AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT OF KIM NAM JUN'S SPEECH AT THE UNITED NATION GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2018

A thesis
Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for S1-Degree

By

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TARBIYAH AND TEACHER TRAINING FACULTY
THE STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY
RADEN INTAN LAMPUNG
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Study Program   : English Education

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ABSTRACT

Being able to use speech act appropriately alienates us from misunderstanding on interpreting the meaning of the utterances due to the distinction of the origin of the language and the user. The purposes of this research were to find out the classifications of illocutionary act, the classification mostly used by Kim Nam Jun and the perlocutionary act resulted by the hearers toward Kim Nam Jun's speech at the United Nation General Assembly 2018. This research used descriptive qualitative. This research used Searle's taxonomy in analyzing the classifications of illocutionary act used by the speaker and analyzing the supporting documents from news, fan page, Twitter and YouTube to obtain the perlocutionary acts resulted by the hearers towards his speech. The findings of this research showed that Kim Nam Jun only performed four from five classifications of illocutionary act. They were assertive, directive, commisive, and expressive. Kim Nam Jun performed assertive acts such as introducing, stating, telling, explaining, reasoning, boasting, claiming, informing and describing. He also performed directive acts such as inviting and urging. He once did a commissive act. It was promising. He performed two expressive acts such as thanking and expressing honor while he did not do any declarative acts in his speech. Kim Nam Jun dominated his speech with assertive acts with the percentage of 65.52%. Directive was in the second position with 18.72%. Then, expressive was in the third position with 12.48%. The last was commisive with 3.12%. The researcher discovered that the speech motivated the hearers to love themselves and made the hearers speaking up themselves.

Key words : **Illocutionary, Perlocutionary, Speech Act**

APPROVAL

Title : AN ANALYSIS OF SPEECH ACT OF KIM NAM JUN'S SPEECH AT THE UNITED NATION GENERAL ASSEMBLY 2018

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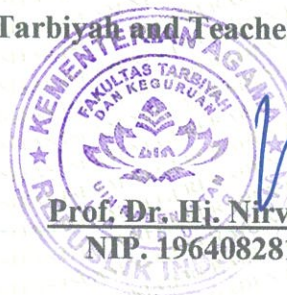
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of this thesis. Other people's opinions thesis of finding included in the thesis are

quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.
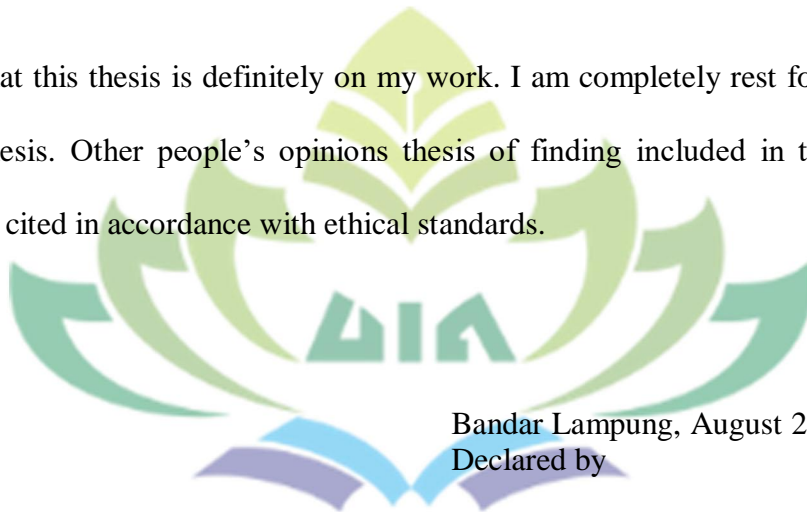
Bandar Lampung, August 28th 2020
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1611040215

MOTTO

<div dir="rtl">

وَلْيَخْشَ الَّذِينَ لَوْ تَرَكُوا مِنْ خَلْفِهِمْ ذُرِّيَّةً ضِعٰفًا خَافُوْا عَلَيْهِمْ ۖ فَلْيَتَّقُوا اللّٰهَ

وَلْيَقُوْلُوْا قَوْلًا سَدِيْدًا ﴿النساء : ٩﴾

</div>

"And let those (executors and guardians) fear (injustice) as if they (themselves) had left weak offspring behind and feared for them. So, let them fear Allah and speak words of appropriate justice."[1] (An-Nisa:9)

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[1] "Qur'an Surah An-Nisa Verse 9 (Q.S 4:9) in English Translation" (Online), available at https://quran.com/4/9 (Accessed on September 3rd 2020 at 12:00)

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DEDICATION

I genuinely dedicate this thesis to:

1. My loved ones, Mr. Kusno and Mrs. Daniyah.

2. My adored families, Umi, Abi, Uti, Akung, Dina and Burhan, who give me endless support, courage, and affection.

3. My Alma mater, UIN Raden Intan Lampung.

CURICULUM VITAE

The researcher, whose name is Farah Mulyawati, was born on September 11th 1997. She is the only child of Mr. Kusno and Mrs. Daniyah. She spent her elementary to junior high school in Sudimoro, Tanggamus. Then, she continued her education in 2012 at Perguruan Diniyyah Putri Lampung and graduated in 2015. After graduating, she postponed to enroll university and had a break time in Pare, Kediri. In 2016, she finally decided to continue her study by taking English Education program as her major at the State Islamic of University Raden Intan Lampung.

During her university years, she joined the volunteering programs such as Tebar Seribu Lusin Kaoskaki, Saudara1Negara batch 6 in Bangkok-Thailand. She is now active as one of the members of MAKEKA (Main Ke Kampung) Lampung.
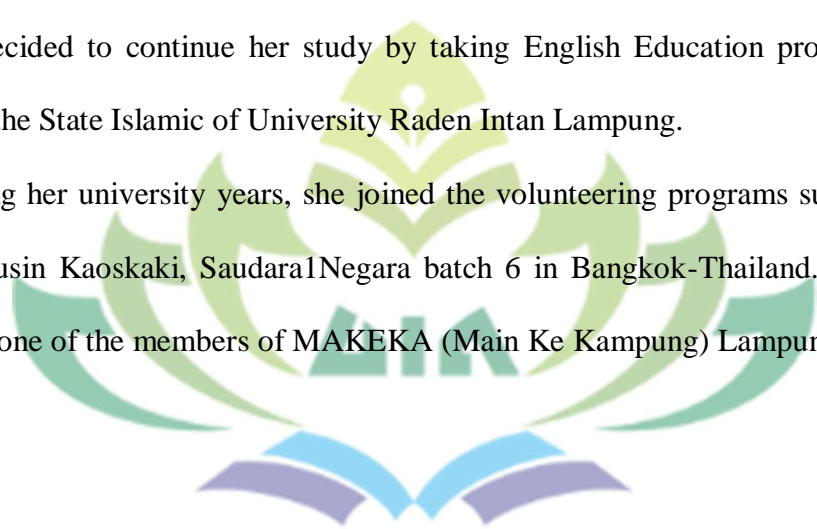
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First, I address my gratitude and praise to the almighty and the most merciful God, Allah SWT, who always gives his blessing and mercy to the researcher including the process of accomplishing this thesis. May peace and salutation be upon our Prophet Muhammad SAW whom we adore his love for the Ummah.

I submitted this an undergraduate thesis entitled "An Analysis of Speech Act of Nam Jun's Speech at the United Nation General Assembly in 2018" as a fulfillment for the requirements for S-1 Degree of English Department Study Program at Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty, Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung. However, I totally realize that I would never be able to complete this thesis without the hand, guidance, advice, support, and prayer of others so I would like sincerely express my gratitude and appreciation to:

1. Prof. Dr. Hj. Nirva Diana, M.Pd, the Dean of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training Faculty of Raden Intan State Islamic University Lampung.

2. Meisuri, M.Pd, the Chairperson of English Education Study Program.

3. Dr. Melinda Roza, M. Pd, the Advisor who enthusiastically helped, gave advice and suggestion, and guided me during the process of finishing this thesis and my university life.

4. M. Ridho Kholid, M.Pd, the Co-advisor who did not only give me advices about the thesis but also told me what learning really is.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Problem

Utterances, functions and effects are interesting and essential things of what we call speech act. They are all tied by the word 'action'. The reality shows that people naturally tend to have a specific intention when they speak, they do not only speak to give information but they also have a specific purpose, an action or even expect an effect toward their utterances. It is in agreement with the brief definition of speech acts as a subfield of pragmatics that studies how words are used not only to present information but also to carry out actions.

Those previous explanations are in consonance with what Austin describes *"... there are in which to say something is to do something, or in saying something we do something, and even by saying something we do something."*[2] It can be simply said that there is an action in the utterances or a specific intention in 'it's hot' when a teacher says it to her or his students in the class rather than just letting her students know that she feels hot in the class. She or he might possibly do the commanding and expect her students to turn on the air conditioner. In summary, speech act is a communication activity (locutionary) which contains intention (illocutionary)

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[2] J. L. Austin, *How to Do Things with Words* (London : Oxford University Press, 1962), p.94.

at the time of speaking and an expected effect or response (perlocutionary) from the hearer after the speaker says it.

Considering the context when we want to know what is performed by the speaker through the speech is surely needed. That is the reason why speech act is a part of pragmatics. So, it is important to know how context in a certain situation influences the meaning of people's utterances. However, in reality individual or group often fails to understand the context so that misunderstandings or even problems arise.

In educational relationship, speech act is a part of pragmatics which is one of the branches of linguistics. The study of speech act is given at the certain stage of university students of English education and English literature in order they are able to broaden their knowledge deeper about language and understand what people truly do through the utterances by considering the context. In its learning practice, it gives the learners opportunity to produce various expressions and to analyze the utterances.

The form of speech act can be found everywhere in oral language. It is related to the speaking activity because when we speak we perform oral language. There are some kinds of speaking. They are dialogue and monologue. Speech is the form of monologue. It means when we do the speech we perform speaking monologue activity. Herbert and Eve in Purwadi explains that a speech refers to a succession of ideas expressed bit by bit in words, phrases, and clauses.[3] In a society, we can easily

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[3] Dede Purwadi, *Speech Act in Julia Gillard's Speeches*, Masaryk University in Brno Faculty of Education Department of English language and literature. Brno, 2009, p.12 https://jurnal.unimed.ac.id/2012/index.php/jelt/article/view/736/548. pdf, accessed on february 19th 2020.

find out the example of a speech when a candidate in a presidential election promotes himself, a person who proposes himself to be a leader of an organization, or a public figure who voices an important message in a certain event.

In order to obtain some references and enrich the insight about speech act, the researcher had already read some researches about speech act and attached three of them as previous research. Firstly, the research was done by Tri Fahmi Umar in 2016 with the title "*The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum*". The aims of this research was to know the kinds of illocutionary act based on Searle's categories and the effects of the speech that were done by the audiences.[4] Secondly, the research that was done by Khalimatul Maulidah with the title "*An Analysis of Donald Trump's Commussive Speech Act in the US York Town on December 7, 2015*". This research focused on the commusive speech act of Donald Trump on Youtube.[5] Lastly, the research was done by Dewi in 2014 with the title "*Speech Act in the Great Gatsby Movie script*". The aims of the research were to know the illocutionary act based on Searle categories and strategy of speech act in a movie script.[6]

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[4] Tri Fahmi, *The Analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC Forum*, (Makasar, 2016),http://repositori.uinalauddin.ac.id/905/1/Try%20Fahmi%20Umar.pdf accessed on September 4th 2019.

[5] Khalimatul Maulidah, *An Analysis of Donald Trump's Commussive Speech Act in the US York Townon December 7, 2015*, (Jakarta,2017), http://repository.uinjkt.ac.id/dspace/bitstream/123456789/34988/2/KHALIMATUL%20MAULUDIYAH-FAH.pdf, accessed on September 4th 2019.

[6] Dewi, *Speech Act in the Great Gatsby Movie script*, (Tulungagung, 2014), http://repo.iain-tulungagung.ac.id/2886/2/CHAPTER%20I.pdf,accessed on September 4th 2019.

After understanding those previous researches, the researcher wrapped up that the basic differences of those researches were the subjects of the research and the kinds of speech acts being analyzed. The first research focused on the analysis of illocutionary and perlocutionary while the others focused only on the commissive speech act and the illocutionary of speech act. The researcher chose different subject of the research and analyze the speech based on Searle's theory about speech act. The Subject of this research was Kim Nam Jun's utterances in his speech with the title "We have learned to love ourselves, so now I urge you to speak yourself"at the UN General Assembly in 2018.

Considering the elucidations above, the researcher fixed on conducting the research entiteled **"an analysis of speech act of Kim Nam Jun's speech at the United Nation General Assembly in 2018".**

B. Identification of the Problem

From the previous explanations above, the researcher identified that learning speech act is not simply about analyzing what is said (locutionary). Further than that, it is about what the speaker means through those utterances, what action or function is performed through the utterances (illocutionary act) and what effect resulted by the viewers or hearers towards the utterances. It is hoped that by understanding those things we will be able to capture what someone performs through the utterances and how we should properly response to him or her and vice versa.

C. Limitation of the Problem

To avoid the wider discussion, the researcher focused this research on analyzing the kinds of the illocutionary used by Kim Nam Jun in his speech and the perlocutionary acts which were done by the audiences towards the speech. To know the kinds of illocutionary acts which were used in the speech, the researcher analyzed each sentence of the speech and classified it based on Searle's theory. Since the researcher analyzed the speech which was monologue, the reseacher analyzed the perlocutionary acts which were done by the hearers toward the speech delivered by Kim Nam Jun at at the UN General Assembly in 2018 by analyzing related documents.

D. Formulation of the Problem

Based on the background and the limitation of the problems presented above, the research questions of this problem were formulated as follows :

1. What are the kinds of illocutionary act used by Kim Nam Jun in his speech at the United Nation General Assembly 2018?

2. What is the kind of illocutionary act mostly used by Kim Nam Jun in his speech at the United Nation General Assembly 2018 ?

3. What are the perlocutionary acts resulted by the hearers towards Kim Nam Jun's speech at the United Nation General Assembly 2018 ?

E. Objectives of the Research

Based on the research questions above, the objectives of the research are:

1. To know the kinds of illocutionary act used by Kim Nam Jun in his speech at the United Nation Assembly 2018.

2. To know the kind of illocutionary act is mostly used by Kim Nam Jun in his speech at the United Nation General Assembly 2018.

3. To know perlocutionary acts resulted by hearers towards Kim Nam Jun's speech at the United Nation General Assembly 2018.

F. Significances of the Research

The significances of the study are explained each as follows :

1. Theoritically

This research can be used as a reference for the writer who has an interest and conducts the similar reserch.

2. Practically

a. The researcher anticipates that this research would be worthwhile for the readers to broader their knowledge about speech acts.

b. Teacher

Teacher can give information about speech acts.

c. Students

Students broaden their knowledge about speech acts through the teacher.

G. The Scope of the Research

1. Subject of research

   The subjects of this research were Kim Nam Jun's utterances in the form of speech at the UN General Assembly 2018.

2. The object of the research

   The object of this research was speech act of Kim Nam Jun's utterances.

3. The place of the research

   This research was conducted at UIN Raden Intan Lampung

4. The time of the research

   This research was conducted in the academic year of 2019/2020.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Pragmatics

Studying pragmatics is an amusing thing to do because it has many subfields in it such as utteance, context, speech act etc. Those things are essential in the scoupe of human's communication in everyday life. Because to build communication, we need to understand about the meaning of the utterances by considering the context.

Shortly judging the meaning of what people say by considering only the utterance itself is a crude interpretation. It is because pragmatics involves such an interpretation for what people mean in the right context and how that context impact 'the meaning' of what is said. Considering this fact, the researcher below inserted some explanations that are necessary to be understood in studying pragmatics.

1. The Definition of Pragmatics

There have been some definitions about pragmatics. Firstly, pragmatics is defined as the study of the relationship between the meaning and the context when a person is speaking or writing. The word context includes social, situational and textual context. It also includes background knowledge context; that is what people know about each other and about the world.[7] In agreement with this theory, Fromkin asserts that pragmatics is the study how context effects meaning.[8] Lastly, Yule explains that

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[7] Brian Paltridge, *Discourse Analysis* (New York : British Library Cataloguing-inPublication Data, 2006), p.53.
[8] Victoria Fromkin, *An Introduction to Linguistics* (Canada:Wadsworth, Cengage Learning:2003), p.176.

pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by speaker (or writer) and interpreted by a listener (or reader).[9] It can be concluded that there is absolutely a relevancy between language and context so that pragmatics does concern about it. The meaning and purpose of the language can be suitably interpreted if the use of language is relevant to the context. Therefore, being able to understand the context is an essential thing in the process of determining the meaning of an utterance.

2. Utterance

When people are having a conversation, they are actually producing utterances. Utterance is most commonly defined as a sequence of words within a single person's turn to talk that falls under a single intonation counter.[10] Utterances sometimes comprise of a stretch of speech which is shorter than sentences. Hudson and Meetham explain that utterances are accredited statement, irrespective of the 'characters' and 'language used'. They give further explanation that an utterance is a text which is preceded and followed by pauses and is therefore to be completed and self-contained. It is a text, which is long enough to be relatable directly to be a context of situation. The meaning of the utterance is likewise effected by the context.[11] It can be simply said that utterance is a sequence of words which are produced by a person with a

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[9] George Yule, *Op. Cit.,* p.3.

[10] Schmidt, Richard, *Longman Dictionary of Language Teaching Apllied Linguistics, 3rd Edition*(London: Pearson Education Limited, 2002), p.620.

[11] Hudson and Meetam, *Encyclopedia of Linguistics, information, and Control, 1st Ed*(Oxford:Pergamon Press Ltd, 1969), p.181.

specific purposes that can be known by analyzing the meaning that is influenced by the context of situation.

3. Context

Besides utterance, context is obviously involved in the pragmatics. Nunan states that context refers to the situation giving rise to the discourse and within which the discourse is embedded.[12] By considering this statement, context can be simply defined as the certain circumstance or situation surrounding the participants which influences the conversation.

Then, Cutting in details defines context as the physical, social world and assumption of knowledge that the speaker and the hearer share. Context is divided into three namely situational, background knowledge, and co-textual context. The situational context refers to what a speaker knows about what she or he sees surrounding him/her. Background knowledge context refers to what speakers know about each other and the world. Meanwhile, co-textual context is related to what speakers know about what they have been saying.[13] It can be said that there are several things that need to be considered before determining what it means by the speaker through his or her utterances.

4. Aspects of Speech Situation

Since pragmatics studies meaning in the relation to speech situation, there are five aspects of situation that need to be considered in studying pragmatics. The first

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[12] David Nunan, *Introducing Discourse Analysis*(England:Penguin Group, 1993), p.7.

[13] J. Cutting, *Pragmatics and Discourse* (London:Roudledge, 2002), p.77.

aspect is *addresser* or *addressee*. A receiver and an addressee are significantly different. A person who receives then interprets a message is called a receiver while an addressee is a person who is an intended receiver of the message. Talking about its relation with pragmatics, an analyst of pragmatic meaning is best considered as a receiver because she/he attempts to cohere the content of a discourse based on the contextual evidence.

The second aspect is the *context* of an utterance. Context has been described in various ways. Furthermore, Leech considers context as any background knowledges which are shared by speaker and hearer and contribute to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means through the utterances that she or he produces. The third aspect is the *goal* of the utterance. The term 'goal' is more neutral and intention because it does not commit its user to deal with conscious volition or motivation but it can be used generally of goal-orriented activities.

The next aspect is *utterance as a form of act*. In this case, grammar deals with abstract static entities for example sentence (in syntax) and propositions (in semantics). Meanwhile, pragmatics relates to the verbal actions or performances which take place in a certain situation, in time. The last aspect is the *utterance as a product of verbal act* which deals with language at a more concrete level than grammar. In agreement to the definition, utterances are considered as the product of a verbal art, rather than a verbal act itself. The words "would you be quite please?" might be described as a sentence, a question, or as a request when they are spoken in a polite raising. However, it is convinient to reserve term like sentence and question

for grammatical entities, identified by their use in particular situation. In this sense, utterance is the element whose meanings are studied in discourse anaysis. In fact, it can be concluded that discourse analysis deals with an utterance and its relation with the context.[14]

5. The Scopes of Pragmatics

Being one of the linguistics branches, pragmatics includes several scopes such as deixis, implicature, presupposition, speech acts, and conversational structure. They are briefly defined in the succeeding paragraphs.

a. Deixis

Deixis means 'pointing' via language. It can be said that any linguistic form which is utilized to accomplish 'pointing' is called a deictic expression. There are three kinds of deixis. They are person deixis (me, you), spatial deixis (here, there) and temporal deixis (now, then).[15]

b. Implicature

Implicature refers to what the speaker implies through the utterances in a conversation. In accomplishing a conversation, the speaker and the hearer should understand each other so the purpose can be achieved.

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[14]Geoffrey N. Leech, *Principles of Pragmatics*(New York:Longman Inc, 1983), p.13-14.
[15] George Yule, *Op. Cit.,* p.9.

c. Presupposition

Presupposition can be informally defined as an inference or proposition whose truth is taken for granted in the utterance of a sentence. Its main function is to act as a precondition of some sort for the appropriate use of that sentence.[16]

d. Speech Acts

Speech act is to utter something- either orally or in writing – is to do something. The act of speaking is, first and foremost, an act.[17] It is well-known to have three types. They are: locution, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

e. Conversational Structure

Levinson alleges that conversational structure is the scope of pragmatics which concerns with the organization of conversation.[18] Conversational structure is about the way conversation works in practice.

B. Speech Act Theory

Following the brief explanation about the scopes of pragmatics above, here the researcher only specifies the discussion to speech act as an object being analyzed. Speech act is an alluring subfield of pragmatics. Yule asserts that speech act is an action performed via utterance.[19] In agreement with Yule's theory, Searle says that speech act is also called as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance.[20] He adds that the reason for concentrating on the study of speech acts is simply this: all

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[16]Yan Huang, *Pragmatics* (New York :Oxford University Press, 2007), p.65.
[17]Betty J. Birner, *Introduction to Pragmatics* (Oxford : Willey-Blackwell, 2013), p.175.
[18]Stephen Levinson, *Op. Cit,* p.284.
[19]George Yule, *Op. Cit,* p.47.
[20] J.R. Searle, *Speech Act* (Cambride: Cambridge University Press, 1969), p.18.

linguistic communication involves linguistic acts.[21] The researcher finally concludes that speech act is a particular action that is formed through utterances. Considering this fact, speech acts is considered to be an essential thing to learn because people always deal with action and producing utterances in everyday life.

C. Types of Speech Act

Austin's whose theories become reference for some linguists proposed three different types of speech acts namely locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Each of them is specifically explained in the following paragraphs.

1) Locutionary Act

In the theory of speech act, uttering certain utterances with particular sense and reference which are roughly relevant to meaning in the traditional sense is called a *locutionary act*.[22] Yule also defines locutionary act as the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression.[23] In other words, locutionary act is an act of saying something. For example, 'I drunk a cup of coffe', what we mean by locutionary act is the literal meaning of the utterance itself.

2) Illocutionary Act

The second type of speech act is *illocutionary act*. This is the act of informing, ordering, warning, undertaking and etc. Austin explains the performance of an act is the new and second sense as the performance of an 'illocutionary' act , i.e.

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[21]*Ibid,* p.16.

[22] LouissenCummings, *Pragmatics: A Multidiciplinary Perspective*(Edinburgh:Edinburgh University Press Ltd, 2005), p.7.

[23] George Yule, *Op. Cit*, p.48.

performance of act in saying something as opposed to performance of an act of saying something.[24] From this definition, we can construe illocutionary act as an act of doing something by saying something. For example, 'Why are speaking so fast?', through this utterance, the speaker makes a command for a person to speak slowly.

3) Perlocutionary Act

The last type of speech acts is *perlocutionary act*. It deals with the effect of the utterances. Yule says that we do not, of course, simply create an utterance without intending to have an effect.[25] A perlocution is the act by which the illocution produces a certain effect in or exerts a a certain influence of addressee.[26] The example of this act is when someone shouts "Watch out!" then it causes people to move or to get away because there is a truck passing by the place where they are standing, they have performed the perlocutionary acts of getting away or moving from the place.

D. The Classifications of Illocutinary Act

Illocutionary is briefly described as the act of doing something by saying something with a purpose and a specific function. Searle developed Austin's theory and classified the speech funtions or illocutionary act into five types. They are representatives, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Each type is described as follows:

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[24] J. L. Austin, *Op. Cit,* p. 99.
[25]*Ibid*
[26] Yan Huang, *Pragmatics*(New York: Oxford University Press Inc, 2005), p.103.

1. Assertive

   Searle states that assertive means we tell people how things are.[27] In other words, the speaker produces the utterances which comprise of facts, ideas, beliefs or stories. This type of illocutionary act performs actions such as: stating, explaining, describing, telling, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, reasoning, and etc. For example, by saying 'My wife is the most beautiful woman in my hometown', Mark boasts about his wife.

2. Directive

   This second category means that we try to get hearers to do things. In other words, a speaker directs the hearers to perform a certain action which the speaker intends through his/her utterances. Directive includes the actions such as commanding, urging, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and etc. For example, Brian is booking a table on the phone by saying "i'd like a table for 5 people, please". By saying it he want to make the waiter know that he orders a table for 5 people.

3. Commissive

   In commissive, we commit ourselves to do things. It means that the utterances express a particular action which is going to be done by the speaker in the future. Commissive include some acts such as perfom promising, vowing, planning,

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[27] J. R. Searle, *Expression and Meaning : Studies in the Theory of Speech Act* (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1979), p.Viii.

threatening, offering, and etc. By saying 'isn't this book heavy?', Lucas makes an offer to help Wendy bringing a book.

4. Expressive

Searle makes a category for speech act that focus on primarily representing the speaker's feeling, it was expressive which means we express our feelings and attitudes. In other words, the speaker produces words which fit her or his feeling. Expressive includes actions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling, pleasuring, like, dislike, joying, etc. "I apologize for my mistakes" is the example of apologizing. It reflects that the speaker does an apology to hearer.

5. Declarative

This last type of illocutionary act is quite special because we (speakers) bring about changes in the world through our utterances.[28] Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions. The paradigmatic cases are like excommunicating, declaration war, firing, christening, etc. For example utterance: "I pronounce you husband and wife". It was uttered by a priest to declare a man and a woman to be married couple.

E. The Relevance of the Research to ELT

Speech act is an interesting study in linguistics. However, learning or acquiring speech acts in our daily use of language especially in English teaching and learning process brings many benefits to both the teacher and the students. Cohen in McKay

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[28]*Ibid*

states that it is obvious that the teaching of second language words and phrases isolated from their sociocultural context may lead to the production of linguistic curiosities which do not achieve their communicative purposes. The reality shows that second language teacher may well find that an understanding of speech act theory and practice will improve their ability to prepare their learners to meet the challenge of pruducing more contextually appropriate speech in the target language.[29] Learning speech act is essential because it gives us wide opportunities to perform a lot of expression; compliments, apologize, request, complain etc. Baleghizadeh in Ridha Ilma commented that:

> *"Now if speech acts give us the chance to do all this in our native language for sure they can do ithe same thing in the second /foreign language that we are attempting to learn. It is important to master speech act while learning a second language because they do not only facilititate the process of communication, but also make it more effective."[30]*

It can be concluded that speech act takes an important part either in the second language or foreign language learning and teaching process. It helps us achive contextually communicative and appropriate language learning by understanding and performing various expressions. It shows how important the speech act to be implemented while learning a second or foreign language.

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[29] Sandra Lee McKay, Nancy H. Horenberger, *Op. Cit*, p.383.
[30] Ridha Ilma "Speech Acts in English Language Teaching".(*A journal of a lecturer of English Education Study Program of Tridinanti University Palembang*, Published in Seminar Kerjasama Balai Bahasa Sumatera Selatan dengan Universitas di Sumatera Selatan on April 20, 2016), p.6.

F. The Profile of Kim Nam Jun

Kim Nam Jun (written in korean 김남준), widely known as RM or Rap Monster, is a South Korean singer, rapper, songwriter, and record producer. He is the leader and also the main rapper of the South Korean boy group named BTS (Bangtan Sonyeondan, managed under Big Hit Entertainment. Kim Nam Jun was born on September 12, 1994, in Dongjak-gu, South Korea and grew up in Ilsan-gu. Then, he went to Seoul to pursue his dream. He is the oldest of two children. He has a younger sister.

Kim Nam Jun's mother made him doing an English self-taught learning by watching American sitcom *Friends* when he was a kid. As an active student, Kim Nam Jun also liked writing poetry and often received awards for his writings. He got moderate attention through an online poetry website where he posted his work for roughly one year. Through this attention, Kim Nam Jun grew his interest in pursuing a literary career but decided against it. He became absorbed in hip-hop music after listening to Epik High's "Fly" when he was eleven and discovered that the song had given him comfort, and due to this reason, he decided to look further into this genre. Following an acquaintance with American rapper Eminem by his school teacher, Kim Nam Jun grew his interest in lyricism and transitioning his poetry into lyrics. He, who was still in the first year of middle school in 2007, began rapping in local amateur hip-hop circles, creating his first self-composed recording for the first time using the program Adobe Audition (then called Cool Edit). A year later, he was finally able to

participate in his first concert. After that, Kim Nam Jun eventually was more active in the underground Korean hip-hop scene under the name "Runch Randa", released a number of tracks and did some collaborations with other underground rappers.

In school, Kim Nam Jun had an IQ of 148 and scored in the top 1% of the nation in the university entrance examinations for language, math, foreign language and social studies. Along with the academic achievements he got, his parents opposed to his interest in a musical career so that he initially set music aside to focus on his studies. In order to assure permission from his mother for being a rapper, he confidently asked her if "she wanted to have a son who was a first-place rapper, or a 5,000th-place student".

Discussing about his achievements, Kim Nam Jun was awarded the fifth-class Hwagwan Order of Cultural Merit by the President of South Korea along with the other members of BTS, for his contributions to Korean culture.[31] He was also ranked at the 12th most preferred idol of the year for 2018 in a survey which was held by Gallup Korea.[32] Then, he and his group members were chosen as the next generation leaders by TIME Magazine in 2018. Still in 2018, specifically in September 24th, Kim Nam Jun delivered an English-language speech to the U.N General Assembly in New York City supporting youth empowerment initiatives. "No matter who you are or where you're from, your skin color, your gender identity, speak yourself," He said in

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[31]The Biography of BTS member (On-Line), available on https://time.com/collection-post/5418827/bts-members/ (17 December 2019 at 20.33 PM)

[32]The Biography of BTS Kim Nam Jun (On-Line), available on https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/RM_(rapper). (17 December 2019 at 13.45 PM)

the speech. His speech went world wide because it got much attention from the audiences and viewers around the world. It also makes him along with his members widely famous and known by not only the kpopers but also the publics (non-kpopers).

G. Relevant Studies

There were many researches that investigated speech act yet below the researcher only inserted three of them. Firstly, the research which was conducted by Irwandi, Hudri and April entitled "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Hillary Clinton's Concession Speech to Donald Trump in Presidential Election*". This research aimed to know the kinds of illocutionary acts used by Hillary Clinton in her concession speech to Donald Trump. They used descriptive qualitative research. The main instrument was the researchers themselves supported by the data analysis sheet. The data analysis was applied by categorizing the data based on Searle's classifications of speech act (2005) which comprise of assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. The findings showed that Hillary Clinton used all the kinds of illocutionary act. They are assertives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives. Assertive had the highest frequency of occurence 13 types (36.1%). It was followed by directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives which occur 9 types (25%), 3 types (8.3%), 9 types (25%) and 2 types (5.6%) respectively. The

dominant illocutionary acts in Hillary Clinton's speech were assertives. Assertation showed the highest frequency.[33]

Secondly, the research which was done by Arvin and Lisetyo entitled "*Speech Act Classification in Donald Trump's Policy-Campaign of the Upcoming Presidential Election USA 2017*". Their research was about the speech act classification in Donald Trump's policy-campaign in the upcoming USA presidential election in 2017. It was found that Donald trump attempted to gain his power, and his speech contained racism. But on the other hand, his speech might have influenced other people. This research focused on two things; firstly, what are the speech acts classification appeared in Donald Trump's campaign?, secondly, how did he build his campaign by showing remarks of racism?. They applied descriptive qualitative. Since it was a video, the researcher used observation non-participatory technique. This research used the theory of Critical Discourse Analysis and pragmatics point of view to analyse the data. The results showed that Trump were dominantly performed directive and declarative as to emphasize his power. Aside from those results, the researcher obtained the evidences in the speech that showed Donald Trump had tendency in racism.[34]

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[33] Irwandi, Hudri, April, "*An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts of Hillary Clinton's Concession Speech to Donald Trump in Presidential Election*". (Journal of English Language Teaching and Linguistics (JELTL) ISSN 2339-2940 /FKIP UM Mataram Vol. 11 No. 1 June 2018). 11.34 AM.

[34] Arvin and Lisetyo, "*Speech Act Classification in Donald Trump's Policy Campaign of the Upcoming Presidential Election USA 2017*". (Journal. Language Horizon. Volume 05 Nomor 01 Tahun 2017, 74-82).https://jurnalmahasiswa.unesa.ac.id/index.php/language-horizon/article/view/19180pdf. Accessed on December 6th at 12.45 PM.

Lastly, the research conducted by Zulfa, Nuraeningsih and Rusiana, in their journal with the title "*An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie*" The purposes of the research were to discover the kinds of speech act used in London Has Fallen Movie and to find out the way of speech act and the classifications of illocutionary act used in London Has Fallen Movie. She applied descriptive qualitative research. This research figured out the kinds of speech act and the classifications of the illocutionary act used in London Has Fallen Movie. The findings showed that there are 76 utterances of speech act used in London Has Fallen Movie which is the most dominant is illocutionary act consist of 37 utterances. There are 99 utterances of the classifications of the illocutionary act, and the most dominant categories were directive with 32 utterances and expressive with 23 utterances.[35]

However, those researches have similarities and differences. The similarity is that the researchers analyzed the speech act. Meanwhile the differences lie on the types of speech act and the subjects of the research being analyzed. The first the research focused on analyzing the illocutionary acts used by Hillary Clinton in her concession speech to Donald Trump in presidential election. The second research focused on the classification of speech acts in Donald Trump's policy-campaign of the upcoming presidential election USA 2017 the. The last previous research focused on the kinds of speech act, the types of illocutionary acts and the way of speech acts in London

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[35]Zulfa, Nuraeningsih, Rusiana, *"An Analysis of Speech Act Used in London Has Fallen Movie"*. (VISION: JOURNAL FOR LANGUAGE AND FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING, 2018 VOL.7, NO.2, 160-169 http://journal.walisongo.ac.id/index.php/vision/article/view/3022pdf. Accesed on December 7th 2019 at 08.00 AM

Has Fallen movie. Meanwhile this research focused on analyzing the types of illocutionary acts used, the types of illocutionary act mostly used by Kim Nam Jun and the possible perlocutionary acts that accoured as the result of Kim Nam Jun's speech at the United Nation General Assembly 2018.

H. Frame of Thinking

Speech act is served as the basic theory of this research by considering the fact that a person obviously performs a particular action through the utterances. It can be simply implied that speech act means when utterances are produced, a certain action is performed. Speech act can not be sparated from the utterance and the context because the definition of speech act itself is doing an action through utterances. Utterances are a sequance of words which contains meaning. While context simply refers to the situation within which something happens or it also can be the background of knowledge that the hearers has to make an interpretation. It can be assumed that context is essential because it influences the meaning of the utterances which perform an action.

The theory of speech act was firstly initiated by Austin. He categoriezed speech act into three types. They are locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts. Locutionary is an act of saying something, illocutionary is an act of doing something and perlocutionary is an affect of doing something by saying something. Then, illocutionary act is classified into five classifications. They are : assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. However, learning speech act is an alluring

thing to do. It helps the second or foreign language learners understand deeper the contextual understanding and improve their communicative language ability. By learning speech act we experience in performing a lot of expression.

Kim Nam Jun's speech entitled "We have learned to love ourselves, so now i urge you to speak yourself" went viral and got much attention from the general audiences and viewers in 2018. This speech was delivered at the United Nation General Assembly along with their sustainable partnership in Love Myself and #ENDviolence program with UNICEF to end violence toward the children all over the world. He kicked off his speech by talking about his past childhood who had many dreams but then, he started losing all his dreams when the voices of others fully filled him. His speech served up some realness on how many people now try to change themselves to fit in and how they fear making mistakes. Through his speech, Kim Nam Jun talked about what it takes to practice self-love and ecceptence. This speech took a part on making Kim Nam Jun and his group members more popular not only among their fans but also wide audiences.

The fact that Kim Nam Jun's speech got much attention from the wide audiences made the researcher was interested and finally decided to conduct the research about speech act analysis especially the illocutionary and perlocutionary acts of Kim Nam Jun utterances which were performed in a speech at the United Nation General Assembly in 2018.

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