

# **CHAPTER 1**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of the Problem**

Every conversation uses language. The language has meaning and context. Then the context is one part of the pragmatic study. In this case the writer studies speech acts. The so-called speech acts are every speech that has power. According to Yule (1996, p. 47), speech acts is the nature of speech acts expressed by people, including words used. This means that speech acts have characteristics that express feelings, characters, emotions, and others. Speech actions usually use special labels, such as complaints, apologies, invitations, appointments, or requests. Naturally, all that people talk about is that communication is easy in social life. Social life cannot be separated from communication and speech acts.

Speech acts are studied in the field of pragmatics. Speech acts are a form of communication in life carried out by the community. Not only are words learned, but meanings and contexts are also discussed. Every speech act has an implicit meaning and context. Speech acts cannot be separated from context, and meaning. The meaning cannot be separated from the context of conversation, so the context of speech acts can be interpreted as aspects of the occurrence of speech acts. The act of talking can be expressed by a speaker who gives influence to others to do something called an act of speaking. Every word or sentence spoken by the speaker is not just words but can contain the meaning, because that term is what speech acts can be learned.

Initially the concept of speech acts was developed by Austin. This concept is known as "How to do things with words". The concept developed by Austin is divided into 3 types,

namely; Illocutionary acts, locutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. Then this concept was continued by his student named Searle. Searle considers that Austin's theory is not enough to answer all the problems in the language that is used not only contain performative acts. Searle develops illocutionary acts. Searle (1975) divides speech into 5 parts; representative, direction, commissive, expressive, and directive. Because there are 5 types the writer examines speech acts representative. As we know many people have analyzed speech acts with the theory of speech acts representative. In this case the writer as a person who is interested in analyzing the theory of speech acts, the writer analyzes emotions in every speech, as we know in public speaking learning, it is not possible for people to speak without feeling. Because of this the writer analyzes the types of representative speech acts and also the emotions that are in the representative speech.

Politics is the activity and process by which business is shared for the purpose of the country. Politics cannot be separated from conflict, institutions, competition, power, and authority. It aims to advance a nation or its people. And this is what politicians use political communication. The authorities use this system to invite a nation to be interested in the system adopted by the authorities. To invite or influence, then trust and support politicians, this tool is called political communication. Its function is to become social control and balance in politics.

In politics, winning a communication campaign is very important, including debate. Freely and Steinberg (2009: 6) explain the debate is to find the truth through the assessment that underlies the debate. In addition, they also say that influencing the audience is a common thing. There are two people who have different opinions and perspectives, arguments are also useful to attract the attention of the audience. Telling prospective ideas is a function of the debate.

Important political debate in the election of presidential election. Because what is conveyed is related to the problem or problem that is being faced by the state. This also relates to the vision and mission of the candidates. And for super power countries like the United States, the presidential debate is not an ordinary debate, because the presidential debate in the United States can attract the attention of the people of their countries or other countries. Every policy that will be taken by a presidential candidate is a picture of their program about the future and this will be reflected through their words in the debate.

## **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

In the 2016 US presidential debates transcript between Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton, there are many problems found. In debate, what supports is the use of language. Emotions that arise can also be found on the object of research. Then functions are also found in the presidential debate. According to Yule (1996: 40) the participants from the principle of conversation is the principle of cooperation and its principles. Talking about using additional not added meanings are assumed for the principle of communication.

To analyze the presidential debates the writer uses the theory of speech act. According to Searle (1969), speech act was divided into 5: (1) representatives, (2) directive, (3) commissive, (4) expressive, and (5) declarative. Representative divided into: asserting, reporting, informing, claiming, fact stating, insisting, and predicting. From the “*2016 US Presidential Debate*”, the writer interested to analyzed the types of representative and basic emotion from the candidates in the presidential debate.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

There are many problems which can be analyzed in the presidential debate in the “*2016 US Presidential debate*”. The writer limits the problem by focusing on the types of speech act and basic emotions of the candidates in the debate.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the background of the problem above, the general objective of the study are as follows:

1. What are the types of representative speech acts found in *The 2016 US Presidential Debates*?
2. What are the basic emotions in representative speech acts found in *The 2016 US Presidential Debates*?

### **1.5 Purpose of the Research**

In relation to the formulation of the problems, the purpose of this research are :

1. To identify the types of speech act representative in *The 2016 US Presidential Debate script*.
2. To identify the basic emotion they use in the data speech act representative in *The 2016 US Presidential Debate script*.

### **1.6 The Significance of the Research**

This research contributes in the field of linguistics and also to enrich the reference of science, especially the science of pragmatic language in speaking. To increase the knowledge of readers and other researchers about the speech act representative in the debate which is

represented by *the 2016 US Presidential* debates scripts. It is hoped that readers of the debate script can understand the speech act especially the representative and the basic emotions.