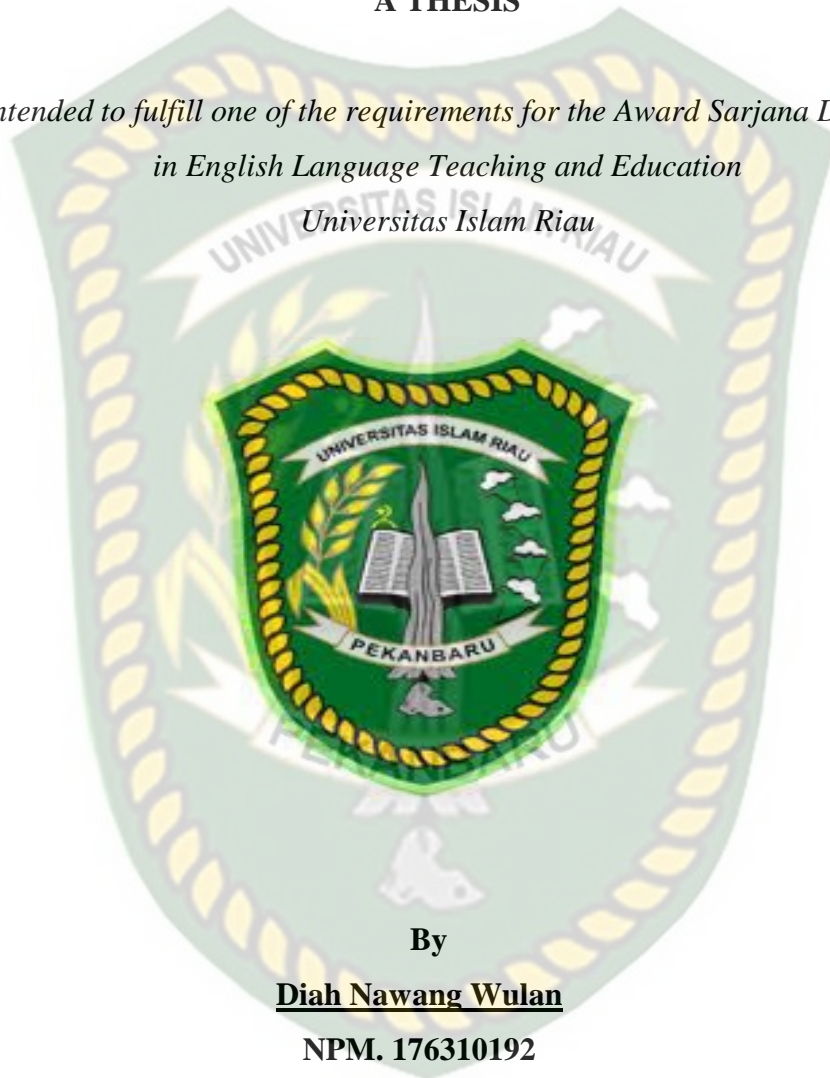


**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN  
JOE BIDEN'S VICTORY SPEECH AS A PRESIDENT**

**A THESIS**

*intended to fulfill one of the requirements for the Award Sarjana Degree  
in English Language Teaching and Education  
Universitas Islam Riau*



**By**

**Diah Nawang Wulan**

**NPM. 176310192**

**ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION  
TEACHER TRAINING AND EDUCATION FACULTY  
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU  
PEKANBARU  
2021**

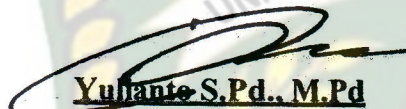
## THESIS APPROVAL

### TITTLE

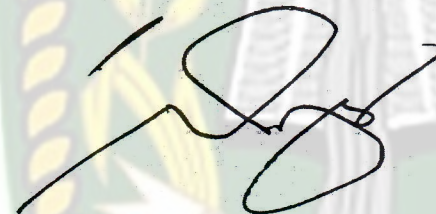
### AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN JOE BIDEN'S VICTORY SPEECH AS A PRESIDENT

Name : Diah Nawang Wulan  
Student Number : 176310192  
Study Program : English Language 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/IIIc/Lektor

This thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana of Education in Universitas Islam Riau.

Pekanbaru, 5<sup>th</sup> March 2021

Dekan,



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

NIDN: 0007107005

## THESIS

### AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN JOE BIDEN'S VICTORY SPEECH AS A PRESIDENT

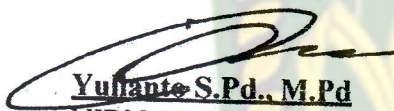
Name : Diah Nawang Wulan  
Student Number : 176310192  
Study Program : English Education  
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

THE CANDIDATE HAS BEEN EXAMINED

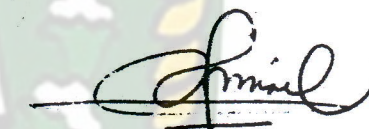
THURSDAY, 18<sup>TH</sup> MARCH 2021

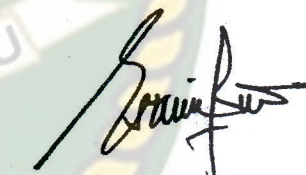
THE EXAMINERS COMMITTEE

Head Advisor

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

Examiners

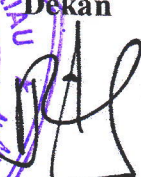
  
Dra.Hj. Syofianis Ismail., M.Ed.  
NIDN: 0023045901

  
Estika Satriani S.Pd M.Pd  
NIDN: 1010117003

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, 5<sup>th</sup> March 2021

Dekan

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

NIP. 197010071998032002

NIDN. 0007107005



## LETTER OF NOTICE

The advisor hereby notify that :

Name : Diah Nawang Wulan  
Index Number : 176310192  
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education  
Study Program : English Language Education  
Advisor : Yulianto S.Pd.,M.Pd

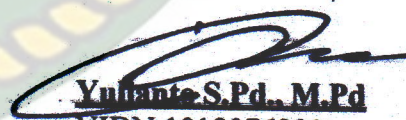
had been completely written a thesis which entitled :

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS FOUND IN JOE  
BIDEN'S VICTORY SPEECH AS A PRESIDENT.**

It has been examined. This letter is made to be used as it is needed.

Pekanbaru, 21<sup>st</sup> March 2021

**Head Advisor**

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



**YAYASAN LEMBAGA PENDIDIKAN ISLAM (YLPI) RIAU**  
**UNIVERSITAS ISLAM RIAU**

F.A.3.10

Jalan Kaharuddin Nasution No. 113 P. Marpoyan Pekanbaru Riau Indonesia – Kode Pos: 28284  
Telp. +62 761 674674 Fax. +62 761 674834 Website: [www.uir.ac.id](http://www.uir.ac.id) Email: [info@uir.ac.id](mailto:info@uir.ac.id)

**KARTU BIMBINGAN TUGAS AKHIR**  
**SEMESTER GANJIL TA 2020/2021**

NPM : 176310192  
Nama Mahasiswa : DIAH NAWANG WULAN  
Dosen Pembimbing : 1. YULIANTO S.Pd., M.Pd. 2. YULIANTO S.Pd., M.Pd.  
Program Studi : PENDIDIKAN BAHASA INGGRIS  
Judul Tugas Akhir : Sebuah Analisis Tindakan Ilokasi yang ditemukan dalam pidato kemenangan Joe Biden sebagai seorang presiden  
Judul Tugas Akhir (Bahasa Inggris) : An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Joe Biden's Victory Speech as a President  
Lembar Ke : .....

NO	Hari/Tanggal Bimbingan	Materi Bimbingan	Hasil / Saran Bimbingan	Paraf Dosen Pembimbing
1	28/10/2020	Acc title	Change the object of the research	
2	29/10/2020	Revision Chapter I	Add the theory of research	
3	13/11/2020	Revision Chapter II	Change the Framework	
4	13/11/2020	Approve the Proposal	Advisor signed the proposal	
5	04/01/2021	Consultation Chapter III and IV	Advisor said to continue writing	
6	18/01/2021	Thesis Revision I	Change the writing of Abstract, add theory of research	
7	21/01/2021	Thesis Revision II	Change the sentence of context explanation to more varied	
8	23/01/2021	Acc the Thesis	Advisor signed the thesis	

Pekanbaru, .....  
Dekan

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



VNC0TEP5TTD2CMKXSVBRQ0HXM

**Catatan :**

1. Lama bimbingan Tugas Akhir/ Skripsi maksimal 2 semester sejak TMT SK Pembimbing diterbitkan
2. Kartu ini harus dibawa setiap kali berkonsultasi dengan pembimbing dan HARUS dicetak kembali setiap memasuki semester baru melalui SIKAD
3. Saran dan koreksi dari pembimbing harus ditulis dan diparaf oleh pembimbing
4. Setelah skripsi disetujui (ACC) oleh pembimbing, kartu ini harus ditandatangani oleh Wakil Dekan I/ Kepala departemen/Ketua prodi
5. Kartu kendali bimbingan asli yang telah ditandatangani diserahkan kepada Ketua Program Studi dan kopiannya dilampirkan pada skripsi.
6. Jika jumlah pertemuan pada kartu bimbingan tidak cukup dalam satu halaman, kartu bimbingan ini dapat di download kembali melalui SIKAD



## DECLARATION

Name : Diah Nawang Wulan  
Index Number : 176310192  
Place/ date of birth : Pekanbaru, 18<sup>th</sup> Mei 1999  
Study Program : English Language Education (S1)  
Faculty : Teacher Training and Education

I declare this thesis is the result of my own ideas, except the quotations (directly or indirectly). Which were taken from various sources and mentioned scientifically. Then I am responsible for the data and facts provided in this thesis.

Pekanbaru, 03<sup>rd</sup> March 2021

The Researcher



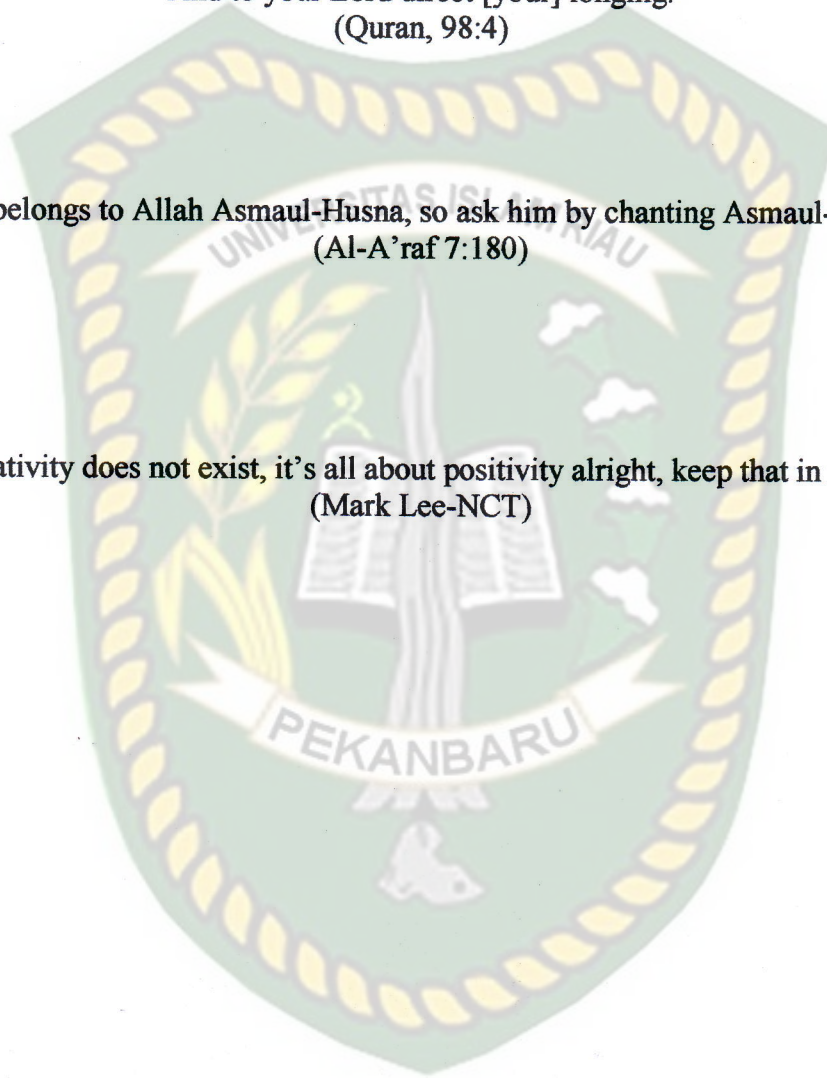
**Diah Nawang Wulan.**  
NPM.176310192

## MOTTOS

“And to your Lord direct [your] longing.”  
(Quran, 98:4)

“Only belongs to Allah Asmaul-Husna, so ask him by chanting Asmaul-Husna.”  
(Al-A’raf 7:180)

“Negativity does not exist, it’s all about positivity alright, keep that in mind.”  
(Mark Lee-NCT)



## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, praise, and gratitude be to Allah for giving the researcher health and facility to finish this thesis. Invocation also goes to Muhammad SAW, the prophet, and his families. May Allah bless them and give them peace. I am very thankful and grateful for the precious learning and good experience which I got through the struggle of the thesis making process. Nevertheless, I realize that the thesis could not be done without any favors given to me by many individual and institution, particularly those with the deep foundation of friendly and caring love.

In this memorable moment, I would like to express my deepest gratitude to the very adorable.

1. Muhammad Ilyas S.Pd., M.Pd as the Head of English Language Education and Sri Wahyuni, S.Pd., M.Pd as the Secretary of English Language Education who gave support and permission to write this thesis.
2. Yulianto S.Pd., M.Pd as the advisor, sponsor and the person who always push me to finish my obligation, believe in me, take his time to guide and sharing all of the ideas that we had and develop it into this thesis. Thanks for your valuable suggestion, critics, support, time, dedication, struggle, and advice. Hopefully, your kindness will be paid by Allah Subhanawata'ala. I can not thank you enough.



3. All lecturers in English Language Education of Teacher Training and Education Faculty of UIR who gave me many lessons and experiences during this course.
4. My Parents, Mustajib and Marniana as a my support system, thank you for the prays, loves, effort and who always believe in me. Thank you for your pleasure. No matter how hard I try, I will never succeed without your approval. And no matter how hard I face the challenges this world, I still can't go through without your prayers.
5. For my self (Diah Nawang Wulan, S.Pd), thank you for trying, praying, and believing yourself although hopelessness always arises. Thank you so much because for staying strong and holding on. I hope we always strong to finish this journey until the end. For my self, I just wanna say, "semangat terus yaa."
6. Delta Lestari, S.Pd, a friend of the struggle in this lecture. Thank you for accepting me as a your friend. Thank you for answered my questions and study together. Many of the memories we have made and perpetuated in various places in this city, Pekanbaru. I am grateful to know you. Hopefully we will remain friend forever and hopefully we can make memories in your hometown, Natuna. Hehe..
7. Arisa, Lastri, Ulandari, thank you for being together from the first semester to the seventh semester even though during this pandemic period. Thank you for being friends with me and allowing me to

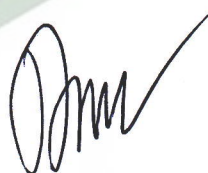
stay at your boarding house hehe. Many of the memories that we pass, hopefully we will never forget it forever.

8. And to all members of NCT, thank you for coming in my life. Even though it's really slow getting to know you, guys, I still thank you. You guys are one of the driving forces for this thesis to be completed, especially you, Mark Lee. There are many hopes for the future, it makes me move to finish this lecture and move into the great future. Also thank you for any word you gave to NCTZEN to keep going and not need to hear negative words of someone.

Finally, I realize that this thesis is far from being perfect. Thus, I appreciate any criticism and suggestions for this thesis. However, I hope that this writing gives a worthwhile contribution to the improvement of the English teaching and learning process.

Pekanbaru, 02<sup>nd</sup> March 2021

The researcher



**Diah Nawang Wulan.**  
NPM: 176310192

## ABSTRACT

**Diah Nawang Wulan, 2021. *An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts Found in Joe Biden's Victory Speech as a President.***

**Keywords:** *illocutionary act, representative, commissive, expressive, declarative.*

In this research, the researcher discussed of Illocutionary Acts in the utterance of Joe Biden's Victory Speech as a President. The aims of this research is to find out the types of Illocutionary Acts and Identify the context in Joe Biden's Victory Speech as a President.

The researcher uses qualitative descriptive analysis method. The researcher collects the data from the script, then classification of the types and describes contexts of Illocutionary Acts. Based on the theories, the data are analyzed one by one based on the utterances to know the types and context of illocutionary acts used. In this research, the researcher analyze fifty one data.

From the analysis, the researcher found four types of Illocutionary Acts used by Joe Biden in his victory speech as a president. They are Representative (admitting, announcing, asserting, notifying, proposing, stating, and telling ), Commissive (pledging, promising, and wishing), Expressive (apologizing, greeting, thanking, and praising), and Declarative (declaring).



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>THESIS APPROVAL .....</b>	<b>i</b>
<b>EXAMINERS COMMITTEE.....</b>	<b>ii</b>
<b>LETTER OF NOTICE.....</b>	<b>iii</b>
<b>THESIS GUIDANCE AGENDA.....</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>DECLARATION .....</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>MOTTOS.....</b>	<b>vi</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.....</b>	<b>vii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT.....</b>	<b>x</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS.....</b>	<b>xi</b>
<b>CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION.....</b>	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the Research .....	1
1.2 Identification of the Research .....	4
1.3 Research question.....	5
1.4 Objective of the Research .....	5
1.5 Significance of the Research .....	5
1.6 Assumption.....	6
1.7 Definition of Key Terms .....	6
1.7.1 Illocutionary Act .....	6
1.7.2 The Profile of Joe Biden.....	7
1.8 Grand Theories.....	8
1.9 Research Methodology.....	9

1.9.1	Method of the Research.....	9
1.9.2	Source of Data.....	9
1.9.3	Instrument of the Research.....	10
1.9.4	Data Collection Technique.....	10
1.9.5	Data Analysis Technique .....	11
<b>CHAPTER II. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.....</b>		<b>12</b>
2.1	Pragmatics .....	12
2.2	Context .....	13
2.3	Language of Politics .....	14
2.4	Speech Act.....	15
2.5	Types of Speech Acts .....	17
2.5.1	Locutionary Act .....	17
2.5.2	Illocutionary Act .....	18
2.5.3	Perlocutionary Act .....	19
2.6	Types of Illocutionary Act.....	19
2.6.1	Representative.....	19
2.6.2	Directive.....	20
2.6.3	Commissive .....	21
2.6.4	Expressive .....	21
2.6.5	Declarative .....	22
2.7	Perfomative Verb of Illocitionary Act.....	23
2.8	Conceptual Framework .....	24
2.9	Relevance Studies.....	26

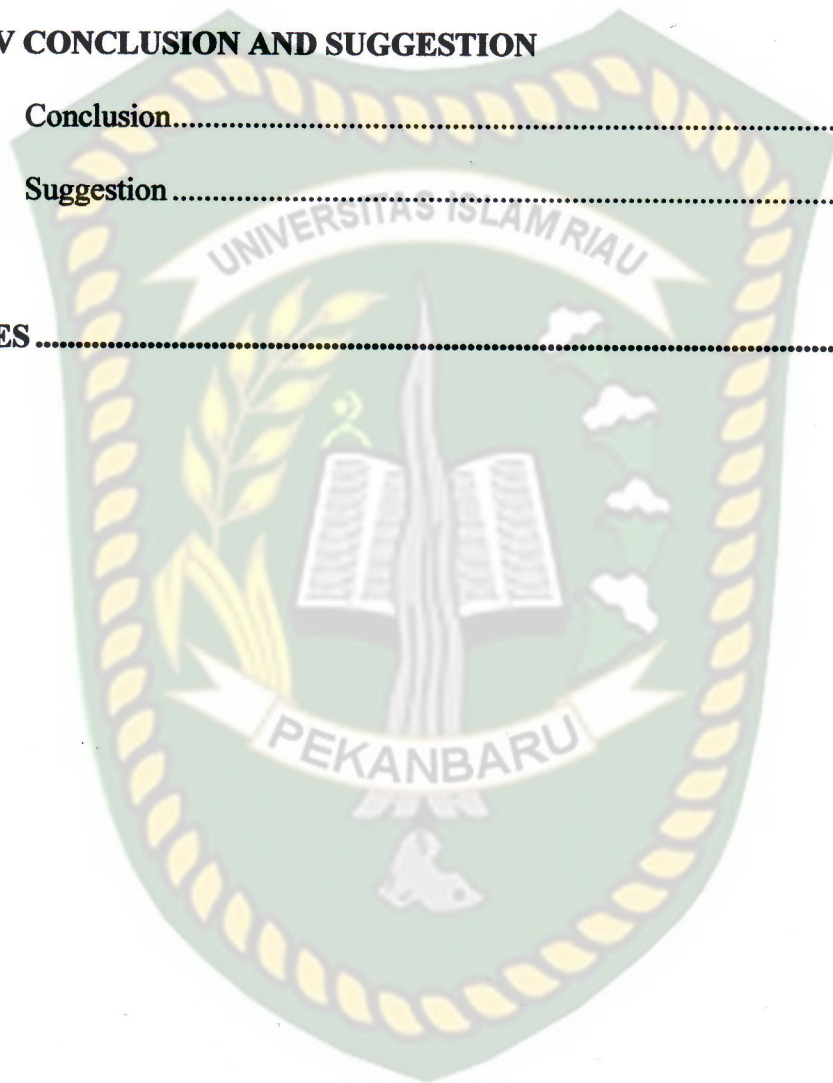
### **CHAPTER III RESEARCH FINDING**

3.1	Data Description.....	28
3.2	Data Interpretation.....	60

### **CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

4.1	Conclusion.....	62
4.2	Suggestion .....	63

<b>REFERENCES .....</b>	<b>64</b>
-------------------------	-----------





## LIST OF DIAGRAM

Diagram 1 .....	24
-----------------	----





## LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix 1	: Corpus.....	68
Appendix 2	: The Transcript of Joe Biden's Victory Speech as a President.....	73
Appendix 3	: Representative Classification Illocutionary Act by Joe Biden .....	81
Appendix 4	: Commissive Classification Illocutionary Act by Joe Biden .....	91
Appendix 5	: Expressive Classification Illocutionary Act by Joe Biden .....	93
Appendix 6	: Declarative Classification Illocutionary Act by Joe Biden .....	96

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the Research

Language is a communication that used by human can speak each others. According Falks (193; 59) he stated that in social activity, language always used by human. In communication each country has differences in speech. According Halliday (1973) “stated the purpose of language functions are instrumental function, regulatory function, representation function, the function of interaction, private function, heuristic function, and imaginative function”. Furthermore, Language is a important tool in communication to human as a way to share their feeling and their thinking. According to Carey in Nur (2014: 13) “Communication is as complex as culture and it can be described in many ways”. Communication is also used as a tool to convey the intent of the speaker to listeners directly.

In other words, based on Fernandez, M (2013) communication is a process of social interaction of human activities. Discussing about language, there are several branches in language such as linguistic, phonetics, phonology, semantics, pragmatics, morphology, syntax, psycholinguistic, stylistics, sociolinguistics, ect. Language is closely associated with transmitting information and utterances from the speaker to the listeners. With language the speakers can communicate with listeners. In communication it requires understanding between the speaker and the



listener with learning pragmatics. Pragmatics examines how people communicate and understand more than the literal meaning of words or sentences when they speak, write, gesture, or in more general terms when they interpret and produce utterances. Pragmatics is known as the general study of how context influences as the interpretation of meaning.

The study of pragmatics can also facilities people's senses of being able to find socially appropriate language for the situations that they find. Moreover, pragmatic elements can avoid inaccuracies and misunderstandings during communication. Learning pragmatic is so interesting because it is the study to understing of utterances's meaning based on the context.

Context is an important thing in pragmatics study. Context is background knowledge conveyed by the speaker which can give the listener an overview of what the speaker means. An utterance that people use to communication with others is called as speech act.

Studying speech act is important to comprehend what massage in every utterance. Moreover, some speech act do not only have function in communicating, but also in producing the effects upon the thoughts, feelings, or actions of the speakers. Searle (1976) mentions that there are three types of speech acts; Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act, and Perlocutionary Act. The locuitonary act is related about the factual meaning from the utterance, and the sentence can be trusted. The second is Illocutionary Act indicates from the speaker say the

word based on the context to the listener. And the last, Perlocutionary Act indicates the sentence has statement to deliver to the people.

Illocutionary act is an act the speaker to uttering certain words to the listener, as for example the acts of representative (stating, asserting, suggesting, telling, notifying, and proposing), declaratives (betting, blessing, declaring, resigning, naming, resigning, dismissing and christening), commissives (committing, promising, refusing, wishing, and vowing), expressives (apologizing, complimenting, greeting, thanking, welcoming, and congratulating), and the last is directives (asking, advising, demonding, begging, requesting, ordering, recommending and forbidding). Illocutionary act is a important because it is a the study linguistic in element of communicate. Speech act theory is originated by Austin. As an Austin, the speech act also developed by Searle. According Searle (1976) there are five illocutionary types. They are commisive, representative, expressive, directive, and declarative. The Illocutionary act can be found between speaker and listener.

There are utterances in speech delivered by speaker. Utterances of the speaker will be illocutionary act. Futhermore, the researcher so interests choose Joe Biden's victory speech as a president. Which the speech was published on November 08, 2020 on Washington post.

Based on the explanation above, The researcher interested to bring this speech to be anylized. There are so many kinds of illocutionary and purposes in live streaming which uttered by president. Here the researcher would do “AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACT FOUND IN JOE BIDEN’S VICTORY SPEECH AS A PRESIDENT.

### 1.2 Identification of the Research

Based on the explanation above, the researcher analyzed the types and context of Illocutionary act (representative, commisive, expressive, directive and declarative) was found in Joe Biden’s victory speech as a president. The researcher chooses Illocutionary act because the researcher is interested and to find out more of the types and context of Illocutionary act in the speech. In this study, there are five types of Illocutionary that crafted by Searly (in Austin 1962), *Commissive, representative, expressive, directive, and declarative.*

In the study, all the utterenced by president is the data sources. The researcher chooses the utterances in Joe Biden’s victory speech as a president, because much utterances in the speech. The writer will to analyze types and context of Illocutionary act.



### 1.3 Research question

Based on the focus of the problem above, the problem of this research can be formulated as the following questions:

1. What types of Illocutionary acts are found In Joe Biden's victory speech as a president?
2. What context underly Illocutionary acts used in Joe Biden's victory speech as a president?

### 1.4 Objective of the Research

The objective of the research can be formulated as follows:

1. To find out the types of Illocutionary Act found Joe Biden's victory speech as a president.
2. Identifying the contexts underly Illocutionary acts used in Joe Biden's victory speech as a president.

### 1.5 Significance of the Research

This study may be useful for the following parties:

- a) The readers

This research is useful for the researcher since the study is concerned with linguistics and increase comprehension of the researcher's knowledge in understanding the speech act and particulary about the Illocutionary act spontaneously in conversation.

b) The students

The researcher hopes the speech act could help to improve students of English Departement at FKIP UIR knowledge in pragmatics and icrease their knowledge about Illocutionary act.

c) The next Researcher

This study can be stabilizing references about the speech act, especially the Illocutionary act.

## 1.6 Assumption

The assumption of this research above, the researcher makes assumes that there are five types of Illocutionary act in Joe Biden's victory speech as a president.

## 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

### 1.7.1 Illocutionary Act

In speech act theory, when the speaker want to say a expression, such as an attitude, opinion, or sense in writing or orally to the listener, it is a illocutionary act. For example, if a speaker says, "*I'll read it*" and it is indistinct whether it is a promise that the speaker can make it explicit by saying "*I promise that I'll read it*".

### 1.7.2 The Profile of Joe Biden

Joseph Robinette Biden, or commonly known as Joe Biden is the president-elect of the United States in 2020. Joe Biden was born November 20, 1942, Scranton, Pennsylvania, USA. His father's name is Joseph Biden Sr., worked cleaning furnaces and as a used car salesman. And his mother was Catherine Eugenia "Jean" Finnegan. Both of his parents were an inspiration to Joe Biden, which is Biden instilling in him toughness, hard work and perseverance. He remembered the words his father say, "Champ, the measure of a man is not how often he is knocked down, but how quickly he gets up."

Biden attended St. Paul's Elementary School in Scranton. When he was a child Biden had difficulty in speaking (stutter) and the children called him "Dash" and "Joe Impedimenta" to mock him. In 1955 when he was 13 years old, his family decided to move to Mayfield, Delaware - a thriving middle-class community supported by nearby chemical company DuPont. He was also from the University of Delaware in 1965 and a law degree from Syracuse University in New York in 1968. After receiving the title from law school in 1968, He moved to Wilmington, Delaware, to begin practicing at a law firm.

Joe Biden is the 47th vice president of the United States who served from 2008-2016 in the Democratic administration of Pres, Barack Obama. Prior to entering politics, Joe Biden had worked as a



lawyer. He is the fifth youngest and longest-running US senator in history. In 2008, Joe Biden never got the momentum, but Barack Obama who is a candidate from the Democratic Party chosen Joe Biden as the 47th vice president of the United States. In 2017, in his last term in office Barack Obama presented Biden with the Presidential Medal of Freedom. In 1973 until 2009, during his time in the Senate, Biden received many honors and also participated. One of the honors he has earned is as one of the agency's foremost foreign policy experts. Several foreign policies that he handled include “advocating for strategic arms limitation with the Soviet Union, promoting peace and stability in the Balkans, expanding NATO to include former Soviet-bloc nations and opposing the First Gulf War.”

### 1.8 Grand Theories

In analyzing the Illocutionary Act the research used the categorisation of illocutionary act by Searle (1976). Searle specified that the illocutionary act is an act performed in saying something. He identified five illocutionary points. They are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Based on Austin (1968) stated that Illocutionary act have three different species of types telling someone to do something, such as ordering something, requesting something, and commanding something.

## **1.9 Research Methodology**

### **1.9.1 Method of the Research**

The used in this case by the researcher is descriptive qualitative research. According Creswell (1994) he stated that qualitative is a research that in natural setting involve participants that enables the researcher to develop a level of detail. The researcher may to develop the data in detail.

According Leedy and Ormrod (2001) In qualitative research, there are five different methodes: First, Case study; he stated that the case study about poorly understood the situation such as program, person or even. Second, Ethnography Study; the study about an entire group that common culture. Third, Phenomenological study; the study about “to understand an experience from the participants. Fourth, Content analysis study; the study to identifying patterns, themes or biases. And the last, grounded theory study; take data and develop it.

### **1.9.2 Source of Data**

Source of data was taken from the transcript of Joe Biden’s victory speech on Washington Post, which was delivered November 08, 2020. There are several utterances the speaker that is taken for data of the study. The researcher will be take utterances from the speaker, Joe Biden.

### 1.9.3 Instrument of the Research

The instrument in this research is the researcher. According Sugiyono (2011) stated that the researcher is the key of the study. The researcher did sample retrieval, data source initiated purposive and snowball. The researcher also did analysis and collecting data. In collecting the data, the researcher used document analysis. In this matter, the researcher read the speech on Washington Post. The research tenderly. Afterwards, the researcher identified and analyzed the types and context of illocutionary acts found in Joe Biden's victory speech as a president.

### 1.9.4 Data Collection Technique

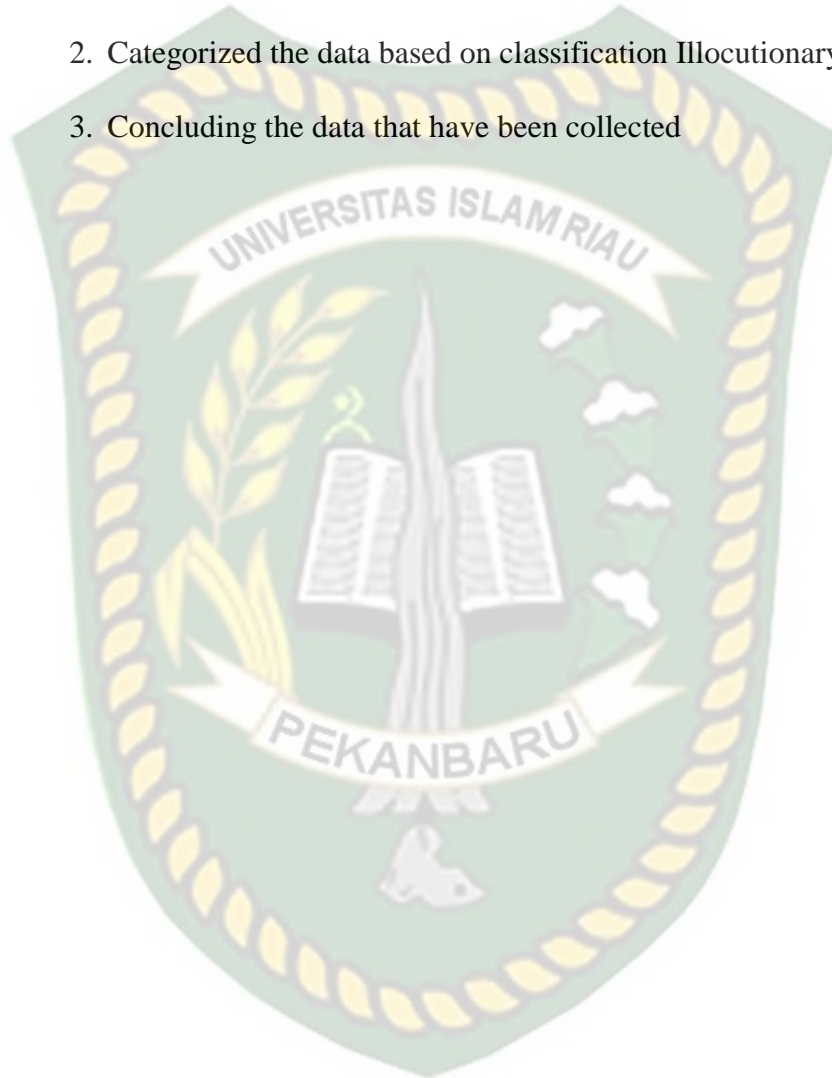
In take the research, a data is needed. This case paper is conducted in the form of field research in which the data is taken naturally from the speech of president. The researcher browsed the text on script of Joe Biden's victory speech from [washingtonpost.com](https://www.washingtonpost.com).



### 1.9.5 Data Analysis Technique

Some steps have been taken to analyze the data in this research:

1. Reading the entire the utterances o script
2. Categorized the data based on classification Illocutionary act
3. Concluding the data that have been collected



## CHAPTER II

### THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

#### 2.1 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is a study about meaning. It is the study of how people communicate by using language and discusses the meaning of language use, including the impact that context has on an utterance and the purposes that speakers intend to accomplish by choosing the means of speech. In addition, pragmatics is the study about how the speaker say something that have a meaning. There are many experts have argued about the definition of pragmatics. According Yule (1996) Pragmatics is a lesson that discusses the significance of words passed on by the speaker or writer which is perceived by the listener or reader. Yule says that the study of pragmatics, listeners or readers can know the deeper meaning, assumptions, purpose and gesture of each speaker's words.

Pragmatics the same utterances with semantically, except within context. Talking about language, it is related to another branch of linguistics that which is semantics. According to Lyons (1997), semantics is a branch of knowledge that is concerned with meaning whereas Levinson (1983) defined pragmatics as a branch of knowledge that is concerned with language use.

In other words, in understanding language, pragmatics is the study about how to understood between languages and context. Pragmatics also study about the meaning a utterance by the speaker with aspects. In pragmatics, an utterance

from the speaker to the hearer involves complex interaction between an expression from the speaker to the hearer.

From the understanding of pragmatics that has been described by experts, it can be concluded that pragmatics is a study about meaning of a speaker's utterance related to context. It relates to how people use language with contexts simultaneously.

## 2.2 Context

In the reconstruction of the meaning takes a context. In order for speakers and listeners can communicate each other. It is mean that the context is an important object, especially in the study of pragmatic. Context like the world in which a piece of discourse happens (Puschmann, 2002: 40). To understand what talked in a conversation, we need to know how the relationship the someone status, context, condition or situation.

In communication the speaker and listeners require have sensitifity with each other. According Cutting (2008) there are three differents types of spoken context. Firstly, In situational: the speaker know about their situational that they see around them. Secondly, background knowledge: the speaker understand about interpersonal and cultural knowledge among them. The last, co-textual: the speaker and listener understands about their communication.

Thus, based on Christie (2004) he states that in utterances there are cultural setting and the language user in share their utterance based on the context.



According Cook (1989) states that *context is the social and physical world which interacts with text to create discourse*. Context as social life, and the assumption of knowledge conveyed by the speaker to the listener. When the speaker says something and the listener accepts every word of the speaker, then the speaker's words can influence the listener.

In share utterance be found different meaning, although in the same utterance. Look the example below:

“my bag is so heavy”

From the sentence, the speaker want his / her bag brought by the listeners.

The context should be understood about the environment changes. Based on Levinson (1983) the context is basic to an account of language that relate to what said or what said between the speaker and the listener. In addition, the contexts also related between action or past action, and expressions with take knowledge and attention in social interaction. In other word, the participants do interections through the communication process and language expression directly or indirectly with understanable understanding.

### 2.3 Language of Politics

Language is able to influence many people including in politics. In giving speeches, the use of language greatly affects the listeners. The strength in speaking and the commitment of the speaker can be seen from the linguistics-political that the speaker uses in the speaker speech. Accroding to Joseph (2006),

“language reflects the speaker’s intelligence, industry, and social worthiness level of exposure or education”.

Futhermore, politics is related to strength and power. Power can influence in political life, the power is often show through what the speaker says to listeners. In politics, the power of language can be found through debate, through what the speaker says, and how speech can influence.

In other word, in maintaining power in politics, it is necessary to convince the public that what has been promised and what is desired will be achieved in accordance with common expectations.

#### **2.4 Speech Act**

Speech acts as the actions will perform in saying something. Stubbs (1983) states according to Austin's theory that speech act is an action, which is related to the meaning of the connected discourse. It means that when speaker speaks to the listener, speaker performs an action. Yule (1996) states that the speaker's speech act has the result and purpose of the word that the speaker say to the listener. Speech acts are always used in everyday life when a speaker says something to a listener without saying in long words in communication, so that it

can produce good results in communicating with one another. Searle (1975) introduced the idea of indirect speech acts, he explained the indirect speech acts as following:

*In indirect speech acts the speaker communicates to the hearer more than he actually says by way of relying on their mutually shared background information, both linguistic and nonlinguistic, together with the general powers of rationality and inference on the part of the hearer.*(Searle, 1975,p.60)

Searle (2005) There are three different words when the speaker speaks, namely speech acts, propositional acts, and illocutionary acts. In this section, there are two concerns for Searle, namely propositional acts and illocutionary act. Searle provides with the following four examples of sentences:

- (1)Sam smokes habitually.
- (2)Does Sam smoke habitually?
- (3)Sam, smoke habitually!
- (4)Would that Sam smoked habitually.

From this example, the speaker indirectly refers to Sam, and shows Sam's "smoking habit" expression.

In addition, based on Austin (1962) there are three types of speech acts. First, Locutionary act is an act as saying something. Second, Illocutionary act is speech act that implies something. And the last is Perlocutionary act is he act of speech produces assumptions, thoughts, feelings or actions of the audiences.



From the three acts, the “illocutionary act”, are nowadays commonly classified as “speech acts”.

## **2.5 Types of Speech Acts**

According to Austin (1962), there are three types of speech act, they are:

### **2.5.1 Locutionary Act**

According Austin (1969), he stated that locutionary act is in saying something in the sentence roughly equivalent with certain reference and in the traditional sentence. When the speaker says "the dangerous dog is in the garden", it means that outside the room or in the park there is a dog that is dangerous. This is an example of a locutionary act, because the expression spoken by the speaker just producing sentence. If a speaker says the sentence when the listener wants to leave the house, the speaker wants the listener to be careful when leaving the house. If a speaker says when the listener is not going anywhere, the speaker is only giving information. Moreover, the sentence is not clear.

### 2.5.2 Illocutionary Act

The theory that is often used in Illocutionary act is Austin and Searle's theory. According Wardhaugh (1986), Austin focuses on how the speaker conveys the meaning of the speaker speech, while Searle focuses more on how the listener responds to the speaker's speech.

Austin (1975) says that an illocutionary act is the action taken by the speaker and the listener in making promises, giving thanks, saying something, etc. In illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance.

In the example:

Speaker X: "We should leave for the show or else we'll be late."

Speaker Y: "I am not ready yet."

From the example, Speaker Y's rejection of X's suggestion, and the secondary illocutionary act is Y's statement that she is not ready to leave (Searle, 1985).

In other words, when someone speaks, the listener can understand the two meanings of the same speech while finding out the correct meaning to respond to. According Edmondson (1981) states that illocutionary act is speech seen from the way they speak, how the speaker feels, attitudes, beliefs or intentions related to events of affairs.

### 2.5.3 Perlocutionary Act

The next of types of speech act is Perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is the effect the word from the speaker to the listener. According Stubbs (1983) Perlocutionary can be said when a speaker succeeds in giving feelings, thoughts, or actions to the listener or him/herself. For example:

He said to me "Shoot her".

From the example above, the listener will perform an action. If the listener shoots her, so the speaker succeeded in performed perlocutionary act, but if the listener does not shoot her, so the speaker failed in performed perlocutionary act.

## 2.6 Types of Illocutinary Acts

Based on Searle (1976), there are five types in Illocutionary act as following:

### 2.6.1 Representative

Representative is utterances which represent the state of affair in the world and hence they must commit the speaker to the truth of the expression. The speaker becomes committing to the truth of the propositional content. In uttering a representative, a speaker state what the speaker believes about something to be case or not as the speaker believes. The main representatives act are suggesting, asserting, stating, concluding, reporting, and complaining.



For example:

I was not angry with you

The sentence is an example of illocutionary act asserting. In the sentence, the speaker said the truth. To make clearly to the hearer, the speaker says “was not” as the hearer believe on what the speaker say as the truth.

### 2.6.2 Directive

To get someone do something, the speaker can ask the hearer do something. It is can call directive. The typical this expression use imperative structure; however, there are several ways to show the expressions. Directive illocutionary act is often used. The main directive are requesting, ordering, commanding, advising, and recommending.

For example:

May you close the door?

In utterance is directive, especially requesting. the speaker want the hearer to close the door. In saying “May you” . the speaker make a request to hearer as the hearer close the door.

### 2.6.3 Commisive

Commisive Illocutionary acts is the act that promises the speaker do something to the hearer in the future. In commisive, the speaker who has spoken his/her words should to keep what he/she has spoken. The main commisive verb are promising, committing, threatening, warranting, wishing, pledging, and predicting.

For the example:

“I will come back next week”

In utterance is a commisive especially do promise to hearer or reader. The speakers says that the speaker promise to come bact the hearer next week. The speaker saying “I will come back”, the speaker make a promise to hearer and the speaker wants the hearer not worry about the speaker because the speaker will come back.

### 2.6.4 Expressive

Expressive is the act to show an express statement from the speaker. It action or a feeling from the speaker to the hearer to receive or to fell what the speaker action or feels. The main expressive verb are thanking, welcoming, congratulating, praising, and apologizing.

For the example:

Thank you for your wishes.

In the utterance is a expressive illocutionary act especially thanking. From the sentence, the speaker says “thank you” to the hearer because the hearer give wishes to the speaker. In the utterance, the speaker express gratitude to someone.

#### 2.6.5 Declarative

Declarative is the utterance that changes reality within the proposition. This types of illocutionary different from the another types in illocutionary act because the speaker statement can change the reality. The main declarative are declaring, resigning, approving, christening, arresting, and dismissing.

For the example:

*You are guilty* (Fotion Nick, 2000:57)

In the utterance is a expressive illocutionary act especially declaring. The speaker says “guilty” to the hearer because the hearer did mistake to the speaker or to someone.



## 2.7 Performative Verb of Illocutionary Act

According to Austin in Seed (1997: 209-210) "Performative verb is a verb that explicitly names the speech act.". Based on Yule (1996), he states that the Performative verb is intended to guide the power of the illocutionary act that explicitly leads to the speech act. Usually, the speaker does not just take action, but the speaker utters the speech by describing what he said to the listener. For example, "*I promise I shall be there*" from the utterance, the speaker promises to the listener that he will be in a place that has been determined.

Furthermore, the performative verb is included in the explicit performative which has the first person subject "I" and "We", the sentence used is a simple present in which the speaker tells something directly to the listener.

"I pronounce you divorced"

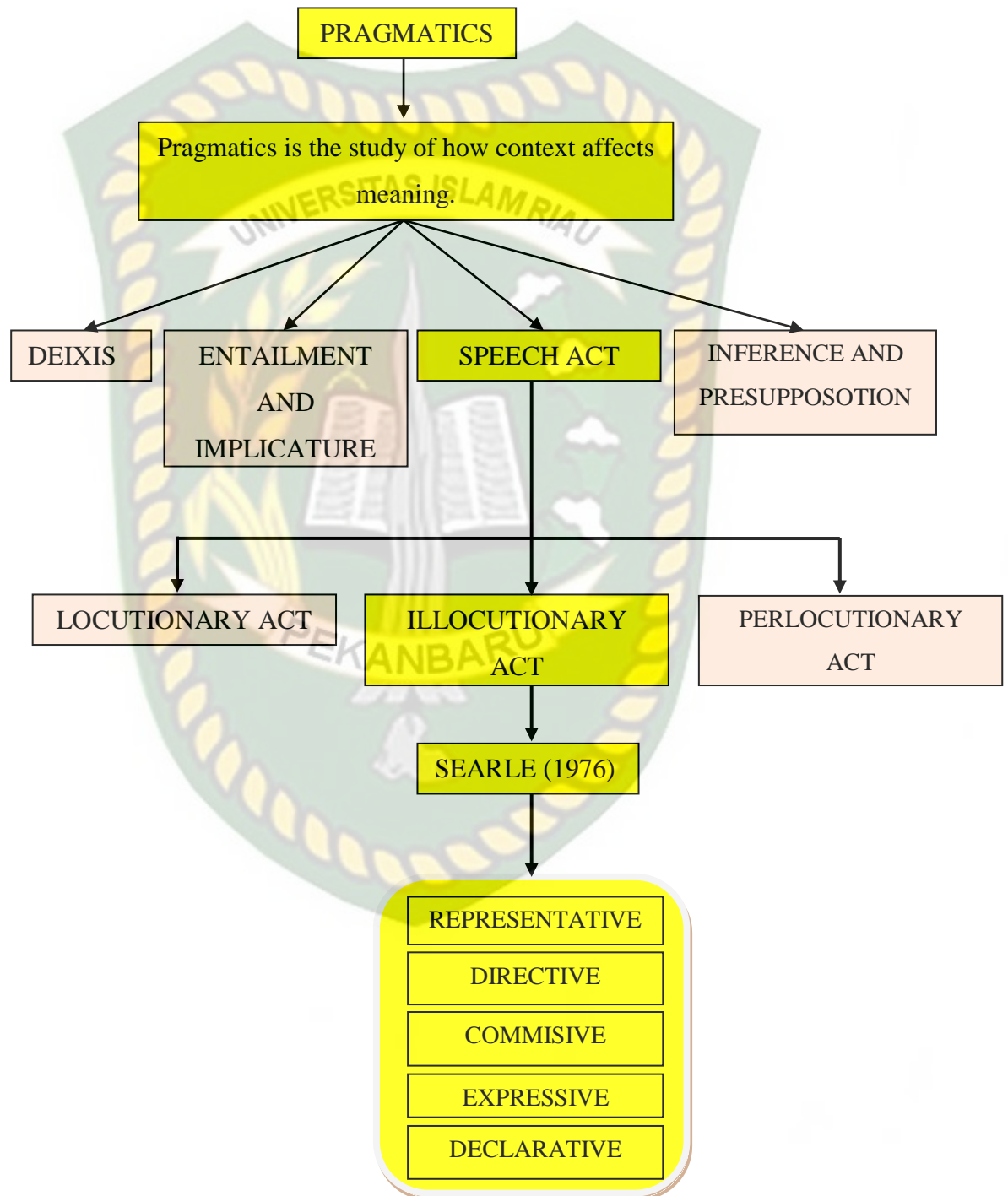
(I accepted the marriage with you)

(Kharma and Mitchell 1985:112)

Usually, this greeting is said in marriage. This applies to the act of divorce, which is when the husband says the word in marriage.

## 2.8 Conceptual Framework

Diagram 1 Conceptual Framework



Pragmatics is the study of how context affects meaning. Speech act is one of aspects to be investigated in pragmatics. It consists of three layers: Locutionary Act, Illocutionary Act and Perlocutionary Act. Illocutionary Act is the act of doing something. Illocutionary Act can be classified into Representative, Declarative, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative.





## 2.9 Relevance Studies

In this chapter will discuss about related studies which there are many researchers which investigate speech act.

The first research was conducted by Nuzulur Rohma (2008), entitled *“Illocutionary Acts Used By Characters ‘In The Man With The Heart In The Highlands’ William Saroyan’s*. The researcher focused to find out the types of illocutionary acts and how do the characters perform illocutionary acts in the drama. The result of this research, there are 4 types of illocutionary acts, namely representative act (asserting, suggesting, boasting, complaining, reporting, answering, and disagreeing). Directive act (ordering, commanding, requesting, and advising). Commissive act (agreeing, promising, and offering). And last expressive act (greeting, thanking, and apologizing).

The second research was conducted by Nur Azni Wardani (2011), entitled *“An Analysis Of Illocutionary Act In Prince Of Persia : The Sand Of Time Movie”*. The researcher focused to find out the context and classification of illocutionary acts used in *Prince of Persia : The Sand Of Time Movie*, and to understand the interpretation between speaker and hearer in dialogue. The result of this research, the researcher finds 5 types of illocutionary acts. Representative (reporting, stating, and concluding), Directive (Ordering, asking, requesting, and command), Expressive (praising and apologizing), Commissive (refusal and pledging), and the last Declarative (Declaring).

The last research was conducted by Eko Prasetyo Nugroho Saputra (2015), entitled *“The Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts Of Jokowi’s Speeches*. The researcher

discusses; (1) types of illocutionary acts found in Jokowi;s speeches, (2) performed such illocutionary acts, and (3) the possible perlocutionary effect of performing the dominant illocutionary acts were. The result in this research, the researcher find out, there are four types of illocutionary acts, namely Assertives (49), Directives (27), Commisives (10), and Expressives (8).



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Milik :

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH FINDINGS

#### 3.1 Data Descriptions

The researcher used the data from the utterances of Joe Biden's victory speech as a president. First, the researcher identified the types of illocutionary act. And the last, the researcher analyzed the context of Illocutionary act spoken by president.

##### A. Representative

###### 1. Data 3

“Folks, the people of this nation have spoken. They’ve delivered us a clear victory, a convincing victory, a victory for we, the people. We’ve won with the most votes ever cast for a presidential ticket in the history of the nation. Seventy-four million”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “We’ve won”. It is clear that this utterance is Stating.

Based on the context, Biden told the audience present at the victory speech that Biden and his colleagues have won with the most votes ever cast for a presidential ticket in the history of the nation. Seventy-four million. Biden said that he won because the American people voted for



him with clear victory, a convincing victory, a victory for them, the people.

## 2. Data 4

“Well, I must admit, it surprised me tonight.”

From that utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden admit that he feels. It is apparent that this utterance is Admitting.

Context-based, Biden said "admit" to listeners who have chosen him to become president. Biden admitted that he really did not expect that he would stand in front of the American public that night.

## 3. Data 5

“We're seeing all over this nation, all cities and all parts of the country, indeed across the world, an outpouring of joy, of hope, renewed faith in tomorrow to bring a better day.”

It is evident from the utterance that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden told the listeners "we're seeing". It is obvious that Stating is this utterance.

Dependent on the context, Biden states that he and his colleagues see or feel the joy, hope, and belief in American society, all cities and even the world where they believe that Biden and his colleagues will bring America and even the world to be better.

#### 4. Data 9

“And for that is what America, I believe, is about. It’s about people. And that’s what our administration will be all about.”

It is evident from the utterance that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said to the listeners, "I believe". It is evident that Stating is this expression.

Dependent on the context, Biden states that these efforts and goals will be achieved if the people who work with him and the American community work together with his government.

#### 5. Data 10

“I sought this office to restore the soul of America, to rebuild the backbone of this nation: the middle class. And to make America respected around the world again. And to unite us here at home.”

It is clear from the utterance that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “I sought” to the American people. It is apparent that this utterance is Proposing.

Based on context, becoming president has long been Joe Biden's dream, where he aims to restore America and make America valued again in the eyes of the world. And also to unite people from various regions in their homes, namely America.

#### **6. Data 12**

“And now the work of making that vision is real. It’s a task, the task of our time.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “the task of our time”. It is clear that this utterance is Stating.

Based on context, Biden stated that the vision he promised at the time of voting had become real with his election to become president, Biden, his colleagues and the American people who have believed him can carry out the visions that have been promised.



### 7. Data 13

“Folks, as I said many times before, I’m Jill’s husband. And I would not be here without her love and tireless support of Jill and my son Hunter, and Ashley, my daughter and all our grandchildren and their spouses and all our family. They’re my heart.”

It is evident from the utterance that the illocutionary act of Joe Biden is representative. Biden said “I’m Jill’s husband”. It is clear that this utterance is Stating.

Context-based, Biden said that he is Jill's husband. Biden wouldn't be a president without the support of his wife, his son Hunter, and Ashley, his daughter and all his grandchildren, spouses and all their family. For Biden his family is his heart.

### 8. Data 16

“You just heard from Kamala Harris, who makes history as the first woman, first Black woman, the first woman from South Asian descent, the first daughter of immigrants ever elected to this country. Don’t tell me it’s not possible in the United States. It’s long overdue. And we’re reminded tonight of those who fought so hard for so many years to make this happen. Once again, America’s bent the arc of the moral universe more toward justice.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said "we're reminded". It is clear that this utterance is Stating.

Based on context, as has been said by Kamala, the first vice president who is of South Asian descent. A black female vice president and immigrants who became vice president of America. And Biden says that this has actually been wanting to happen. And realized after their hard work over the years. In his words, Biden also stated that with the election of Kamala as vice president, it was seen that America had led to justice.

#### 9. Data 18

"Kamala, Doug, like it or not, you're family. You become an honorary Biden, there's no way out."

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said "Kamala, Doug, like it or not, you're family." It is clear that this utterance is Asking.

Based on context, Biden asked the American people who had voted, who didn't vote, who liked or didn't like Kamala. Whether you like Kamala or not, Americans must accept this choice because they are family. And there is no other choice but to accept.

**10. Data 23**

“I said at the outset, I wanted to represent this campaign to represent and look like America.”

It's obvious from the statement that Joe Biden illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “I wanted.” It is clear that this utterance is Proposing.

Based on context, Biden's goal to become a president is to represent those who want to change and return America to what it used to be. Which is appreciated by the world.

**11. Data 25**

“But now, let’s give each other a chance.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “Let’s give.” It is clear that this utterance is Suggesting.

Based on context, Biden suggested or invited Americans who did not choose him to give Biden the opportunity to lead the American country.

## 12. Data 26

“It’s time to put away the harsh rhetoric, lower the temperature, see each other again. Listen to each other again. And to make progress, we have to stop treating our opponents as our enemies. They are not our enemies. They are Americans. They’re Americans.”

It is obvious from the point of view that Joe Biden's illusory act is a representative. Biden said, "We have to stop." It's clear that this statement is Stating.

Based on the background, Biden tells American society to stop treating opponents (the opponents referred to here are people who did not vote for Biden) as enemies. People who don't vote for Biden are not enemies. They are still Americans.

## 13. Data 27

“The Bible tells us to everything there is a season, a time to build, a time to reap and a time to sow. And a time to heal. This is the time to heal in America.”

From the statement of Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Representative. Biden told “The Bible tells us.” It is clear that this utterance is Announcing.



Context-based, according to Biden's belief about one of the contents of the Bible, Biden tells us that everything has a time, a time to build, a time to reap and a time to sow. And a time to heal. And it was during the Biden administration that the period to restore America would be carried out.

#### 14. Data 28

“Now, this campaign is over. What is the will of the people? What is our mandate? I believe it’s this: America has called upon us to marshal the forces of decency, the forces of fairness. To marshal the forces of science and the forces of hope in the great battles of our time. The battle to control the virus, the battle to build prosperity, the battle to secure your family’s health care. The battle to achieve racial justice and root out systemic racism in this country. And the battle to save our planet by getting climate under control. The battle to restore decency, defend democracy and give everybody in this country a fair shot. That’s all they’re asking for. A fair shot.”

From the utterance, it is visible that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “I believe.” It is clear that this utterance is Stating.

Biden said, based on meaning, that he believed that America had elected him to be president. Which asks Biden and his followers to return politeness, justice, power of science, and hope. Hope in controlling the virus, building prosperity, the health of the family of Americans. In addition, the struggle to achieve racial justice and eliminate racism, decency and provide justice in the country of America.

#### 15. Data 29

“Folks, our work begins with getting covid under control. We cannot repair the economy, restore our vitality or relish life’s most precious moments, hugging our grandchildren, our children, our birthdays, weddings, graduations, all the moments that matter most to us, until we get it under control.”

It is evident from the utterance that the illocutionary act of Joe Biden is representative. Biden said “our work begins.” It is clear that this utterance is Stating.

Based on context, Biden told American society that before Biden can improve the American economy, he must be able to control the virus so that Americans can relish life's most precious moments, hugging our grandchildren, our children, our birthdays, weddings, graduations, all the moments that matter most to American.

**16. Data 35**

“Let this grim era of demonization in America begin to end here and now. Refusal of Democrats and Republicans to cooperate with one another. It’s not some mysterious force beyond our control. It’s a decision, a choice we make. And if we can decide not to cooperate, then we can decide to cooperate”

It is evident from the utterance that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said "we can." It is obvious that Stating is the word.

Biden said, on the basis of context, that the failure to cooperate between Democrats and Republics was the choice they made. Biden believes and believes that if Democrats and Republics can not work together, Biden also believes that they can work together with Democrats and Republicans.

**17. Data 36**

“And I believe that this is part of the mandate given to us from the American people. They want us to cooperate in their interest.”

It is evident from the utterance that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is symbolic. Biden said, "I believe." It is clear that Stating is that utterance.

Based on background, Biden said that the mandate given by the American people to Biden is to return America to a better place. Biden wanted Democrats and Republicans to work together in the interests of the American people.

#### 18. Data 38

"The American story is about slow, yet steadily widening the opportunities in America. And make no mistake, too many dreams have been deferred for too long. We must make the promises of the country real for everybody, no matter their race, their ethnicity, their faith, their identity or their disability."

It is clear from the utterance that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said, "We must." It is clear that Stating is this word.

Based on background, Biden told the American people to make promises, no matter their race, their ethnicity, their faith, their identity or their disability, in order to realize dreams that have long been delayed, America people must work together.



### 19. Data 39

“Folks, America has always, is shaped, by inflection points, by moments in time. We’ve made hard decisions about who we are and what we want to be. Lincoln in 1860 coming to save the Union.FDR in 1932, promising a beleaguered country a new deal.JFK in 1960 pledging a new frontier. And twelve years ago, when Barack Obama made history, he told us, yes, we can.”

It is evident from the utterance that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “We’ve made.” It is clear that this utterance is Announcing.

Context-based, Biden announced to the American public that Biden and his co-workers had made a decision on the plan they wanted. It's like Lincoln in 1860 coming to save the Union.FDR in 1932, promising a beleaguered country a new deal.JFK in 1960 pledging a new frontier. And twelve years ago, when Barack Obama made history, he told Biden and his co-workers that they too could make history for the United States.

## 20. Data 40

“Well, folks, we stand at an inflection point. We have an opportunity to defeat despair, to build a nation of prosperity and purpose. We can do it. I know we can. I’ve long talked about the battle for the soul of America. We must restore the soul of America. Our nation is shaped by the constant battle between our better angels and our darkest impulses. And what presidents say in this battle matters. It’s time for our better angels to prevail. Tonight, the whole world is watching America, and I believe in our best, America is a beacon for the globe.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “We have an opportunity.” It is clear that this utterance is Stating.

Based on context, Biden believes that he and his colleagues have the opportunity and are confident in overcoming, restoring and eliminating the hopelessness of American society. Biden also said that American is a beacon for the globe, which here means light or a role model for the world.

**21. Data 42**

“I know I’ve always — believe many of you heard me say it — I’ve always believed we can define America in one word: possibilities. That in America, everyone should be given an opportunity to go as far as their dreams and God-given ability will take them.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “I’ve always believed.” It is clear that this utterance is Stating.

Based on the context, Biden believes that anything America can do, he defines America as a country that allows all the impossible to happen. Biden also told the American people that they have the opportunity to achieve what they want to achieve and develop the gift God has given the American people.

**22. Data 43**

“You see, I believe in this possibilities of this country. We’re always looking ahead. Ahead to an America that is freer and more just. Ahead to an America that creates jobs with dignity and respect. Ahead to an America that cures diseases like cancer and Alzheimer’s. Ahead to an America that never leaves anyone behind. Ahead to an America that never gives up, never gives in, this great nation.”

It is clear from the utterance that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said, "I believe." It is clear that Stating is that utterance.

Based on background, Biden believes that by choosing him and his colleagues, they can make America a just, free country, creating jobs where society is more valued, cures diseases like cancer and Alzheimer's, towards an America that will guide one another and those will never give up.

### 23. Data 45

“This is the United States of America. There’s never been anything, never been anything we’ve been not able to do when we’ve done it together.”

In utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “we’ve done it together.” It is clear that this utterance is Stating.

Based on context meaning, Biden said with confidence to the American people that there was nothing that the American people and himself could not do. Everything they want to achieve they can do if they do it together.



**24. Data 46**

“Folks, the last days of the campaign, I began thinking about a hymn that means a lot to me and my family, particularly my deceased son, Beau. It captures the faith that sustains me, and which I believe sustains America.”

By utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “I began thinking.” It is clear that this utterance is Stating.

Context-based, Biden said that in the last days of the campaign, he was reminded of the hymn which has meaning for him, his family and his dead child. He believed that the hymn would be able to rely on him and America.

**25. Data 48**

“And it goes like this: And he will raise you up on eagle’s wings, bear you on the breath of dawn, and make you sign just like the sun and hold you in the palm of his hand. And now together, on eagles wings, we embark on the work that God and history have called upon us to do, with full hearts and steady hands, with faith in America and each other, with love of country, a thirst for justice.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden told about hymn that he said. It is clear that this utterance is Telling.

Based on context, Biden tells how God will lift the American people on the wings of an eagle, bear them at dawn, and protect America with God's hand. Biden invites the American people to work together to carry out the work that God and American history gave them with a sense of responsibility and also with faith, love of the country and justice for the American people.

#### 26. Data 49

"Let us be the nation that we know we can. A nation united, a nation strengthened. A nation healed."

From the pronunciation, it is apparent that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said "Let us". It is clear that this utterance is Suggesting.

Based on the context, Biden invited the people of America to become a strong nation, a united nation and a nation healed.

## 27. Data 50

“The United States of America, ladies and gentlemen, there’s never, never been anything we’ve tried we’ve not been able to do.”

It is evident from the utterance that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said, “never been anything we’ve tried we’ve not been able to do”. It is obvious that Stating is this utterance.

Based on context, Biden said the United States of America, and the audience who attended that evening that Biden and his co-workers can always cope and succeed in every job done by them.

## 28. Data 51

“So I remember as my grandpa said when I walked out of his home when I was a kid up in Scranton, he said: “Joey, keep the faith.” And our grandmother, when she was alive, she yelled: “No, Joey, spread it.” Spread the faith.”

In utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Representative. Biden said “I remember” about his granpa and grandma said to him to the listeners. It is clear that this utterance is notifying.

Based on meaning, Biden informed the listeners present that evening about the message his granpa said, in which his grandpa told

Biden to keep his faith. And his grandma told Biden to spread his faith to the people.

## **B. Commisive**

### **1. Data 7**

“I pledge to be a president who seeks not to divide but unify, who doesn’t see red states and blue states, only sees the United States.”

From the pronounciation, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Comisive. Biden said “I pledge” to the American people. It is clear that this utterance is pledging.

Based on background, Biden said “pledge” in which he promised to American people that by elected president, Joe Biden will unite the American people regardless of who they are. He also promised not to see where they came from, such as red states (Texas) and blue states (California). Biden only thinks they are United States and there will be no more differences.



## 2. Data 8

“I’ll work with all my heart, with the confidence of the whole people, to win the confidence of all of you. And for that is what America, I believe, is about. It’s about people. And that’s what our administration will be all about.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Comisive. Biden said “I will” to the American people. It is clear that this utterance is Promising.

Based on context, Biden said “will” to American people. Joe Biden promised to American people that he would work sincerely so that the American people would not be disappointed.

## 3. Data 22

“You’ve always had my back, and I’ll have yours.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Comisive. Biden said “I will have yours” to the American people. It is clear that this utterance is Promising.

Based on the context, the American people have supported Biden to become a president and Biden promised the American people that Biden will always support them.

#### 4. Data 30

“On Monday, I will name a group of leading scientists and experts as transition advisers to help take the Biden-Harris covid plan and convert it into an action blueprint that will start on January the 20th, 2021. That plan will be built on bedrock science. It will be constructed out of compassion, empathy and concern. I will spare no effort, none, or any commitment to turn around this pandemic.”

It is evident from the utterance that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Comisive. Biden said “I will have yours” and “I will spare no effort” to the American people. It is clear that this utterance is Promising.

Based on context, on Monday after Biden made his victory speech, he make promised that he will name a group of leading scientists and experts as transition advisers to help take the Biden-Harris covid plan and will take action based on the plan he has made that will start on January the 20th, 2021. Biden also promised that he would reverse this pandemic with bedrock science instead of compassion, empathy and concern.

### 5. Data 33

“I will govern as an American president.”

From the utterance, it is clear that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Comisive. Biden said “I will govern” to the American people. It is obvious that this utterance is Promising.

Context-based, Biden promised the American people that he would lead this country as president. Even though he used to be a vice president.

### 6. Data 34

“I’ll work as hard for those who didn’t vote for me as those who did.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Comisive. Biden said “I will” to the American people. It is clear that this utterance is Promising.

Based on context, Biden promised people who did not choose him that he would continue to work hard for those who did not vote for him.

## 7. Data 37

“And that’s the choice I’ll make. And I’ll call on Congress, Democrats and Republicans alike, to make that choice with me.”

From utterance, here that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Comisive. Biden said “I will” to the American people. It is clear that this utterance is Promising.

Context-based, Biden promised to discuss with Congress, Democrats and Republicans to carry out what Biden promise the American people. The choice referred to here is the mandate given by the American people to Joe Biden’s goverment.

## 8. Data 41

“We will lead not only by the example of our power, but by the power of our example.”

From the point of view, it is evident that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Comisive. Biden said “wewill” to the American people. It is clear that this statement is Promising.

Based on context, Biden said that he and his colleagues will lead and carry out their duties by showing their responsibility attitude, not just words.



**9. Data 47**

“And I hope — and I hope it can provide some comfort and solace to the 230,000 Americans who’ve lost a loved one to this terrible virus this year. My heart goes out to each and every one of you. Hopefully, this hymn gives you solace as well.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Comisive. Biden said “I hope” to the American people. It is clear that this utterance is Wishing.

Based on the background, Biden hopes that the reading of the hymn can provide comfort to 230,000 Americans who've lost a loved one to this terrible virus this year.

**10. Data 52**

“God love you all. May God bless America, and may God protect our troops. Thank you. Thank you.”

From the statement, it is clear that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Commisive. Biden said “May God”. It is evident that this utterance is Wishing.

Context-based, Biden hopes that God will bless American and keep their troops safe.

## C. Expressive

### 1. Data 1

“My fellow Americans, and the people who brought me to the dance.”

From the point of view, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Expressive. Biden said “the people who brought me to the dance”. It is clear that this utterance is Thanking.

Based on context, Biden thanks to his fellow American and the people who have brought him victory to become president.

### 2. Data 2

“I see my buddy Tom, Senator Tom Carper, down there. And I think, I think Senator Coons is there. And I think the governor’s around and ... is that Ruth Ann? And that’s former Governor Ruth Ann Minner. Most importantly, my sisters-in-law, my and my sister, Valerie. Anyway, Folks, the people of this nation have spoken.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Expressive, especially Greeting.

Based on context, when Biden stands on the stand that has been provided, before he enters the core of his speech, he greets his colleagues and people he knows by name, such as Senator Tom Carper, Senator

Coons, Governor Ruth Ann Minner, his sisters-in-law, his and his sister. Biden also addressed the American people who had elected him to be president.

3. **Data 6**

“And I’m humble by the trust and confidence you placed in me.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Expressive. Biden said “I’m humble” to the listeners. It is clear that this utterance is Thanking.

Based on context, Biden expresses that he feels to Americans. The American people has chosen Biden as the next leader of their country. With the trust given to the American people to Joe Biden, making him the next president. So that Biden felt touched and thankful to the American people who had given him the confidence to lead their country.

#### 4. Data 11

“It’s the honor of my lifetime that so many millions of Americans have voted for that vision.”

From the point of view, it is clear that Joe Biden's unheard-of act is expressive. Biden said to the listeners, "It's the honor." It is clear that this is a word of thanking.

Based on the context, Biden is truly grateful to the American people for trusting the goals or plans that Biden will pursue after being elected president.

#### 5. Data 14

“Jill is a mom, a military mom, an educator. She has dedicated her life to education. But teaching isn’t just what she does. It’s who she is. For American educators, this is a great day for you all. You’re going to have one of your own in the White House, and Jill is going to make a great first lady. I’m so proud of her.”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Expressive. Biden said “I’m so proud of her”. It is clear that this utterance is Praising.



On the basis of the context, Biden felt proud and praised his wife, Jill. Because Jill is not only a mother to her child, but a military mother, an educator. Now Americans choose an educator in the white house, owned by America.

6. **Data 15**

“I’ll have the honor of serving with a fantastic vice president.”

From the point of view, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Expressive. Biden said “I’ll have the honor”. It is clear that this utterance is Thanking.

Context-based, Biden thanks to the American people because he felt honored to have trusted himself as a president and Kamala as his representative to lead the American country.

7. **Data 19**

“All those of you who volunteered and worked the polls in the middle of a pandemic, local elected officials: You deserve a special thanks from the entire nation. And to my campaign team and all the volunteers and all who gave so much of themselves to make this moment possible.”

From the word, it is obvious that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Expressive, especially Thanking.

Based on background, Biden thanked the American people for taking the time during this pandemic era to elect Biden as president. And Biden also thanks his team for working hard so that the election went well.

#### 8. Data 21

“And all those who supported us. I’m proud of the campaign we built. I’m proud of the coalition we put together, the broadest and most diverse coalition in history. Democrats, Republicans, independents, progressives, moderates, conservatives, young, old, urban, suburban, rural, gay, straight, transgender, white, Latino, Asian, Native American. And especially those moments when this campaign was at its lowest ebb, the African American community stood up again for me.”

It is obvious from the point of view that Joe Biden's illocutionary act is Expressive. Biden said “I’m proud”. It is clear that this utterance is Praising.

Based on context, Biden praised the people who have supported him and his colleagues. He’s proud of the campaign they built, the coalition we put together, the broadest and most diverse coalition in

history. Democrats, Republicans, independents, progressives, moderates, conservatives, young, old, urban, suburban, rural, gay, straight, transgender, white, Latino, Asian, Native American. Especially Biden is very proud of the African American community who defended Biden during the campaign during the most difficult times. This election was the largest election in American history.

#### 9. Data 24

“All those of you who voted for President Trump, I understand the disappointment tonight. I’ve lost a couple of times myself”

From the utterance, it is evident that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Expressive. Biden said “I understand the disappointment”. It is clear that this utterance is Apologizing.

Context-based, Biden felt the disappointment felt by Trump's supporters. Biden indirectly poured his sympathy for Trump supporters.

**10. Data 32**

“Folks, I’m a proud Democrat,”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Expressive. Biden said “I’m a proud”. It is clear that this utterance is Praising.

Based on context, Biden feels proud of himself as a person who rules in a democratic form.

**11. Data 44**

“It’s always been a bad bet to bet against America. We are good people.”

Based on the statement, it is apparently that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Expressive. Biden said “We are good people”. It is clear that this utterance is Praising.

On the basis of context, Biden praised himself and the American public that they are good people. It's not important to bet with fellow Americans because it's the worst option. Biden praised that they are good people and always support each other.



## D. Declarative

### 1. Data 20

“I owe you. I owe you. I owe you everything”

From the utterance, it is obvious that Joe Biden’s illocutionary act is Declarative. Biden said “I owe you”. It is clear that this utterance is Declaring.

Based on the context, Biden declares to the American people who have chosen him and his team that he owes everything. He is indebted for what they have sacrificed for Biden's success as president.

### 3.2 Data Interpretation

In this research, the researcher mostly found representative in Joe Biden’s victory speech as a president. Representative is utterances which represent the state of affair in the world and hence they must commit the speaker to the truth of the expression. In Joe Biden’s speech, he often convince the audience to believe that America will be a fair, united, safe country and be the center of the world during his government. In representative classifications that are often used by Joe Biden’s victory speech as a president, the researcher mostly found stating in Joe Biden’s speech. It can be seen from his speech “I sought this office to restore the soul of America, to rebuild the backbone of this nation: the middle class. And to make

America respected around the world again. And to unite us here at home”.It is clear, he stating to nations America that he would turn America into a better period.



Dokumen ini adalah Arsip Milik :

Perpustakaan Universitas Islam Riau

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

As closing of this research, the researcher is going to take conclusion as follows:

In analyzes language, understanding the speech situation is one aspect that must be done. One of the aspects of the speech situation that is important in pragmatic learning is analyzes the context. By analyzing context, it can influence and make it easier for listeners or readers to describe the situation where illocutionary act of utterances occur. In this research, the researcher analyzed context of the situation as background knowledge to assume the utterances shared by Joe Biden's as a speaker.

The researcher has found and analyzed fifty two datas in the utterances of Joe Biden that classified Illocutionary Acts theory by Jhon Searle. Such as, Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative.

From the data analysis of chapter three, the researcher classified Illocutionary Acts that occur in Joe Biden's utterances in four types. They are Representative (*stating, admitting, proposing, asserting, suggesting, announcing, telling, and notifying*), Commissive (*pledging, promising, and wishing*), Expressive (*thanking, greeting, praising, and apologizing*), Declarative (*declaring*), and there is no Directive found in this research.

## 4.2 Suggestion

The findings of this study can provide input for the following parties.

1. Students of English Language Education

For the students of English Language Education may learn speech acts. This can help reduce misunderstanding between speaker and listener in communication because it learns the meaning of what the speaker and listener say. Therefore, this study may smooth the communication process.

2. Lecturer

The lecturer should give more lessons about pragmatics, especially illocutionary acts in order to give more understanding about the sentences not only in types and structure of illocutionary acts, but also in the context more deeply.

3. Reaserchers

For researchers that want to analyze of speech act, there are many types of speech act that can be analyzed. In this research, the researcher only focuses on the analysis of illocutionary acts found in speeches. For other researchers who are interested in pragmatics study may investigate speech acts not only speeches but also in a dialogue, song lyrics, TV, newspapers, or other media which can enrich the pattern or models of speech acts.



## REFERENCES

- Austin, J.L. 1962. *How to Do Things with Words*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Cook, Guy. 1989. *Discourse*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Creswell, J. W. 1998. *Qualitatif Inquiry and Research Design*. California: Sage Publications, Inc
- Cutting, Joan. *Pragmatic and Discourse*. (Londong and Newyork: Raoutledge, 2002)
- Darma, Yoce Aliah. 2014. *Analisis wacana kriti.*, Bandung: PT. Refika Aditama.
- Edmonson, W.1981. *Spoken Discourse*. London and NewYork: Longman.
- Eko Prasetyo Nugroho. 2015. *The Analysis Of Illocutionary Acts Of Jokowi's Speeche*. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.
- Fromkin, Victoria, el al. 2003. *An Introduction to Languange*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Joseph, J. E. 2006. *Language and Politics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press.
- Kharma, N. And Mitchell, T. (1985). *A Contrastive Analysis of the Use of Verb Forms in English and Arabic*. Heidelberg: Julius Groos Verlag.
- Leech, Geoffrey N. *Principles of Pragmatics*. ( New York : Longman Inc.: 1983)

Levinson, Stephen C. *Pragmatics*. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press: 1983)

Nuzulur Rohma. 2008. *Illocutionary Acts Used By Characters In "The Man With The Heart In The Highlands" William Saroyan's*. Malang: The State Islamic University.

Peccei, J.S. 1999. *Pragmatics*. Londong: Routledge.

Puschmann, Cornelius. 2002. *Introduction to english language and linguistics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press

Searle, John. 1969. *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Searle, John. *University of California , Barkeley, U.S.A*. Speech Act Theory and Pragmatics.

Searle, John R. 1989. How performatives work. *Linguistics and Philosophy* 12(5). 535-558.

Stubbs, Michael. 1983. *Discourse Analysis*. Chicago: The University at Chicago Press.

Sugiyono. 2011. *Metodology Penelitian Qualitaive, Quantitatvie dan A&D*. Bandung : Alfabeta.

Sundayana, Wahyu Aziz, Aminuddin. *Semantics* (Jakarta: Universitas Terbuka, 2007)

Thomas, L., Wareing S., Singh, I., Peccei, J.S., Thornborrow, J., and John, J. 2004. *Language, Society, and Power*. London: Routledge.

Wardough, Ronald. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 4<sup>th</sup> ed* (Oxford: Blackwell Publisher, 2002)

Wijaya, I Dewa Putu. 2015. *Pengantar Semantik Bahasa Indonesia*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.

Yule, George. *Pragmatics*. (Oxford University. 1996)

Yule, George. 2006. *Pragmatik*. Diterjemahkan oleh: Mustajab, Rombe. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar

Website:

<https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/2020/11/07/annotated-biden-victory-speech/>, access at November 20th 2020

[https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joe\\_Biden](https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joe_Biden), access at January 21 2021

<https://www.biography.com/us-president/joe-biden>, access at Januari 21th, 2021