

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Problem

An argumentation activity between two or more parties, even though it is individuals and groups, in discussing and deciding on problems and differences is called debate. According to Asidi (1982) that debate is a process of communication carried out verbally is expressed in language to maintain ideas or opinions. In a debate, each parties has the right to submit opinions and give reasons so that the opposing parties or the parties who disagrees can accept and side with him.

In everyday communication there must be an opponent to convey a speech whether the other person understands or responds to what is being discussed. To communicate usually use the same language so that what is conveyed can be understood by the speaker and listener. But in some cases communication, the speakers cannot get different cultural backgrounds of distinction. Differences in communication can cause understanding errors between the listener and the speaker in a communication. Therefore, the utterance will not easily be conveyed clearly to the listener who is heard. The several kinds of errors in communication the way to avoid such things is to learn about pragmatics related to meaning based on their social context. Various types of patterns that exist in pragmatics, among them are speech acts.

According to Austin (1962:101) that there are three technique of hierarchical system of speech acts, from locutionary act is the based on meaning act of saying or stating propositional content, illocutionary act is to the result of the utterance itself, and perlocutionary act is the change involved about as result of the utterance. Searle's system is actually responsive to

Austin's (1962) taxonomy, which is also of five categories: verdictives (acquit, rank, assess), exertives (veto, dismiss, proclaim), commissives (vow, pledge, promise), expositives (deny, emphasize, concede), and behabitives (apologize, thank, commiserate). Searle's primary criticism rest on the fact that Austin's taxonomy pinpoints not the illocutionary acts themselves, but "English illocutionary verbs." Recall that Austin's initial observation centered on performatives, i.e., the type of verbs that both label the speech act and change reality as a result of carrying it out. Observe the verbal exemplars noted for each of Austin's five categories. Further, with the exception of commissives, Searle finds Austin's taxonomy unclear and vague, lacking appropriate criteria for characterizing illocutionary acts as belonging to one category or another (Austin, 1962; Levinson, 1983; Mey, 2001; Searle, 1975, 1976, 1979; and Searle and Vandereken, et al., 1985).

According to Searle (1976) there are five categories of illocutionary acts, are representative, directive, commissive, declarative and expressive. Frequently speech act used is an illocutionary act that speech act has intention behinds the word uttered by the speakers to the hearer or addressee.

In this research, the writer uses the directive theory of speech acts. The speech act of directive is an effort made by the talker to make listeners to perform something in the word (Searle, 1976: 11). A sort of speech acts is intention of the speaker for the listener to perform something which means making the world into the words. On the other hand, the speaker wants the situation to do. From the situation in conversation, it can be seen what the thing the speaker wants to say, so what the listener to do the action. Emotion also influences the utterance from the speaker and hearer. where one can express emotions with varied words as expressions of

emotions both literally and non-literal, figuratively and directly and indirectly (Fiehler, 2002, Kaneko, 2003, Wilce, 2009, Yanti, 2013).

According to Fiehler (2002) states that emotions can be communicated verbally through the use of words. Fiehler calls it Verbal Communication of Emotion (VCE). Furthermore, Yanti (2013) examined the language of emotions in Obama and McCain's political debates at the time of the US President's election in 2008 and continued with the study of emotional language in Minangkabau language. From these studies it appears that emotional expressions are conveyed literally and not literally such as in various forms of vocabulary, repetition of certain words, use of metaphors, and some lexical expressions. Yanti (2013) that emotional expressions are revealed through the choice of words in term of figurative language such as metaphor, personification, and irony/sarcasm; repetition of the same word. Phrase, clause/lexical bundle; and rhetorical question. In addition, the emotional expressed literally show the gradability in expressing the emotions by the use of modifier as an intensifier that functions as 'maximizer or minimizer' of such emotion.

Based on definition above, the writer examines directive speech acts, many people have analyzed the speech acts of directive, but are limited only to the types of speech act of directive. In this case the writer is also interested in analyzing an act that is convince and persuade people, the writer In this case know how the emotions in every directive speech, because of the emotions in the theory of public speaking in the speaking have feelings in speech, therefore the writer studies the speech act directives and emotional expression that are contained in directive speech.

Many experts explain emotions. But I take the basic emotion classified by Parrot (2001). In the primary there is not only anger, but there are many angry classifications according to parrots, where there are secondary emotion and tertiary emotion.

The problem here is that the debate between the two candidates for president Hillary Clinton and Donald Trump that we have watched together on television, there are differences and similarities in their speech. In their utterances are to convince and persuade people with great ideas that strategy used in the directive speech acts. This is the interesting thing for the writer to research further. In here there are various actions that can be done through directive speech act, such as commanding, ordering, suggesting, ordering, and asking, basic emotion such as, love, anger, surprise, sadness, joy and fear and strategy used in the directive speech acts. It can be seen from the example bellow:

(1) CLINTON: "... First, **we have to build an economy that works for everyone, not just those at the top...**"

From the example (1) the utterance "**have to**" Is the type of speech act of directive as commanding. In this sentence there is word "have to" where Hillary Clinton demands of citizen of America that to achieve the prosperity of Americans is by building an infrastructure economy, investing in the future and having to make a fair economy. Raising salaries and wages for equating with women, in this data the speaker used direct speech, because a statement that said directly from the speaker to hearer that usually in the form of imperative sentence is defined of direct speech act.

Here the basic emotion used by the speaker in the utterance is basic emotion of joy as optimism, because joy means a feeling of great pleasure and happiness. The utterance from Hillary Clinton with confidence what is said for America to be even greater and more advanced.

(2) TRUMP: **“You need better relationships between the communities and the police, because in some cases, it's not good.** But you look at Dallas, where the relationships were really studied, the relationships were really a beautiful thing officers were killed one night very violently...”

For example (2) is type of speech act of directive as suggesting. Because the sentence means that the speaker advises the hearer/addressee to do an act or the speaker intends the utterance to be taken as sufficient reason for the hearer to do an act. The sentence “you need better”, so, Donald Trump suggested to his debating opponent (Hillary Clinton) to be closer to the community and the police, because the previous case was not like that, where the Barack Obama's government had killed and shot in Chicago. In this data the speaker used direct speech, because a statement that said directly from the speaker to hearer.

Here the basic emotion used by the speaker in the utterance is basic emotion of sadness as sympathy, because sadness towards something or concern. Where Donald Trump suggested to his debating opponent (Hillary Clinton) to be closer to the community and the police, because the previous case was not like that, where the Barack Obama's government had killed and shot in Chicago. In this data the speaker used direct speech, because a statement that said directly from the speaker to hearer. In this sentence Donald Trump is saddened had killed and shot in Chicago during the previous Barack Obama's government.

Talking about directive, there is speech act of directive used in three transcripts of the 2016 US presidential debates posted in the website Washington Post. In the presidential debates, the candidate tries to convince and persuade people with great idea followed by strong feeling in their speech act. In this research, the study aim at explaining the types of directive speech act, basic emotion, and strategy used in the directive speech acts.

1.2 Formulation of the Problem

Based on the explanation above the main problem of the research is to know how to the people realize types of speech act directive, basic emotions and strategy used in the directive speech acts that perform by utterance in three transcripts of the 2016 US presidential debates. Commonly, it can be interpreted to question how the utterances influence in speech act. This research limits on the speech act that is performed by utterance dealing with directive speech act in the three transcript debates with pragmatic approach. In this researcher, the writer formulates the problems into three research questions, as a follow:

1. What are types of directive speech act in three transcripts of the 2016 US presidential debates?
2. What basic emotions are conveyed in each of directive speech acts in the 2016 US presidential debates?
3. How are the directive speech acts delivered by the two candidates?

1.3 Identification and Limitation of the Problem

Based on the explanation of the research background above, the writer has some problem that can identify, they are several types of directive speech act, express the basic emotion and strategy used in the directive speech acts in three transcripts of the 2016 US presidential debates. In this thesis, the writer limit research problem that will be analyzed. It only focus on analyzing types of directive, basic emotion and strategy used in the directive speech acts that perform by utterance in three transcript of the 2016 US presidential debates.

1.4 Purpose of the Problem

In writing this research, the writer wants to achieve purposes:

1. To identify the types of directive speech act in three transcripts of the 2016 US presidential debates.
2. To describe basic emotions are conveyed in each of directive speech acts in the 2016 US presidential debates.
3. To describe the directive speech acts delivered by the two candidates.

1.5 Significance of the Research

Theoretically, the expected and provided the theory about directive in the study. It is expected that the readers are able to understand how to identify directive and basic emotion appropriately. The writer hopes that this research can be a reference in another study in researching types of speech act directive, became the inspiration for researchers who will examine pragmatic, especially in speech act of directive.