can help other researchers by providing many references about speech acts.

E. Scope and Limitation

In this research scope of the research based on the subject is the informants on United Nations women press conference: ‘gender equality in the 2030 agenda’. The object of the research is types of Illocutionary Act based on John R Searle that will appear in the informants on United Nations women press conference: ‘gender equality in the 2030 agenda’. The otherwise based on the background of the problem; this research will focus on analyzing the kind of speech acts the informants on United Nations women press conference: ‘gender equality in the 2030 agenda’. To know the kinds of the illocutionary act which is used in the press conference, the researcher analyze each sentence of the press conference and classified it based on George Yule’s theory. This research will analyze about type of Illocutionary speech act such as representative, expressive,

directive, commissive, and declaration that will be expressed in by the informants on this press conference.

F. Definition of Key Terms

1. Illocutionary Act

The illocutionary act is showed by the communicative force of an utterance (Yule, 1996:48). When some people say to others, actually they do not only say but their utterances also perform an act. For example, when a speaker said “can you feel hot in here?” based on the statement means that the speaker wants the listener to turn the fan on or open the window

2. Press Conference on United Nations Women

A press conference on United Nations Women is held by the organization by United Nations but this is especially discussed about women and gender.