

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN DONALD
TRUMP'S SPEECH AT THE 2019 STATE OF THE UNION**

A THESIS

*Intended to Fulfill One of the Requirements for the Award of Sarjana
Degree in English Language Teaching and Education*



Windy Elenta
166311176

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION
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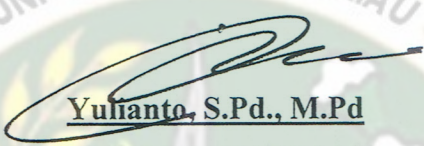
THESIS APPROVAL

TITLE

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN DONALD TRUMP'S
SPEECH AT THE 2019 STATE OF THE UNION

Name : Windy Elenta
Students Number : 166311176
Study Program : English Education

Head Advisor


Yulianto, S.Pd., M.Pd

NIDN: 1018076901

Head of English Language Education


Muhammad Ilyas, S.Pd., M.Pd

NPK. 160702565

NIDN. 1021068802

Penata/Lektor/III.c

Thesis submitted is partial fulfillment of the requirements for The Degree of
Sarjana of Education in Universitas Islam Riau

Pekanbaru, May 2th 2020

The Vice Dean of Academic


Dra. Hj. Tity Hastuti.,M.Pd

NIP. 195911091987032002

NIDN.00110959041

THESIS

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN DONALD TRUMP'S
SPEECH AT THE 2019 STATE OF THE UNION

Name : Windy Elenta
Index Number : 166311176
Study Program : English Education


THE CANDIDATE HAS BEEN EXAMINED


Monday, June 8th 2020


THE EXAMINERS COMMITTEE

Head Advisor

Examiners



Yulianto, S.Pd., M.Pd
NIDN: 1018076901


Miranti Eka Putri, S.Pd., M.Ed
NIDN: 1005068201


Shalawati, MA., TESOL
NIDN: 1023027904

The thesis has been approved to be one of requirement for award as Sarjana Degree in English Study Program. Faculty of Teacher and Education Universitas Islam Riau

Pekanbaru, June 8th 2020
The Vice Dean of Academic


Dra. Hj. Tity Hastuti, M.Pd
NIP. 195911091987032002
NIDN.00110959041



THE LETTER OF NOTICE

The advisor hereby notices that:

Name : Windy Elenta
Index Number : 166311176
Place/date of birth : Pekanbaru, July, 18th 1998
Faculty : Teachers Training and Education Faculty
Study Program : English Education

Has completely written a thesis, which entitled:

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN DONALD TRUMP'S
SPEECH AT THE 2019 STATE OF THE UNION**

It has been ready to be examined.

This letter is made to be used, as it is needed.

Pekanbaru, May, 2th 2020

Head Advisor











Yulianto, S.Pd., M.Pd

NIDN: 1018076901

THESIS GUIDANCE AGENDA

It has been done guidance to:

Name : Windy Elenta
Student Number : 166311176
Study Program : English Education
Faculty : Teachers Training and Education Faculty
Advisor : Yulianto, S.Pd., M.Pd
Thesis Title : AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH AT THE 2019 STATE OF THE UNION

No	Date	Guidance Agenda	Signature
1	October, 12 th 2019	The title has been accepted	
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3	December, 5 th 2019	Revised chapter II	
4	December, 10 th 2019	Allowed to join Seminar Proposal	
5	January, 30 th 2020	Join Seminar Proposal	
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7	March, 12 th 2020	Revised chapter III and IV	
8	April, 7 th 2020	Checked all chapter	
9	May, 2 nd 2020	Allowed to join Thesis Examination	

Pekanbaru, May, 2th 2020

The Dean of Academic



Dr. Sri Amnah, S.Pd., M.Si

NIP. 197010071998032002

NIDN.0007107005

DECLARATION

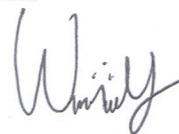
The under signed researcher:

Name : Windy Elenta
Index Number : 166311176
Place/date of birth : Pekanbaru, July, 18th 1998
Faculty : FKIP - UIR
Study Program : English Education

I acknowledge that this thesis is the result of my own work, except for quotations (either directly or indirectly) that I took from various sources and mentioned them scientifically. Then I am responsible for the data and facts, which contain in this thesis.

Pekanbaru, May 2th 2020

The researcher



Windy Elenta
166311176

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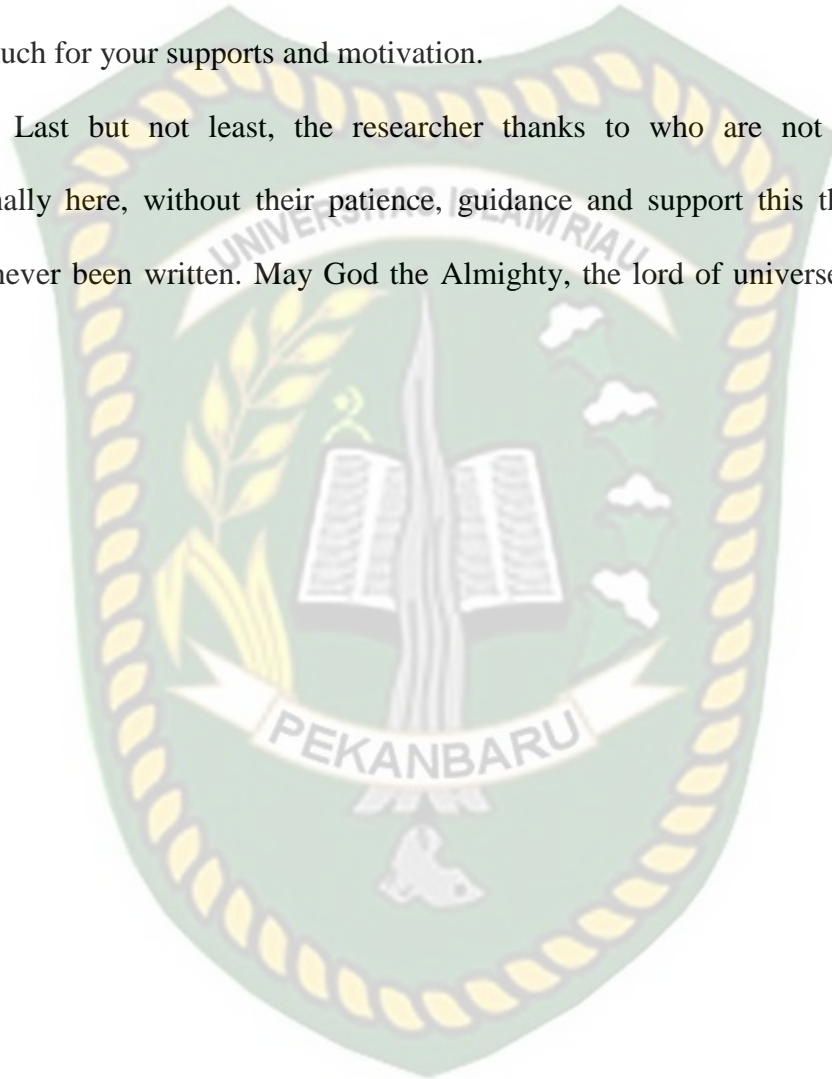
Glory belongs to God the almighty, the Lord of universe, the most Merciful, the most Gracious. All praises to the only God, king of the king, master of the master. Because of His blessing and guidance the researcher can finish the thesis and complete this academic requirement.

In completing this paper, the researcher got a lot of valuable helps and supports from many people. Therefore, on this opportunity, the researcher would like to express her deepest and sincere gratitudes to:

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Last but not least, the researcher thanks to who are not mentioned personally here, without their patience, guidance and support this thesis could have never been written. May God the Almighty, the lord of universe bless you all.



Pekanbaru, May 2th 2020

The Researcher

Windy Elenta
166311176

ABSTRAK

ANALISIS TENTANG TINDAKAN ILOKUSI DALAM PIDATO DONALD TRUMP DI PIDATO KENEGARAAN TAHUN 2019

Windy Elenta, 2020, Analisis Tentang Tindakan Ilokusi Dalam Pidato Donald Trump Di Pidato Kenegaraan Tahun 2019

Pada kegiatan interaksi antar manusia, pasti selalu terdapat sesuatu yang sangat biasa terjadi di dalam masyarakat. Meminta orang lain agar melakukan sesuatu sesuai dengan apa yang kita harapkan adalah sesuatu yang sering muncul dalam setiap aspek kehidupan kita. Hal tersebut biasanya terjadi secara alamiah, terutama bagi manusia yang memiliki jabatan dan kekuasaan yang dimana dapat dikenali dari gaya bicara mereka dengan orang lain, sebagai contohnya, seorang politikus. Donald Trump adalah politikus yang paling berkuasa atau dikenal sebagai presiden Amerika Serikat yang juga dijuluki sebagai ahli pidato yang kontroversial karena cara beliau menyampaikan pidatonya di pidato kenegaraan pada tahun 2019.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis tipe-tipe dan fungsi-fungsi tindakan ilokusi yang dituturkan oleh Donald Trump dalam pidatonya di pidato kenegaraan pada tahun 2019. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Pada penelitian ini, terdapat 5 tipe tindakan ilokusi dan 19 fungsi tindakan ilokusi yang dapat ditemukan pada pidato Donald Trump. Berdasarkan tipe yang utama dari semua jumlah tindakan ilokusi bertipe representative, yang paling dominan adalah fungsi yang dikenal sebagai asserting.

Jadi, hasil dari penelitian ini adalah para mahasiswa dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan mereka dalam ilmu literature atau pragmatis, khususnya tentang tindak tutur ilokusi. Dan juga, mereka bisa mengembangkan kemampuan dalam memahami tipe-tipe tindakan ilokusi dan menggunakannya baik itu secara tertulis maupun lisan.

ABSTRACT

Windy Elenta, 2020, An Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts In Donald Trump's Speech At The 2019 State Of The Union.

Keywords : *Illocutionary acts, Donald Trump, The 2019 State Of The Union.*

In human interaction, there must be always something very common that happen in society. Getting another people to do something according to what we expect is something that always occurs in every aspect in our lives. It is usually wittingly done, especially the people that have positions or power are specified by their communication style with other people, as the example, a politician. Donald Trump as politician who is one of powerful people as the president of US that marked by controversial orator according to the way he delivers his speech at the 2019 State of The Union.

The purpose of this research is to analyze the types of illocutionary acts and the functions that spoken by Donald Trump in his speech at the 2019 State of The Union. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative. In this research, there are five types of illocutionary acts and nineteen functions of illocutionary acts was found in Donald Trump speech at the 2019 State of The Union. Based on the predominant from total representative illocutionary acts which is the function is asserting as the dominant one.

At last, the result for this research is the students can be able to increase their skill in literature or Pragmatics especially about the illocutionary speech acts. And also, they can develop their abilities in understanding the types of illocutionary acts and using it in written or spoken language.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1. 1 Background of the Research

Language has many roles for human beings, especially as the main tool to make communication between one and another. Humans use language as tool to express and deliver their ideas, thoughts, intentions for some particular purposes. In expressing their purposes by using language, humans need appropriate communication to make their relationship work well. When communicating each other, humans use utterances with some implicit meanings. This can be understood by looking the context. Humans would get some difficulties if they interpret others utterances without notice the context. For example, there is a miscommunication case between a speaker and listener because one of them can not catch the meaning of a particular utterance. There is a study that deals with this case, it is called pragmatics. This study has relation if it connect with the people who has occupations by seeing their communication style with others. As an example, a person in power like politician who has a responsibility to incorporate with society must has a good skill in communication in order to convince other people so that they can accept and believe his or her speeches.

The forty fifth president of The United States of America, Donald Trump is one of America's Presidents that has great talent in communication skill. Before

entering politics, he was a businessman and television personality for few years. It means that he has skill to communicate with others because he already met many people or community. He is successful to get political gain, international or national advancement for prospering citizens by using his communication skill. Even though Trump has marked as a controversial president because of his statement which sparked debate among many people, he is also marked as a great orator which has many influences for America's prosperity and he is loved by the people. The vice president of national security and foreign policy at the right-leaning Heritage Foundation, James Carafano praises him for his good speeches on topics like Afghanistan and Iran and at venues like the United Nations. There are many speeches that has delivered by Trump, but his speech at the 2019 State of the Union (Washington, D.C., 5th February, 2019) was one of his greatest speeches. The transcript of the speech was published by American news-based pay television channel owned by AT&T's Warner Media, CNN (Cable News Network), entitled State of the Union 2019. By using Trump's speech at the 2019 State of the Union as the data, the researcher expects that this research to be one of the preliminary researches on Pragmatics analysis of English speeches which are delivered by American politicians.

This research focuses on illocutionary acts of Trump's speech at the 2019 State of the Union in Washington, D.C. The research reason is in the communication act. This research can be seen from the context like how can the utterances or messages be conveyed in speech acts, for example illocutionary acts. Therefore, the understanding of speech is not just by the linguistics' field such as

semantics or syntax. Donald Trump is the president of his country. In the 2019 State of the Union he spoke about America's effort to end the war which involve America's soldier for few years. Besides, the other themes are also discussed in the speech such as economic, immigrant, and defense.

Illocutionary acts are speeches that convey some information and also to say or to do something. According to Searle and Vanderveken in Wonata and Natsir (2018:372) stated that "*Illocutionary act is the minimal units of human communication in the form of statements, questions, commands, promises, and apologies and etc*". It means illocutionary acts can be considered to be successful if the listener can catch the intention of the speaker because the speaker's intention sometimes can contain implicit meaning. Illocutionary acts are not something new in the analysis field because there are many researchers that already analyze about it. Wonata and Natsir (2018) are the new researchers that analyze illocutionary acts, but they analyzed different object, that is the character in *The Devil Wears Prada* Film.

Based on the background of the research above, the researcher interests in conducting a research entitle "AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN DONALD TRUMP'S SPEECH AT THE 2019 STATE OF THE UNION."

1. 2 Identification of the Research

When communicating each other, humans have purpose to deliver some information by expressing their thoughts or ideas. Some information can be

delivered if the speaker understand about the meaning of the words which will be communicated and express some utterances which are easily to be understood. In this research, the researcher would share knowledge which has relationship to the discussion.

Speech acts are any performances that display some acts at the same time. Speech act can be happened when humans are saying something and then there are several actions can be shown. Several actions can be performed when the utterances are produced and it can be analyzed on three different level of analysis. The first level of analysis is called act of speaking (locutionary acts), acts done in speaking (illocutionary acts), and a consequence of speaking (perlocutionary acts).

1. 3 Focus of the Research

Based on the identification of the research above, this research would focus on the topic about the types of illocutionary acts in the Donald Trump's utterances at the 2019 State of the Union in Washington, D.C. Donald Trump is the president of United State of America who are popular as a great orator. From the utterances that perform by Donald Trump, the researcher would like to know how the speaker delivered several information or messages by giving a speech.

1. 4 Research Questions

Based on focus of the research, the research questions can be formulated as follow:

1. What are the types of illocutionary acts found in Trump's speech at the 2019 State of the Union?
2. What are the functions of illocutionary acts expressed by Trump in his speech at the 2019 State of the Union?

1. 5 Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research are as below:

1. To analyze and recognize the types of illocutionary acts that found in Trump's speech at the 2019 State of the Union.
2. To analyze and recognize the functions of illocutionary acts that is expressed by Trump in his speech at the 2019 State of the Union.

1. 6 Significance of the Research

Illocutionary acts that found in Donald Trump speech at the 2019 State of the Union are analyzed by researcher. Hence, it is necessary to know the types and functions of illocutionary acts. This research is considered to be useful for both theoretically and practically.

- a. Theoretically, this research can improve the research speaking strategy and linguistics knowledge, especially in the area of spoken language and pragmatics knowledge.
- b. Practically, this research can help readers to understand implicit meaning or other phenomenon of meaning in communicating each other. Besides, it

also helps English Department students to more understand when analyzing the meaning of utterances or spoken language.

1. 7 Assumption of the Research

Based on the research questions that already mentioned above, the researcher assumes that there are some types and functions of illocutionary acts in the spoken language that use by Donald Trump at the 2019 State of the Union.

1. 8 Definition of the Key Terms

To prevent misinterpretation and ambiguity of the research title above, there are some words which use in this research which need to be defined. The key terms of research are as follow:

- a. An analysis is the process by which sense and meaning are made of the data gathered in qualitative research, and by which the emergent knowledge is applied to problems.
- b. Illocutionary act could be defines as the minimal units of human communication. Some examples of these are statements, questions, commands, promises, and apologies Searle and Vanderveken (1985:1).
- c. Utterance is any stretch of talk, by one person, before and after which there is silence on the part of that person Hurford and Heasley (2007:16).
- d. Donald Trump is the 45th president of the United State of America from January 2017.

- e. Speech is a human activity that varies without assignable limit as we pass from social group to social group, because it is purely historical heritage of the group, the product of long-continued social usage Sapir (1921).
- f. The 2019 State of the Union Address was given by the 45th President of the United States, Donald Trump, on Tuesday, February 5, 2019, at 9 p. m, EST in the chamber of the United States House of Representatives to the 116th United States Congress.

1. 9 Grand Theories

1. Pragmatics

According to Yule (1996:3) said that pragmatic is focused on the study of meaning which communicated by the speaker or writer and interpreted by listener or reader. This theory is the analysis of what people mean by their utterances. This means that this theory has relation with the research in analyze someone's utterance.

2. Context

Based on the book of Cutting (2002), the expert said that there are three sorts of the context such as situational context, background knowledge context and referring to context. From those three sorts of the context, it can be seen that the research has relation with this theory in analyze someone's utterances.

3. Illocutionary Acts

Grand theory of illocutionary acts in this research used 3 theories from different expert which helped the researcher in analyze the types and the functions of illocutionary acts in Trump's speech at the 2019 State of the Union. The first is Nurhasanah and Suganda (2014) the expert said that illocutionary act is an act that lead people to do something with particular intention and function in the activity of the real speaking.

The second is according to Yule (1996) illocutionary act is an act that is performed by the communicative force of utterances. It means that people might utter something to make a statement, offer, or explanation for leading to some communicative purpose. That's why illocutionary act is an act which could not be separated from the communicative activity.

The third is from Searle (1999) in Lisnani and Arifin (2017) this expert said that there are five general categories of illocutionary acts such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Each of them has different point or purpose, like example assertive point is to commit the speaker to something that is happening and to the truth of the expressed proposition, directive point is the speaker act to make the hearer to do something, commissive point is to commit the speaker to some future actions, expressive point is to perform the psychological state of the speaker, declarative point is present some changes in the status or condition of the related objects.

4. Research Instrument

According to the theory of Sugiyono (2013:240) stated that “*Dokumen merupakan catatan peristiwa yang sudah berlalu. Dokumen bisa berbentuk tulisan, gambar, atau karya-karya monumental dari seseorang. Dokumen yang berbentuk tulisan misalnya catatan harian, sejarah kehidupan (life histories), ceritera, biografi, peraturan, kebijakan. Hasil penelitian juga akan semakin kredibel apabila didukung oleh foto-foto atau karya tulis akademik dan seni yang telah ada*”. This theory has relation with the research in analyzing the data of Trump’s speech at the 2019 State of the Union, it can be use a documentation.

5. The Data Analysis Technique

According to Mengmeng (2018:306) said that “Qualitative research is a method that give a deep and subtle phenomena analysis in society with obvious advantages”. This means that this theory has relation with the research in analyze the data of Trump’s speech at the 2019 State of the Union and it must follow the descriptive qualitative method.

1. 10 Research Methodology

1. 10. 1 The Method of Research

This research uses descriptive qualitative method to analyze illocutionary acts in Trump’s speech at the 2019 State of the Union. Qualitative research was effective in gaining culturally specific information about the values, opinions, behaviors, and social contexts of particular populations and it also provide

complex textual descriptions of how the people experience a given research issue Mack (2005:1).

1. 10. 2 The Source of Data

According to Budiasih (2016) research data consist of primary and secondary data. The primary data is the utterance of Trump speech at the 2019 State of the Union, and the secondary data is taken from the youtube video, whether the video contains Trump's speech in The 2019 State of the Union, the script of Trump's speech in the 2019 State of the Union, and the other theories and studies that relate to this research.

1. 10. 3 The Research Instrument

The research instrument in this research is document. According to Sugiyono (2013:240)

“Dokumen merupakan catatan peristiwa yang sudah berlalu. Dokumen bisa berbentuk tulisan, gambar, atau karya-karya monumental dari seseorang. Dokumen yang berbentuk tulisan misalnya catatan harian, sejarah kehidupan (life histories), ceritera, biografi, peraturan, kebijakan. Hasil penelitian juga akan semakin kredibel apabila didukung oleh foto-foto atau karya tulis akademik dan seni yang telah ada”.

Based on the theory that already mentioned above, the researcher analyzes the data that taken from the script of Trump’s speech at the 2019 State of the Union through some steps that are writing, analyzing, identifying and collecting the speech and making the speech as the data by applying the theory of Searle (1979) concerning classification and function of illocutionary acts in the speech.

Table 1.1
Illocutionary acts classification by Searle (1979)

No	Acts	Classification	Function	Context
1	Illocutionary	Representative	Asserting, concluding, describing, claiming, hypothesizing, insisting, predicting, etc.	Addressers or addressees, the context of utterance, the goals of utterance, the utterance as the form, utterance as a product of verbal act.

1. 10. 4 The Data Collection Technique

Thee data in this research will use the documentation method. The documentation method is a method that collecting the script data from video. Documentation means that collecting the data from the written material, which is the script from the video Kamajaya and Setianingsih (2017:175). The researcher uses the documentation method in this research by obtaining the documents or literatures that has relation with this research.

1. 10. 5 The Data Analysis Technique

Descriptive qualitative is the method to analyze the data in deep and subtle about analysis of phenomena in society. Qualitative research is a method which gives a deep and subtle phenomena analysis in society with obvious advantages Mengmeng (2018:306).

In this research, the researcher applies some procedures or steps. Firstly, the researcher shows all the data from the chosen scripts of speeches, secondly the researcher recognizes the illocutionary acts function. Thirdly, as the analysis of the data, the researcher gives a description based on the data classification.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Concept of Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a study which focuses on a meaning that contain in communication, this communication is applied by one speaker or writer and then it is interpreted by a listener or reader Yule (1996:3). Pragmatics is also a knowledge that examines certain utterances in specific situations and focuses on some ways which contain of social contexts. It concentrates on a speech performance which arranged by various social principles. Pragmatics is a study that examines the utterances so that it focuses on the internal language structure and it is disparate from grammar rules.

Pragmatics is a study about relationship of language and context knowledge which encipher by language structure and it accord to grammatical Levinson (1983:9). It means that pragmatics is knowledge that focus on the language and it also considers the context of the utterance in the language

Besides, pragmatics also known as the fast growing discipline which has marked by research output Khorsidi (2014:106). This means that pragmatics is a study which always use by many researchers to be included in their research. And also it could not be separated with the output of the research.

Likewise, Basra and Thoyyibah (2017:75) regarded that pragmatics as linguistics branch of knowledge that involve knowledge compounding of

phonology, syntax, semantics, and morphology. Thus, pragmatics knowledge is categorized by an opinion about language which used by people and the language used depends on norms, rules, beliefs which grown in the place where the people who use it live.

Yule as quoted in Herman (2015:42) stated that pragmatics is the only one study that allows people to learn about analysis, because through this study people can analyze the intended meanings, assumption, purposes and some kinds of action like request and apologize when people communicate each other. Therefore, it is the linguistics branch which has purpose to study about two things that is related each other that are linguistics forms and the users of the language.

From the explanations that already mentioned above, it can be concluded that pragmatics is the knowledge that concentrates of every aspect of the particular meaning and use of the language are depend on the users and listeners. It is one of ways to explore about how feeling can be created of particular texts even though the text seems to be not complete or the meaning is different from what is already expected. Besides, it also teaches us how to understand the meanings which are outside of the words without bringing us to ambiguous things.

Furthermore, Pragmatics is one of linguistics field which focuses on the knowledge about ways in order to explain how context give contribution to meaning. It includes the theory of speech acts, implication of conversations, talk in communication or interaction and any other language behaviors approaches such as linguistics, sociology and philosophy. It focuses on meaning transmission

which rely on the knowledge of linguistics like grammar and lexical. Beside it, pragmatics also studies about utterances context, the status of the users that are involved, the purpose of what was the speaker inferred.

In this case, pragmatics can guide the language users to be able to overcome the ambiguity, if the meaning depends on the place, manner, and time of an utterance. As example of the utterance:

(1) “*Call me a cab*”.

The utterance in (1) is ambiguous. Without understanding the context, the speaker identity and intention, when understanding the meaning would be impossible. There are some possibilities that can be analyzed for the utterance above, as follows:

1. The speaker wants others to help to book a cab (if the utterance context which uttered by someone who wants to move from one place to another place).
2. The speaker wants others to call her/him with the name “Cab” (if the utterance context which uttered by someone who has name that closely similar with cab).

Hence, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a knowledge of meaning which depend on the utterance context that uttered by someone.

2.2 Context

Context is very crucial thing in pragmatics knowledge. It is distributed by speaker and listener and shares to listener interpretation of the speaker intention by given an utterance and it is categorized as a background of knowledge. In understanding of a particular conversation, the speaker and listener must know the people who are involved in the conversation either their social distance or the relationship or status between them.

This is another example which refers to person or things, proper names, pronouns, articles, as follows:

(2) “*Sabrina is the waitress*”

The utterance in (2) can be categorized as a sentence which refers to a person named “*Sabrina*” which is referred to “*Sabrina*” only in her own, known context; a person named “*the waitress*” a worker in the restaurant we know. Saying makes sense only in the context where there is a person whom I know named Sabrina and who happens to be a worker in a restaurant.

Cutting (2002:3) stated that there are three sorts of context to be observed, as follows:

a. Situational context

The situation in this context focuses on where the interaction is taking place at the speaking moment, it means that the situational context is immediate physical compression. Let see the example of the situational context which taken in the classroom (taken from the British National Corpus, a database from 100 million words of naturally occurring written and spoken text). There is a male

lecturer that comes from London explains about mathematical problem for male London pupil named Berkam:

- (3) “Lecturer : *Forty-nine? Why do you say forty-nine?*”
“Pupil : *Cos there is another one here.*”
“Lecturer : *Right, we’ve got forty-nine there, haven’t we? But here there’s two, okay? Now, what is that we’ve got two of? Well, let me give you a clue, Erm, this here is forty, that’s four ten, four ten are forty.*”

The situational context in (3) is in the classroom and the lecturer and the pupil point to an exercise book or blackboard. The words “here” and “there” in their utterances are called demonstrative pronoun and adverb together which indicate to what is being puzzled over. Without surrounding situation, the exchange will makes a little sense.

b. Background Knowledge Context

The second type of context is called background knowledge context which assumed as cultural knowledge which carried by most people with them in their minds especially in the life areas.

As an example of background knowledge context which is taken from sawyer’s book B. B. King:

- (4) “*Rock music was born twins: there were two sibling styles, one derived from country and western, one from rhythm and blues. These two sources were*

distinct between separate corners of the music industry, one white, stemming from Nashville, Tennessee, and wheeling, West Virginia, the other black, stemming from Chicago, Memphis, Houston, St. Louis, and Kansas City. But of course, there was an overlap between the two styles and their locations, especially both had wide national followings.”

The example in (4) explains about the community who truly appreciate the meaning of the words above will be every people who is interested in North American popular music. Inside the community, there would be some people or smaller groups which already know about rhythm and blues, singers and bands and also the geography and history.

c. Referring to context

The act of using language refers to entities in the context is known as reference, that is an act in which a speaker uses linguistics forms to enable the hearer to identify something. The speaker uses linguistics forms, known as referring expressions, to enable the hearer in identifying the entity being referred to, which is in turn known as the referent. Like example, in the words:

(5) *“I went with Jacob and Daniel”.*

The utterance in (5) can be categorized as a referent sentence, because the first person using singular personal pronoun ‘I’ which refers to a referring. Likewise, the proper noun *“Jacob and Daniel”* is called referring expressions which refer to the two people who have names that called Jacob and Daniel.

From the context that is already explained before, it can be concluded that a good speaker or listener must be able to compare in every aspect of speech

situation when they are involved in a communication. But, the first thing that must be known by them are aspects of speech situation.

2.3 Concept of Speech Acts

The modern speech acts knowledge starts with the concept that is derived by Austin's (1962) in Horn and Ward (2006:54) stated about engaging monograph *How to Do Things with Words*, it was the published version of his William James Lectures which delivered at Harvard in 1955. In his famous work, Austin confirms that "*When we say something it means we are doing something*". Speech acts theory agrees with the utterances role that related with the speaker and listener behavior in the interpersonal of communication. On the other hand, the theory of speech acts strives to give explanation about the speaker way when using the language to complete the action and the listener way when they infer the meaning from what is already said by speaker.

According to Levinson cited in Ariff and Mugableh (2013:248) the study of language ability to pair some sentences with the contexts in order to make them appropriate each other. Thus, the speech acts are knowledge to make people improve their ability in language when making sentences become pairs in appropriate way.

Basically, the speech acts are known as sentences. However, it can also be a phrase while it is appropriate with the rules to accomplish the intention. It means

when one person is speaking, the other one is doing an act. Besides, it is not just to design something but also does something.

Further, Luckiyanti and Widodo (2017:66) stated that speech act is categorized as a part of Pragmatics study which focuses on the relationship of speakers and hearers interaction. It is categorized as a verbal communication which has a place in pragmatics knowledge. Speech acts refers to utterances, while act is an action. Because of this, each of them could not be separated. Therefore, it is the factor why people should interpret the meaning in the particular communication by understanding the speech acts. So, it can be concluded that speech acts is action which perform after saying something. It can show what people think and say when they want to reveal their feeling. Besides, it also reveals the way people think about what utterance that they will say or the way they say what they think and things that they wish to be happened.

2. 4 Types of Speech Acts

Based on Austin's theory (1962) there are three types of speech acts such as locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

a. Locutionary Acts

Locutionary acts are the speaking acts. These acts implicated in the speech construction, like example uttering certain sounds or making certain marks by using specific words and using them in conformity with the rules of grammatical

of a particular language and also with certain senses and references as established by the language rules from which they are drawn.

Wijana as quoted in Budiasih and Andayani (2016:42) stated that the locution act or called saying something act, it is known as a speech act that has function to declare something. In the other hand, this act is response after a speaker say something and it has the aim to state something. Moreover, Hashim (2015) stated that a locutionary act is the act of saying something and the act of producing utterances.

The example of locutionary act:

(6) *Father: "Son, don't go into the water!"*.

Son: "Okay, dad".

The utterance in (6) "*Don't go into the water!*" is called the locutionary act. When a speaker or listener is failed to form the sounds and words to make a meaningful utterance in a language, she or he will has difficulty in producing a locutionary act.

b. Illocutionary Acts

According to Austin (1962) illocutionary acts are acts done in speaking (hence illocutionary), including and especially that sort of act that is the apparent purpose for using performative sentence: christening, marrying, and so forth. In brief, illocutionary acts are the acts which are performed by saying something.

The example of illocutionary act:

(7) *Kenya: "I'll see you later, sister"*.

Diana: "Okay, sister".

The utterance in (7) “*I’ll see you later!*” is called the illocutionary act. In this utterance, the speaker is promising to someone else that she or he will back to meet someone else.

c. Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary acts are consequences or by-product of speaking, whether intended or not, it is designed to suggest. On the other side, perlocutionary is act performed by speaking.

Perlocutionary act is the actual effect or the utterance result of the listener, as example: persuaded, enlightened, impressed, disappointed, informed, angry, inspired, influenced Agbara and Omole (2014:174).

The example of perlocutionary act:

(8) *Police negotiator: “If you release the children, we’ll allow the press to publish your demand”.*

Hostage-taker: “Okay, I will do it, but you must fulfill what you say”.

The utterance (8) “*If you release the children, we’ll allow the press to publish your demand*” is categorized as perlocutionary act. In making the utterance, speaker has offered a deal. Then, the listener finally accepts the deal and the consequence the he or she releases the children.

2. 5 Illocutionary Acts

Austin (1962) stated that illocutionary acts are acts done in speaking (hence illocutionary), including and especially that sort of act that is the apparent purpose for using a performative sentence: christening, marrying, and so forth. Austin called attention to the fact that acts of stating or asserting, which are presumably illocutionary acts, are characteristic of the use of canonical constatives, and such sentences are, by assumption, not performatives. Additionally, acts of ordering or requesting are typically accomplished by using imperative sentences, and acts of asking whether something is the case are properly accomplished by using interrogative sentences, though such forms are at best very dubious examples of performative sentences.

According to Nurhasanah and Suganda (2014:148) stated that illocutionary act is a kind of act when people to do something with particular intention and purpose in the activity of the real speaking. It can be said that illocutionary act is an act that has function to deliver specific intention when doing something.

The example of illocutionary act:

(9) *“I’ll do my homework”*.

The utterance in (9) is uttered by someone promises that he or she will do his or her homework later. The meaning of the utterance is not just for saying something but also to do something that is to do homework later after saying something.

Illocutionary acts are regarded as the main theory of the speech acts. As already explained before, illocutionary act is an act that is performed by speaker

to produce a given utterance. The illocutionary acts have close relationship with speaker intention, for example: questioning, stating, promise, threatening, give command.

It is known that determining the types of illocutionary acts that uttered by speaker is not easy. To mark the speaker intentions and to perform how the preposition must be taken by the speaker that uses many indications, starting from the most clear one until the most ambiguous one. All these marks can be said as the factors that influence the meaning of the utterances.

Illocutionary acts effectiveness depends on the fulfillment of the particular conditions or it can be said as a condition that must be fulfilled by the speaker and the listener in their utterances as the result of the intended force. Searle (1969) suggested as follows:

1) Propositional content rule

Propositional content rule is a requiring rule act that consist particular intention of the speaker to do certain act

2) Preparatory condition

Preparatory condition is a condition that the issues that must be existed as to do certain act to be performed.

3) Sincerity condition

Sincerity condition is a condition in which the speaker is honestly willing to do action.

4) Essential condition

Essential condition is a condition which must be fulfilled by the speaker to perform a particular act.

In considering the example, when the speaker gives a promise the preparatory condition insert the speaker that should be in authority position over the listener. Meantime, the sincerity condition is that the speaker wants the promised act done and the essential condition must be done by the fact that the speaker proposes the utterance as an effort to make the listener to do the act.

2. 5. 1 Types of Illocutionary Acts

Searle as quoted in Lisnani and Arifin (2017:93) proposed that there are five types of illocutionary act of utterance that one can perform in speaking which are promoted by Searle (1999) namely assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative.

1. Assertive

Searle (1999) stated the point or aim of the assertive class members is to commit the speaker to something's being the case to the expressed proposition truth.

Assertive include asserting, telling, retelling, describing, concluding, affirming, alleging, announcing, answering, confirming, conjecturing, denying, disagreeing, disputing, identifying, informing, insisting, stating, stipulating.

2. Directive

Searle (1999) defined directive speech act as the illocutionary point of these consists in the fact that they are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. These acts express what the speaker wants and the speaker attempts to make the world fit the words via the hearer. Directive include requesting, commanding, questioning, advising, asking, begging, forbidding, instructing, ordering, permitting, requiring, suggesting, warning.

3. Comissive

According to Searle (1999) comissive is the illocutionary acts whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action. These acts express the speaker intend to do. By means of comissive the speaker undertakes to make the world fit with the words via the speakers. Comissive includes comprise promising, threatening, offering, agreeing, guaranteeing, inviting, swearing, and volunteering.

4. Expressive

Searle (1999) stated the illocutionary point of this class is to deliver the psychological state which determined in the sincerity condition about the affairs state specified in the content of propositional. These acts involve psychological states of the speaker. When performing these act the speaker wake the words fit the worlds or feelings. Expressive include thanking, apologizing, welcoming, congratulating, condoling, greeting, and accepting.

5. Declarative

According to Searle (1999) stated declarative bring about some alteration in the status or condition of the referred to object or objects solely in virtue of the fact that the declaration has been successfully performed. The speaker has to have institutional role in specific context when employing this act. Declarative include declaring war, christening, marrying, and firing from employment.

Furthermore, Searle (1979) in Ismail (2013:10) stated that there are five categories of illocutionary acts refers to a number of basic things that we can do with language.

1. Representative

Based on Yule (1996) representative are types of speech acts that proposes what the speaker believes. The keywords of representative are: hypothesize, insist, boast, complain, conclude, deduce, diagnose, claim, suggest, believe, assume and suspects.

The main verbs of representative in English such as assert, reassert, negate, deny, correct, claim, affirm, state, disclaim, suggest, guess, hypothesize, predict, report, warn, advise, inform, describe, swear, agree, disagree, admit, recognize, criticize.

The subcategories are:

- 1) Stating: Expressing something in spoken or written words, especially, clearly, and carefully.

(10) “*Today is a cloudy day*”.

The utterance in (10) is categorized as an example of representatives, especially in stating. The speaker expresses something in spoken or written words that today is a cloudy day as the utterance context, thus the speaker wants to tell the listener to bring umbrella because maybe after the speaker say like that, the rain will comes.

2) Asserting: to state something clearly as the truth about something.

(11) *“I totally like to write short story”*.

The utterance in (11) is categorized as an example of representatives, especially in asserting. From the utterance, it can be known that the speaker wants to state clearly that she or he totally like to write short story as the context of the utterance, so she or he is not like anything strongly like writing short story.

3) Predicting: to say something that will be happened.

(12) *“I think today will be raining outside”*

The utterance in (12) is categorized as an example of representatives, especially in predicting. From the utterance, the speaker wants to say something that will happen. The speaker predicts that today will be raining as the utterance context, so the speaker wants the listener to bring raincoat or umbrella when they go outside.

4) Retelling: to telling a story or something again in a different way.

(13) *“Doni: The tournament is finished”*.

“Deni: This tournament is held every year”.

The utterance in (13) is categorized as an example of representatives, especially in retelling. From the utterance, the speaker wants to tell something

again with different way as the context of the utterance. The retelling is about the tournament is already finish and it usually held every year.

5) Calling: to call someone's name.

(14) "*Steffany!*".

The utterance in (14) is categorized as an example of representatives, especially in calling. From the utterance, the speaker wants to call someone's name as the context of the utterance, so the speaker wants to call the listener named, Steffany.

6) Answering: to answer someone's call.

(15) "*Yes, right here!*".

The utterance in (15) is categorized as an example of representatives, especially in answering. From the utterance, the listener wants to answer someone's call as the context of the utterance, so the listener wants to explain that she or he is listening when the speaker call her or him.

7) Concluding: bring something to end or come to an end.

(16) "*This new idea will replace the old theory*".

The utterance in (16) is categorized as an example of representatives, especially in concluding. From the utterance, the speaker wants to bring something to end that is the new idea will replaces the old theory as the context of the utterance, so the speaker hopes the new idea will be accepted.

2. Comissive

Yule (1996) stated that comissive is those kinds of acts that speakers commit themselves to do some in the future. Similarly, by performing comissive

speech act, the speaker commits to the course of action. Comissive keywords are: plan, commit, promise, tomorrow, and later.

The core comissive verb such as: promise, threaten, refuse, reject, offer, contract, accept, certify, subscribe, commit, pledge.

Comissive is the typical expression which is the speakers are the subject and the future time is expressed. The paradigm cases for this kind of illocutionary acts such as:

- 1) Promising: a declaration which is spoken or written that one day will be given or done or not something.

(17) *"I'll come to your party this evening"*.

The utterance in (17) is categorized as an example of commissives, especially in promising. From the utterance, the speaker promises to someone to do something as the utterance context, so the promising is the listener will comes to the speaker's party in the evening so the result is the speaker wants the listener goes to another place.

- 2) Refusing: to say that something is unwilling to accept, give or do.

(18) *"It's a pleasure, but I'll do it by myself"*.

The utterance in (18) is categorized as an example of comissive, especially in refusing. From the utterance, the speaker shows to her or his unwilling to give, accept, or do something as the context of the utterance, so the speaker wants to reject the help from the listener and just do it by his or herself.

- 3) Offering: to express or show the willingness to give or do something for others.

(19) *“I’ll do it for you”*.

The utterance in (19) is categorized as an example of comissive, especially in offering. From the utterance, the speaker expresses the willingness to give or do something for someone else as the utterance context, so the listener wants to give an offering to the speaker to do something for her or him.

3. Directive

Yule (1996) states that directive is speech act which speaker attempts to get hearer to do something. The directive keywords are: ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, dare, challenge.

The main directives verbs are inquire, request, ask, direct, invite, petition, pray, advice, alert, recommend, permit, allow, propose, warn, demand, require, commission, charge.

The typical examples of the directive such as:

1) Ordering: to give a command or order to someone else to do something.

(20) *“Could you close the door, please?”*.

The utterance in (20) is categorized as an example of directive, especially in ordering. From the utterance, the speaker wants to give an order or command to someone else to do something as the utterance context, so the speaker wants the listener to close the door.

2) Commanding: to ask someone else to do something.

(21) *“Turn off the lamp, please!”*.

The utterance in (21) is categorized as an example of directive, especially in commanding. From the utterance, the speaker wants to ask someone else to do something as the utterance context, so the speaker wants listener to turn off the lamp.

3) Forbidding: to ask someone else about not to do something.

(22) “*Don’t jump!*”.

The utterance in (22) is categorized as an example of directive, especially in forbidding. From the utterance, the speaker wants to ask someone else not to do something as the utterance context, so the speaker wants to forbid the listener to not jump.

4. Declarative

Declarative is words and expression of the speaker that change the worlds by his utterance, for example the use of words ‘*I bet*’, ‘*I declare*’, and ‘*I resign*’. According to Yule (1996) to perform a declaration act appropriately, the speaker has to have a special position in a specific context.

The main declarative verbs such as renounce, declare, disclaim, resign, authorize, accord, abolish, open, close, nominate, forgive, approve, confirm, install, appoint, inaugurate.

The typical expression for this kind is a declarative structure and a performative verb in simple present tense, such as:

(23) “*I declare that our country is winning this war*”.

The utterance in (23) is categorized as an example of declarative. From the utterance, the speaker wants to declare about something as the utterance context, so the speaker wants to declare that her or his country is winning the war.

5. Expressive

According to Yule (1996) expressive is speech acts that state what the speaker feels. It can be statements of pleasure, pain, likes, dislikes, joy, or sorrow. When doing expressive act, speaker express a psychological state towards the hearer.

The main expressive verbs are compliment, praise, approve, complain, blame, apologize, thank, greet.

- 1) Apologizing: to say sorry about something wrong that already done.

(24) *"I'm sorry about that"*.

The utterance in (24) is categorized as an example of expressive, especially in apologizing. From the utterance, the speaker wants to say sorry about something wrong that already done as the utterance context, so the speaker as the result say sorry to the listener.

- 2) Thanking: to express gratitude to someone else.

(25) *"Thanks for coming tonight"*.

The utterance in (25) is categorized as an example of declarative, especially in thanking. From the utterance, the speaker wants to express gratitude to someone else as the utterance context, so the speaker wants to say thank you to the listener for coming.

2. 5. 2 The Purpose of Illocutionary Acts

Searle as quoted in Hashim (2015:399) proposed that there are five types of illocutionary act of utterance that one can perform in speaking which are promoted by Searle (1999), namely assertive, directive, comissive, expressive and declarative. Based on the explanation before, it can be concluded that each of these kind of illocutionary acts contains of many kinds of utterances like example informing, ordering, promising, asking, declaring, thanking. So, it can be shown that illocutionary acts have kind of purposes.

Furthermore, each kind of illocutionary acts has their own purposes. Like example the purpose of directive will be different with the purpose of representative, whether directive has purpose to make someone to do something, while representative has purpose to show how something is stated what the speaker believe to be the case or not. Additionally, the purpose of expressive is used to express gratitude, while comissive purpose is to commit the speaker to some future action. And the last, declarative purpose is to declare something or make a fact.

2. 6 Speech

Speech is one of the mass communication shapes which are already known that speech plays an important role in the human society. Speech also has not just one purpose as important communication, but it has many purposes. According to Sapir (1921) said that speech is inseparable from human activity that already

passed by social group to another social group. In additional, speech also already written as human history that already used long time by human.

In brief, speech as human social interaction is not just telling about what the action performed after speaking but also how the utterances can communicate in one suggestion and idea to build the relationship.

2. 7 Political Speech

As the politicians, language is the most important tool to perform the speech. Almost all the activities that performed by politicians are used languages. According to Michira (2014:1) said that politics is depend on language and the notion which language is the power instrument. It is known that politics is related with the power, by the power politicians may make decisions and control other people behavior and value, but to make it be happened politicians need an instrument, that is called language.

In making speech to be more persuasive and effective, there are many factors that includes it, but one of the speaker ability is to apply an appropriate language that can lead to interpersonal relation between the orator and the audience Mazlum and Afshin (2016:167). Thus, it means that a good orator must has a good language ability to make a relationship with the listener or the audience of the speech.

Speech also can show the orator's thought or idea about something, whether it is same or not with audience's thought. According to Rachman and

Yunianti (2017:8) stated that when using speech, society thinks that the speaker stand beside them and have the same thought. So, it can be concluded that speech is an important factor for the orator to convince the society or audience that they have the same idea or thought about something that usually needed by the society.

2. 8 Past Studies

In many articles, journals, dissertation, and books can be found many speech act research. However, the researcher takes some researches which related to this research. The researches that are identified as follows:

Wonata and Natsir (2018) analyzed illocutionary acts that used by Miranda priestly character in the devil wears prada film. They found that the illocutionary acts which used by Miranda priestly character in the devil wears prada film could be described as follow: Directive that focuses on commanding and asking become dominant points in this research. It means Miranda's character position was higher than the others. The higher position gave the privilege of getting hearer to do things that is ordered.

Luckiyanti and Widodo (2017) analyzed illocutionary acts that used in ludruk Joko Sambang pendekar Gunung Gangsir show. They found that the illocutionary acts which used in ludruk Joko Sambang pendekar Gunung Gangsir show could be described as follow: Assertive and directive become dominant points in this research. In this research, there are some types of utterance modus that are used like assertive category: complaining, fulminating, stating, revealing,

and suggesting. Directive category: giving advice, requesting, delivering, and asking. Then, after analyzing the illocution data of the show, it can be concluded that assertive is the majority illocutionary act that used by speaker in this research.



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Miik :

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH FINDING

This chapter presents the research finding and the analysis of data. There are five types of illocutionary acts that the researcher wants to describe in this chapter, namely (1) Representative, (2) Directive, (3) Comissive, (4) Expressive, (5) Declarative. After the writer has already classified those indicators, the researcher also wants to describe the functions of illocutionary acts such as stating, asserting, telling, retelling, predicting, informing, describing, recommending, asking, commanding, inviting, warning, promising, offering, welcoming, greeting, thanking, blaming, and declaring. Finally, the researcher figures out the types of illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's speech at the 2019 State of the Union.

3. 1 Data Description

In this part, the researcher wants to describe the utterances from Donald Trump in his speech at the 2019 State of the Union.

3. 1. 1 Donald Trump's Utterances

The researcher finds out that there are five classifications of illocutionary acts in Trump's utterances. Most of the illocutionary acts that found in Trump's speech are representative. Representative is a kind of illocutionary acts that

proposes what the speaker believes about something. Therefore, there are another type of illocutionary acts that is found in his speech, such as directive, commissives, expressive, and declaratives.

3. 1. 1. 1 Illocutionary Acts in Donald Trump's Utterances

A. Representative

In this research, the researcher finds seven functions in representative, they are stating, asserting, telling, retelling, predicting, informing, and describing.

1. Data 2

“We meet tonight at a moment of unlimited potential”. (Min: 00:04:40 - 00:04:44)

According to the utterance above, it can be concluded as representative. Representatives are speech act which propose what the speaker believes about something. In this utterance, Trump stated that he and the audiences are at unlimited potential moment that was taken place in United States House. The function of the utterance is stating. Stating has aim for expressing something in spoken or written words. Furthermore, in this utterance showed that Trump expressed his beliefs that it was extraordinary moment by using the words “unlimited potential”. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the speaker and president who is presented the speech at that moment, so he begin the speech and wanted all the audiences know that it was a special moment to be right there by giving the utterance.

2. Data 54

”Believe it or not, we have already proven that it is possible”. (Min: 00:23:09 - 00:23:14)

The utterance ”Believe it or not, we have already proven that it is possible” is identified as representative illocutionary act since the speaker uses it to propose his beliefs about something. In this utterance, Trump said that it was proved that it was possible to do bipartisan action. The function of the utterance is stating. It is clear that Trump believes that it was the time for United State to do bipartisan action and he expressed it by his words in the utterance. For the context of the utterance, as the president of his country, he wanted the audiences believe this statement and support this so that bipartisan action can be happened as well.

3. Data 58

”*I was deeply moved*”. (Min: 00:24.36 - 00:24:38)

The utterance that already mentioned is categorized as representative. From the utterance “I was deeply moved”, Trump stated that he was really moved because of something, in this case because of a person named Alice Johnson. The function of this utterance is stating. In this utterance, Trump express his feeling through words that he was touched by Alice story that he already heard by his friends. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the speaker wanted the audiences who hear his utterance know about his feeling of Alice story.

4. Data 66

”When I saw Alice’s beautiful family greet her at the prison gates, hugging and kissing and crying and laughing, I knew I did the right thing”. (Min: 00:25:43 – 00:25:56)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it can be identified as representative. In this utterance, Trump said that he do the right thing when he saw Alice family greet Alice at the prison by hugging, kissing, crying and laughing. The function of this utterance is stating. Furthermore, Trump expressed that he believed about something by words that he uttered. Especially in the utterance “I knew I did the right thing”, this means that he believed that he already did the right thing, in this case commuted Alice sentence by saying that utterance. As the context of the utterance, Trump wanted the audiences know and believe that the thing that he already done was the right thing and he would not be sorry if he would do the same things.

5. Data 174

“I am also proud to be the first President to include in my budget a plan for nationwide paid family leave -- so that every new parent has the chance to bond with their newborn child”. (Min 00:58:09 – 00:58:23)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it can be identified as representative. Trump stated that he was proud to be the first president who included his budget a plan for nationwide paid family leave. The function of this utterance is stating. Moreover, from the utterance it is clear that Trump showed his pride that he was the first president of his country that include his budget to be

a plan for nationwide paid family leave by uttered it. As the context of utterance Trump as the United State president wanted the audiences know and believe about what he was stated.

6. Data 6

“It is the agenda of the American people”. (Min: 00:05:37 – 00:05:39)

The utterance “It is the agenda of the American people” is identified as representative illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump said that the agenda that he would lay at that time is the agenda of the American people. Trump is the president of US and the speaker of the 2019 state of the union speech at that time, so it was clear that he would present some agendas through his speech. The function of this utterance is asserting. Asserting has aim for stating something clearly as the truth of something. In addition, from the utterance it can be seen that Trump had purpose to state that the truth of something, that is the agenda that he would lay at the time is all refer to American people. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of his country wanted the audiences know that he will lay all about American people agenda, there is no other agenda beside it.

7. Data 25

“The decision is ours to make”. (Min: 00:12:54 – 00:12:57)

The utterance that already mentioned is categorized as representative illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump stated that the decision that he and the audiences are made by them. In this case, the decisions related to the utterance that Trump already mentioned like example make community safer. The function of this utterance is asserting. In relating with his arguments before, so Trump want

to state the truth of something, that is the decision of doing the things that he said before is all depend on him and American people or the audiences choice to make it happened. For the context of the utterance, as the president of his country Trump wanted all audience know that it was the truth that making the decision is him and American choice, and he wanted American people make it happened soon.

8. Data 44

“And now, for the first time in 65 years, we are a net exporter of energy”.

(Min: 00:19:19 – 00:19:27)

According to the utterance that already mentioned before, it can be identified as representative illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump stated that his country is a net exporter of energy for the first time in 65 years. As it was clear if it was connected to Trump’s utterance before that said United States was the number one oil and natural gas producer in the world. The function of the utterance is asserting. For the context of the utterance, the truth which conveyed by Trump about United State was a net exporter of energy is the purpose of saying and Trump as the president wanted the audiences know and believe. Furthermore, Trump wanted his country can maintained it and made the country developed more.

9. Data 88

“Legal immigrants enrich our Nation and strengthen our society in countless ways”. (Min: 00:31:24 – 00:31:31)

The utterance that already mentioned is categorized as representative illocutionary act. Trump stated that legal immigrants that came to his country is enriching the country and also strengthen the society in countless way. It was clear that Trump believed that allowing legal immigrants came to the country can make the country was enhanced and also strengthen the society. The function of this utterance is asserting. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of his country wanted audiences know and believe about the truth of allowing the illegal immigrants can give improvement to the country and also there is no advantage for allowing the illegal immigrants come to the country so he would not allow illegal immigrants enter the country.

10. Data 94

“Tolerance for illegal immigration is not compassionate -- it is cruel”.

(Min: 00:33:29 – 00:33:36)

The utterance “Tolerance for illegal immigration is not compassionate, it is cruel” is categorized as representative illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump said that it was not compassionate to give tolerance for illegal immigration, but it was cruel. Trump believed that allowing illegal immigration is not a kind decision to make, so there is no need to give it tolerance. The function of this utterance is asserting. For the context of the utterance, as the president of United State, Trump wanted the American people and audiences know and believe about the truth about there is no good thing in giving tolerance for illegal immigration, even though it seems compassionate but in fact it is cruel. So, Trump would not give tolerance to anybody who allow illegal immigration happened.

11. Data 3

“As we begin a new Congress, I stand here ready to work with you to achieve historic breakthroughs for all Americans”. (Min: 00:04:45 – 00:04:55)

The utterance that already mentioned is identified as representative illocutionary act. Trump told that he stood there to work with the audience to achieve historic breakthroughs for all Americans. Trump showed the truth of something or in this case he told to the audience about the truth of his thought. He is ready to work and achieve legendary development for all American people. The function of this utterance is telling. Telling has purpose to show the truth about something or what speaker really thinks. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of United States wanted his people and audiences know the truth that he would do his best to make America better and achieve any great development for his people.

12. Data 5

“The agenda I will lay out this evening is not a Republican agenda or a Democrat agenda”. (Min: 00:05:28 – 00:05:35)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it can be identified as representative illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump told that he would not lay out the agenda about Republican or democrat in that time. If it was connected to the next utterance that said by Trump, it was clear that the agenda that he would lay is American people agenda. The function of this utterance is telling. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of his country began his speech by telling the audiences about the truth that is his purpose to lay out the agenda

about American people. Trump also wanted the audience know that there is no agenda which more important than the agenda of American people.

13. Data 101

“We are removing these gang members by the thousands, but until we secure our border they’re going to keep streaming back in”. (Min: 00:35:09 – 00:35:20)

The utterance that already mentioned can be marked as representative illocutionary act. Trump told that he removed the gang members by the thousands, but until the country secure the border, the gang members would keep streaming back in. The function of this utterance is telling. In this utterance, there is two purpose of Trump saying. The first, he wanted the audience know that he and the country have moved the gang members. And the second, he wanted the audiences know that until the country secure the border, the gang members would keep streaming back in. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of United States wanted the country secure the border so that the gang members could not keep streaming back in by telling that utterance.

14. Data 102

“Year after year, countless Americans are murdered by criminal illegal aliens”. (Min: 00:35:22 – 00:35:28)

The utterance “Year after year, countless Americans are murdered by criminal illegal aliens” is identified as representative illocutionary act. Trump told that every year there were countless Americans were murdered by criminal illegal aliens. The function of this utterance is telling. In this utterance, Trump wanted

the audiences know that most of Americans are died because of the criminal illegal strangers. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of his country wanted the American people know that allowing illegal aliens or immigrants can be dangerous for Americans. Because of that, Trump wanted to restrict the entry of illegal aliens so that the criminality would be reduced.

15. Data 103

“I’ve gotten to know many wonderful Angel Moms, Dads, and families -- no one should ever have to suffer the horrible heartache they have endured”.
(Min: 00:35:29 – 00:35:44)

According to the utterance that already mentioned before, it can be identified as representative illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump told that he has gotten to know many wonderful angel families and no one should ever suffer the horrible heartache that they have endured. The function of this utterance is telling. Trump told the truth of something that he has met beautiful angel family in his life so that he did not want anyone feel the pain of heartache, in this case, if it connected with the utterance that he mentioned before it means the pain of losing someone tragically like murdered by illegal aliens. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of his country people wanted all people in his country be safe by not allowing illegal aliens enter the country and do the criminal things.

16. Data 28

“Over the last 2 years, my Administration has moved with urgency and historic speed to confront problems neglected by leaders of both parties over many decades”. (Min: 00:13:33 – 00:13:44)

The utterance that already mentioned can be marked as representative illocutionary act. Trump retold the truth that the administration has moved with urgency and historic speed to face the problems which neglected by leaders of two parties over most of decades. The function of this utterance is categorized as retelling. Retelling is the act that has purpose to retell a story or something in a different way. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of his country wanted to deliver his purpose of saying and he wanted the audiences know by retelling that last 2 years story about his administration has moved with urgency and historic speed to face the problems which neglected by leaders of two parties over most of decades.

17. Data 56

“And just weeks ago, both parties united for groundbreaking criminal justice reform”. (Min: 00:24:04 – 00:24:12)

The utterance that already mentioned can be identified as representative illocutionary act. Trump retold two parties that united for groundbreaking criminal justice reform about two weeks ago. The function of this utterance is identified as retelling. For the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of United States wanted to conveyed his purpose of saying that is to retold the story about two

weeks ago two parties is united for groundbreaking criminal justice reform so that the audiences knew the story.

18. Data 124

“It will be deployed in the areas identified by border agents as having the greatest need, and as these agents will tell you, where walls go up, illegal crossings go way down”. (Min: 00:41:15 – 00:41:31)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it is categorized as representative illocutionary act. Trump predicted the truth to the audiences that it means wall be deployed in the areas identified by border agents as having the greatest need, and as these agents will tell you, where walls go up, illegal crossings go way down. The function of this utterance is marked as predicting. Predicting is an act to say something that will be happened in future. It was clear that Trump predicted that the wall will be deployed in the areas identified by border agents as having the greatest need, and as these agents will tell you, where walls go up, illegal crossings go way down. As the context of the utterance, as the president of United States Trump will consider the truth that America will build the wall and deploy it in the areas which identified by border agents to control illegal crossings.

19. Data 194

“If I had not been elected President of the United States, we would right now, in my opinion, be in a major war with North Korea”. (Min: 01:04:19 – 01:04:29)

The utterance that already mentioned can be identified as representative illocutionary act. Trump predicted the truth that if he had not been elected President of the United State, in his opinion the effect of it for America would be in a major war with North Korea with potentially millions of people killed. The function of this utterance is predicting. It was clear that Trump predicted if he had not been elected President of the United State, in his opinion the effect of it for America would be in a major war with North Korea with potentially millions of people killed. For the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of his country delivered his prediction about how America would be if he is not elected as the president and what is the effect.

20. Data 218

“As we make progress in these negotiations, we will be able to reduce our troop presence and focus on counter-terrorism”. (Min: 01:10:41 – 01:10:50)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it is marked as representative illocutionary act. Trump predicted the truth to the audiences that as America made progress in the negotiations, the effect of it for America is would be able to reduce the troop presence and focus on counter-terrorism. The function of this utterance is marked as predicting. It was clear that Trump predicted as America made progress in the negotiations, America would be able to reduce the troop presence and focus on counter-terrorism. As the context of the utterance, as the president of United States Trump will accelerate the negotiations in this case if it is connected to the utterance that Trump already said before is the negotiation with a number of Afghan groups, including the Taliban so that as the effect

America would be able to reduce the troop presence and focus on counter-terrorism.

21. Data 30

“We have created 5.3 million new jobs and importantly added 600,000 new manufacturing jobs – something which almost everyone said was impossible to do, but the fact is, we are just getting started”. (Min: 00:13:59 – 00:14:16)

The utterance that already mentioned can be categorized as representative illocutionary act. Trump informed the truth that America have created 5.3 million new jobs and importantly added 600,000 new manufacturing jobs. The function of this utterance is informing. Informing has aim to give information or supply knowledge. It was clear that Trump informed the truth that America have created 5.3 million new jobs and importantly added 600,000 new manufacturing jobs. For the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of his country wanted the people know that America was great as it is connected to the next utterance that said it was something which almost everyone said was impossible.

22. Data 99

“The savage gang, MS-13, now operates in 20 different American States, and they almost all come through our southern border”. (Min: 00:34:43 – 00:34:57)

The utterance that already mentioned can be marked as representative illocutionary act. Trump informed the truth that the savage gang, MS-13 was operated in 20 different American States, and they almost all come through our southern border. The function of this utterance is informing. It was clear that

Trump informed the truth that the savage gang, MS-13 was operated in 20 different American States, and they almost all come through our southern border. For the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of his country wanted American people know the information about the savage gang so that Americans can be careful in the areas that already mentioned.

23. Data 138

“Therefore, we recently imposed tariffs on \$250 billion of Chinese goods - - and now our Treasury is receiving billions and billions of dollars. (Min: 00:47:12 – 00:47:23)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it can be identified as representative illocutionary act. Trump informed the truth of utterance that America recently imposed tariffs on \$250 billion of Chinese goods and America treasury is received billions of dollars a month from a country that never gave us a dime. The function of this utterance is informing. It was clear that Trump informed the truth of utterance that America recently imposed tariffs on \$250 billion of Chinese goods and America treasury is received billions of dollars a month from a country that never gave us a dime. For the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of United States wanted Americans know about this information.

24. Data 59

“In 1997, Alice was sentenced to life in prison as a first-time non-violent drug offender”. (Min: 00:24:39 – 00:24:49)

The utterance that already mentioned can be categorized as representative illocutionary act. Trump described the truth about Alice who is sentence to life in prison and called as a first-time non-violent drug offender. The function of this utterance is describing. Describing is the act which giving details about something or to say or write what something is like. It was clear that Trump described about a person named Alice who is sentence to life in prison and called as a first-time non-violent drug offender. For the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of United States included the story of Alice into his speech as one of his topic and described it. Furthermore, to begin the story he described who is Alice first.

25. Data 60

“Over the next two decades, she became a prison minister, inspiring others to choose a better path”. (Min: 00:24:50 – 00:25:01)

The utterance that already mentioned can be identified as representative illocutionary act. Trump described the truth about Alice who became a prison minister, inspiring others to choose a better path in over the next two decades. The function of this utterance is describing. It was clear that Trump described about what is happened with Alice in over the next two decades. For the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of United States wanted the audiences know more about Alice life and continued to describe the story of Alice. Moreover, Trump described what is happened with Alice in the next two decades, in this case Alice became a better person, inspiring others and choose a better path.

26. Data 61

“She had a big impact on that prison population -- and far beyond”. (Min: 00:25:03 – 00:25:09)

The utterance “She had a big impact on that prison population -- and far beyond” can be marked as representative illocutionary act. Trump described the truth about the next story of Alice who became a big impact on that prison population. The function of this utterance is describing. It was clear that Trump described about the next story of Alice who became a big impact on that prison population. For the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of United States wanted the audiences know more about Alice because Alice story is inspiring for others. Indeed, in the next utterance of Trump, he commuted Alice sentence because of great things that already done by Alice. So, this the reason why Trump include Alice story to his speech.

27. Data 125

“San Diego used to have the most illegal border crossings in the country”. (Min: 00:41:45 – 00:41:50)

The utterance that already mentioned can be identified as representative illocutionary act. Trump described the truth about San Diego which used to have the most illegal border crossings in the country. The function of this utterance is describing. It was clear that Trump described about San Diego which used to have the most illegal border crossings in the country. For the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of United States included the story of the most illegal

border crossings San Diego into his speech as one of his topic and described it. Furthermore, to begin the story he described what San Diego had in the past.

28. Data 127

“This powerful barrier almost completely ended illegal crossings”. (Min: 00:41:57 – 00:42:03)

The utterance “This powerful barrier almost completely ended illegal crossings” is identified as representative illocutionary act. Trump described the truth about San Diego powerful barrier almost completely ended illegal crossings. The function of this utterance is describing. It was clear that Trump described about San Diego powerful barrier which almost completely ended illegal crossings. For the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of United States included the story of the most illegal and powerful barrier San Diego into his speech so that the audiences know that the idea of building barrier like San Diego is a great idea because it can stop illegal crossings. Moreover, this is connected with the utterances that already said by Trump before.

B. Directive

In this research, the researcher finds five functions of illocutionary acts in directive, they are recommending, asking, commanding, inviting, and warning.

1. Data 22

“But we must reject the politics of revenge, resistance, and retribution -- and embrace the boundless potential of cooperation, compromise, and the common good”. (Min: 00:12:02 – 00:12:16)

Based on the utterance that already mentioned, it is identified as directive. Directives are the speech act which speaker attempts to get hearer to do something. In this utterance, Trump recommended to America for rejecting the politics of revenge, resistance, retribution and embracing the boundless potential of cooperation, compromise, and the common good. The function of the utterance is recommending. It was clear that Trump recommended to America for rejecting the politics of revenge, resistance, retribution and embracing the boundless potential of cooperation, compromise, and the common good. For the context of utterance, Trump as the president of the United States wanted his country America to do something, in this case to reject the politics of revenge, resistance, retribution and embrace the boundless potential of cooperation, compromise, and the common good. If it is connected to the utterance that already said by Trump before, Trump recommended this action so that America communities can be safer, the families can be stronger, the culture will be richer, the faith become deeper, and middle class can be bigger.

2. Data 278

“No matter the trials we face, no matter the challenges to come, we must go forward together”. (Min: 01:25:45 – 01:25:53)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it is marked as directive. In this utterance, Trump recommended to America for going forward together. The function of the utterance is recommending. It was clear that Trump recommended to America for going forward together. For the context of utterance, Trump as the president of the United States wanted his country to do something in

this case to go forward together as it was connected to the words before go forward together means facing the trials and challenges together.

3. Data 27

“Tonight, I ask you to choose greatness”. (Min: 00:13:11 – 00:13:15)

The utterance that already mentioned is categorized as directive. In this utterance, Trump asked America to choose greatness. The function of the utterance is asking. Asking is the act which has aim to obtain an answer or request someone to do or give something. It was clear that Trump asked America to choose greatness. For the context of utterance, Trump as the president of the United States wanted America to choose greatness, if it was connected with the utterance that Trump said before Trump recommended America for choosing between greatness or gridlock. Furthermore, Trump chose greatness so that he wanted his people also chose greatness.

4. Data 90

“Tonight, I am asking you to defend our very dangerous southern border out of love and devotion to our fellow citizens and to our country”. (Min: 00:32:13 – 00:32:24)

Based on the utterance that already mentioned, it is marked as directive. In this utterance, Trump asked America to defend very dangerous southern border out of love and devotion to the fellow citizens and to the country. The function of the utterance is asking. It was clear that Trump asked America to defend very dangerous southern border out of love and devotion to the fellow citizens and to the country. For the context of utterance, Trump as the president of the United

States wanted America to do something, that was defend very dangerous southern border with love and devotion to the fellow citizens and to the country so that there will be no more illegal crossings.

5. Data 256

“Why did they do it? They did it for America -- they did it for us”. (Min: 01:22:13 – 01:22:19)

The utterance that already mentioned is categorized as directive. In this utterance, Trump asked audiences about what is the reason they do it. The word “they” in this utterance is American soldiers, it can be seen from Trump utterance before. The function of the utterance is asking. It was clear that Trump asked audience about what is the reason American soldiers do it. For the context of utterance, Trump as the president of the United States wanted to ask audiences about what is the reason American soldiers do it. In addition, in this utterance Trump purpose of saying was not want to know what is the answer from the audiences, but to deliver his answer or thought that is American soldiers do the things are all for American people.

6. Data 108

“To Debra, Heather, Madison, please stand: few can understand your pain”. (Min: 00:36:25 – 00:36:32)

Based on the utterance that already mentioned, it is identified as directive. In this utterance, Trump commanded Debra, Heather, and Madison to stand. The function of the utterance is commanding. Commanding is the act that has aim to ask someone else to do something. It was clear that Trump commanded Debra,

Heather, and Madison to stand. For the context of utterance, Trump as the president of the United States wanted to give condolence to Debra, Heather, and Madison because of their misfortune so Trump commanded them to stand.

7. Data 258

“Think of this Capitol -- think of this very chamber, where lawmakers before you voted to end slavery, to build the railroads and the highways, and defeat fascism, to secure civil rights, to face down an evil empire”. (Min: 01:22:49 – 01:23:13)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it can be categorized as directive. In this utterance, Trump commanded the audiences to think about the capitol, the chamber. The function of the utterance is commanding. It was clear that Trump commanded the audience to think about the capitol, the chamber. The capitol in this utterance means all people who seat at the US Congress in Washington. For the context of utterance, Trump as the president of the United States wanted the audiences to think all about progress like building highways and railroads that can be made by the capitol or in this case the audience who is also the people who seat in the chamber.

8. Data 131

“So let's work together, compromise, and reach a deal that will truly make America safe”. (Min: 00:42:58 – 00:43:06)

Based on the utterance that already mentioned, it can be identified as directive. In this utterance, Trump invited the audiences to work together. The function of the utterance is inviting. Inviting is the act in order to invite or request

someone to do something or to go somewhere. It was clear that Trump invited the audience to work together. Work together in this means to compromise and reach a deal that will make America be safe. For the context of utterance, Trump as the president of the United States requested the audiences to work together to make America become safer.

9. Data 180

“Let us work together to build a culture that cherishes innocent life”.

(Min: 01:00:04 – 01:00:09)

The utterance that already mentioned is marked as directive. In this utterance, Trump invited the audience to work together to build a culture that cherishes innocent life. The function of the utterance is inviting. It was clear that Trump invited the audiences to work together in order to build a culture that cherishes innocent life. For the context of utterance, Trump as the president of the United States wanted the audiences who are also the people who seat at the capitol work together with him to build a culture that cherishes innocent life.

10. Data 181

“And let us reaffirm a fundamental truth: all children -- born and unborn - - are made in the holy image of God”. (Min: 01:00.33 – 01:00:43)

Based on the utterance that already mentioned, it is identified as directive. In this utterance, Trump invited the audiences to reaffirm a fundamental truth that was all children whether they are born and unborn were made in the holy image of God. The function of the utterance is inviting. It was clear that Trump invited the audiences to work together in order to build a culture that cherishes innocent life.

For the context of utterance, Trump as the president of the United States wanted the audiences who are also the people who seat at the capitol work together with him to build a culture that cherishes innocent life.

11. Data 137

“We are now making it clear to China that after years of targeting our industries, and stealing our intellectual property, the theft of American jobs and wealth has come to an end”. (Min: 00:46:41 – 00:46:57)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it can be categorized as directive. In this utterance, Trump warned the audiences about China which after years of targeting American industries, and stealing the intellectual property, the theft of American jobs and wealth. The function of the utterance is warning. Warning is the act that makes us aware of possible danger. It was clear that Trump warned the audiences about China which after years of targeting American industries, and stealing the intellectual property, the theft of American jobs and wealth. For the context of utterance, Trump as the president of the United States wanted the audience be aware that China is a possible danger for prosperity of America and wanted the audiences know that it was the time for making it clear to China.

C. Comissive

In this research, the researcher finds that there are two functions of illocutionary acts in comissive, such as promising and offering.

1. Data 109

“I will never forget, and I will fight for the memory of Gerald and Sharon, that it should never happen again”. (Min: 00:36:59 – 00:37:08)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it is categorized as commissive illocutionary act. Commissive is the kind of speech act that speakers commit themselves to do something in the future. In this utterance, Trump promised to the audiences that he will never forget, and fight for the memory of Gerald and Sharon, that it should never happen again. The function of this utterance is promising. Promising is the declaration which is spoken or written that one day will be given or done. It was clear that Trump promised to the audiences that he will never forget, and fight for the memory of Gerald and Sharon, that it should never happen again. As the context of the utterance, as the president of his country Trump will keep and fight for his promise so the case like Gerald and Sharon case will never happen again.

2. Data 110

“Not one more American life should be lost because our Nation failed to control its very dangerous border”. (Min: 00:37:10 – 00:37:19)

Based on the utterance that already mentioned, it is marked as commissive illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump promised to the audiences that not one more American life should be lost because of the nation failed to control its very dangerous border. The function of this utterance is promising. It was clear that Trump promised to the audience that not one more American life should be lost

because of the nation failed to control its very dangerous border. As the context of the utterance, as the president of his country Trump will control more the border.

3. Data 146

“Our new U.S. – Mexico – Canada Agreement – the USMCA – will replace NAFTA and deliver for American workers like they have an act deliver to for a long time, I hope you can pass the USMCA so that we can bring back our manufacturing jobs, expanding American agriculture, protecting intellectual property, and ensuring that more cars are proudly stamped with four beautiful words: made in the USA”. (Min: 00:48:44 – 00:49:25)

The utterance that already mentioned is identified as commissive illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump promised to the audiences that new U.S., Mexico, Canada Agreement or USMCA would replace NAFTA and deliver for American workers that was bringing back our manufacturing jobs, expanding American agriculture, protecting intellectual property, and ensuring that more cars. The function of this utterance is promising. It was clear that Trump promised to the audiences that new U.S., Mexico, Canada Agreement or USMCA would replace NAFTA and deliver for American workers that was bringing back our manufacturing jobs, expanding American agriculture, protecting intellectual property, and ensuring that more cars. As the context of the utterance, as the president of his country will fight to keep the promise so that the agreement will be achieved the goals.

4. Data 210

"As a candidate for President, I pledged a new approach." (Min: 01:08:28 – 01.08:34)

The utterance that already mentioned is commissive. In this utterance, Trump promised to his country about a new approach as the candidate for president. The function of the utterance is promising. It was clear that Trump promised a new approach to his country as the candidate for president. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the candidate of president of the United States will make a new approach in the future if he will be elected again.

5. Data 122

"I'll get it built". (Min: 00:40:45 – 00.40:47)

The utterance that already mentioned can be identified as commissive. In this utterance, Trump offered to build it. The word "it" in this utterance means the wall. The function of the utterance is offering. It was clear that Trump offered to his country to build the wall. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of the United States will keep his promise and build the wall in the future to restrain illegal crossings.

D. Expressive

In this research, the researcher finds four functions of the illocutionary acts in expressive, they are welcoming, greeting, thanking, and blaming.

1. Data 76

"Thank you Matthew, welcome home". (Min: 00:28:51 – 00.28:55)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it can be marked as expressive illocutionary act. Expressive is the kind of speech act that state what the speakers feel. In this utterance, Trump welcomed Matthew with the words “welcome home”. The function of the utterance is welcoming. Welcoming has aim to greet someone arriving in a glad, polite, friendly way. It was clear that Trump greeted Matthew with the words “welcome home”. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of the United States is welcoming Matthew who is invited to the chamber as first person to be released from prison under the First Step Act.

2. Data 283

“God Bless You, and God Bless America, thank you very much”. (Min: 01:26:26 – 01.26:31)

The utterance that already mentioned can be identified as expressive illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump greeted the audiences with the words “God Bless You, and God Bless America”. The function of the utterance is greeting. Greeting is something friendly that you say or do when you meet or welcome someone. It was clear that Trump greeted the audiences with the words “God Bless You, and God Bless America”. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of the United States greeted the audiences with the words to close his speech.

3. Data 65

“Alice, thank you for reminding us that we always have the power to shape our own destiny, thank you very much Alice, thank you very much”. (Min: 00:26:35 – 00:26:46)

Based on the utterance that already mentioned, it is marked as expressive illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump thanked to Alice for reminding the audience that there will always the power to shape the destiny. The function of the utterance is thanking. Thanking is expressing gratitude to someone. It was clear that Trump thanked to Alice for reminding the audience that there will always the power to shape the destiny. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of the United States expressed his gratitude to Alice because of her inspiring story.

4. Data 216

“Our troops have fought with unmatched valor -- and thanks to their bravery, we are now able to pursue a possible political solution to this long and bloody conflict”. (Min: 01:09:54 – 01.10:12)

According to the utterance that already mentioned, it can be categorized as expressive illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump thanked to American troops for their bravery so that America is able to pursue a political solution to long and bloody conflict. The function of the utterance is thanking. It was clear that Trump thanked to the troops for their bravery so that America is able to pursue a political solution to long and bloody conflict. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of the United States expressed his gratitude to the troops for their

bravery so that America is able to pursue a political solution to long and bloody conflict and give them the honor by thanking to them.

5. Data 139

“But I don’t blame China for taking advantage of us -- I blame our leaders and representatives for allowing this travesty to happen”. (Min: 00:47:29 – 00:47:35)

Based on the utterance that already mentioned, it can be identified as expressive illocutionary act. In this utterance, Trump blamed America leaders and representative for allowing the travesty to be happened. The travesty means that China actions which taking advantage from America. The function of the utterance is blaming. Blaming is assigning responsibility for a fault of something. It was clear that Trump blamed America leaders and representative for allowing the travesty to be happened. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of the United States did not want the things like that will happen again so that he said the utterance like that.

E. Declarative

In this research, the researcher finds that there is one function of illocutionary acts in declarative, it is declaring.

1. Data 190

“That is why I announced that the United States is officially withdrawing from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, or INF Treaty”. (Min: 01:02:58 – 01:03:10)

The utterance that already mentioned is categorized as declarative illocutionary act. Declaratives are the speech act of the speaker that changed the worlds. In this utterance, Trump declared United States was officially withdrawing from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, or INF Treaty. The function of the utterance is declaring. Declaring is announcing something clearly, firmly, publicly, or officially. It was clear that Trump declared United States was officially withdrawing from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, or INF Treaty. As the context of the utterance, Trump as the president of the United States announced to the world the truth that United States was officially withdrawing from the Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty, or INF Treaty.

3. 2 Data Analysis

The researcher mostly found representative in Donald Trump's speech at the 2019 State of the Union. In Trump speech, he often told to the audiences about illegal crossings, immigrants, illegal aliens and what is the danger of allowing it. Thus, to solve these problems, Trump proposes to build a border or wall and convince the audiences to support this idea to make the United States safer than before. When using the representative speech act classification, Trump mostly use asserting function in his utterances. Like example the utterance "*The decision is ours to make*". From this utterance, it was clear that Trump asserted the truth about the decision to choose something to be done is Trump and the audiences choice.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher concluded that in this research there are 5 types of illocutionary acts and 19 functions of illocutionary acts spoken by Donald Trump in his speech at the 2019 State of The Union. The illocutionary acts were representative illocutionary acts, directives illocutionary acts, comissive illocutionary acts, expressive illocutionary acts, and declarative illocutionary acts. The functions of illocutionary acts were stating, asserting, telling, retelling, predicting, informing, describing, recommending, asking, commanding, inviting, warning, promising, offering, welcoming, greeting, thanking, blaming, and declaring.

The researcher found there are more than two hundred representative illocutionary acts, thirty seven directive illocutionary acts, ten comissive illocutionary acts, ten expressive illocutionary acts, and one declarative illocutionary acts which spoken by Donald Trump in his speech at the 2019 State of The Union. Hence, the researcher concluded that the most dominant illocutionary acts which appeared in Donald Trump speech at the 2019 State of The Union was representative illocutionary acts, that was asserting.

4. 2 Suggestion

Based on the conclusion that already explained before, the researcher suggests to explain how illocutionary acts according to John Searle's theory exist in Donald Trump speech at the 2019 State of The Union. Therefore, for the readers who are interested and wanted to analyze the illocutionary acts that occur in the speech, they need to put the functions of illocutionary acts in their analysis. Thus, the researcher hopes this research will be useful for the next researchers or readers who are interested or read this study and it also can make development for the area of linguistics study, especially in Pragmatics.

For English students, this research can improve the ability in using the types and the functions of illocutionary acts whether it is written or spoken. At last, this research also can develop English students linguistics, especially the speech act in Pragmatics study.

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