

SPEECH ACTS IN JULIA GILLARD’S SPEECHES

DedePurwadi*

Prof. Dr. LinceSihombing, M.Pd**

ABSTRACT

This study is concerned with pragmatics, focusing on the types of speech acts used in *Julia Gillard’s Speeches*. This research was conducted by using qualitative descriptive design. There are four text’s speeches of Julia Gillard in this study taken from *internet*, There were 241 utterances. The results of data analysis showed the total numbers were: declarative 3,7%, representative 52,7%, expressive 6,2%, directive 12,0%, commissive 25,3%. It means that representative form is the most dominant type of speech acts used in Julia Gillard’s speeches. It is 52,7%. Representative is dominant because the speaker who delivered the speech is only person who becomes the center of attention and they are campaign or political speeches. Usually, the speakers would promote about their self and talk about their potency to be a good leader with all their goals to convince the hearer.

Keywords: *Pragmatics, Speech Acts, Political Speech*

INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as a communicated information by speaker and interpreted by listener (Yule, 1996). It is a subfield of linguistics developed in the late 1970s, which studies how people comprehend and produce a communicative act or speech acts in a concrete speech situation. The ability to comprehend and produce a communicative act is referred as pragmatic competence.

Speech has important role in human life. People that want to propose himself to become the leader of an organization can transfer knowledge or at least share many information when there is no ways to write. Not only the people who wants to become a leader of an organization but also all the people who want to give important information.

Speech refers to a succession of ideas expressed bit by bit in words, phrases, and clauses (Herbert and Eve, 1997:10). Speech does not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words but also perform actions via those utterances. even when the president or prime minister invites their guest for having dinner together. They have to give their welcoming speech before having dinner with their guests. Such as ‘Prime Minister Julia Gillard’s Speech at the Parliamentary Dinner for Barrack Obama in Canberra’. Commonly, speech is given for specific intention, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request (Yule, 1996:47).

Based on the explanation above, the acts which are formed in the utterances in campaign speech need more concerned to analyze the contents of the speech better than the grammatical structures of the speech itself. It is interesting to describe the acts that performed, so the readers could possible comprehend their understanding about the acts that performed in the utterances. However, it might be different for women who are in the certain position such as high rank government officials, scientists, successful business women, political leaders, etc. The women who are in these positions should talk directly in their speeches. So that, the listeners or audience know what the purposes of those speeches are. Then the listeners do what the speakers ask to do. One of them is Julia Gillard, the first woman takes the position of the prime minister of Australia.

In this case, there are 5 (five) types of general functions performed by speech acts (Yule, 1996 : 53) : 1). Declarations, that changes the world via utterance. 2). Representatives, that state what the speaker believes to be the case or not. 3). Expressives, that state what the speaker feels. 4). Directives, that speakers use to get someone else to do something. 5). Commissives, that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action. They express what the speaker intends.

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study was conducted in qualitative method. Qualitative study is the research, which the description of observation is not ordinarily expressed in qualitative term. It is not suggested that numeral measures are never used, but other means of description are emphasized. Descriptive method is primarily concerned with finding out “what is” .Since what to be analyzed is the speech of Julia Gillard and the speech is categorized as available data, the researcher does not need to make an experimental activities.

Subject

To get the result of the research, the data is needed and chosen deals with the problem that is related to the study. In this study, the source of data were taken from the speeches of Julia Gillard from internet. There were five speeches were taken from four editions and the writer analysed all of them.

Data Collection

The data of this study collected by browsing the internet. The main source of the data in this study is Julia Gillard’s speech. The techniques of collecting the data are: 1).Downloading Julia Gillard’s speech from the internet. 2).Reading the whole Julia Gillard’s speech. 3).Finding out that data which belong to speech acts in 4 (four) different sources. 4).Transcribing the data into written language.

Technique for Analyzing Data

The data were analysed based on Yule's theory about speech acts in Julia Gillard's speech by the following techniques:

1. Reading the transcripts of the Julia Gillard's speech.
2. Underlining the each type of speech acts in Julia Gillard's speech.
3. Labeling the type of speech acts in Julia Gillard's speech.
4. Converting the occurrences into percentages.
5. Describing the findings of the study based on the statements available in the part of chapter I particularly at problems of study.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Qualitative Method

After collecting the data, the speeches are classified based on the types of speech acts. There are five types of speech acts, namely: Declarative, Representative, Expressive, Directive, Commissive. It was found that there were 241 occurrences of speech acts. Here are some examples of speech acts in the four text's speeches of Julia Gillard.

Declarative

And **I offer this with certainty** because as committed to you on this very stage 5 weeks ago, not a single cent has been added to the budget bottom line in this campaign

.(she bided not a single cent has been added to the budget bottom line in this campaign).

Representative

I believe in a Government that rewards those who, day in and day out, work in our factories and on our farms, in our mines and in our mills, in our classrooms and in our hospitals, i believe in a Government that rewards hard work, decency and effort.

(she believed in a government that rewards hard work, decency and effort).

Expressive

I mean who'd have thought we'd spend time on my alleged political strategy to refer to Mr. Abbott as in fact 'Mr. Rabbit'. Oh to be so clever. **What an act of evil genius that would have been.**

(she deplored to the people who've thought that she spent time on her alleged political strategy).

Directive

After turbo charging the 'speedometer' with a billion dollars a day in un-coasted election spending we really don't know 'when' or even 'if', **Mr. Abbott will bring the budget back to surplus despite the 'bad comedy' offered up yesterday** by Andrew Robb and Joe Hockey.

(she warned that Mr. Abbott would bring the budget back to surplus despite the 'bad comedy' offered up yesterday).

Commissive

I will continue our record investments in solar and renewable energy, bring that energy through new transmission lines to homes and businesses, make sure we never again build a dirty coal fired power station and that we green our cars and our workplaces.

(she promised to continue their record investments in solar and renewable energy).

After analyzing the data and determining the types of speech acts in *Julia Gillard's Speeches*, the findings are presented as follows:

The Percentage of The types of Speech Acts

Types of Speech Act	Number (F)	Percentage % (X)
Declaratives	9	3.7%
Representatives	127	52.7%
Expressives	15	6.2%
Directives	29	12.0%
Commissives	61	25.3%
Total	241	100.0%

The data in table shows that the percentage of the speech acts types. The declaratives are 3,7 %, representatives are 52,7 %, expressives are 6,2 %, directives are 12,0 %, commissives are 25,3 %. It shows that the speech acts of representatives is the most dominant type of speech acts which is used in Julia Gillard's speeches.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

After analyzing the types of speech acts in Julia Gillard's speeches, the conclusions are drawn as follows:

1. The total occurrences of speech acts types of declaratives are 3,7%, representatives are 52,7%, expressives are 6,2%, directives are 12,0%, commissives are 25,3%.
2. The most dominant type of speech acts is representatives with occurrence 52.7% from the total of speech acts types occurrences in the 4 (four) Julia Gillard's speeches.
3. Representatives become the most dominant speech acts type that occurred in Julia Gillard's speeches. It happened because these speeches are political or campaign speeches. Usually, the speakers will promote their self and the speakers talk about their potency to be a good leader.

Suggestions

With reference to the conclusions, suggestions are staged as the following.

1. The readers in general and the readers of political speech should have good knowledge about the characteristics of each type of speech acts, so that they can understand the speaker's goal conveyed in his/her speeches.
2. The other researchers to make a other analysis of speech acts with other text types such as script of drama, novel, lyrics, etc.
3. The students can use this research's result as the media of learning speech acts in authentic materials.

REFERENCES

- Arikunto. 2002. *Prosedur Penelitian*. Jakarta.
- Clark, Hebert H and Eve V. 1977. *Psychology and Language : An Introduction to Psycholinguistics*. United State of America.
- Gaerlan, Marianne Jennifer M. 2010. Metadiscourse in Want Ads: Interactional Resources in Philippine English Newspaper. *Jurnal Sastra Inggris*, Vol IX, 99-114. Retrieved February 2nd, 2010.
- Hatch, E. 1980. *Discourse and Language Education*. Cambridge.
- Kempson, R. 1997. *Semantics Theory*. Cambridge.
- Kent, Jacqueline. 2010. *The Making of Julia Gillard Prime Minister*. Australia.
- Kurniawan, E.H. 2011. "Improving Speaking Ability by Using Series of Picture". *Jurnal Bahasa Inggris*, Vol I, 1-9. Retrieved January 31st, 2013. (<http://binaeksaktacendekia.blogspot.com/2011/02/jurnal-bahasa-inggris.html>).
- Larsen, D and Freeman. 1980. *Discourse Analysis in Second language Research*. Massachusetts.
- Saeed, J.I. 1977. *Semantics*. London : United Artists Corporation.
- Yule, Gerooge. 1996. *Pragmatics*. New York.
- Yugianingrum. 2010. "Evaluation of Citation Sources in Academic Papers: A Case Study. *Jurnal Sastra Inggris*, Vol IX, 115-130. Retrieved February 2nd, 2010.
- Zadeh, M.N., Olesen, C.L., Cedergaard, N.O., Sorokin, S.V. (2012). "Analysis of Negative Damping Phenomena in Vertical Roller Mills". *World Cement* 51-56.
- Gaerlan, Marianne Jennifer M. 2010. Metadiscourse in Want Ads: Interactional Resources in Philippine English Newspaper. *Jurnal Sastra Inggris*, Vol IX, 99-114. Retrieved February 2nd, 2010.