

Throughout Seven Elements of Communication of Language on Martin Luther King's Speech: A Discourse Analysis

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Abstract

Throughout the 17th to 18th centuries, slavery was practiced throughout the European colonies of America. Until the passage of the 13th Amendment to the United States Constitution in 1865, slavery in the United States was legal. Under the law, enslaved people are treated as property and can be bought, sold, or given away. Slavery lasted in about half of the states of the United States until 1865. Our aim with this paper was to review a little about slavery that took place in the United States and freed slaves with the passage of the Amendments to the United States Constitution which was delivered at Martin Luther King's speech. The researcher analyzed using qualitative descriptive approach. The researcher found that there are macro functions in the speech delivered by King on August 28, 1963. We discussed there are seven elements of communication of language, namely the addressed, the addressee, the channel, the message form, the topic, the code, and the settings. In conclusion is the addresser is Martin Luther King, the addressee is 250.000 people, the channel is RARE FACTS, the message form is "I Have a Dream" was born from the unrest of Martin Luther King, a black man who was familiar with racial discrimination since childhood. As a fighter for equality, he is no stranger to challenges from white citizens or the government. But his speech that afternoon, managed to make about 250,000 people who gathered at the Lincoln Memorial amazed and burned with enthusiasm. In the speech, Luther King touched on issues of unemployment, racial, social justice, civil rights, gender equality between whites and blacks, and hopes for the repeal of laws and policies that support segregation based on race. The whole world then remembered the "I Have a Dream" speech as Martin Luther King's personal vision that had a huge impact on many people, the topic is I Have a Dream, the code is American English and the setting is on August 28, 1963 at the Lincoln Memorial, Washington DC. Solemn and calm.

Keywords

discourse analysis, Martin Lurther King's speech, seven elements of communication

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INTRODUCTION

The author has long known the existence of slavery in the United States. Slavery is the same as the word slave, which means taking away one's freedom to work for the sake of realizing the interests of others. In the Indonesian dictionary, slaves mean children, I, and John Goss. Slavery, on the other hand, is a system of groups of people who are deprived of their freedom to work because of the needs of different groups of people. From this understanding, we can conclude that slavery are those who are deceived or do not have the right to exist because of others who manipulate them. Slavery has been around for a long time and can be found in cultures such as ancient Egypt, China, India, Greece and Rome. It is mentioned in the law and the Bible.

Slavery is actually a classic problem in the sense of having a long-standing tendency to dominate others. The existence of slavery had different models and forms at different times, but was first introduced to the world in different ways. Another person is someone who has no basic right to life due to being used or manipulated by others. In the 17th century, Africans were kidnapped and taken to European colonies in the United States, where they were banished into slavery. The first Africans brought to North America are believed to be around 19 years old when they landed in Virginia in 1619. In the 18th century, 6 to 7 million African slaves lived in the United States. Historians predict that number will halve by the end of the century. The practice of slavery in the 13 North American colonies was recognized not only at the time of independence in 1776, but also by the British government.

Slavery is less common in North America than in South America. It is clear that many of the businessmen in the region made their fortunes from the slave trade and investments in southern plantations. The majority of slaves were African Americans belonging to Caucasians and African Americans. However, in contrast to the majority of African-American slaves, there were also white slaves and native slaves belonging to slaves. Slaves were often used as contract employees or workers in the production of crops such as tobacco and cotton.

Most of the slaves lived on farms and farms for their work. Normally, each master had less than 50 slaves. The master tries to control everything so that the slaves are completely dependent on them. Slaves were usually prohibited from learning to read and write, and their actions and movements were also restricted. Many masters raped enslaved women, and rebellious slaves were brutally punished. On the other hand, they reward their submissive behavior with help. But they also punish those who disobey.

A hierarchical system was placed between slaves to prevent slaves from cooperating with their masters. Teleworkers tend to be in a higher position than craftsmen working in the fields. In his excellent speech, Martin Luther King attempted to convey the following message: "I dream that one day this country will rise and live, based on the true meaning of their determination." We provide evidence of the belief that all humans are created equal. I live. "One day in Red Hills, Georgia, I dreamed that the children of former slaves and the children of former slave owners could sit at the table with their relatives. Even in Mississippi, one day there was an unreasonable fever.

The dry heat of oppression became an oasis of freedom and justice. I dream that one day four little children will be able to live in a country that is judged by their personality, not the color of their skin. I have a dream today.” Through a passionate speech, Martin Luther King seeks to increase his complete freedom from slavery and the spirit of the new world.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Slavery

English-Indonesian Dictionary (Thosibo, 2002) shows the word slavery, or the meaning of “slavery” or “hard work”. However, in the typical Indonesian dictionary, slave means “servant” or “child”. In other words, the term “slavery”, which in this case seems oppressive, has the same meaning as slavery, dependence, and a more human dichotomy. Martasudjita (2003) states that non-entitled slaves only have obligations. He must always serve his master.

Slaves have no power even in their lives. She lives for her husband and master. He must be willing to faithfully carry out the orders of his master. In Arabic, the word servant or slave is called “Abdun (male slave)” or “Amatun (slave girl)”. Because this word comes from the word “Ebda” or “worship”, then worship can be interpreted as an expression of one's servant to the Creator, namely Allah SWT. In Greek, the words “servant (slave)” and “son” are Paisa or Payo. In ancient Indonesian (Malay), “slave” also means “child”. In some areas of the Murray, for example in the Pontianak area of West Kalimantan, children are often referred to as slaves.

From these statements, it is clear that Islam as a universal and modern religion does not deny or obscure the existence of various forms of slavery, past and future. But on the other hand, Islam also shows a very convincing attitude towards all forms of slavery, supporting liberation from all forms of slavery or liberation from slavery (Eskelner, Yuri, & Martin, 2014).

Discourse Analysis

Discourse is a language context that exists in a conversation or communication interaction. Discourse is also one part of pragmatic studies. Discourse is spoken or known as spoken text. Other meanings of discourse are following:

1. Discourse is language in context refer to language in action, while a text is written record of interaction (communicative event).
2. Discourse bring together language, the individual producing the language and context within which language is used.

In understanding discourse we must analyze all, not just one sentence, but several sentences so that the whole sentence can be meaningful. “A text of discourse consists of more than one sentences combined to form a meaningful whole”. In the Psychology of a Language, discourse is a set of propositions that are interconnected and creating a sense of belonging and unity with listeners and leaders (Deese, 1967; Sumarlam, 2003).

Cohesion itself must arise from the content of the discourse, but a lot of the sense of cohesion felt by the listener or reader must arise from the way of expression, namely

the expression of the discourse. Discourse analysis is the study of the structure of messages in communication. Tarigan (1987) suggests that discourse is the most complete language unit, higher than clauses and sentences, has good cohesion and coherence, has clear beginnings and ends, it is in progress and can be done verbally or in writing.

The definition of classical discourse derived from the assumptions of the formalists (structural) is that discourse is “language above sentences or clauses” (Sumarlam, 2003). In addition, every act of communication is part of discourse, because communication involves the sender of the message, the recipient of the message, and the message or unity of meaning that is intended to be conveyed. Discourse is the linguistic context that exists in a conversation or communication interaction. Discourse is also part of pragmatic research. Discourse is called oral or spoken text.

1. Discourse refers to language in context as language in action, and texts are written as recordings of interactions (communication events).
2. Discourse encapsulates the language, the individuals who produce the language, and the context in which the language is used. To understand a discourse, you need to analyze several sentences, not just one, so that the whole sentence makes sense.

Tarigan (1987) states that discourse is the most complete language unit, higher than sentences and sentences, has good cohesion and consistency, has a clear beginning and end, and is continuous, orally or in writing. The definition of classical discourse, which is derived from the assumption (structure) of formalists, is that discourse is the language of a proposition or clause (Sumarlam, 2003). In addition, all acts of communication are part of discourse, because communication includes the sender of the message, the receiver of the message, and the message or unit of meaning that is transmitted.

Discourse analysis is a new science that has emerged over the decades quick. The flow of linguistics limits analysis to sentences only, and recently some linguists have turned their attention to discourse analysis (Lubis, 1991; Nashruddin & Alam, 2021). Discourse analysis is the study of message structure in communication. More precisely, discourse analysis is a survey of the various functions (pragmatics) of a language (Green et al., 2020; Leipold, Feindt, Winkel, & Keller, 2019; Sobur, 2009). Discourse analysis in linguistics is a reaction to the following forms: Formal linguistics which prefers to hold units of words, phrases, or sentences without considering the relationship between these elements. Discourse analysis, in contrast to formal linguistics, focuses on the level above the sentence, such as grammatical relationships formed at the level above the sentence (Eriyanto, 2001).

Discourse analysis focuses on recording the process (oral or written). Here, language is used in context to express desires. In general, the structure of discourse has great appeal, with a special focus on those who can construct context well (Nashruddin & Al-Obaydi, 2021; Yule, 2006). Discourse analysis essentially analyzes/interprets the message of the speaker's/writer's meaning by reconstructing the text into speaking and writing, speaking and writing so that all contexts that support discourse are understood

(Pranowo, 1996). From the various implications of discourse analysis by these experts: It is concluded that discourse analysis is one of the fields of linguistics that analyzes the message/meaning intended by the author by focusing on the recording of processes (oral or written) in which language is the most important element.

Based on the format, Longacre (Mulyana, 2005) classifies discourse into six types: stories, procedures, indexes, warnings, episodes, and dramatic discourses.

1. Narrative Discourse

Narrative discourse is a form of discourse that is widely used to tell a story. The following is an example: Indonesian people as Indonesian language users are encouraged to use Indonesian properly and correctly. Good means contextual. You should always think about the situation and how best to use language depending on the situation. Besides being true, it must be true. That is, the language we use must be provided or described with the correct patterns and rules in accordance with the grammatical grammar of the language.

2. Procedural Discourse

Procedural discourse is a series of utterances that explain something in a sequence that cannot be reversed by the element because the urgency of the first element is the basis for the next element. These discourses are usually structured to answer questions about how something works or happens, or how something should be done. Meanwhile, the character can be in the first person, second person, or third person, and what he describes is not tied to chronological order (Sudaryat, 2009; Syamsuddin, 1986; Zulkifli, 2013). For example, when using cosmetics, consumers must follow the instructions included with the product so that the expected results are as stated on the product. Example:

- a. After bathing, apply all over the body as needed.
- b. Suitable for all skin types.
- c. Use regularly for best results

3. Active Discourse

Positive discourse is explaining something in a useful way. This discourse includes scientific lectures and mass media articles. The following is an example: CDMA is one of the technologies used in communication systems. Several cellular operators using AMPS technology, such as Metrosel, have emerged. GSM operators such as Telkomsel and Indosat were also born. Currently, several operators are already using CDMA technology. All three are the same technology that is applied in the provision of communication services.

4. Hottery Discourse

In other words, Hottery Discourse Audience discourse is used to influence listeners and readers to be interested in the opinions expressed. The goal is to be willing to do what is told in the discourse, or at least to find followers/followers who agree. Examples are usually used in speeches, policies, advertisements, etc. Interesting reminder example. I cried when I saw the government running. Many officials cannot be role models. In fact, they dare to eat people's money openly. It's time to embrace a

new spirit called democracy. Brethren, you have nothing to fear, worry or worry about. Turn a new leaf with me. Work hard to create a new Indonesia! Agree?

5. Dramatic Discourse

Dramatic discourse is a form of discourse that involves conversation between speakers. This discourse is commonly used in film scenarios, soap operas, wayang golek, ketoplak, plays, and others. Here's an example:

Mother: My son, you have grown up. Especially now that my mother is old.

Son: What do you mean?

Mother: I want grandchildren soon. I really want to be a grandma. You have to find a woman soon.

Son: I don't have a steady job mom! How do I provide for my wife and children?

Mother: Don't worry. I have enough savings for you to start a business. But you have to be good at finding additional capital. Please take this with you.

Child: Thank you.

6. Epistric Discourse

Epistric discourse can be used in communication. In general, they have certain forms and systems that have become habits or rules. The following is an example: To his beloved wife Retno Evi Widiastuti at home. As usual, my husband misses him as soon as he steps into another country. But I am healthy and safe at my destination. Oh yes, I may not be able to return to Indonesia this semester. My research is getting more and more difficult. The promoter kept pushing me to finish early. Actually, my body and mind are a little tired. But I decided to graduate this year! Pray for my wife, your husband from afar. Finally, greetings and love to our children, Vio and Vinsa. May Allah, who guides him, love us all.

Based on the medium of communication, discourse can be divided into two parts. Written and oral discourse (Mulyana, 2005).

1. Writing discourse

Written discourse is oral discourse through written, written media. Then understand or enjoy to receive it. The recipient needs to read it. Examples of written discourse can be easily found in the daily life of newspapers, magazines and books.

2. Oral discourse

Oral discourse is a discourse that takes place orally orally, through oral media. Receiving, understanding, and enjoying verbal discourse. This requires the recipient to hear or hear it. This oral discourse is prolific not only in our oral literature across the country, but also in the media of television, radio, sermons, lectures, speeches and lectures.

Based on the number of speakers, discourse can be divided into two groups, namely monologue and dialogue (Mulyana, 2005).

1. Monologue discourse is a type of speech spoken by one person. The speech is one-way, namely from the side of speaking. Several forms of monologue discourse: speeches, poetry readings, Friday sermons, news readings, etc.

2. Dialogue is a type of discourse spoken by two or more people. This type of discourse can be done in writing or orally. Dialogue discourse has the same format as theater discourse (screenplay dialogue, ketoprak dialogue, jokes, etc.).

Based on its nature, discourse can be divided into two classes: fictitious and non-fiction (Mulyana, 2005).

1. Fictional Discourse

Fictitious discourse is discourse whose form and content are directed at imagination. In general, appearance and language preferences are packaged literally or aesthetically (beautifully). Examples include novels, short stories, poems, and songs. Novels, short stories, poems, and songs usually contain the author's ideas and feelings. The language used is usually the language of implication, implying the meaning.

2. Nonfiction Discourse

Fact-based discourse is also known as scientific discourse. The language used is intentional, direct, clear. The aesthetic aspect is no longer at the forefront. Some examples of fact-based discourse: research reports, lecture books, aircraft operating manuals, etc.

On August 28, 1963, in today's hot weather, about 250,000 Americans walked a mile from the Washington Monument to the Lincoln Memorial. Crowds gathered at the foot of the statue of Abraham Lincoln to pay their respects to the president. Signed the Declaration of Liberation, the Declaration of Liberation, which ended slavery in the United States a century ago.

This National Archives file was obtained between 1861 and 1865, according to former President Alaihi Salam Abraham Lincoln. Lincoln was appointed the 16th President by Alaihi Salam on March 4, 1861 (AFP). Society gathered to demand equality in civil rights. At that time, in the land of Uncle Sam, a person's fate was influenced by the color of his skin. Social segregation is widespread in the public sphere. Signs were erected to let non-white people know they could walk, drink, rest, eat, and talk. Facilities are also separated by race, school, public transport and cemeteries. The dynamics of the mass movement were dominated by the speeches of many figures and the emergence of many artists.

At the stop of the event, Martin Luther King Jr. speak approximately his speech. Describe the efforts of African Americans close to the daddy of state, the Constitution, the Bible, and the King. And on the stop of his speech entitled "I actually have a dream", he mentioned his dream of equality. Not most effective in the front of extra than 100,000 folks who came, however additionally in the front of hundreds of thousands of human beings throughout america thru a sequence of camcorders skilled on their faces.

Martin Luther King's speech was as follows:

I'm having a tough time nowadays and tomorrow, however I nevertheless have a dream. This is a dream rooted in the American dream. One day, I dreamed that

this country would stand up and live according to the true meaning of its destiny. "We stay in proof of the notion that every one human beings are created equal."

One day in Red Hills, Georgia, the children of former slaves and the children of former slave owners. Brotherhood. One day, even Mississippi, parched from injustice to oppression, dreams of being an oasis of freedom and justice. One day, my four young children dreamed of living in a country that was judged by its personality, not the color of its skin.

One day, I dreamed of using violent racism in Alabama and using the lips of a governor who likes to overturn temporary restrictions and prevent prosecution.

One day in Alabama, a black boy and girl can hold hands and use a white boy and girl as siblings. Today I had a dream.

Luther King's speech was able to put civil rights at the top of the agenda of US reformers. In its development, "I have a dream" even allowed the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

RESEARCH METHOD

The approach used in this study is a referential approach. The data used in this study is the written discourse in the speech delivered by Martin Luther King. The data collection also focused on the seven elements of communication in the language contained in the speech text. The method used to analyze the data in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The data in this study were analyzed by looking at 7 elements of communication of language contained in Martin Luther King's speech entitled "I Have a Dream".

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The following seven elements of communication of language on Martin Luther King's speech:

- The addresser: Martin Luther King

The addresser of the message is referred to as the addresser. In the speech it was Martin Luther King who spoke. Martin Luther King Jr. is an American civil rights activist. During the March in Washington for work and freedom on August 28, 1963, he called for civil and economic rights and an end to racism in the United States.

- The addressee: 250.000 people

The addressee is the person to whom the message is addressed. Well, in the speech as many as 250,000 people who attended witnessed King's speech with the title "I Have a Dream". The core of his speech was fighting for the freedom of African slaves in America.

- The channel: RARE FACTS

The channel is the medium through which the message travels: sound waves, marks on paper, telephone wires, and words processor screens. In that speech, the channel that brought it up to youtube was the channel belonging to RARE FACTS. RARE FACTS' youtube link: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vP4iY1TtS3s>

The message form: “I Have a Dream” originates from the riots of the black Martin Luther King, who has been familiar with racism since childhood. As an advocate of equality, he is not a stranger to the challenges of white citizens and government. But his speech that afternoon surprised and enthusiastically burned about 250,000 people at the Lincoln Memorial. In his speech, Luther King touched on issues such as unemployment, race, social justice, civil rights, and gender equality between whites and blacks, hoping to abolish laws and policies that support racial separation. I’m out. Later, people around the world remembered the speech “I Have a Dream” as Martin Luther King's personal vision, which had a huge impact on many.

The message's specific grammatical and lexical choices make up its form. King talks about his dream of equality. The message in the speech delivered by King is as follows: “I tell you today, my friends, even though we face difficulties today and tomorrow, I still have a dream”. The topic is the information carried in the message. It is an American dream-inspired fantasy. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise and live based on the true meaning of its determination: “We are living proof of the belief that: all human beings are created equal”. In addition, King wanted to free slaves in the United States, his persistence in fighting for human rights for African-Americans. He has spoken out against the racial discrimination that is often practiced by white people in the United States. His most famous action was when the pastor of the Montgomery Baptist Church led a bus boycott demonstration in Birmingham in 1955. In this action King did it without violence.

- The topic: I Have a Dream
The message’s topic is the data it contains. In that speech, the title of the speech was I Have a Dream.
- The code: American English
The code: the language or dialect. In his speech, King uses American English.
- The setting: August 28, 1963, at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC. Solemn and calm
The setting is the social or physical context. In the speech, the setting for King’s speech was at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC. While the time setting is August 28, 1963. And finally, the atmosphere is solemn and calm.

CONCLUSION

Through the discussion above, we can conclude several things regarding discourse analysis in Lurthier Martin King’s speech, it can be concluded that there are seven elements of communication of language, namely the addresser, the addressee, the channel, the message form, the topic, the code, and the setting.

Seven elements of communication of language on Martin Luther King’s speech:

1. The addresser is Martin Lurthier King
The addresser of the message is referred to as the addresser. In the speech it was Martin Lurthier King who spoke.
2. The addressee is 250.000 people

The addressee is the person to whom the message is addressed.

3. The channel is RARE FACTS

The channel is the medium through which the message travels: sound waves, marks on paper, telephone wires, words processor screens.

4. The message form is "I Have a Dream" originates from the riots of the black Martin Luther King, who has been familiar with racism since childhood. As an advocate of equality, he is not a stranger to the challenges of white citizens and government. But his speech that afternoon surprised and enthusiastically burned about 250,000 people at the Lincoln Memorial. In his speech, Luther King touched on issues such as unemployment, race, social justice, civil rights, and gender equality between whites and blacks, hoping to abolish laws and policies that support racial separation. I'm out. Later, people around the world remembered the speech "I Have a Dream" as Martin Luther King's personal vision, which had a huge impact on many.

The message's specific grammatical and lexical choices make up its form. King talks about his dream of equality. The message in the speech delivered by King is as follows: "I tell you today, my friends, even though we face difficulties today and tomorrow, I still have a dream".

5. The topic is I Have a Dream

The message's topic is the data it contains. In that speech, the title of the speech was I Have a Dream.

6. The code: American English

The code is the language or dialect. In his speech, King uses American English.

7. The setting: August 28, 1963, at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC. Solemn and calm

The setting is the social or physical context. In the speech, the setting for King's speech was at the Lincoln Memorial in Washington, DC. While the time setting is August 28, 1963. And finally, the atmosphere is solemn and calm.

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