

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

In the communication, the participants or interlocutors convey something of their state of mind and activity. In stating something of their state of mind, participants usually and also perform the act in each utterance. This linguistic term is called speech acts. According to Austin in his book *How to Do Things with Words* (1962), speech acts can be defined whenever words are uttered, the speaker actually performs certain acts.

He analyzed on three different levels. They are; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is an act of saying something; that is, the act of producing an utterance. “*Can you shut the window?*” It seems to be about the listener’s ability to shut the window, but the illocutionary act tells the listener to shut the window. As Austin defines, the concept of illocutionary act is an act of doing something. It is uttered by the speaker that it is not only to say or state something but also it is used to ask someone who is doing something. Perlocutionary act is the effect or influence on the feelings, thoughts or actions of the hearer. Perlocutionary acts could be inspiring, persuading, consoling, etc. It brings about an effect upon the beliefs, attitudes or behaviors of the hearer.

Speech act occurs on the process of the meaning in how the communication occurs and how the listener perceives the aim. Sometimes people are not only saying but also forcing the hearer to do something. When the hearer is doing an act, it means that he or she is doing an illocutionary act. Illocutionary act is a very important part of speech acts because illocutionary

acts itself becomes the main central to linguistics in elements of communication.

According to Searle (1969),

“Illocutionary act is an act of doing something. It is uttered by the speaker that means is not only to say or state something but also it is used to ask someone doing something, e.g promising, requesting, etc..”

Hence, Searle (1969) categorizes five types of illocutionary acts; assertive, directive, expressive, commissive, and declarative. Furthermore, he explains that an assertive is an illocutionary act which is influenced by the speaker's belief. Directive is an illocutionary act where the speaker wants the hearer to do or not to do something. Commissive is an illocutionary act which commits the speaker to do the action in the future. Expressive is an illocutionary act that expresses his feelings about an event. Declarative is an illocutionary act which is uttered by the speaker to change the state of affairs in the world.

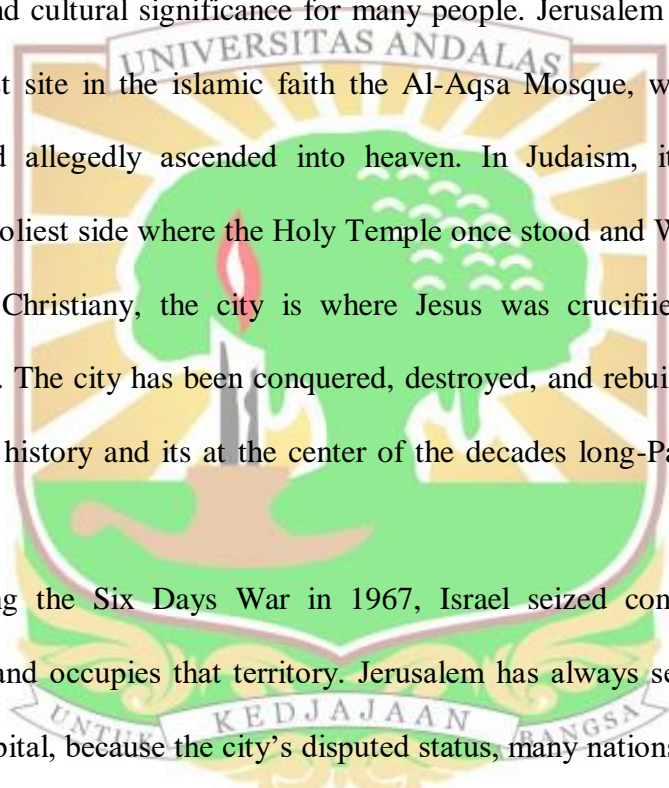
Declarative is a kind of speech act which may change the situation. In this case, language plays an important role for politicians as the medium of communication in order to convey their intention. Since political language deals with the use power to organize people's mind and opinion. It is an instrument used to control society in general. Not only for politicians, some people are authorised to change the state of the world itself through speech. A priest can marry two people with the words, “*I now pronounce you man and wife.*” A judge can say, “*I sentence you to three years in prison.*” Especially, a president does so when he speaks about the policies of his countries. Since he sets those policies, everything out of their mouths can be taken as something as the promise, which has direct effect to commit an action.

Donald J. Trump is a New Yorker and an American famous businessman. He is the chairman of The Trump Organization and the founder of Trump Entertainment Resorts. Since 2015, he proclaimed himself as the presidential candidate of Republic Party for American Presidential Election in 2016. Donald Trump has spoken out some controversial ideas and statements for year and a half, especially, recognizing Jerusalem as the Capital of Israel.

Jerusalem is one of the oldest cities in the world, and one that holds deep religious and cultural significance for many people. Jerusalem is also home the third holiest site in the Islamic faith the Al-Aqsa Mosque, where the prophet Mohammed allegedly ascended into heaven. In Judaism, it's home to the religion's holiest site where the Holy Temple once stood and Western Wall still stands. In Christianity, the city is where Jesus was crucified and allegedly resurrected. The city has been conquered, destroyed, and rebuilt time after time throughout history and it's at the center of the decades long-Palestinian-Israeli conflict.

During the Six Days War in 1967, Israel seized control of the East Jerusalem and occupies that territory. Jerusalem has always served as Israeli's de facto capital, because of the city's disputed status, many nations don't recognize it as such and have deferred to have their embassies located in Tel Aviv instead.

Congress passed a law requiring the move of the U.S. embassy to Jerusalem in 1995, but the last three presidents repeatedly signed waivers delaying the change. Trump changed that on December 6, accusing his predecessors of lacking the courage to keep their promises to recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital.



US President, Donald Trump recognized Jerusalem as Israel's capital on Wednesday, 6th December 2017, and announced plans to relocate the US embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem. Since Trump's decision prompted criticism from world leaders, The United Nations General Assembly held an emergency meeting towards Presiden Trump's decision.

Based on the phenomenon above the writer is interested in conducting research about illocutionary act used by Donald Trump in Jerusalem speech. The writer presumes that there are some intentions performed by Trump through his utterances in the speech. Hence, this research would like to uncover Donald Trump's intention which are performed in his utterance in Jerusalem speech by considering the context.

