

**A STUDY OF SIGNIFICANT STYLISTIC FEATURES IN
PRESIDENT SOEKARNO'S ADDRESS TO U.S. CONGRESS
ON MAY, 17th 1956**

A THESIS

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ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini adalah tentang elemen stilistik yang dominant dalam teks pidato Presiden Soekarno di depan Kongres Amerika pada tanggal 17 Mei 1956. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan gaya bahasa dan tujuan Presiden Soekarno serta efek bagi pendengar. Teks pidato ini dianalisis dengan pendekatan konten analisis, metode pragmatic referensial dan deskripsi. Selanjutnya data disajikan dengan metode informal. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Presiden Soekarno dalam pidatonya di depan Kongres Amerika dominant menggunakan elemen pengulangan. Pengulangan tersebut bertujuan Menekankan dan mengingatkan para peserta sidang Kongres Amerika. Presiden Menekankan bahwa Indonesia bersungguh-sungguh meminta pengembalian Irian Barat dan mengingatkan sejarah Amerika dahulu sebagai negara demokrasi. Sedangkan efek dari pidato Presiden Soekarno yaitu Presiden mendapat simpati dan perhatian penuh selama beliau berpidato di depan Kongres Amerika. Maka dapat dikatakan bahwa dari elemen pengulangan ini terlihat tujuan dari presiden dan efek bagi pendengar.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Language is the way for us to communicate each other. There are many advantages if we can use language very well. We know that a language has many functions such as to communicate, to debate, to discuss to solve problem, etc. We can even use language to analyze the language, its context and text.

Before someone wants to see a language in the text, he/she should comprehend what discourse is. There are two kinds of the Discourse; fiction and non-fiction. Fiction is like imagination that it can be developed become short story, novel, movie, song, prose, poem, etc. The non – fiction consists of Description (describe about museum), Exposition (data of research), Persuasive (advertisement), Argumentation (speech or address, extracurricular) and Narration (time schedule).

Discourses are indelibly tied to power and knowledge and truth but they do not either represent or obfuscate truth and knowledge in the interests of pre-given powers (as in the case of many version of ideology); rather, they produce knowledge and truth (they have knowledge and truth effects), (Pennycook: 2001).

It can be seen that people read non-fiction for many purposes. Some readers read non-fiction to sharpen their mind, to get much information and to get the truth, knowledge and power. It is not all non-fiction easy to understand. There are so many ways for the author to apply their works through the language they use. It is very interesting to be in researched. One of the interesting non-fictions works to analyze is speech or address.

Speech is one of the ways for people to express their minds or ideas to give knowledge, information even make brain storming. It does not spend much time to understand it but it is not easily understood as well. Sometimes some speeches are written with complicated sentences therefore it needs deeper comprehension. Consequently, it also needs much time to analyze and understand it carefully.

Furthermore one of the President Soekarno's addresses is chosen to be analyzed when he spoke to U.S. Congress in Washington on May, 17th 1956. His address aims at asking a status for **West New Guinea** or it is usually called **West Irian**. He noted that West New Guinea (West Irian) was part of Indonesia too. The text of Soekarno's speech which is analyzed consists of 10 pages. This text of speech is chosen because President Soekarno was the first Indonesian President who can use seven languages and he is known as a father of proclamation in our country, Indonesia. He was dare to speak in front of the members of the Congress in Washington. He was given a friendly reception at Washington. It can be said that he was a president who has power in our country about 50 years ago and he was very great as the first President of Indonesia. Moreover, he was a rhetoric orator who has his own way in choosing words. Indonesian recognized that he had a good charisma. The interesting which is found in his speech is significant stylistic features. Therefore, there will be much reliable data can be taken from this speech.

By reading text of the speech, it can be seen that there are some interesting stylistic features in this address which require intensive reading and than can be found on the below:

I have come to United States, as I said yesterday, to see your country with my own eyes and to observe the

achievements of the great American Nation. **I have come** here to confirm or to modify the impressions of your country which I have collected from a distance over many years. But above all, **I have come** here to learn something **from America-from America** not merely as a place, not merely as nation, but America as a state of mind, America as the center of an idea.

In that paragraph, it can be found some figures of speech which influence the significant style of writing. There are some repetitions such as **I have come to united state, I have come here, from America-from America**. It can be assumed that there was significant purpose that President wanted to convey through those stylistic features.

Stylistics is used to analyze this text of speech because it is the suitable approach and there are obvious purposes for analyzing it. Turner (1937) stated that stylistics is part of linguistics which concentrates on variation in the use of language (p.2). This research is conducted from literature and linguistic perspective because stylistics is bridge between linguistics and literature. The analysis of the speech's variation and style of writing is compatible because style of writing is part of the use language. Verdonk (2001) said that stylistics approach analyzes the style of the author. This analysis explains stylistic features and gives some of data to get the purpose and the effect of the speech. Therefore, it is appropriate to use figures of speech especially the schemes, lexical cohesion and reference to get purpose and effect.

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION

It is found that there are some stylistic features in President Soekarno's speech. Based on the analysis and description in this research, it can be concluded that:

1. In this speech, the President often used repetitive elements to emphasize and to remind what his purposes came to America are.
2. Other features like synonym and super ordinate are applied by President Soekarno to make his sentences clear. He wanted to explain more obviously in front of the members of congress.
3. There are also found some references in this speech. Actually it can be seen that there are many references appeared in his speech but they do not make the speech become difficult to understand or complicated sentences. Therefore, it is clear that references obviously refer to who or what.
4. Based on stylistic features which are found in the speech, repetition becomes Soekarno's style that is used to deliver his ideology. He tried to repeat and to emphasize his words to make the members of congress understand what Indonesian wanted.
5. In previous chapter, it can be seen clearly what intentions found in President Soekarno's speech are. The purposes of the President are to ask for the status of west Irian and to explain the principle of Indonesia by using some stylistic features.

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