

**SPEECH ACT FOUND IN SOEKARNO'S SPEECH 'GANYANG
MALAYSIA'**

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

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**SPEECH ACT FOUND IN SOEKARNO'S SPEECH
'GANYANG MALAYSIA'**

THESIS

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For the degree of *Sarjana Sastra***



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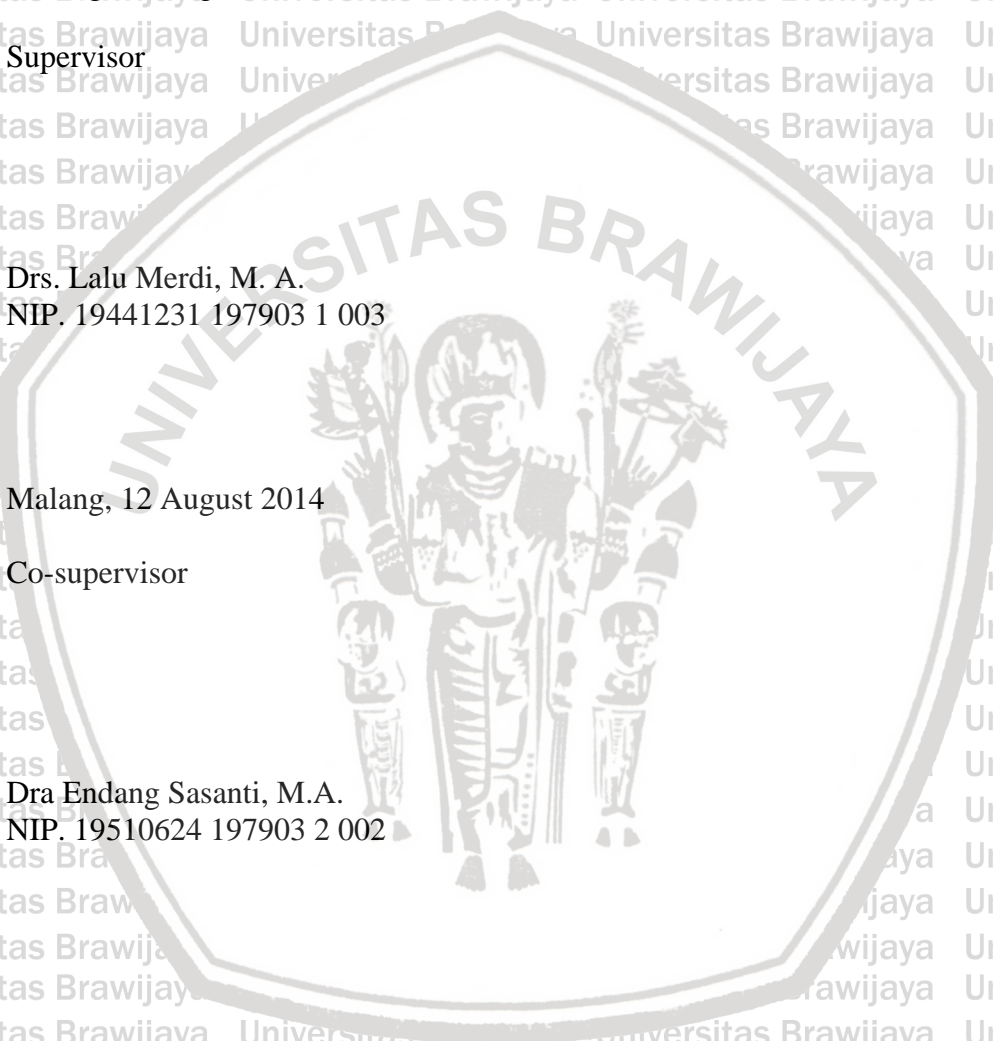
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ABSTRACT

Bahri, Saiful. 2014. **Speech Act Found in Soekarno's Speech 'Ganyang Malaysia.'** Study Program of English. Department of Languages and Literatures. Faculty of Cultural Studies. Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Lalu Merdi; Co-Supervisor; Endang Sasanti.

Keywords : speech act, locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, speech, Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia.'

Language is an important factor in communication tools. By communication people can build a good relationship. In order to make a good communication, they have to understand well what the speaker says. In this case, learning speech act theory is important to cover this problems. Speech acts is an act which can be performed through utterance. In this study, the writer examines the speech act theory in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' which is uttered by Soekarno. There are two research problems of the study, namely: (1) What locutionary and the type of illocutionary acts are produced in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' ?, (2) How are those acts syntactically realized in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' ?. This study was aimed to find out the locutionary, types of illocutionary act, and how those acts are realized in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia'.

This study uses a qualitative approach. It is the descriptive study in textual analysis to analyze the components of speech acts covering the locutionary, illocutionary acts, and how those acts are realized in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' based on Levinson's theory (1983), Yule's theory (1996), and Langacker's theory (1972) in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' which is uttered by Soekarno.

This study reveals that two speech acts classification locutionary and types of illocutionary which are declarations, representatives, directives, expressives, commissives and types of sentence which are declarative and imperative are used in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia.' The illocutionary acts is frequently occurred in speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' is directive because the speaker tries to request the listeners to do something. Moreover, illocutionary act frequently realized in the declarative because the speaker tries to inform something to the listeners through the speech.

The writer suggests that the next researchers or writers observe perlocutionary act to make the deeper analysis in speech act and find another research object to be analyzed to show that speech act theory can be implemented in many kinds of media. The writer also suggests the students of Study Program of English apply speech act in real life situation in order to understand well the context of the speaker's utterances and they should be aware when they talk because every utterance has its own act which can affect the listeners.

ABSTRAK

Bahri, Saiful. 2014. **Tindak Tutur Ditemukan pada Pidato Soekarno ‘Ganyang Malaysia.’** Program studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing (1) ; Lalu Merdi, Pembimbing (2) : Endang Sasanti.

Keywords : tindak tutur, lokusi, ilokusi, pidato, pidato Soekarno ‘Ganyang Malaysia.’

Bahasa adalah sebuah faktor penting dalam komunikasi. Dengan komunikasi masyarakat bisa membangun sebuah hubungan yang baik. Untuk membuat komunikasi yang baik, mereka harus mengerti dengan baik apa yang si penutur katakan. Dalam hal ini, mempelajari tindak tutur kata adalah penting untuk mengatasi masalah ini. Tindak tutur adalah sebuah aksi yang bisa dilakukan melalui ucapan. Dalam skripsi ini, penulis menguji teori tindak tutur kata pada pidato ‘Ganyang Malaysia’ yang di ucapkan oleh Soekarno. Ada dua riset problem di skripsi ini, yaitu; (1) Apa lokusion dan tipe illokusion yang di hasilkan di pidato Soekarno ‘Ganyang Malaysia’ ?, (2) Bagaimana aksi-aksi itu disadari secara sintaksis di pidato Soekarno ‘Ganyang Malaysia’ ?. Studi ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis lokusi, tipe ilokusi, dan bagaimana aksi-aksi itu disadari di pidato ‘Ganyang Malaysia.’

Studi ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Ini adalah penelitian deskriptif dalam analisi tekstual untuk menganalisa komponen tindak tutur meliputi lokusi, illokusi, dan bagaimana aksi-aksi itu disadari berdasarkan teori Levinson (1983), Yule (1996), dan Langacker (1972) di pidato Soekarno ‘Ganyang Malaysia.’

Studi ini mengungkapkan dua klasifikasi tindak tutur lokusi dan tipe ilokusi seperti deklarasi, representatif, direktif, ekspresif, komisif, dan tipe kalimat yang adalah deklaratif dan imperatif yang digunakan di pidato ‘Ganyang Malaysia.’ Tipe ilokusi yang sering terjadi ‘Ganyang Malaysia’ adalah direktif karena si pembicara mencoba untuk meminta pendengar untuk melakukan sesuatu. Selain itu, ilokusi sering kali di sadari dalam bentuk deklaratif karena si pembicara mencoba untuk menginformasikan sesuatu pada pendengar.

Penulis menyarankan kepada penulis berikutnya untuk mengobservasi perlokusi untuk membuat analisis yang lebih dalam di teori tindak tutur dan menemukan objek riset lainnya untuk menunjukan bahwa teori tindak tutur bisa di implementasikan di berbagai jenis media. Penulis juga menyarankan bagi mahasiswa Program Studi Sastra Inggris untuk mengaplikasikan teori tindak tutur dalam kehidupan sebenarnya untuk mengerti dengan baik konteks dari ucapan si penutur dan mereka harus menyadari ketika mereka berbicara karena setiap ucapan memiliki aksi mereka tersendiri yang mampu mempengaruhi si pendengar.

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The last, I hope this thesis can be useful for Universitas Brawijaya, especially for students of Faculty of Cultural Studies to develop their knowledge in Pragmatics and Linguistics.

Malang, 12th August 2014

The writer

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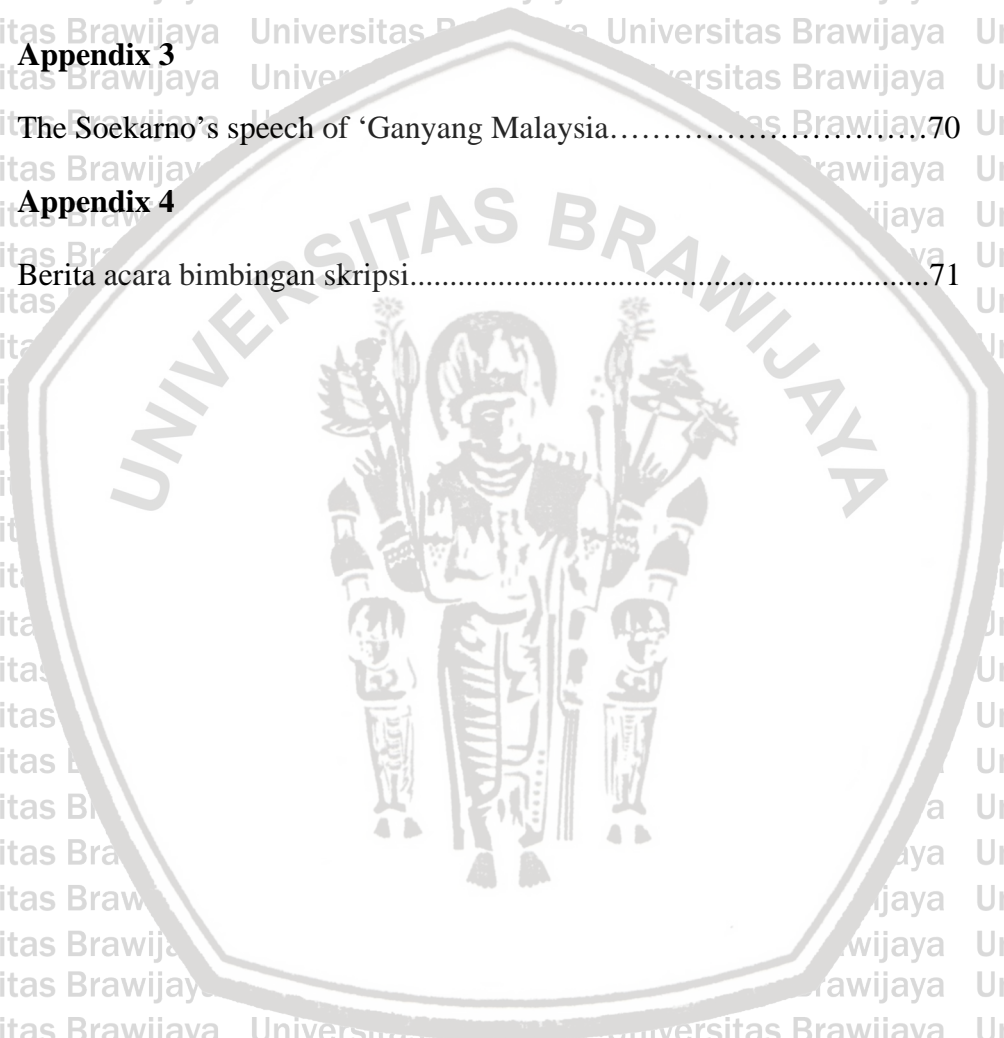
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the writer discusses some important points related to the area of the study. Those are background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Since human beings are social creatures, they cannot live alone. They have to build a relationship with people. It means that they have to communicate with each other. Then, language is one of their important communication tools because through communication with each other they can build a good relationship. In order to make a good communication, they have to understand well what the speaker says. Learning the communication theory such as pragmatics and speech act is also necessary to build better communication because it can cover this problem.

Pragmatics is the branch of linguistics study. According to Yule (1996, p. 127) Pragmatics is the study of invisible meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said (or written). In order for that to happen, speakers (and writers) must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations. The investigation of those assumptions and expectations provides us with some insight that language gives something beyond what is said.

There are many kinds of communication. There are verbal and non verbal communications. Speech is one type of verbal communication. According to Saussure (1986, p. 19) "speech is the sum total of what people say, and it comprises individual combination of words, depending on the will of the speaker, and acts of phonation, which are also voluntary and are necessary for the execution of the speaker's combination of words". It means that in delivering speech we do not only speak, but we must have some ability if we want to make a good speech. In this research, the writer will analyze the speech of Soekarno about 'Ganyang Malaysia' by using the speech act theory which is proposed by Yule (1996).

Sometimes, the listeners or readers can not catch or understand the real meaning of the utterance which is delivered by the speaker or the writer. It causes misunderstanding in their communication. Therefore, speech act is important to be learnt, in order to build a better communication among people. Speech acts cover people's problem to understand the meaning behind the utterances. According to Yule (1996, p. 133), the way people interpret the function of utterances which is said by the speaker can be called speech act. It means that speech act is the way we understand the exact meaning of the utterances which is delivered by the speaker. Speech acts are not completely described in grammar. It means that utterances are actions from the speaker or the writer to give effect on the listener or the reader.

The writer is interested in analyzing the illocutionary act, because in illocutionary act, there are some purposes within the utterances or sentences that the speaker says. According to Leech (as cited by Tarigan, 2009, p. 112) illocutionary act is a meaning or an act which is delivered by a speaker through his/her utterances. Illocutionary act can be reporting, promising, asking, ordering, thanking, stating and so on. Sometimes, there are many illocutionary acts realized in different ways whether it is realized directly or indirectly.

Yule (1996, p. 54) divides two types of speech act, which was named direct and indirect speech act. Direct speech act is used by the speaker when the function and grammatical use of language are same. On the other hand, indirect speech act is used by the speaker when the function and grammatical use of language are not same.

Austin is the first linguist who states an idea that a language can be used to imply an action. Austin divides five general classes of utterance; namely verdictives, exercitives, commissives, behabitives, expositives (Austin, 1962, p. 151). Searle (1979, p. 12) "there are five general ways of using language, five general categories of illocutionary acts." Those types of illocutionary acts are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

This study will look at the speech act in "Ganyang Malaysia", a speech delivered by Soekarno, the First President of Indonesia in relation to the dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia. The confrontation between Indonesia and Malaysia started about in 1960. According to Leege (2001, as cited in Pratama, 2013, para. 1), This confrontation started when Malaysia Federation which is also

known as Persekutuan Tanah Melayu wanted to merge with Brunei, Sabah, and Serawak into Persekutuan Tanah Melayu. Kalimantan is divided into four administration. Kalimantan which belongs to a province in Indonesia, is located in southern Kalimantan. In the north, there are Brunei kingdom and two British colonies; Sarawak and Britania Borneo Utara, which was later named Sabah. As a part of English colony in South East Asia, Britain wanted to merge with its colony in Kalimantan with Semenanjung Malaya to form Malaysia. This plan was opposed by Soekarno as a President of Indonesia at that time. He thought that Malaysia was only a British's doll, and Malaysia consolidation aimed to add British control in this area, it could threaten the Independence of Indonesia.

Since the Anti-Indonesia demonstration occurred in Kuala Lumpur, all demonstrators attacked KBRI building, they ruined Soekarno's photo and asked the Prime Minister of Malaysia at that time to tread the picture of Garuda Pancasila as the symbol of Indonesia. Soekarno cursed him and launched a movement which is known as Ganyang Malaysia to Malaysia Federation which has humiliated Indonesia.

The writer chooses Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' to be analyzed based on some reasons. Soekarno was a public speaker who was known by many people for his heroic speeches. According to Adams (2011, p. 16) Soekarno was also one of great speakers in the world at that time. This speech is one of his speeches that can raise the nationalism to people who heard it. Besides that, there are many intended meanings in his speech about 'Ganyang Malaysia'. Thus, this speech is appropriate to be analyzed by using speech act theory. The writer will

analyze the object by using the theory proposed by Yule (1996). This study is expected to be useful and give contribution to the next researchers especially the students of English Department of Languages and Literatures. Therefore, they can add other variations in analyzing some objects by using speech act theory. This study will also enrich the speech act analysis through different media. It means that the speech act analysis can be used in many objects in addition to conversation.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Related to the background above, the writer formulates two problems of study as stated below :

1. What locutionary and the type of illocutionary acts are produced in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' ?
2. How are those acts syntactically realized in the Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' ?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Based on two problems of the study above, the objectives of the are :

1. To find out the locutionary and the types of illocutionary acts that are produced in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia'.
2. To analyze how those acts syntactically are realized in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia.'

1.4 Definiton of Key Terms

1. Speech act

Speech act is an act performed via utterances (Yule, 1996, p. 47).

2. Locutionary acts

Locutionary act is the basic of the utterance, or producing meaningful linguistics expression (Yule, 1996, p. 48).

3. Illocutionary acts

Illocutionary acts are the certain acts that speakers try to convey through their utterances.

4. Speech

A formal utterance when someone speaks to an audience.

5. Soekarno

The first president in Indonesia for 1945-1967 period and he is one of the great speakers in the world.

6. Ganyang Malaysia

The speech uttered by Soekarno concerning the conflicts in 1962 between Indonesia and Malaysia.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the writer explains about the related literature of the topics being chosen in this study. This chapter elaborates some review of related literature focusing on the discussion about pragmatics, speech act, illocutionary act, syntactic realization, and some previous studies with similar topics.

2.1 The Theory of Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996, p. 127), “when people read or hear pieces of language, they normally try to understand not only what the words mean, but what the writer or speaker of those words intended to convey.” It means that whenever people listen to words or utterances, they do not only listen to them, but they also try to understand the purpose or meaning of what the speaker says. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics concerning the meaning of an utterance. According to Yule (1996, p. 127), pragmatics is “the study of invisible meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said (or written)”. It means that through pragmatics we learn about how to interpret the purpose or the real meaning of what the speaker says that sometimes it is not delivered directly to the listener. In other words, through pragmatics we learn about the study of utterances.

Pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning which requires a consideration about how the speaker organizes what they want to speak. It also requires a consideration of whom they speak with, where it takes place, when it occurs, and what the situation is. Moreover, Atkinson et al (as cited in Grundy, 2000, p. 3) define “pragmatics as being to do with the distinction between what a speakers’s words (literally) mean and what the speaker might mean by his/her words”. It means the meaning of what the speaker says is literally not always the same as the purpose or the exact meaning of their utterances. From the definition above, the writer could say that pragmatics is the way to interpret and understand the meaning behind the utterances which is sometimes hidden. This is the example about the conversation which occurs between the Head of HRD Department (Human Resource Development) of a certain company and the employee who is coming late.

The Head of HRD Department : what time is it ?

The employee suddenly realizes and interprets that it means “why are you coming late ?” even though the Head of HRD Department does not say it directly.

The example above shows that pragmatics phenomenon occurs in human life even though they do not realize it directly. Based on the explanation above, the writer tries to make a conclusion that pragmatics is the study of how people interpret the meaning behind the utterances.

2.2 Speech Act Theory

There are many branches of pragmatics study. One of them is the study of speech act. Speech act is the study of an act of the utterances. Grundy (2000, p. 49) says "in fact, we usually realized that we are doing something with words when we talk". In other words, speech act is an act which is can be performed through utterance. It means that sometimes the speakers know what they do with utterances. For example, when the speakers say "I am sorry". They know and realize that they are doing something through the utterance, that is they are asking for apology. Besides that, Yule (1996, p. 47) also believes that in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, but also perform actions via those utterances. Because of that, Yule (1996, p. 47) states briefly that actions performed via utterances are generally called speech act.

The speakers or writers usually have some expressions in their utterances when they deliver the utterances. Yule (1996, p. 47) states that speech act is an action performed via utterance. It means that usually, in uttering an utterance the speakers perform an act within their utterance to make the listener understand what they speak. According to Sadock (cited in Horn and Ward, 2006, p. 53) "speech act is not usually described in grammar, formal features of the utterance used, in carrying out the act might be quite directly tied to its accomplishment". It means that utterances which contain acts from the speaker or writer do not always completely depend on the grammar when they are delivered. Sadock gives the examples of it. The example is when someone wants to thank a person who gives

him/her chocolates by saying “Oh, I love chocolate”. There is no convention of English that stating ‘I love chocolate’ is considered as an act of thanking, but in speech act he/she already performs an act of thanking through the utterance.

2.2.1 Locutionary Act

There are three basic aspects of speech act. Those are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary act is one part of speech act theory. Locutionary act also can be called as the act of saying. According to Austin (1962, p. 93) locutionary acts refers to the act of saying something that makes sense in the language.

Locutionary acts is the basic of speech act theory. Yule (1996, p. 48) states “locutionary act is the basic of the utterance, or producing meaningful linguistics expression”. It means that utterances which is uttered by the speaker has a meaning. Levinson (1983, p. 236) states locutionary act is the utterance of a sentence with a determinate sense and reference. It focuses on the aspect of the meaning in uttering the sentence.

2.2.2 Illocutionary Act

Illocutionary act is the second aspect of speech act. It is the action itself. Illocutionary act is the core of the speech act. Many linguists have tried to propose their theory about the taxonomy of illocutionary act like Austin and Yule. According to Austin (cited in Horn and Ward, 2006, p. 55) “illocutionary act is done by speaking (hence illocutionary), and especially that sort of act is the apparent purpose for using performative sentence”. Usually, the speakers in

uttering an utterance perform an illocutionary act with the illocutionary force named performative verb in representing himself as performing that act. The examples of illocutionary act (with the performative verb) are :

- a. I *promise* that I will come.

That utterance contains simply the making of a promise.

- b. I *apologize* for what I have done.

That utterance contains the asking for an apology.

- c. I *order* you to report to the commanding officer.

That utterance contains an order.

Austin, Searle, and Yule are the experts in the study of linguistics field who have great influence in linguistics. They classify illocutionary acts into several types. According to Austin (1962, p. 151), illocutionary acts are divided into five types. They are :

1. Verdictives

Verdictive is one type of illocutionary acts which gives the verdict as the name implies by a jury, arbitrator, or umpire. It is essentially giving a finding as to some fact or value which is for different reasons hard to be certain about. The examples are reckoning, estimating, appraisal and so on.

2. Exercitives

Exercitives is the giving of a decision in a favour of or against in certain course of action or advocacy of it. The examples are appointing, ordering, warning, advising, urging, and so on.

3. Commisives

Commissives is to commit the speaker to a certain course of an action or to commit you to do something and also includes declaration or announcement of intention which are not promises. The examples are side with, promise and so on.

4. Behabitives

Behabitive is quite misscellaneous group and includes the notion of reaction to people's behaviour and fortune of attitude and expression of attitude to someone else's pas conduct or imminent conduct. The examples are apologizing, condoling, congratulating, challenging, cursing, commending.

5. Expositives

Expositives are used in acts of exposition involving the expounding of views, the conducting of arguments, and the clarifying of usages and of references. The examples are I reply, I argue, I postulate, I illustrate, I concede, I assume.

Yule (1996, p. 53) states that illocutionary act is a function which is formed through an utterance, he also classifies illocutionary into five types. Those types are :

1. Declarations

Declaration is the kind of speech act that change the world via their utterances. In declarative, the speaker has to have a special institutional role. It means that not everybody can do a declarative act with their utterance. The example, like pronouncing. The example of declarative are :

a. Priest : I now pronounce you husband and wife.

b. Referee : You are out.

2. Representatives

Representatives is the kind of speech act that states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. In using representatives the speaker makes the words fit to the world (of believe). The examples are a statement of fact, assertion, conclusion, and description. This is the example of representative :

a. The earth is flat.

b. Chomsky did not write about peanuts.

3. Expressives

Expressives is the kind of speech act that states what the speaker feels. In this type, the speaker states the psychological states. It can be a statement of pleasure, like, dislike, pain, joy, or sorrow. In using expressive, the speaker makes the words fit with the world (of feelings). This is the example of expressive :

a. I am really sorry.

b. Congratulation.

4. Directives

Directives is the kind of speech act that the speaker uses to get someone else or listener to do something. They express what the speaker wants. They are commanding, requesting, and suggesting. In using directives, the speaker attempts to make the world fit with the words (via the hearer). This is the example of directives :

a. Do not touch that !

- b. Give me a cup of coffee, make it black !

5. Commissives

Commissives is the kind of speech act that the speakers use to commit themselves to some future actions. It expresses what the speakers intend. They can be promises, threats, refusals, and pledges. In using commissives, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit with the words (via the speaker). This is the example of commissive :

- a. We will not do that.
b. I will be back.

Yule (1996, p. 55) also makes the table with their key features which summarize these five general functions of speech act, like the table below :

Table 2.1 The Five General Functions of Speech Act (Following Searle, 1979)

Speech act type	Direction of fit	S = speaker X = situation
Declarations	Words change the world.	S causes X
Representatives	Make words fit with the world.	S believe X
Expressives	Makes words fit with the world.	S feels X
Directives	Makes the world fit with the words.	S wants X
Commissives	Makes the world fit with the words..	S intends X

From the explanation above, the writer can conclude that generally illocutionary act is an act which is delivered by the speaker while uttering an utterance and at the same time the speaker performs the illocutionary act. The other conclusion is that every utterance has an act within itself. In analyzing the utterances, the writer uses the theory of illocutionary act taxonomy which is proposed by George Yule. Yule's theory is more updated than Austin's. Besides

that, according to Searle (1979) Austin's theory has some weaknesses in classifying the illocutionary act. Some of them are too much overlapping of the categories and there are too heterogeneous within the categories.

2.3 Types of Speech Act

Yule (1996) believes that there are two different types of speech act. They are direct and indirect speech act. Yule (1996, p. 54) also states that whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure and a function, we have a direct speech act. In other words, the direct speech act can occur within a sentence if the function and the form of a sentence is the same. Yule (1996) says that people use the certain syntactic structures with the function listed beside them in the following table :

Table 2.2 Table of Sentence Structure and Function

Sentence	Structures	Function
Did you eat the pizza ?	Interrogative	Question
Eat the pizza (please) !	Imperative	Command (request)
You ate the pizza.	Declarative	Statement

Those sentences also represent the direct speech act. For example the sentence 'You ate the pizza' has a form as a declarative which is used to state or inform something to the listener and its function is also to state the information to

the listener. Since the form and function of the sentence is matched, it is called a direct speech act.

Otherwise, the other type of speech act is indirect speech act. Yule (1996, p. 55) states that indirect speech act occurs when there is an indirect relationship between its structure and function. Searle (1979, p. 31) says “in indirect speech act, the speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says by way of relying on their mutual shared background information, both linguistics and non linguistics, together with the general power of rationality and inference on the part of the hearer”. In other words, sometimes the speaker intends to convey the meaning of their utterances more than their literal meaning. These are the example of indirect speech act :

- a. What time is it ? (This utterance appeared when Tom took his guest at midnight to Jack’s house. Jack actually wanted to let his guest leave immediately since it was midnight. But he preferred to use indirect speech act to be more polite and avoid any violence to the listener.)
- b. I want to sleep. (This utterance appeared when Tomy played a radio with high volume when Jack wanted to sleep. This utterance structurally is a declarative and used to inform. However, it was said indirectly in order to switch the radio off or make it sound lower because Jack wanted to sleep.)

2.4 Types and function of sentences

According to Langacker (1972, p. 177), based on the illocutionary force, sentence can be divided into three types which are declarative, imperative, and interrogative sentence. Basically in many languages, to tell someone, people usually use a declarative sentence, while the sentence types for questioning is interrogative and order something is imperative sentence. However, people also use those types of sentence in more complicated ways. Langacker (1972) states that the way illocutionary force used in a sentence is in form assertion, interrogation or questioning and ordering. The same as Langacker (1972), Grundy (2000) also states there are some functions of a sentence or typical linguistics acts performed by uttering a sentence such as asserting, asking, and ordering.

In fact, declarative is not always asserting or stating, interrogative is not always asking and imperative is not always an ordering. For example the utterance, "Would you like to open the door ?," is an interrogative sentence, but the speech act form is requesting to open the door, not questioning something. The more explanation about types of sentences based on the illocutionary force proposed by Langacker (1972) is as follows :

1. Declarative

The most basic elements of a simple in declarative sentence are a predicate and zero or more noun phrase adjuncts. It is used to state or inform something. It can be an assertion or statement. It is used to express statement and share information

The examples of declarative sentence are :

- a. I bought a watch from Harvey for three clam shells.
- b. Ann likes her mother.

2. Interrogative

Interrogative is the kind of sentence which is usually used for requesting information. There are two kinds of question sentences, those that ask which of two or more alternative proposition is true (alternative question) and those that ask for the the further specification of some constituent (specification question). The example of interrogative are :

- a. Did you buy the wallet, or did you steal it, or did you find it on the street ?
- b. Why did he steal my wallet ?

3. Imperative

Imperative sentence can be formed only with relatively few of the many different sentences types characteristics of declaratives. Imperative tends to be restricted to sentences with second person subject and active verbs that describes action over which a person has some voluntary control. Imperative can often be found with which have non second person subjects. It is closer to order or request. The examples of imperative are :

- a. Bring me more whisky !
- b. Let's go !

2.5 Previous Studies

Several previous researchers have tried to analyze the classification of illocutionary act and some of those researchers also already analyzed the speech as the material to be analyzed. This proves that speech is one of the media which is interesting to be analyzed by using the speech act theory. The following are several previous studies that are related to this study.

The first previous study is entitled 'Act of Representative within Obama's Speech at Interfaith Prayer Vigil in Newtown, Connecticut', by Wibowo (2013).

This study is aimed to analyze one of the taxonomy of illocutionary acts which is an act of representative in Obama's speech. This study used a descriptive qualitative approach and a document analysis since he took Obama's speech as his data to reveal the act of representative spoken in Obama's speech. In analyzing the data, the writer used the theory of Searle to enlist the act of representative which was produced by Obama in his speech. The outcome of this study is to explain the representative act spoken within Obama's speech and the connection of each representative act found in Obama's speech.

The second previous study is entitled *The Study of Locutionary and Illocutionary Acts Produced in Letters between Nazarudin and the President of Republic Indonesia*, by Dewi (2012). This study is aimed to analyze the locutionary act and the classification of illocutionary acts which are produced in letters between Nazarudin and the President of Republic Indonesia. In analyzing the data the writer used the theory of Levinson (1983) to answer the first question

and Searles' theory to answer the second question. The outcome of this study is to find out the classification of the locutionary and illocutionary act produced in the letters between Nazaruddin and the President of Republic Indonesia.

This study has several similarities to and differences from the previous studies. Firstly, the type of the data of this study is the same as the first previous studies which is a speech. This study also analyzes the illocutionary act of the utterances as the two previous studies did. The differences between this study and the previous studies is the theory. The previous studies mostly use the theory proposed by Searle. In this study, the writer uses the theory proposed by Yule (1996).

In this study, the writer attempts to analyze the locutionary, illocutionary act and the types of sentence which are produced in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia.' The writer analyzed the data by using the theory which is proposed by Levinson (1983) which is supported by Yule's theory (1996) to answer locutionary act of the utterances. Then, Yule's theory (1996) which is supported by Searle's theory (1979) is used in an attempt to answer the types of illocutionary acts. The writer used this theory because it is more updated than the previous theory and it is easier to be understood. It means that the theory has been more developed rather than Austin's theory. The writer also used the theory of Langacker (1972) which is supported by the theory of Biber et al (2002) to answer the second research problem.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the writer explains the research method which is used in this scientific research. This chapter is divided into four sub-chapters, they are research design, data source, data collection, and finally the steps that the writer uses in analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Design

Based on Ary et al (2002, p. 22) there are two major approaches of research. The first is quantitative research and the second is qualitative research.

According to Ary et al. (2010, p. 29) "Qualitative researchers seek to understand a phenomenon by focusing on the total picture rather than breaking it down into variables". From this definition, the writer can say that the qualitative research is not concerned with the numeric data as the object of the analysis. The data can be in the form of pictures, quotes from documents, field notes, or words.

The qualitative goal is more on the depth of the understanding than a numeric result. Ary et al (2010, p. 29) state that there are many types of qualitative studies: case studies, document or content analysis, ethnography, grounded theory, historical research, narrative inquiry, and phenomenological studies. In this study, descriptive qualitative is used as the research approach and document analysis as the research design since this study deals with the utterances

as the data. Moreover, the writer will focus on analyzing the utterances based on the locutionary and locutionary act.

3.2 The Data Source

The data of this study are the Soekarno's utterances of the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' containing speech acts. In this study, the writer focuses on analyzing the locutionary, illocutionary acts, and types of sentence. Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' contains information about the dispute between two nations which are Indonesia and Malaysia in 1962. The data were taken from the script of Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' from the website 'inilah.com'. This website is placed on 5th big position as a news website in Indonesia. Moreover, this website is also placed on 50th position as a big website in Indonesia.

3.3 Data Collection

The writer uses the following steps in collecting the data to be analyzed :

1. Downloading the script of Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' from the website 'inilah.com'. The writer used data saturation in collecting or downloading the data. According to Ary et al (2010, p. 429) the point of data saturation is that sampling should be terminated when no new information is forthcoming from new units. It means that the activity of collecting the data should be stopped when the writer thinks there is no new information from the data because the data found are the same as the previous one.

2. After downloading the script, the writer read the script and highlighting the the sentences or utterances which contain speech acts.

3.4 Data Analysis

In order to make the data credible and dependable, the writer uses the triangulation theory. The writer used the triangulation theory to support the understanding of the study. According to Moleong (1991) there are four types of triangulation theory; those are triangulation by means of different researchers, by means of different sources, by means of different theories, and by means of different methods.

In this study, the writer used the triangulation by means of different theories to verify the data. The writer used the theory proposed by Levinson (1983) supported by the theory of Yule (1996) to analyze locutionary act, the theory of Yule (1996) supported by the theory of Searle (1979) to analyze illocutionary act, and types of sentences are based on the theory of Langacker (1972) which is supported by the theory of Biber et al (2002). Furthermore, the writer used the following steps to analyse the data:

1. Identifying

Identifying the utterances which will be analyzed based on the locutionary, illocutionary act and types of sentence.

2. Classifying

Classifying the utterances based on the locutionary and based on Levinson's theory (1983) supported by Yule's theory (1996), and illocutionary acts based

on Yule's theory (1996) supported by Searle's theory (1979), and types of sentences are based on Langacker's theory (1972) which is supported by Biber et al. theory (2002)..

3. Using the analysis table.

To make the analysis of this study easier to be understood, the writer uses the table of the analysis result.

Table 3.1 The Classification of Utterances Based on The Types of Illocutionary

No.	Utterances	Illocutionary Act				
		Dec.	Rep.	Exp.	Dir.	Com.
1.						
2.						
3.						

Dec : Declarative

Rep : Representative

Exp : Expressive

Dir : Directive

Com : Commissive

Table 3.2 The Classification of Utterances Based on The Locutionary and Types of Sentence.

No	Utterances	Locutionary	Types of sentence		
			Dec.	Imp.	Intr.
1.					
2.					
3.					

Dec : Declarative

Intr : Interogative

Imp : Imperative

4. Making conclusion

After analyzing the data, the writer will make a conclusion based on the result of the data analysis.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the writer discusses finding and discussions of the research based on the research problems. The data of this study are the utterances which were uttered by Soekarno in his speech 'Ganyang Malaysia'. The analysis of the study involves locutionary, illocutionary acts, and syntactical realization. The writer analyzed locutionary act based on the theory proposed by Levinson (1983), illocutionary based on the theory proposed by Yule (1996), syntactical realizations based on the theory proposed by Langacker (1972)

4.1 Findings

In this chapter, the writer shows the findings which are presented based on the research problem; the first is concerned with locutionary and the types of illocutionary acts. The second is concerned with how those acts are realized syntactically based on illocutionary force of sentence in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia'. In this study, there are 19 utterances containing speech act found in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia'.

4.1.1 Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the writer used some steps. Firstly, the writer analyzed the locutionary act based on the theory of Levinson (1983) which is supported by Yule's theory (1996) to answer the first research problem and the writer also used the table to make it easier for the readers to understand the findings. Secondly, the writer analyzed the types of illocutionary acts based on the theory of Yule (1996) which is supported by Searle's theory (1975) also to answer the first research problem and the writer also used the table to make the findings easier to be understood. Third, the writer analyzed the types of sentence based on illocutionary force based on the theory of Langacker (1972) which is supported by Biber et al (2002).

4.1.1.1 Analysis on Locutionary Acts and Types of Directives

In analyzing the data, the writer found that there are 11 utterances in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' which belong to directive acts. Those utterances are :

Utterances

Datum 4 : Kerahkan pasukan ke Kalimantan (Send the troops to Kalimantan).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker asked the listener to do something. Soekarno commanded to send the troops to Kalimantan.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. It contains directives because this utterance has a force of requesting. Directives is a kind of illocutionary where the speaker tried to get someone else or the listener to do something. Directives express what the speaker wants. In this utterance, the speaker 'Soekarno' expressed what he wanted and tried to get someone else or the listener to do something as he wanted. In this case, Soekarno wanted to send the troops to Kalimantan to fight Malaysia and he wanted the listeners to do it.

Datum 5 : Kita hajar cecunguk Malayan itu! (let's beat those Malaysians intruders!)

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included locutionary act because the speaker asked the listener to do something. Soekarno invited people to fight Malaysians.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. It belongs to directives.

Directives is used to get the listener to do something. This utterance has a force of requesting. In this case, Soekarno also gave his command or order through this utterance. He gave his command to the listener to revenge what Malaysians had done.

Datum 6 : Pukul dan sikat jangan sampai tanah dan udara kita diinjak-injak oleh

Malaysia keparat itu (Hit (them) and eliminate (them) don't let our land and air trampled by those Malaysians scoundrels).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker commanded to the listener. In this case, Soekarno commanded the listener to fight Malaysians intruders.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to directive act where it is used to express what the speaker wants and gets the listener to do something. This utterance has a force of requesting. This utterance can be an order. In this case, Soekarno intended to express what he wanted to the listener where he told people to attack Malaysia to revenge what they had done and in order to protect our country, we must not let our nation be insulted by Malaysia or other countries.

Datum 7 : Doakan aku (Pray for me).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker asked the listener to do something. In this case, Soekarno asked the listener to pray for him.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. This utterance has a force of requesting which belongs to directive where it is used to express what the speaker wants and to get listener to do something. In this utterance, the speaker expressed what he wanted. Soekarno asked people to pray for his safety because he will join with all people who tried to protect their nation from humiliation and threat which was done by another nation to Indonesia.

Datum 10 : Serukan serukan ke seluruh pelosok negeri (Say it say it throughout the country)

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker asked the listeners to do something. In this case, Soekarno asked the listeners to shout what he said in his speech throughout the country.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to the directives because it has a force of requesting. Directives is used to express what the speaker wants and gets the listener to do something. In this case,

Soekarno through this utterance tried to give an order to listener. He tried to ask the listener to say what he said in his speech throughout the country to arouse Indonesian nationalism.

Datum 11 : Kita akan bersatu untuk melawan kehinaan ini (that we will unite to fight this humiliation).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary because the speaker informed something to the listeners. In this case, Soekarno told the listeners that Indonesians will unite to fight the humiliation which is done by Malaysia.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to directive. This utterance has a force of requesting and suggesting which it belongs to directives which is used to deliver command, suggestion, or request.

The speaker tried to insert the suggestion through the utterance. In this case, Soekarno tried to insert the suggestion to the listener that Indonesians have to unite to fight the humiliation which is done by Malaysia;

Datum 12 : Kita akan membalas perlakuan ini (we will pay this manner of treatment back).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included locutionary act because the speaker tried to inform something to the listener by uttering this utterance. In this case, Soekarno

informed that he invited Indonesians to revenge for this humiliation that Malaysia did.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary acts. This utterance has a force of ordering which belongs to directives. Directives is used to express what the speaker wants and tries to get the listeners to do something. In this case, the speaker expressed what he wanted which is he wanted to revenge for the humiliation that Malaysia did to Indonesia. He also delivered a command or order by uttering this utterance and hoped that the listeners would do what the speaker said.

Datum 13 : kita tunjukkan bahwa kita masih memiliki gigi dan tulang yang kuat (and let's show that our teeth and bones are still strong).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker tried to inform something to the listeners. In this case, the speaker who is Soekarno informed to the listeners that we would show to Malaysia that our teeth and bones were still strong. It means that we still have the power which is strong enough.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to directives because this utterance has a force of suggesting. It contains a suggestion which is delivered by the speaker through this utterance. The speaker

tried to give a suggestion that we should not fear Malaysia or other nations. We must protect our country and show that we still have bones and teeth which are still strong which means that we still have power which is strong enough to protect Indonesia.

Datum 14 : dan kita juga masih memiliki martabat (and we still have our dignity).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker informed something to the listeners. In this case, the speaker tried to tell the listeners that we still have the dignity which can not be insulted or be trampled by other nations.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to this sentence also contains directives because by uttering the utterance the speaker tried to deliver a suggestion to the listener. In this case, by uttering this utterance the speaker tried to tell that Indonesia still have the dignity and we must keep and protect Indonesia's dignity.

Datum 15 : Yoo...ayoo...kita...Ganyang...Ganyang...Malaysia..Ganyang...Malaysia
(Come on... Let's... Crush..Crush.... Malaysia..Crush.... Malaysia).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker asked the listeners to do something. In this case, the Soekarno said 'Come on let's crush Malaysia' to the listeners. Soekarno tried to invite the listeners to do something.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary acts. This utterance belongs to the directives because this utterance has a force of requesting and the speaker tried to get the listeners to do something by uttering this utterance. In this utterance, Soekarno tried to insert a command by uttering this utterance.

Datum 16 : : Bulatkan tekad (Round up the determination)

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker asked something to listeners. In this case, Soekarno as the speaker tried to ask the listeners who were all Indonesians to round up the determination to fight Malaysia.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to the directives acts. This utterance has a force of requesting and suggesting which belongs to the directive acts which can be command, request, or suggestion. In this case, Soekarno as the speaker also tried to insert or deliver his suggestion or request to the listeners. Soekarno said that 'round up the determination'. By uttering this utterance Soekarno already inserted his suggestion that we have to round up the determination to fight Malaysia

4.1.1.2 Analysis on Locutionary Acts and Types of Representatives

In analyzing the data, the writer found that there are 8 utterances in

Soekarno's speech which belong to representatives acts. Those utterances are :

Utterances

Datum 1: Kalau kita lapar itu biasa (If we are hungry, it is common).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker who was Soekarno informed something to the listener that was feeling hungry was common for Indonesians at that time.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. The type of representative belongs to this sentence because this utterance has a function as stating a statement of fact. In this sentence, the man, Soekarno stated to the Indonesian people that feeling hungry was a common thing for them, because Indonesia was colonized by Portuguese, Dutch, and the last was Japanese. Indonesian people have already frequently felt hungry. Thus, the speaker said that feeling hungry was nothing for us.

Datum 2 : Kalau kita malu itu juga biasa (It is also common for us to be ashamed).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker who was Soekarno informed something to the listener that feeling ashamed was also common for Indonesians at that time.

Type of illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. The type of representative belongs to this utterance because this utterance has a function of stating. This utterance contains the statement of fact. The speaker stated to Indonesians that feeling ashamed was not a problem because Indonesian people had already faced it while Indonesia was colonized by the colonialist.

Datum 3 : Namun kalau kita lapar atau malu itu karena Malaysia, kurang ajar! (But if we were hungry or ashamed because of Malaysia, It is unacceptable!).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker who was Soekarno told something to the listener. The speaker said that it was unacceptable if we were hungry or ashamed because of Malaysia.

Types of illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary acts. It belongs to representative acts. It is representative because this utterance has a force of asserting. Soekarno stated his assertion that feeling ashamed or hungry that was caused by Malaysia can not be accepted.

Datum 13 : kita tunjukkan bahwa kita masih memiliki gigi dan tulang yang kuat (and let's show that our teeth and bones are still strong).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker tries to inform something to the listeners. In this case, the speaker who is Soekarno informed to the listeners that we will show to Malaysia that our teeth and bones are still strong. It means that we still have the power which is strong enough.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one types of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to the representatives. Representative states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. This sentence belongs to the representatives because by uttering this sentence the speaker states what he believed which was our bone and teeth were still strong. It means that we still have the power which is strong enough to revenge or protecting our country.

Datum 14 : dan kita juga masih memiliki martabat (and we still have our dignity).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker informs something to the listeners. In this case, the speaker tried to tell the listeners that we still have the dignity which can not be insulted or be trampled by other nations.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one types of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to the representative. This utterance contains representative because this utterance has a force of asserting which the speaker believes. In this case, the speaker believed that Indonesia still have the dignity which cannot be insulted or be trampled by other nations.

Datum 17 : Semangat kita baja (our spirit is as strong as steel).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because in this utterance the speaker informed something to the listeners. In this case , Soekarno as the speaker tried to tell listeners that our spirit is as strong as steel.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary acts. This utterance has a force of describing which belongs to the type of representative. In this utterance, the speaker tried to state what he believes to the listeners. In this case, the speaker who was Soekarno attempted to tell all Indonesians by uttering this utterance that Indonesians had the spirit as strong as steel, and because of that we did not need to be afraid or fear to protect our nation from Malaysia or other nations.

Datum 18 : Peluru kita banyak (we have many bullets)

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because in this sentence the speaker informed something to the listeners. In this case, Soekarno as the speaker tried to tell all Indonesians that we have many bullets.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary acts. This utterance has a force of stating which is statement of fact which belongs to the representative. The speaker tried to state what he believed through this utterance. In this case, Soekarno tried to tell what he believed to the listeners by uttering this utterance which is because of we have many bullets, because Indonesia has supplied military equipment from Uni Soviet at that time and we do not need to be afraid or feeling fear to fight Malaysia to revenge the humiliation.

Datum 19 : Nyawa kita banyak, Bila perlu satu-satu! (we have many lives, one at a time if it's needed)

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because in this utterance the speaker informed something to the listeners. In this case, Soekarno as the speaker told that we have many lives. It is that a statement which means that we do not need to be afraid or feeling fear to fight Malaysia.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary acts. This utterance has a force of asserting which belongs to the representative which is used to state what the speaker believes. In this utterance, Soekarno said that we have many bullets. It is a statements to all Indonesians which means that we did not need to fear or feeling afraid to fight Malaysia to revenge for the humiliation which they did because it is Indonesians's responsibilty to keep the Indonesia's dignity and protect Indonesia from all things that can threaten or insult Indonesia.

4.1.1.3 Analysis on Locutionary Acts and Types of Commissives

In analyzing the data, the writer found that there are 5 utterances in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' which belong to commissive acts. Those utterances are :

Utterances

Datum 5 : Kita hajar cecunguk Malayan itu! (let's beat those Malaysians intruders!)

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included locutionary act because the speaker asked the listener to do something. Soekarno invited people to fight Malaysians.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to commissives acts. This utterance contains commissives act because this utterance has a force of threatening. This act is used to express what the speaker

intends. The speaker 'Soekarno' expressed what he intended to do through this utterance and he committed themselves to a future action which he made which was to fight Malaysia. What Soekarno intended to do through this sentence is he wanted to beat Malaysian intruders. It means he also committed himself to join in fighting when he uttered this utterance.

Datum 8 : aku bakal berangkat ke medan juang sebagai patriot Bangsa (I will go to the battlefield as a patriot of the nation)

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker informed something to the listeners. In this case, Soekarno informed that he will go to the battlefield as the patriot of the nation.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to commissive where it is used by the speaker to commit themselves to some future actions and express what the speaker intends. In this utterance, the speaker tried to commit to some future actions. Soekarno told people that he will go to the battlefield and joined as the patriot of the nation to protect the nation from Malaysia. By uttering this sentence, Soekarno committed himself to the future action which is an action to protect the nation from this humiliation and threat which was done by Malaysia.

Datum 11 : Kita akan bersatu untuk melawan kehinaan ini (that we will unite to fight this humiliation).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary because the speaker informed something to the listeners. In this case, Soekarno told the listeners that Indonesians will unite to fight the humiliation which is done by Malaysia.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to commissives. Commissives acts occurred in this utterance because this utterance has a force of offering which belongs to commissive. By uttering this utterance Soekarno committed themselves into a future action he made which is to fight Malaysia.

Datum 12 : Kita akan membalas perlakuan ini (we will retaliate this treatment).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included locutionary act because the speaker tried to inform something to the listener by uttering this utterance. In this case, Soekarno informed that he invited Indonesians to revenge for this humiliation that Malaysia did

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary acts. This utterance belongs to commissive acts because it has a force of threatening which belongs to the commissives act which is used to commit the speaker to some future actions and

express what the speaker intends. This utterance can be taken as a threat to Malaysia because through this utterance the speaker informed that Indonesians and he will revenge for the humiliation which is done by Malaysia to Indonesia.

By uttering this sentence also the speaker tried to commit himself to some future action that he made which is to revenge to Malaysia.

Datum 15 : Yoo...ayoo...kita...Ganyang...Ganyang...Malaysia..Ganyang...Malaysia (Come on... Let's... Crush..Crush.... Malaysia..Crush.... Malaysia).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker asked the listeners to do something. In this case, the Soekarno said 'Come on let's crush Malaysia' to the listeners. Soekarno tried to invite the listeners to do something.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains three types of illocutionary acts. This utterance belongs to because , this utterance has a force of threatening which belongs to the commissive. Commissives is used by the speakers to commit themselves to some future actions. In this utterance, the speaker who was Soekarno tried to threaten Malaysia by uttering this utterance and also tried to commit himself to some future action he made which was to fight Malaysia for the humiliation that they did to Indonesia by uttering this utterance

4.1.1.4 Analysis on Locutionary Acts and The Types of Expressives.

In analyzing the data, the writer found that there are 2 utterances in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' which belong to expressive acts. Those utterances are :

Utterances

Datum 3 : Namun kalau kita lapar atau malu itu karena Malaysia, kurang ajar! (But if we were hungry or ashamed because of Malaysia, It is unacceptable!)

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker who was Soekarno told something to the listener. The speaker said that it was unacceptable if we were hungry or ashamed because of Malaysia.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary acts which is expressive. It belongs to expressive acts which is used to state psychological statements. It belongs to expressive because this utterance has a force of stating the feeling of dislike from the speaker to Malaysia because of what they he had done to Indonesia. Soekarno stated his assertion and also showed his dislike to Malaysia for their action to insult Indonesia through this utterance.

Datum 9 : Sebagai martir Bangsa dan sebagai peluru Bangsa yang enggan diinjak-injak harga dirinya (as a martyr of the nation and a bullet of the nation that refuses the self-esteem to be trampled).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker also informed something to the listeners. In this case, Soekarno informed that he was the martyr and a bullet of the nation who would not ever let his self-esteem be trampled or insulted by other people.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary act. This utterance belongs to expressive which is used to state the psychological statements because this utterance has a force of stating the dislike from the speaker. In this case, the speaker tried to expressed his assertion of his feeling because of his dislike where he was as the martyr and bullet of the nation who will not ever let his self-esteem be trampled by other nations because if there was somebody or nation who trampled, insulted, or did not respect his self-esteem, it means that the Indonesian self-esteem was nothing. They could not show their respect to Indonesia because he was the President of Indonesia.

4.1.1.5 Analysis on Locutionary Acts and Types of Declarations

In analyzing the data, the writer found that there are 1 utterances in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' which belongs to directives acts.

Utterances

Datum 15 : Yoo...ayoo...kita...Ganyang...Ganyang...Malaysia..Ganyang...Malaysia (Come on... Let's... Crush..Crush.... Malaysia..Crush.... Malaysia).

Locutionary act :

This utterance is included in locutionary act because the speaker asked the listeners to do something. In this case, the Soekarno said 'Come on let's crush Malaysia' to the listeners. Soekarno tried to invite the listeners to do something.

Illocutionary act :

This utterance contains one type of illocutionary acts. This utterance belongs to the declarations. Declarations acts can be performed by only anyone who has authority and special institutional role in society. This utterance belongs to declaration because the speaker declared a movement which was known as 'Ganyang Malaysia' to Malaysia through this utterance. In this case, He successfully performed the declaration a state of confrontation because he had a special institutional role since he was a president of Indonesia. He changes the world (situation) via their utterance.

4.1.1.6 Analysis on Declarative

In analyzing, the data, the writer found there are 12 utterances in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' which belong to declarative. those utterances are :

Utterances

Datum 1: Kalau kita lapar itu biasa (If we are hungry, it is common).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence was used by the speaker 'Soekarno' to inform or state to the Indonesian people. The speaker informed that feeling hungry was not a new

thing for Indonesian people. Since this utterance has a function of stating something to the listener, this utterance is realized as the declarative sentence which is used to inform or state something to the listener.

Datum 2 : Kalau kita malu itu juga biasa (It is also common for us to be ashamed).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence was used by the speaker, 'Soekarno' to inform something to Indonesian people. Soekarno stated an assertion that feeling ashamed was not a problem for Indonesian people, because when Indonesia people was colonized they had already faced it frequently because of the colonialists. This sentence is realized as the declarative since it is used to inform or state something to Indonesian people.

Datum 3 : Namun kalau kita lapar atau malu itu karena Malaysia, kurang ajar! (But if we were hungry or ashamed because of Malaysia, It is unacceptable!).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the declarative. This sentence is used to inform something to the listener. Soekarno stated and tried to inform the Indonesians that feeling hungry and ashamed was common, but if it was caused by Malaysia it can not be accepted.

Datum 8 : aku bakal berangkat ke medan juang sebagai patriot Bangsa (I will go to the battlefield as a patriot of the nation)

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of declarative. This sentence has a function to share information to the listener by the speaker. In this case, Soekarno tried to tell people and shared that he will go to the battlefield to join to protect the nation as the patriot of the nation.

Datum 9 : Sebagai martir Bangsa dan sebagai peluru Bangsa yang enggan diinjak-injak harga dirinya (as a martyr of the nation and a bullet of the nation that refuses the self-esteem to be trampled).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of declarative. This sentence is used to share or tell the information. In this sentence, Soekarno tried to tell people that he was the martyr and bullet of the nation who will not ever let any body trample or insult his self-esteem.

Datum 11: Kita akan bersatu untuk melawan kehinaan ini (that we will unite to fight this humiliation).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of declarative. This sentence has a function to inform something to the listeners. In this case, the speaker who is Soekarno

tried to tell all Indonesians that we will unite to fight the humiliation which is done by Malaysia.

Datum 12 : Kita akan membalas perlakuan ini (we will retaliate this treatment).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of declarative as the structure of the sentence. This sentence has a function to share or inform some information to the listeners. In this sentence, the speaker tried to inform the listeners that we will revenge to Malaysia for this humiliation.

Datum 13 : kita tunjukkan bahwa kita masih memiliki gigi dan tulang yang kuat (and let's show that our teeth and bones are still strong).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the declarative. This sentence is used by the speaker to inform something to the listeners. In this case, the speaker tried to tell the listeners that we still have the power which is strong enough to protect our nation through this sentence.

Datum 14 : dan kita juga masih memiliki martabat (and we still have our dignity).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of declarative. This sentence is used by the speaker to inform something to the listeners. The speaker tried to inform

listeners that Indonesia still have the dignity which can not be insulted by other nations.

Datum 17 : Semangat kita baja (our spirit is as strong as steel).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of declarative. This sentence has a function to inform something to the listener. In this sentence, the speaker uses this sentence in attempting to tell all Indonesians that Indonesians have the spirit as strong as steel in attempting to protect Indonesia from all threats, annoyance which can threaten Indonesia.

Datum 18 : Peluru kita banyak (we have many bullets)

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of declarative. This sentence has a function to inform something to the listeners. In this case, Soekarno used this utterance to tell all Indonesians that we have many bullets

Datum 19 : Nyawa kita banyak, Bila perlu satu-satu! (we have many lives, one at a time if it's needed)

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of declarative. This sentence has a function to inform something to the listeners. In this case, Soekarno tried to inform something to Indonesians by using this sentence that we have many lives

4.1.1.7 Analysis on Imperative

In analyzing the data, the writer found that there are 7 utterances in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' which belong to imperative. Those utterances are :

Utterances

Datum 4 : Kerahkan pasukan ke Kalimantan (Send the troops to Kalimantan).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of imperative. This sentence is used to give an order and has a function to command. In this sentence, Soekarno tried to give his command to the listener to send the troops to Kalimantan through this sentence.

Datum 5 : Kita hajar cecunguk Malayan itu! (let's beat those Malaysians intruders!)

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of imperative. This sentence is used to give an order or command. In this sentence, Soekarno gave the order to the listener where he told people to beat those Malaysians intruders for what they had done.

Datum 6 : Pukul dan sikat jangan sampai tanah dan udara kita diinjak-injak oleh Malaysian keparat itu (Hit (them) and eliminate (them) don't let our land and air trampled by those Malaysians scoundrels).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence realized as the type of imperative. This sentence has a force of requesting. In this sentence, Soekarno gave a request to all indonesians that we must fight Malaysia because of the action that insulted Indonesia. Moreover, we must also protect our nation and we must not ever let our country be insulted by Malaysia or other countries.

Datum 7 : Doakan aku (Pray for me).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of imperative. This sentence contains an order as the function. In this sentence, the speaker tries to give an order in which Soekarno asked people to pray for his safety because he will join with all people who will protect Indonesia from humiliation and threat which was done by another nation.

Datum 10 : Serukan serukan ke seluruh pelosok negeri (Say it say it throughout the country)

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of imperative because this sentence has a function of an order which is uttered by the speaker through this utterance. In this case, Soekarno gave an order through this sentence to listeners. He tried to ask people to say about what he said in his speech throughout the country to ask for Indonesian nationalism.

Datum 15 : Yoo...ayoo...kita...Ganyang...Ganyang...Malaysia..Ganyang...Malaysia (Come on... Let's... Crush..Crush... Malaysia..Crush... Malaysia).

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of imperative as the structure. This sentence has a function and it is also used by the speaker to share or tell the information to the listeners through this sentence.

Datum 16 : Bulatkan tekad (Round up the determination)

Syntactical realization :

This sentence is realized as the type of imperative. This sentence has a function to order or requesting something to the listeners. In this case, the speaker who is Soekarno asked listeners to round up the determination to fight Malaysia.

4.2 Discussion

In this section, the writer discusses the finding or utterances of the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' which are uttered by Soekarno. After analyzing the data, the writer found 19 utterances which contained the locutionary, the types of illocutionary, and syntactical realization in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia.' The writer found only two types of sentence which are syntactically realized as declarative and imperative used in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' based on Langacker (1972).

The writer found 12 utterances which belong to declarative. The purpose of declarative is giving information to the listeners. One of examples from the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia', locutionary-declarative. "kita tunjukkan bahwa kita masih memiliki gigi dan tulang yang kuat (and let's show that our teeth and bones are still strong) which means that the speaker informs something to the listeners.

In addition, the writer also found 7 utterances which belong to imperative from the data analysis. Imperative utterance is used to give an order or make a request to the listeners or audience. One of examples from the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia', locutionary-imperative. *Kerahkan pasukan ke Kalimantan* (Send the troops to Kalimantan) which means that the speaker requests something to the listeners to do something.

In this speech, the writer did not find any utterances which belongs to interrogative. The utterances are frequently realized as the declarative, because in this speech Soekarno wanted to tell Indonesians that Indonesia would not ever let their self esteem be trampled by other nations especially Malaysia. Directive is the types of illocutionary acts which frequently occurred in Soekarno's speech 'Ganyang Malaysia,' it is because the background of the speech can affect what types of illocutionary acts are produced in speech. This speech has a background which contains the dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia. A statement of Soekarno's dislike for the humiliy which is caused by Malaysia to Indonesia, because the background is about the Soekarno's dislike to the Malaysia for the humiliation that they did. Soekarno through his utterances in this speech attempted to ask all Indonesians to protect Indonesia from anything and fought

back Malaysia for the humility which was done to Indonesia. In the case of illocutionary act, the writer also found five types of illocutionary acts performed in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' based on Yule's theory (1996) which is supported by Searle (1979). The writer found 11 utterances which belong to directives is used to express what the speaker wants, 8 utterances which belong to representatives which are used to state what the speaker believes, 5 utterances which belong to commissives which are used to commit the speaker to some future action by uttering the sentences, 2 utterances which belong to expressives which is used for the psychological state especially, and 1 utterance belongs to declarations. The writer reviewed two previous studies related to this study. first, the previous study from Wibowo (2013) entitled '*Act of Representative within Obama's Speech at Interfaith Prayer Vigil in Newtown, Connecticut.*' In the analysis, Yoel did not analyze locutionary acts and every types of illocutionary act, but he only analyzed the type of representative act in Obama's speech. In this study, the writer analyzed the locutionary acts, the types of illocutionary acts, and how those acts are realized syntactically. Yoel analyzed the type of representative act in Obama's speech based on the taxonomy of Searle's theory (1975) while in this study the writer analyzed the types of illocutionary act based on the taxonomy of illocutionary which is proposed by Yule (1996)

The last previous study is conducted by Dewi (2012) entitled '*The Study of Locutionary and Illocutionary Acts Produced in Letters between Nazarudin and the President of Republic Indonesia.*' Jatu also analyzed the locutionary act. the types of locutionary acts, and the types of illocutionary acts. Jatu used the

Levinson's theory for locutionary and the types of locutionary acts and she used

Searle's theory for the types of illocutionary acts.

Those previous studies have contributed to this study especially in analyzing the data. The writer learnt how to analyze the speech by using speech act theory such as how to analyze locutionary acts, illocutionary act of the speech, and also how to use a table analysis in analyzing the speech act. The writer tried to compare the theories that previous researcher used with the theories that the writer used and tried to figure out which theories are better to be used in analyzing the data.

This study is different from the second previous studies especially in analyzing the types of locutionary acts. In this study, the writer did not analyze about the types of locutionary acts by using Levinson's theory, because as far as the writer knows that there are no types of locutionary acts. The writer have checked the theories which are usually used by the previous researchers to analyze the types of locutionary acts such as Yule, Grundy, Langacker, and Levinson. The writer has checked those theories and found that there is no one of those theories said that he or she divided locutionary acts into three types which are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. That is the reason why this study did not analyze about the types of locutionary acts but the writer analyzed locutionary acts based on Levinson's theory (1983) which is supported by Yule's theory (1996), the types of illocutionary acts by using Yule's theory (1996) which is supported by Searle (1979) and how are those acts syntactically realized based on the

illocutionary force of sentence based on Langacker (1972) which is supported by Biber et al. (2002).

The writer used the Yule's theory in analyzing the types of illocutionary because Yule's theory is newer than the previous theories which were used in the previous studies and it means this theory has developed from the previous theories. For example, Austin's theory has several weaknesses in classifying the types of illocutionary acts like there are too heterogeneous or too much verb in each types and there are some verbs which exist more than one type. It can cause the confusion for the writer in analyzing the types of illocutionary acts which is used Austin's theory.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Listening to formal speeches, especially when they are delivered by politicians, is a boring thing for some people. Some people even think that the words in formal speeches which are delivered by politicians are manipulated, arranged, and full of falsity. The words chosen to impress the listeners are sometimes the words that are meant just to raise the politicians' self imagery.

Political speeches can be both negative and positive. The negative side of the speeches which are delivered by the politicians has been described above. In the positive side, the utterances of the formal speech are interesting object of the research.

This research is conducted by the writer to find out the locutionary, illocutionary act and how those acts are realized syntactically in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia' which is uttered by Soekarno concerning the dispute between Indonesia and Malaysia.

Regarding the findings of the research, the writer found 19 utterances as the data containing the speech act especially locutionary, illocutionary acts and syntactical realization. The writer only found two types of sentences which are realized as declarative and imperative in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia.'. The writer found that there are 12 declarative sentences in the speech 'Ganyang

Malaysia' which means that declarative is the most frequent type which is used by the speaker in his speech. The writer also found that there are 7 imperative sentences in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia.' Besides that, the writer found five types of illocutionary act which is produced by the speaker in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia.' The writer found that there are 11 utterances which belong to the directive act which also shows that directive act is the most frequent types of illocutionary act which is produced by the speaker in the speech 'Ganyang Malaysia.' Besides that, the writer also found 8 utterances which belong to representative, 5 sentences belong to commissive acts, 2 utterances belong to expressive, and one utterance belongs to declarations.

As the conclusion, the background of the speech can affect the types of illocutionary act which are produced. The writer found that directive is the most dominant in this speech. The background of this speech is a Soekarno's dislike to Malaysia for the humiliation that they did to Indonesia, because of that reason through this speech Soekarno attempted to ask all Indonesians to fight Malaysia. In this case, Soekarno requested all Indonesians to protect Indonesia from anything that can threaten especially from Malaysia for the humiliation acts that they did.

5.2 Suggestion

Analyzing some aspects of speech act especially locutionary and illocutionary act is interesting materials in working on a thesis. Austin, Searle, or Yule's theories can be understood easily even by pragmatics learner. Before the writer ends this analysis of this study, the writer wants to give some suggestions

for the next writers especially for the students of the Study Program of English in Universitas Brawijaya. The writer suggests the next researchers or writers who want to conduct a study about speech acts involve the perlocutionary acts in order to make the deeper analysis in speech act. Moreover, the writer suggests they find out other research object for the speech act analysis such as talk show, comic, advertisement to show that speech act theory can be implemented in many kinds of media.

Furthermore, the writer also suggests students of English Program who learn about speech act theory try to apply speech act in real life situation such as in daily conversation in order to understand well what the exact meaning of the speaker's utterances and avoid the miscommunication in conversation. So, there will be no misunderstanding among people when they are communicating with each other. The writer also hopes this study can give much contribution to the students of the Study Program of English at Universitas Brawijaya, thus that they are aware when they talk about something because every utterance has its meaning and actions which can affect the the listeners who listen to it.

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Appendice 1 The Classification of Utterances Based on The Types of Illocutionary

No.	Utterances	Illocutionary Act				
		Dec.	Rep.	Exp.	Dir.	Com.
1.	Kalau kita lapar itu biasa (If we are hungry, it is usual).		√			
2.	Kalau kita malu itu juga biasa (It is nothing for us that we are ashamed).		√			
3.	Namun kalau kita lapar atau malu itu karena Malaysia, kurang ajar! (But, If we were hungry or ashamed because of Malaysia, It is unacceptable!).		√	√		
4.	Kerahkan pasukan ke Kalimantan (Send the troops to Kalimantan).				√	
5.	Kita hajar cecunguk Malayan itu! (let's beat those Malayan intruders!)				√	√
6.	Pukul dan sikat jangan sampai tanah dan udara kita diinjak-injak oleh Malaysian keparat itu (Hit (them) and eliminate (them) don't let our land and air trampled by those Malayan scoundrels).				√	
7.	Doakan aku (Pray for me)				√	
8.	aku bakal berangkat ke medan juang sebagai patriot Bangsa (I will go to the battlefield as a patriot of the nation)					√
9.	Sebagai martir Bangsa dan sebagai peluru Bangsa yang enggan diinjak-injak harga dirinya (as a martyr of the nation and a bullet of the nation that refuses the self-esteem to be trampled).			√		
10.	Serukan serukan ke seluruh pelosok negeri (Shout it shout it throughout the country)				√	
11.	Kita akan bersatu untuk melawan kehinaan ini (that we will unite to fight this humiliation).				√	√

Continued Table of The Classification of Utterances Based on The Types of Illocutionary

No.	Utterances	Illocutionary Act				
		Dec.	Rep.	Exp.	Dir.	Com.
12.	kita akan membalas perlakuan ini (we will retaliate this treatment)				√	√
13.	dan kita tunjukkan bahwa kita masih memiliki gigi dan tulang yang kuat dan kita juga masih memiliki martabat (and let's show that our teeth and bones are still strong).		√		√	
14.	dan kita juga masih memiliki martabat (and we still have our dignity		√		√	
15.	Yoo ayoo kita Ganyang Ganyang Malaysia Ganyang Malaysia (Come on... Let's... Crush Crush.... Malaysia Crush.... Malaysia).	√			√	√
16.	Bulatkan tekad (Round up the determination).				√	
17.	Semangat kita baja (our spirit is as strong as steel).		√			
18.	Peluru kita banyak (we have many bullets)		√			
19.	Njawa kita banyak Bila perlu satu-satu (we have many lives, one at a time if it's needed).		√			

Note :

Dec : Declarative

Rep : Representative

Exp : Expressive

Dir : Directive

Com : Commissive

Appendice 2 The Classification Based on The Locutionary and Types of Sentence.

No	Utterances	Locutionary	Types of sentence		
			Dec.	Imp.	Intr.
1.	Kalau kita lapar itu biasa (If we are hungry, it is usual).	The speaker informs something to the listeners	√		
2.	Kalau kita malu itu juga biasa (It is also nothing for us that we are ashamed).	The speaker informs something to the listeners	√		
3.	Namun kalau kita lapar atau malu itu karena Malaysia, kurang ajar! (But if we were hungry or ashamed because of Malaysia, It is unacceptable!).	The speaker informs something to the listeners.	√		
4.	Kerahkan pasukan ke Kalimantan (Send the troops to Kalimantan).	The speaker asks the listener to do something.		√	
5.	Kita hajar cecunguk Malayan itu! (let's beat those Malayan intruders!)	The speaker ask the listener to do something.		√	
6.	Pukul dan sikat jangan sampai tanah dan udara kita diinjak-injak oleh Malaysian keparat itu (Hit (them) and eliminate (them) don't let our land and air trampled by those Malaysian scoundrels	The speaker command to the listener		√	
7.	Doakan aku (Pray for me).	The speaker ask the listenert to do something.		√	
8.	aku bakal berangkat ke medan juang sebagai patriot Bangsa (, I will go to the battlefield as a patriot of the nation).	The speaker informs something to the listeners.	√		
9.	Sebagai martir Bangsa dan sebagai peluru Bangsa yang enggan diinjak-injak harga dirinya (as a martyr of the nation and a bullet of the nation that refuses the self-esteem to be trampled).	The speaker informs something to the listeners.	√		
10.	Serukan serukan ke seluruh pelosok negeri (Shout it shout it throughout the country)	The speaker ask the listeners to do something.		√	

Continued Table of The Classification Based on The Locutionary and Types of Sentence.

No	Utterances	Locutionary	Types of sentence		
			Dec.	Imp.	Intr.
11.	Kita akan bersatu untuk melawan kehinaan ini (that we will unite to fight this humiliation).	The speaker informs something to the listeners.	√		
12.	Kita akan membalas perlakuan ini (we will retaliate this treatment).	The speaker informs something to the listeners.	√		
13.	kita tunjukkan bahwa kita masih memiliki gigi dan tulang yang kuat (and let's show that our teeth and bones are still strong).	The speaker informs something to the listeners.	√		
14.	dan kita juga masih memiliki martabat (and we still have our dignity	The speaker informs something to the listeners.	√		
15.	Yoo ayoo kita Ganyang Ganyang Malaysia Ganyang Malaysia (Come on... Let's... Crush Crush.... Malaysia Crush.... Malaysia).	The speaker asks the listeners to do something.		√	
16.	Bulatkan tekad (Round up the determination).	The speaker asks the listeners to do something.		√	
17.	Semangat kita baja (our spirit is as strong as steel).	The speaker informs something to the listeners.	√		
18.	Peluru kita banyak (we have many bullets)	The speaker informs something to the listeners.	√		
19.	Njawa kita banyak Bila perlu satu-satu! (we have many lives, one at a time if it's needed).).	The speaker informs something to the listeners.	√		

Note :

Dec : Declarative

Intr : Interogative

Imp : Imperative

Appendice 3

Kalau kita lapar itu biasa

Kalau kita malu itu juga biasa

Namun kalau kita lapar atau malu itu karena Malaysia, kurang ajar!

Kerahkan pasukan ke Kalimantan, kita hajar cecunguk Malayan itu!

Pukul dan sikat jangan sampai tanah dan udara kita diinjak-injak oleh Malaysia keparat itu

Doakan aku, aku bakal berangkat ke medan juang sebagai patriot Bangsa, sebagai martir Bangsa dan sebagai peluru Bangsa yang enggan diinjak-injak harga dirinya

Serukan serukan keseluruh pelosok negeri bahwa kita akan bersatu untuk melawan kehinaan ini kita akan membalas perlakuan ini dan kita tunjukkan bahwa kita masih memiliki gigi dan tulang yang kuat dan kita juga masih memiliki martabat

Yoo...ayoo... kita... Ganyang...

Ganyang... Malaysia

Ganyang... Malaysia

Bulatkan tekad

Semangat kita baja

Peluru kita banyak

Nyawa kita banyak

Bila perlu satu-satu!



Appendix 4: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



KEMENTERIAN PENDIDIKAN NASIONAL

UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA

FAKULTAS ILMU BUDAYA

Jalan Veteran Malang 65145

Telp. /Fax (0341) 575875 (direct)

E-mail: fib_ub@ub.ac.id <http://www.fib.ub.ac.id>

BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

1. Nama : Saiful Bahri
2. NIM : 105110100111097
3. Program Studi : Sastra Inggris
4. Topik Skripsi : Speech Act (Pragmatics)
5. Judul Skripsi : Speech Act Found in Soekarno's Speech 'Ganyang Malaysia'
6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 24 Februari 2014
7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 22 Agustus 2014
8. Nama Pembimbing I : Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A
II : Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A
9. Keterangan Konsultasi *)

No	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1	7 Maret 2014	Konsultasi outline dan judul skripsi	Dra. Endang Sasanti M,A	
2	12 Maret 2014	Konsultasi judul dan outline	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
3	24 Maret 2014	Konsultasi chapter 1	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
4	27 Maret 2014	Konsultasi chapter 1	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
5	28 Maret 2014	Pengajuan chapter 1	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	

6	2 April 2014	Revisi chapter 1	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
7	3 April 2014	Konsultasi bab 2	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
8	15 April 2014	Revisi bab 1	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
9	16 April 2014	Revisi chapter 2	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
10	23 April 2014	Revisi chapter 2	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
11	30 April 2014	Revisi chapter 3	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
12	7 Mei 2014	Revisi chapter 3	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
13	9 Mei 2014	Acc sempro	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
14	14 Mei 2014	Revisi + Acc sempro	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
15	22 Mei 2014	Sempro	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
16	22 Mei 2014	Sempro	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
17	13 Juni 2014	Revisi bab 2	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
18	20 Juni 2014	Konsultasi bab 4	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
19	23 Juni 2014	Revisi bab 4	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
20	1 Juli 2014	Revisi bab 4	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
21	2 Juli 2014	Revisi abstrak, dan revisi bab 4	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
22	3 Juli 2014	Revisi bab 4	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
23	4 Juli 2014	Revisi bab 3	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
24	8 Juli 2014	Revisi bab 4	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
25	9 Juli 2014	Konsultasi bab 4, 5, abstrak, knowledgegment	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
26	10 Juli 2014	Acc semhas	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
27	10 Juli 2014	Acc semhas	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	

28	16 Juli 2014	Semhas	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
29	16 Juli 2014	Semhas	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
30	16 Juli 2014	Konsultasi bab 4	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
31	18 Juli 2014	Acc kompre	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
32	18 Juli 2014	Acc kompre	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
33	12 Agustus 2014	Ujian Skripsi	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	
34	12 Agustus 2014	Ujian Skripsi	Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A	
35	14 Agustus 2014	Revisi bab I,II,III,IV, dan V	Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai :

Malang, 22 Agustus 2014

Pembimbing I

Pembimbing II

Drs. Lalu Merdi, M.A
NIP.19441231 197903 1 003

Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A
NIP. 19510624 197903 2 002

Mengetahui,
Ketua Jurusan
Bahasa dan Sastra

Ismatul Khasanah, M.Pd., M.Ed., Ph.D
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