

SPEECH ACTS CONTAINED IN ENGLISH MODAL VERB *WILL* AND INDONESIAN ADVERB *AKAN* IN BUSH'S AND SBY'S VICTORY SPEECHES AS ELECTED PRESIDENTS

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Abstract

*This is a contrastive study comparing the use of English modal verb *will* in Bush's victory speech with the use of Indonesian adverb *akan* in SBY's victory speech. The aims of this study are (1) to indentify type of speech acts contained in the English modal verb *will* in Bush's speech and in the Indonesian adverb *akan* in SBY's speech; (2) to identify percentage of the use of speech acts contained in the English modal verb *will* as well as Indonesian adverb *akan*, and; (3) to identify tendency of the use of direct speech act and indirect speech act through the use of English modal verb *will* and Indonesian adverb *akan* by Bush and SBY. To achieve the aims of this study, the researcher employs the descriptive analytical method and critical discourse analysis approach. The results of this study show that (1) Bush employed English modal verb *will* to express directive speech act in the form of invitation as well as assertives speech act in the form of assertion, prediction, and statement, while SBY employed Indonesian adverb *akan* to express commissives speech act in the form of promise as well as declarative speech act in the form of declaration; (2) 50% of the English modal verb *will* employed by Bush functions to express directives speech act and the remaining 50% functions to express assertives speech act, whereas 94% of the Indonesian adverb *akan* employed by SBY functions to express commissives speech act and the remaining 6% functions to express declaratives speech act; (3) Bush tended to express the meaning of his utterance through direct speech act in which 87% of his utterance is delivered by direct speech act and the remaining 13% is delivered by indirect speech act while SBY delivered his all (100%) utterance meaning by direct speech act.*

Keywords: *contrastive studies, English modal verb *will*, Indonesian adverb *akan*, descriptive analysis, critical discourse analysis*

INTRODUCTION

Language is an instrument employed by politicians to convey their message to the public. By language, politicians, corresponded to their capacities, can drive public in order to gain supports or for the continuation of the government. This is a contrastive study focusing on comparisons of the use of English modal verb *will* in Bush's victory speech as the elected president delivered on September 14th, 2000 and the use of Indonesian adverb *akan* in SBY's victory

speech as the elected president delivered on October 9th, 2004.

From this study, the researcher will obtain speech acts contained in the use of English modal verb *will* presented by Bush and Indonesian adverb *akan* presented by SBY. The researcher selects Bush's victory speech delivered on September 14th, 2000 and SBY's victory speech delivered on October 9th, 2004 by the consideration that the years were Bush's and SBY's opportunities to be first time elected as presidents. Thus, the researcher was urged to determine how both politicians set their speech acts when

they received the presidency for the first time.

Related study analyzing speech acts contained in the modal verb, Jaber (2013), entitled *The Modal verbs: A speech act of Request in the Speech of the President of the United States Barak Obama*, revealed that modal verbs containing speech acts functioning as request are often stated in the form indirect speech. Started from that information, in this study, the researcher limits modal verb to analyze i.e. *will* and comparing the modal with Indonesian adverb *akan*. The selection of modal verb *will* and adverb *akan* is based on the equivalence of their meanings and their functions.

The aims of this study are (1) to identify type of speech acts contained in the English modal verb *will* in Bush's speech and in the Indonesian adverb *akan* in SBY's speech; (2) to identify percentage of the use of speech acts contained in the English modal verb *will* as well as Indonesian adverb *akan*, and; (3) to identify tendency of the use of *direct speech* and *indirect speech* through the use of English modal verb *will* and Indonesian adverb *akan* by Bush and SBY.

METHODS

This is a contrastive study conducted by employing descriptive analytical method and critical discourse analysis approach. The methods as well as the type of this study differs from the aforementioned related study, in which the related study employed pragmatic analysis method and was not a contrastive study which compares two or more objects of study. The related study analyzed speech acts contained in the modal verbs (*can, will, and must*) in Barack Obama's political speech while this study analyses speech acts contained in the modal verb *will* in Bush's speech

and compares it to speech acts contained in the adverb *akan* in SBY's speech.

Contrastive study, according to Gast (2013) is a study which "...investigates the differences between pairs (or small sets) of languages... (p. 153)". In this study, the researcher compares the function of English modal verb *will* and Indonesian adverb *akan* to identify speech acts contained in them. The method employed is the descriptive analytical method which according to Docherty (2009) is a method that "... is intended to draw out some new insights into the ways in which the author...interpreted his... citations and to provide a new vocabulary for describing his exegetical techniques (p. 143)". In other words, descriptive analytical method is a technique of analysis employed by describing and defining collected data as it is. Then, the researcher makes critical evaluations toward the data based on related theories.

Besides that, critical discourse analysis approach, according to Teun. A (2001) is "...a type of discourse analytical research that primarily studies the way social power abuse, dominance, and inequality are enacted, reproduced, and resisted by text and talk in the social and political context (p. 352)". The definition shows that a text either written or oral contains either explicit or implicit meanings expressed by the speaker for a certain purpose. In this study, the researcher employs critical discourse analysis approach as an approach directing this study to the meanings either explicit or implicit in the use of English modal verb *will* and Indonesian adverb *akan* in order to identify the type of speech acts.

Sources of the data of this study are Bush's and SBY's speeches which are downloaded from internet. The scripts of the speeches are then given numbering in accordance with the sequence of the sentences. After that, the researcher

selects sentences of the script of Bush's speech contained modal verb *will* and sentences of the script of SBY's speech contained adverb *akan*. The researcher analyses the function of modal verb *will* and adverb *akan* to identify type of speech acts contained in them, and then gather the result of the analysis in tables and pie charts.

DISCUSSION

According to Vitto (2009) sentence is divided into 4 types that is: declarative, interrogative, imperative, and exclamation. Declarative sentence functions to make a statement; interrogative sentence functions to make a question; imperative sentence serves in giving order; and exclamation is used to express strong emotions. The researcher will identify the types of sentences of the collected data. Then, the researcher will identify the types of speech acts contained in the English modal *will* and Indonesian adverb *akan* by using theories proposed by Searle.

Speech acts, according to Searle (1981), are divided into five groups, namely: *assertives*, *directives*, *commissives*, *expressives*, and *declarations*. *Assertive* is a speech act serves in giving statement, assertion, prediction, conclusion, and the like. Besides that, *directive* is a speech act functions to make the listener to do something. This kind of speech act covers advice, suggestion, coercion, invitation, order, request, permission, etc. *Commissives* is used by the speaker to propose action or condition that will occur in the future. Examples of this speech act are vow, promise, and threats. Next, *expressives* serves in expressing speaker's psychological condition. This kind of speech act covers thanks, apologies, congratulation, etc. The last is *declarations*, which is used by the speaker to declare a certain condition and information. For

instance, declaration, appointment, bequeath, and nominate.

Additionally, Searle also suggested two kinds of speech acts based on the way the speaker delivers his/her illocution acts, that is *direct speech act* and *indirect speech act*. In a discourse, the meaning of an utterance can be clearly seen by its surface structure or can be hidden. The speaker conveys the meaning of his utterance explicitly when the surface structure of the language used has clearly conveyed the meaning he meant (direct speech). In contrast, sometimes the meaning cannot be seen from the surface structure, which is usually called implicit meaning. Implicit meaning is hidden behind the surface structure of the language (indirect speech). Therefore, in this study, analysis and critical evaluation of the collected data are needed in order to gain the real meaning of modal *will* and adverb *akan*.

In the Bush's victory speech below, there are 14 sentences that contain 16 items of English modal verb *will*. The 16 items will be analyzed as follows:

1. *It is an experience I will always carry with me,...*

The English modal verb *will* above is employed by Bush for assertion that the certain experience, as he has already said, will be made as his guidelines. Assertion belongs to *assertives speech acts*. The meaning of declarative independent clause above is conveyed by direct speech.

2. *...an example I will always follow.*

This dependent clause is a part of the independent clause number 1. At this dependent clause, modal verb *will* is also used for *assertion*, so that this modal verb *will* is classified into *assertives speech acts*. The meaning of this declarative dependent clause is not hidden and conveyed by *direct speech act*.

3. *I believe things happen for a reason, and I hope the long wait of the last five weeks will heighten a desire to move beyond the bitterness and partisanship of the recent past.*

Modal verb *will* in this sentence is used by Bush to express a *prediction* that he expected. The function, prediction, is classified into *assertives speech acts*. The use of modal verb *will* in this sentence belongs to *indirect speech* since the surface structure of the sentence is declarative sentence but the deep structure of this sentence is imperative, in which Bush persuade or invite the listener to enhance their desire to move beyond hatred and attitude to pro on a party in the last few days. Another marker of invitation in this sentence is I believe....

4. *Together, we will work to make all our public schools excellent, teaching every student of every background and every accent, so that no child is left behind.*

Modal verb *will* in the imperative sentence above functions as an *invitation* which belongs to *directives speech acts* and conveyed by *direct speech act*. The use of adverb *together* indicates that Bush invited public to participate in realizing government's program.

5. *Together, we will save social security and renew its promise of a secure retirement for generations to come.*

Similar to the imperative sentence no. 4, this sentence Bush delivered his *invitation* through *direct speech acts*. The modal verb *will* contained in it functioning as invitation is classified into *directives speech acts*. The function, invitation, is supported by the adverb *together* describing Bush's invitation to the listener.

6. *Together, we will strengthen Medicare and offer prescription drug coverage to all of our seniors.*

Modal verb *will* in the *imperative* sentence above is used by Bush to *invite* people to participate in realizing government's program. Since the modal verb *will* here functions as an *invitation*, this modal is classified into *directives speech acts*. The meaning of this sentence is delivered by using *direct speech act*.

7. *Together, we will give Americans the broad, fair and fiscally responsible tax relief they deserve.*

Modal verb *will* in this sentence functions as an *invitation* so that it creates an imperative sentence. The use of adverb *together* strengthens the function of modal verb *will* used by Bush to invite public to participate in realizing government's program. The meaning of this sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*.

8. *Together, we'll have a bipartisan foreign policy true to our values and true to our friends.*

The meaning of this sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*. Modal verb *will* in this *imperative sentence* functions as an *invitation*. This modal is classified into *directives speech acts*.

9. *And we will have a military equal to every challenge, and superior to every adversary.*

Modal verb *will* in the *imperative* sentence above functions as an *invitation*. The meaning of this *imperative* sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*. The modal verb *will* functions as an invitation is classified into *directives speech acts*.

10. *Together, we will address some of society's deepest problems one person at a time, by encouraging and empowering the good hearts and good works of the American people.*

Once more, modal *will* in the imperative sentence above functions as an *invitation*. Invitation is a function classified into

directives speech acts. The meaning of this imperative sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*.

11. *This is the essence of compassionate conservatism, and it will be a foundation of my administration.*

Different with previous sentence, modal verb *will* in this declarative sentence functions as an *assertion*. The function of *assertion* is classified into *assertives speech acts*. The meaning of this sentence is delivered by *direct speech act*.

12. *I have faith that with God's help we as a nation will move forward together, as one nation, indivisible.*

Modal verb *will* in this sentence functions as an *prediction*. Bush stated that he believes on the prediction of his nation's future which is helped by God. *Prediction* is a function of *assertives speech acts*. The meaning of this sentence is delivered by *indirect speech act*. This sentence actually functions as an invitation to the listener. It aimed at the listener to be motivated to promote and strengthen the unity of the nation. The marker of invitation laid at *I have faith that...*

13. *And together we will create an America that is open, so every citizen has access to the American dream.*

Modal verb *will* in this sentence functions as an *invitation* and forms *imperative sentence*. Invitation is a function

classified in *directives speech acts*. The meaning of this sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*.

14. *Whether you voted for me or not, I will do my best to serve your interests, ...*

This independent clause contains a modal verb *will* functions as an *assertion*. This clause forms a *declarative sentence* and the function of this modal *will* is classified into *assertives speech act*. The meaning of this sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*.

15. *...and I will work to earn your respect.*

This independent clause is a part of independent clause no. 14. Similar to the independent clause no. 14, this independent clause contains a modal verb *will* functions as an *assertion*. Assertion is a function classified into *assertives speech acts*. The meaning of this sentence is delivered by *direct speech act*.

16. *I will be guided by president Jefferson's sense of purpose: to stand for principle, to be reasonable in manner, and, above all, to do great good for the cause of freedom and harmony.*

Modal verb *will* in this sentence is used as a *statement forming declarative sentence*. Statement is a functions classified in *assertives speech acts*. The meaning of this sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*.

Table 1.
The Use of Modal Verb *Will* In The Bush's Victory Speech

Text Number	Type of Sentence	The Function of Modal Will	Speech act	Direct Speech Act	Indirect Speech Act
1.	Declarative	Assertion	<i>Assertives</i>	√	-
2.	Declarative	Assertion	<i>Assertives</i>	√	-
3.	Imperative	Prediction	<i>Assertives</i>	-	√
4.	Imperative	Invitation	<i>Directives</i>	√	-
5.	Imperative	Invitation	<i>Directives</i>	√	-
6.	Imperative	Invitation	<i>Directives</i>	√	-
7.	Imperative	Invitation	<i>Directives</i>	√	-
8.	Imperative	Invitation	<i>Directives</i>	√	-
9.	Imperative	Invitation	<i>Directives</i>	√	-
10.	Imperative	Invitation	<i>Directives</i>	√	-
11.	Declarative	Assertion	<i>Assertives</i>	√	-
12.	Imperative	Prediction	<i>Assertives</i>	-	√
13.	Imperative	Invitation	<i>Directives</i>	√	-
14.	Declarative	Assertion	<i>Assertives</i>	√	-
15.	Declarative	Assertion	<i>Assertives</i>	√	-
16.	Declarative	Statement	<i>Assertives</i>	√	-

The Functions Of Modal Verb Will in Bush's Victory Speech



Direct Speech/ Indirect Speech

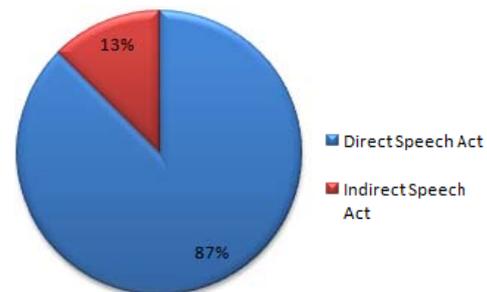


Figure 1: Percentage of The Use of Speech Acts in Bush's Victory Speech

In the script of SBY's victory speech in 2004, there are 17 items of Indonesian adverb *akan*. The 17 items will be analyzed bellow:

1. *Insyah Allah, saya akan mengemban amanat rakyat ini.*

The Indonesian adverb *akan* in this sentence indicates that SBY *promising* the listener by expressing his readiness to performs his duties in the future. Adverb *akan* in this declarative sentence functions as a *promise* which is classified into

commissives speech acts. The meaning of this sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*.

2. *Saya akan bekerja keras melanjutkan tugas pengelolaan kehidupan pemerintahan dan kenegaraan.*

Adverb *akan* in this declarative sentence functions as a *promise*. *Promise* is a function classified into *commissives speech act*. The meaning of this sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*.

3. *Saya berjanji untuk menjadi Presiden untuk semua insan Indonesia, untuk memberikan yang terbaik bagi seluruh insan Indonesia, dan akan berdiri di atas semua golongan.*
Adverb *akan* in the second dependent clause in this *declarative sentence* indicates a *statement of planning* in the future. The function of *statement of planning* is similar to *promise* which is classified into *commissives speech acts*. The function of *promise* is supported by verb *...berjanji...* in the independent clause in this sentence. The meaning of this sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*.
4. *Dalam jangka dekat mendatang, saya akan memusatkan perhatian untuk menjalankan tiga agenda.*
In this *declarative sentence*, SBY clearly employed time marker that is *...jangka dekat mendatang...*, so that adverb *akan* which is used in the sentence containing *direct speech act* indicates a *promise* in the future. The function of adverb *akan* in this sentence is classified into *commissives speech acts*.
5. *Jangan sampai ada gap di antara Pemerintahan Ibu Megawati dan Pemerintah saya yang Insya Allah akan dilantik tanggal 20 Oktober nanti.*
Adverb *akan* in this sentence functions as a *declaration*. *Declaration* is a function of declaration speech acts. The meaning of this declarative sentence is delivered by *direct speech act*.
6. *Saya akan merancang struktur dan deskripsi tugas Pemerintahan saya.*
This sentence containing *direct speech act* in this sentence implies that SBY hasn't perform the action at the time he deliver the speech so that adverb *akan* employed in this declarative sentence is a *promise* for performing the action in the future. The adverb *akan* is classified into *commissives speech acts*.
7. *Saya akan menentukan agenda dan prioritas kabinet.*
Adverb *akan* in this *declarative sentence* functions as a *promise* which will be performed by SBY in the future. SBY explicitly expressed his purpose using *direct speech act*. The function of adverb *akan* in this sentence is classified into *commissives speech acts*.
8. *Saya akan menetapkan aturan main dan etika yang harus dihormati seluruh anggota Pemerintah saya.*
The use of adverb *akan* in this *declarative sentence* indicates a *promise* which will be realized in the future. The adverb *akan* which is employed in the sentence whose meaning is conveyed by *direct speech act* is classified into *commissives speech acts*.
9. *Saya akan memulai proses penunjukan Calon Menteri, dan akan segera melakukan komunikasi dan seleksi calon-calon Menteri.*
Similar to the use of adverb *akan* in the previous sentence, in this *declarative sentence* functions as a *promise* and is classified into *commissives speech acts*. SBY expressed the meaning of his utterance by *direct speech act*.
10. *Saya akan memfinalisasi penyusunan kabinet dan mengumumkannya pada tanggal 20 Oktober.*
Adverb *akan* in this *declarative sentence* functions as a *promise* which will be realized in the future. This kind of adverb is classified into *commissives speech acts*. The

meaning of this sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*.

11. *Saya akan segera bekerja secara dini dan intensif dengan lembaga-lembaga tinggi negara.*

This *declarative sentence* whose meaning is delivered by *direct speech act* contains adverb *akan* functioning as a *promise* which will be performed in the future. Here, adverb *akan* is classified into *commissives speech acts*.

12. *Saya akan melakukan review APBN tahun 2005.*

Adverb *segera* which is used in this *declarative sentence* indicates that the action hasn't performed when the speech is delivered. Thus, adverb *akan* is employed to express promise meaning that the action will be performed in the future. The meaning of this *declarative sentence* is expressed by *direct speech*. Besides that the use of adverb *akan* is classified into *commissives speech act*.

13. *Saya akan melakukan review proses penegakan hukum, termasuk di bidang korupsi.*

Adverb *akan* in this *declarative sentence* is classified into *commissives speech act* functioning as a *promise*. The meaning contained in this sentence is expressed by *direct speech act*.

14. *Saya akan segera mengambil langkah awal untuk menyelesaikan konflik di daerah.*

Adverb *segera* in Indonesian is employed to express a plan to as soon as possible perform a certain action. In other words, the action

hasn't performed when SBY deliver his speech. To express his ability to state the promise to do action in the future, SBY uses adverb *akan*. The function of this adverb is classified into *commissives speech acts*. The meaning of this sentence is delivered *directly*.

15. *Saya akan segera melakukan langkah pemberantasan korupsi.*

In this *declarative sentence*, the use of adverb *segera* indicates that the corruption eradication hasn't performed when the speech is delivered. But, by adverb *akan*, the speaker states his ability to perform his *promise*, eradicating corruption, in the future. The function of adverb in this sentence is classified into *commissives speech acts* and the meaning is delivered by *direct speech act*.

16. *Saya akan segera melakukan langkah untuk menstimulasi ekonomi.*

Similar to the use of adverb *akan* in the previous sentence, in this *declarative sentence* the adverb *akan* is employed to express a *promise* to perform an action in the future. The function of this adverb is classified into *commissives speech acts*. *Direct speech act* is employed in this sentence.

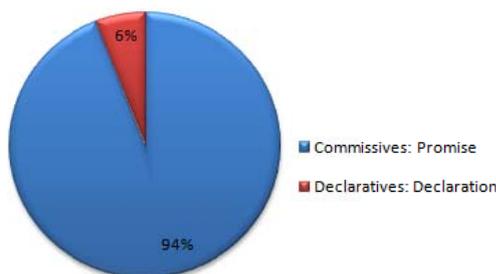
17. *Dan saya akan segera meletakkan fondasi yang efektif untuk memajukan pendidikan nasional.*

Adverb *akan* in this sentence functions as a *promise*. The function of this adverb is classified into *commissives speech acts* and the meaning of this sentence is conveyed by *direct speech act*

Table 2.
The Use of Adverb *Akan* In The SBY's Victory Speech

Text Number	Type of Sentence	The Function of Modal Will	Speech act	Direct Speech Act	Indirect Speech Act
1.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
2.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
3.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
4.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
5.	Declarative	Declaration	Declaration	√	-
6.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
7.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
8.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
9.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
10.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
11.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
12.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
13.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
14.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
15.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
16.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-
17.	Declarative	Promise	Commissives	√	-

The Functions Of Adverb *Akan* in SBY's Victory Speech



Direct/ Indirect Speech



Figure 2: Percentage of The Use of Speech Acts in SBY's Victory Speech

**CONCLUSION AND RECOMMEN-
DATION**

From the analysis, the researcher identifies 94% of the use of Indonesian adverb *akan* is employed by SBY to express *promise* which is a function of *commissives speech acts* and the remaining 6% is employed to express *declaration* which is a function of *declaratives speech acts*. Besides that, 50% of modal verb *will* is employed by Bush to express *invitation* which is a function of *directives speech acts* and the remaining 50% is employed to express *assertion, prediction, and statement*

which are functions of *assertives speech acts*. It indicates that, although modal verb *will* in Indonesian is equivalent to adverb *akan*, Bush and SBY employed them for different purposes. Bush employed modal verb *will* for *directives speech acts*, a type of speech act in which it is expressed to make listener to do something, and with the same percentage employed modal verb *will* for *assertives speech acts*, a type of speech act in which it is expressed to make statement. While SBY tended to employ adverb *akan* to express *promise* which is a function of *commissives speech acts*, a type of speech acts to propose action or condition that

will occur in the future, in which the percentage is 94%. The remaining 6% is employed to express *declaration*, a type of speech acts used for declaring a certain condition and information which is a function of declaration speech acts.

Further, related to direct and indirect speech acts, Bush in his sentences containing modal verb *will* used 87% of *direct speech act* and the remaining 13% of *indirect speech act*. In addition, SBY in his 17 sentences containing adverb *akan* employed *direct speech act* in all of his sentences (100%).

The researcher recommends other researcher whose the study about the topic of this study to identify the function of language contained in speeches or other political media not only through modal verbs and adverb but also through other components of language such as grammatical, lexical, and semantic.

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