

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Talking about political speeches in America, between the winners of the American president and the losers, it is very interesting to see from the speeches - in some studies, there may have been many who have examined the victory of speech of the presidential winners in America, in this study the author is interested in examining the speeches of the losing presidential candidates. in America in concession collections. For this, the author wants to examine concession speeches from several losing American candidates, namely speeches from John McCain (2008), Mitt Romney's (2012), Hillary Clinton (2016), and Donald Trump (2021). This is very interesting because it wants to know the types of speech acts used by the losing candidates in their concession speeches. In theory, discourse analysis and pragmatic theory are very interesting.

Linguistics deals with the nature of language and communication. It has to deal with the study of specific languages and the search for common traits common to all languages or large groups of languages. Meanwhile, language is a communication system and tool built from customs that are closely related to the place where they are located. Each region has a different culture that can affect the language spoken in that region. In communicating, people need a partner or listener to understand and respond to what is being said.

Discussion of speech acts is part of pragmatics. The interesting thing about studying pragmatics is that we can talk about the meanings that relate to the person whose purpose or purpose someone does something, and the types of actions they take while speaking. Communicating, of course, involves two people talking to each other with a specific purpose and purpose. A conversation, of course, contains information and purpose. So that pragmatic science is needed for everyday life. According to Yule, "pragmatics is the study of the speaker's meaning, contextual meaning, and how much more is communicated by what the speaker is

saying, and the study of relative distance relationships" (1996: 1). Pragmatically discusses speech acts.

In speech acts, when communicating, a speaker not only utters an utterance or speech (speech) but also acts (act). Speech acts are words that contain requests, questions, or demands for something. Speech acts relate to action descriptions such as 'asking', 'ordering', 'asking', or 'informing' (Yule 2006: 118). Speech acts were introduced in 1962 by the Oxford philosopher J.L. Austin in "How to Do Things With Word" and further developed by the American philosopher J.R. Searle. Austin distinguishes speech acts into three types, namely locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Then it was developed by Searle (1969) by publishing the book *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Searle redeveloped Austin's theory into several types of illocutionary acts. Searle divides the illocutionary into 5 parts, directive, representative, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Speech acts that are often encountered in everyday life are expressive, directive, and commissive speech acts. but here will be seen the speech act that will be used. Where every human being must express opinions, questions, desires, and others. However, Austin (1975) calls it "behaviors", namely all actions related to social behavior and attitudes. Slightly different from Austin, Searle (1976, p12). In this study, the researcher found that many speech acts were conveyed in several concession speeches. what some of the concession speeches say is included in the speech acts that will be seen in the data in the speech they deliver. Various speech acts become data for researchers to determine the types and functions of speech acts used. The concession speech was very interesting because of the many wishes and opinions that would be conveyed in his speech. So that researchers are interested in examining the speech acts in the concession speech. The researcher also saw the many uses of linguistics in other speeches such as speeches by Barack Obama, Jokowi, Donald Trump, and other speeches.

Speech acts are found in various kinds of speeches, one of which is the defeat speech delivered by American candidates. This speech talks about the defeat of the candidates in the presidential election in America. In this defeat speech, the American candidates conveyed some expressive speech acts and many also conveyed messages to the candidates who had won against him.

The reasons why the writer is interested in studying this speech act are: First, the speech act aims to refer to the function of language. It is commonly used in everyday social communication. whether with formal speech or not, people discover how the intention of the speaker to wish his wishes to others. In addition, the reason why the writer chooses "concession speeches" is as the object of research because there are many speech acts found in this speech. Therefore, in this study, the researcher focused on the whole speech act in "Concession speeches".

1.2. Limitation of the Research

Many things in the speech act in this concession speech have been discussed. Some of the speech acts in Searly (1976) are directive, expressive, representative, commissive, and declarative speech acts. In each part of the speech act, there is a separate part in it, such as directives: orders, requests, commanding, and suggestion. Expressive: thanks, praising, congratulating, and wishing. representative: facts, statements, conclusions, and descriptions. commissive: promises, threats, and refusals. declarative: the speaker changes something through words. and From the following data, many aspects of language can be studied, such as semantics, implicatures, metaphors, politeness, and speech acts. In this study, the researcher focuses on examining the speech acts that are widely used in concession speeches from several candidate speeches in America. most used following the context in the concession speech to determine the function of the use of the speech act. so it is hoped that the results of this research will later see whether the purpose of using speech acts in several

concession speeches are conveyed well and are received positively or negatively by all who read them.

1.3. Research Questions

There are three issues that the writer wants to explore because the writer took the speech acts in the concession Speeches, which were needed to obtain data.

1. What are the types of speech acts used by American candidates in Concession Speech?
2. What is the Language function in the speech acts used by American candidates in Concession Speech?
3. What speech acts are most used by American candidates in concession speeches?

1.4. Purposes of the Research

There are three target research questions to be achieved, namely to reveal how the use of speech acts in Hillary Clinton's speech.

1. To find out the types of speech acts used by American candidates in concession speeches?
2. To reveal the Language function in the speech acts used by American candidates in a concession speech
3. To describe the reason why some concession speeches mostly use certain speech acts?

1.5. Significance of the Research

The results of this study are expected to be useful as a researcher's knowledge of pragmatics in the field of speech actions found in speech. and can also As an additional resource and contribute to those who want to know the method of pragmatic analysis in the field of speech acts. and this research can also be presented as an example of input/analysis for students majoring in English literature who will face linguistic subjects (pragmatic discussions and

speech acts) and as an example how to interpret the meaning of a speech through its context and function, this research can be referred as a reference for further research on pragmatic analysis in the field of speech act