

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON TRUMP'S
SPEECH
"ADDRESSES THE NATION ON CORONAVIRUS"**



**A Thesis
Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
S1-Degree**

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ABSTRACT

Illocutionary act had some types that readers had to know and understand especially in teaching and learning process. This research related to pragmatic analysis of illocutionary act on Trump's speech "addresses the nation on coronavirus". The aimed of this research was to find out the types and then the speech function of each utterance.

Descriptive qualitative research was used as the design of this research. Meanwhile, documentation was used to obtain the data. After that to analyze the data, there were some steps such as data condensation, data displaying, drawing and verifying conclusion. Furthermore, investigator triangulation was used to validate the data.

The finding of this research showed that there were 5 types of illocutionary act which produced by Trump with 47 utterances. The first type was assertive with 10 stating, 8 boasting, 1 complaining and 1 claiming. Type of directive with 6 command and 1 advising. Type of commissive with 11 promising. Type of Expressive with 1 thank you and 1 believe, and the last type was declaration with 4 declar and 3 appointing. The most type produced by Trump was assertive with 20 utterances and 4 speech functions.

Keywords: Speech Act, Illocutionary acts, Trump's speech

DECLARATION

I am a student of English Education Study Program with the identify below:

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I hereby declared that this thesis is my own work. All the opinions in this thesis have been quoted or paraphrased in accordance with proper ethics and I am very responsible for the contents of this thesis.

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MOTTO

كُتِبَ عَلَيْكُمُ الْقِتَالُ وَهُوَ كُرْهُ لَكُمْ وَعَسَىٰ أَنْ تَكْرَهُوا شَيْئًا وَهُوَ خَيْرٌ لَّكُمْ
وَعَسَىٰ أَنْ تُحِبُّوا شَيْئًا وَهُوَ شَرٌّ لَّكُمْ وَاللَّهُ يَعْلَمُ وَأَنْتُمْ لَا تَعْلَمُونَ (٢١٦)

“Fighting has been enjoined upon you while it is hateful to you. But perhaps you hate a thing and it is good for you; and perhaps you love a thing and it is bad for you. And Allah Knows, while you know not”.

(QS. Al-Baqarah 2: verse 216)¹



¹ <https://quran-translate.com> Accessed on June, 7th 2021

DEDICATION

Bismillahirrahmanirahim, all praise to Allah SWT who has blessed me. I humbly dedicate this thesis to everyone whom I love. Especially for:

- 1 My beloved father and mother (Mr and Mrs. Helman) who love, care, support and also pray for me all the time. May Allah bless you with all the happiness.
- 2 My beloved brothers and sister (Muhammad Wahyudi, Muhammad Al- Davis and Indri Sintya) thank you for supporting and taking care of me.
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CURRICULUM VITAE

Vinni Oktaviani was born in Bandar Lampung, on October 8th 1999. Vinni is the second children of Mr and Mrs. Helman. She has two brothers and one sister namely M. Wahyudi, M. Al-Davis and Indri Sintya. She has academic background. First, she studied in Aisyiyah Bustanul Athfal Kindergarten when she was six and graduated at 2005. At the age of seven she studied at Elementary School of SDN 1 Kebun Jeruk. After that she continued to the State of Junior High School of Utama 3 Bandar Lampung. Then, Senior High School she studied at SMAN 4 Bandar Lampung and graduated in 2017. After that she continued her study in UIN Raden Intan Lampung and took English Education Study Program as the major of her.



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Bismillahirrahmanirahim, praise and gratitude to Allah SWT because of His mercy and grace this thesis could be completely finished and do not forget to give sholawat and greeting to our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from darkness to light. The title of this thesis is "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts on Trump's Speech "Addresses The Nation on Coronavirus". The purpose of writing this thesis is to fulfill a student's final assignment to get S1 degree. The writing of this thesis would not have been completed without the help and support of many people . I would like to express my deepest gratitude and appreciation to:

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Bandar Lampung, June 7th 2021

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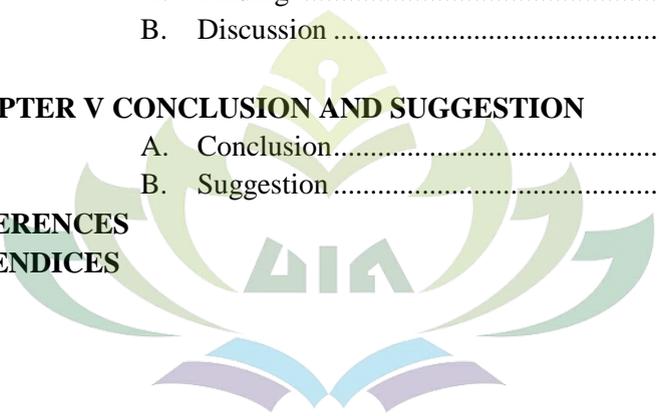
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Problem

Human was social creature that were interconnected with one another, they did not only want to know all the things in their environment but also want to interact with their surrounding environment. In establishing interactions in the environment, humans needs some aspects of language used in establishing communication because language is the most important part in building interactions between humans and the environment, especially in learning process at school. Using of those languages itself goals to build or maintain the social relative then become symbol in the communication carried out. That's why humans always need language in interacting with their environment.

Sometimes when someone delivers a speech in a social environment there was an implied meaning in speech and to find out several meaning and goal of speech being delivered, humans must know the context that occurs like when or where the speech was delivered, so that it will be easier to understand the speech delivered and avoid misunderstanding between individuals in the community. In other words, humans always interact with other people and their environment in a social context because that is one of the human needs. Therefore, communication is essential for the community as a social being. Apart from building communication, language can also be used to convey all information to many people. Either significant or essential information. Information or messages can be conveyed through various media to make it easier for the public to accept. The media used was magazines, newspapers, television, news, or through a speech.

Talking about speech, People can also use it to establish communication between individuals in conveying things that are very important in society. The speech is usually conveyed by the president or other people who have important information. One of

the speeches delivered by a president was a speech that relates to a condition being experienced by a country. Lately, not only a country but the world is facing the same problem now, which is a pandemic that has never happened before. The pandemic is known as Covid-19 or Coronavirus, which is a virus that attacks the respiratory system in human. Therefore, the steps used by a president to convey ideas or solutions for his country is through a speech. The speech itself can be used by someone in conveying and expressing all their thoughts, ideas, and desires that can be heard by many people. It is based on Mukti "speech is convey and instill thoughts, formations, or ideas from the speakers to the general public and intends to convince the listeners".¹

When someone gives a speech using good language and easy for listeners to understand, it will certainly give a certain effect or lesson to the listeners but besides that, the listeners must understand the meaning of the speech from the context of the speech delivered. That is because when someone delivers a speech, they want that the speech can give provide information and benefit to others about a topic which they are conveying through the speech act.

In other words, when People express a speech they do not only give information to the listeners but at the same time, it can take an action. The action in expressing something in this study was submitted to the speech act.

Speech act is a word that is following by the action like telling something, asking, delivering, and many others and kind of verbal message. A term of this speech act was obtain from Austin's lecture in 1955 at Harvard University, published in 1962, entitled *How to do things with words* in which he asserted that to say something is to do something. Austin categorized speech acts into 3 kinds, they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act.²

¹Arsjad Maidar Mukti, *Pembinaan kemampuan berbicara bahasa indonesia*, Jakarta: Erlangga, 1988 , p2

² Austin, J. L. *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962, p54

Searle assumed that an Illocutionary act is an action taken when conveying something and there is a purpose for the utterance being conveyed and illocutionary can be said as a goal or a contextual meaning of a speech.³ Several classification of illocutionary act based on searle which divided into five classification. They are directive, assertive, expressive, declaration, and commissive.⁴

When someone delivered their speech it also contained a speech act. In this era, many people do not realize an utterance of this speech act such as locutionary act, an illocutionary act which has five types, and perlocutionary act. Most of them only know about the meaning of the utterance without knowing the kinds of that utterance then the meaning of an utterance according to their contexts. This is essential to study, So it will avoid misunderstanding in a social community. Studying pragmatic or Speech act also important in learning process. By studying this speech act in the pragmatic, leaners can understand about an utterance delivered by an instructor based on their context. Teachers can also use speech as a medium in the learning process to make students easy to understand speech acts, especially in the illocutionary act.

There were various previous studies of speech acts, specially in the illocutionary act and there were differences between subject and object that was used.

First thesis by Usman with main title “An analysis of Illocutionary acts in Donald Trump’s Presidential candidacy speeches”. In this research used descriptive qualitative research to identify and then explain illocutionary act in Trump’s speech using Searle’s theory. The result of this speech, there were 358 utterances of illocutionary acts on Trump’s speech and it dominat with assertives and follow by commissive, directive, expressive and then declarative. In this speech Trump tried to give a far ranging explanation about his plan to make America great again with

³ John R. Searle. *Speech act*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1969.

⁴ *ibid*, p12

various act. One of the example of his utterance was I'm really sorry (Expressive type).⁵

The second one by Umar “ An Analysis of the Speech act of President Joko Widodo in APEC Forum”.⁶ Data of this research was analyzed using descriptive qualitative and Searle's theory of illocutionary acts. The results of this research, there were 9 kinds of assertives, 0 kinds of directives, 2 kinds of expressive, 0 kinds of commissive and 0 kinds of declration. Here one of the data finding of the research contains illocutionary act (assertive) such as I was a businessman years ago.⁷

The third thesis by Sari “ The analysis of an illocutionary acts in Barack Obama's speech at Benjamin banneker academic high school Washington, 2016”. This research using descriptive qualitative approach. She used two theories for analyzing data of an illocutionary act. The first used a Searle theories then Leech theories of illocutionary act. Result of this research was 135 (100%) utterances. Various types of an illocutionary act utilized by Obama, such as assertive, commissive, directive, declaration, and expressive. The dominant type was assertive with 94 (69,6%) utterances, and the low types was declaration with 2 (1,48%). This research was collaborative function with 101 (74,8%) utterances. The example of utterance in this speech which contains Illocutionary act was Give applause to Kelly (Directive function).⁸

⁵Fenty Rahmayanti Usman “*An analysis of Illocutionary acts in Donald Trump's Presidential candidacy speech*” (Thesis of Hasanuddin University faculty of cultural sciences English Departement Makasar, 2017).

⁶Try Fahmi Umar, “*The analysis of Speech Act of President Joko Widodo at APEC forum*”, (Thesis of the Adab and Humanity Faculty of Alaudin state islamic university Makasar in Fulfillment of the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Humaniora, Makasar, 2016

⁷*ibid*

⁸Febriana Puspita Sari, “*An analysis of illocutionary act in barack obama's speech at benjamin banneker academic high school Washington,d.c.2016*”, (Thesis of English department Faculty of Education state college for Islamic studies (stain) Kediri 2017)

The last Prasetyo by title “ An Illocutionary acts that found on Barack Obama’s speech in Baltimore”.⁹ This speech analyzed with Austin theory of Illocutionary acts. This speech also about Descriptive qualitative research. The results of this study consists of 2 verdictives, 5 exercitives, 4 commissive, 5 behabitives, and then 5 expositives. The reason used this speech because he found many data contains of illocutionary acts. The dominant types of the finding have their own meaning. Excertives used to give advise to the American people, behabitives used to give attention to the american people, and commissive used to ensure the citizens. Here one of the finding of Excertives utterance like some of them were parents and they nattered about how all children are asking.¹⁰

Based on the previous studies above. There is a similarity between the earlier research and this research. The similarity was in theory which used Searle theory of illocutionary act but besides that, there was the difference between this research with all earlier research, several differences were from subject of research. This study uses Trump's speech about coronavirus which never studies by other researchers.

Because of this, it was interesting to analyze about speech act specially about illocutionary act in Trump’s speech. In this speech, there were some utterances contains of illocutionary acts. One of the examples found in this speech was wash your hands, clean often-used surfaces. That utterance contains directive type of illocutionary act and the function was command.

The reason why this speech was used because this speech was related with our condition right now and many people were interested in seeing this speech. It could be seen from number of viewers on the youtube channel NBC news with 1.2 million viewers and 5.5 thousand comments received. It could be seen from the comments given that the speech delivered by Trump

⁹Rahmat Ady Prasetyo “*Illocutionary acts found in Barrack Obama’s Speech in Baltimore*”, (Thesis of English letters Departement faculty of Humanities Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang, Malang, 2017)

¹⁰*Ibid*

could provide an explanation of the steps to be taken in the future and provided clarity for the people of America. One of the comments was Thank you for addressing the nation Trump, it's time that someone brought some clarity to this national disaster. In this speech, there was a very large humanity value, which seen from the plans that will be carried out to safeguard and also prosper the American people during the pandemic, also stop taking sides between the American people in order to be united as one family. Trump's also choosen because he is a famous president.

Based on the fact in this thesis background, title of this research "An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts On Trump's Speech "Addresses The Nation On Coronavirus".

B. Identification of Problem

Based on the background above, there were some problems such as:

- 1 Many people did not know that watching speeches could provide their knowledge and information about illocutionary act like types of illocutionary act themselves which could help someone in understanding each utterance delivered.
- 2 Nowadays, misunderstandings usually happened between speakers and listeners and even wrong responses to every utterance that was conveyed because many of them do not understand the speech function itself.

C. Limitation of Problem

This study limited to only examined the illocutionary act on Trump's speech based on the Searle's theory.

D. Research Question

- 1 What types of illocutionary acts were found on Trump's Speech "Addresses The Nation on Coronavirus" ?

- 2 What were the speech function of illocutionary acts that utilized on Trump's Speech "Addresses The Nation on Coronavirus" ?

E. Objectives of The Research

- 1 To analyze types of illocutionary acts that found on Trump's Speech "Addresses The Nation on Coronavirus".
- 2 To analyze the speech function of illocutionary acts that utilized on Trump's Speech "Addresses The Nation on Coronavirus".

F. The Use Significances of The Research

- 1 Give readers understanding of the speech act, especially an illocutionary act which contained in the speech of Trump Addresses The Nation on Coronavirus.
- 2 The results of this study can be used as a reference to other writers who will discuss the same type of this research.

G. Scopes of Research

1 The subject of Research

It was the speech of Trump "Addresses The Nation on Coronavirus".

2 The object of Research

It was illocutionary act.

3 The place of Research

This Research was accomplished at the Library of UIN Raden Intan.

4 The time of Research

This Research was accomplished at 2020/2021.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Pragmatics

1 Definition

Branch of linguistics are divided into various sections such as Pragmatics, Semantics, Syntax, Morphology, and also Phonology. Every type of them has its meaning. Semantics and Pragmatics are two branches in linguistics that are almost similar, but there are differences in one other. Pragmatics itself is interesting to study because by studying Pragmatics we can understand the meaning of speech in the context communicated by the speakers to the listeners and can also help the listeners to avoid misunderstandings that occur in society. Therefore, the branch of Pragmatics is based on using of language in context.¹ Pragmatics can be said as one branch of linguistics that studies about meaning in an utterance that spoken by speakers to the listeners.

This was based on Yule that Pragmatics relate to the meaning communicated by speakers and interpreted by listeners. Yule explained that pragmatics studies of contextual meaning and speaker's meaning, how much more communicated than what was said, then an expression of the relative distances.²

Morris in Levinson coined the term of the Pragmatics studies in 1938 and science of Pragmatics was enlarged in Indonesian as the sub-field of the Linguistics in 1970.³ Pragmatics itself includes 2 aspects of language that related to a structural context, the principles of use and also the understanding of a language. Pragmatics discusses about structure of languages as the device of

¹Betty J. Birner, *Introduction to pragmatics*, Wiley- Blackwell, p5, 2013

²George Brown and George Yule, *Teaching the spoken language*, Cambridge: CUP, 1983

³Stephen C. Levinson, *Pragmatic*, Newyork: Cambridge University Press, p1-6, 1983

communication that applied between both listeners and speakers, then examined meanings that are influencing by several things outside the language. Pragmatics included the linguistic action patterns, types of inference, language function, communication principles, and also knowledge frameworks. Pragmatics also dealt with the meaning in the context for an analytical aims from several perspectives such as speaker, receiver, analyst, etc.⁴

2 Scope of Pragmatic

This Pragmatic study also has various types and it divided into 5 types, in each types has their own meaning. They are cooperative principle, deixis, implicature, presupposition, and speech act.

This statement was assumed by Yule that the scope of pragmatics in the linguistics divided into 5, they are cooperative principle, deixis, implicature, presupposition, and speech act. The explanation can be explain as below:⁵

a. Deixis

Deixis is defined as phenomenon in the apply of linguistic expression that means pointing and phrase that relating to the location, time, or person. According to Yule deixis came from Greek which means the basic things that were done through speech or pointing through language. Yule classified deixis into 3 categories:⁶

1) Personal Deixis

Personal deixis is linguistic expression that is used to choose a particular individual in a context and something that used to point people such as a pronouns (I, you, he, she or it).

For example: What would you do tonight? Hani asked?
Will you just stay at home?

⁴Wolfram Bublitz, Neal R norrick (eds), *Foundation of Pragmatic*, Germany: library of congress cataloging in publication data, p381, 2011

⁵George Yule, *Pragmatics*, Oxford University Press, p26, 2005

⁶*Ibid*

2) Spatial Deixis

Spatial deixis is something that used to select for location or designate a location such as there, here, this, that.

For example: Don't forget to contact dad when you arrive there

3) Temporal Deixis

It is used to point location such as the spatial deixis but in here it showed the time such as soon, then, now, tomorrow etc.

For example: You must go to the dentist tomorrow.

2) Cooperative Principle

Cooperative principle applied by many people as guidance, when both speaker and hearer involve the conversation. This Cooperative principle was a common assumption which underlying all interpretations of speech. There were a number of maxims compiled in the cooperative principle, like maxim of quality, maxim of a relation, maxim of quantity, then maxim of a manner.

3) Presupposition

Presupposition defined as a speaker's assumption of meaning before he/she conveyed an utterance. Presupposition was relationship between 2 propositions. Yule explained that presupposition was a speaker considered as a previous event in making a speech.⁷ Presupposition also had several types and all of them were the existential presupposition, potential presupposition, Factive presupposition, Lexical presupposition, Structural presupposition, and Counterfactual presupposition.

4) Implicature

Implicature is defined as the implied meaning of sentences, listeners should understand what types of an implied meaning in

⁷*Ibid*

conversations that delivered by all speakers. Implicature is one of example that contained lots of information delivered compared to what the speaker said. There are 2 kinds of Implicature such as conversational implicature and scalar implicature.⁸

For example: My father spoke to dimas who returned home at 20.00, what time is it now? (meaning that dimas goes home late).

5) Speech Act

Speech act is an interesting theory in pragmatics that is relevant to teaching and also language learning. A speech act spoken by the speaker often brings an action such as persuading, expressing feelings, and informing It was called as speech act. This speech act is an utterance that function like an action according to Aitchison.⁹ Speech act also divided into 3 types they were: locutionary act, Illocutionary act and perlocutionary act.

B. Speech act theory

Learning the meaning of all utterances in speech act are very essential to do. This is because by studying speech act we can understand and know what meanings are found in the utterances being conveyed. As a speaker, we must be able to interpret the meaning spoken in the utterance which we convey, so that it will easy for a listener to understand it. The speech act itself is a basic analysis of pragmatics that appears when saying something, this is because when someone said an utterance there will always be a meaning in that utterance. According to Yule Speech act is a term used to describe an action such as asking, ordering, questioning or telling¹⁰.and based on Austin Speech act is utterances performed in social activities.¹¹ We could define that speech act

⁸*Ibid*, p40

⁹Aitchison J, *Words in the mind: An Introduction to mental lexicon*. Third edition. Malden: M. A. Blackwell Publishing Ltd, 2003

¹⁰George Yule, *Pragmatics*, Oxford University Press, 2005

¹¹Austin, J. L. *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962

as an action which performed by speaker with utterances. Griffiths explained that a speech act not only in speaking but also in writing.¹²

Speech act described in some ways that classified as an explicit performative utterances. An utterance in the speech act included the performative formula that realized with first person then speech acts verb.¹³

So, Speech act is an utterance by someone which showed the action like requesting, commanding, etc. Austin divided speech act into 3 kinds and they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act in his book *How to do things with words*.¹⁴

1) Locutionary Act

Locutionary is a speech that only produced a word without any meaning or purpose to the hearer. Locutionary act could be said as the basic of linguistic act.¹⁵ This opinion based on Austin that “locutionary act was roughly an equivalent to utter the certain utterance with the certain reference and sense, which roughly an equivalent to meaning in traditional senses”. Locutionary act could be dispart into phonetic acts (an act of uttering cthe ertain noises) phatic acts (an act of uttering the sound that have references and senses) then rhetic acts (an act of uttering the noise that have to certain grammar and vocabulary). The speech act always utterance of pHEME, phone, then rheme.¹⁶

¹²Patrick Griffiths, *An introduction to English Semantic and Pragmatics*, Edinburgh University press, p148, 2006

¹³Wolfram Bublitz, Neal R norrick (eds), *Foundation of Pragmatic*, Germany:library of congress cataloging in publication data, p40, 2011

¹⁴Austin, J. L. *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962, p54

¹⁵Betty J Birner, *Introductions to Pragmatics*, Wiley- Blackwell, p186, 2013

¹⁶*Opcit*, p55

For example: The sugar is sweet.

The example above was utterance of locutionary act which just showed the real meaning of the sentence not gave a meaningful or purpose to the hearer.

2) Illocutionary Act

An illocutionary act could be said to be an action that was done when someone said a word or it could be said to do something in saying something. It was based on Yule, an illocutionary act is an actions performed through a speech such as promising, apologizing, and giving.¹⁷ Austin said that Illocutionary is an act in saying something to do something.¹⁸ In other words, Illocutionary act is defined as an utterance that has a specific purpose in that utterance that conveyed.

For example: So hot in here

From the sentence we know that there was a purpose of those utterances. First sentence showed that for switching on the fan and the second one that showed for turning on the light.

Searle classified illocutionary into 5 kinds:¹⁹

a) Assertive

Assertive is about the speaker's purpose of a truth and due to Searle Assertives is utterances of truth expressed by the speakers. Utterance based on the observation of the speaker by stating the fact.²⁰

Example in speech: Our team is best anywhere in the world.
That utterance showed about Boasting.

¹⁷George Yule, *Pragmatics*, Oxford University Press, 2005

¹⁸Austin, J. L. *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962

¹⁹John R Searle., *Expression and Meaning*, New york: cambridge University Press, 1979, p12

²⁰*ibid*

Assertive performs action like stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining and claiming, etc. Stating is an action which someone assumed officially or the action acquired by someone for giving an opinion. Boasting is talking with pride and pleasure about something that had been done or something that was owned. Suggesting is an expression in conveying an idea that could be considered by someone. Complaining is saying something that was not satisfactory. Claiming is saying the truth or a fact even though it do not has evidence and someone might not believe it.

b) Directive

Directive is the speaker's attempt to make the listener do something include: requesting, command, orders, warning, and advising. For example in this speech: Older Americans must avoid nonessential travel in the crowded places. The action in here include of Command.

Requesting is an activity that was done politely to ask for something. The action of someone who had the authority to let an order called command. The act of asking for something like making coffee, buying a book or something else was called ordering. Warning is an act of warning someone for something dangerous. Advising is an act of advising someone.

c) Expressive

Expressive is expressing psychological state and there are some expressive actions include: thank, apologizing, congratulate, condole, believe and praising. For example: God bless you, and God bless America. Thank you. That utterance consists of thank you.

The act of expressing that was shown to someone who had helped you and to express gratitude for what someone had done for you, it called Thank you. Apologizing is an act to say sorry to someone. Congratulate is an action to appreciate someone's success. Condole is an expression intended for someone who was experiencing grief, an suffering sorrow.

An act to show confident for something. Actions aimed at conveying admiration for someone called praise.

d) Commissive

Commissive is the illocutionary act that commit some future actions like promising, offering, etc. For example in this speech: I would always put the well being of America first. The utterance showed promise.

Promising is an act of giving hope what will happen in the future. Offering is an action that you offer or give to someone.

e) Declaration

Declaration is a type of illocutionary that not only make someone do something but could change all world through utterance. Declaration like declar, resign, dimiss, name, excommunicate, appointing, etc.²¹

For example: I am instructing a small Business Administration for exercising available authority to present the liquidity and capital to firms affectes by the coronavirus. This example included of Appointing.

Declar means about the speaker could change the world with their word/utterance. Resign was an act of asking someone to go out from their job. Actions taken to show that something was useless or not important was called dimiss. Naming is an action took to declare to the public about something bad or illegal. Excommunicating is the act to throw out someone from a group. Appointing is the act of officially designating someone to do a job.

3) Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary act is an utterance which spoken by speaker and can give an effect to the listener. Bublitz stated that Perlocutionary act could be said as a speech uttered by a speaker to their listeners and in this speech there was a cause

²¹*Ibid*

and effect.²² Austin said that The action that was pronounced in an utterance which conveyed by the speaker has an effect that was shown to the listeners. In other words, a speaker wants the listeners to know everything, express all feelings and so on.²³ In identifying the difference it may help for distinguishing effects that were built in to given expression based on its illocutionary force, and this was not.

For example: This chocolate is for you

The sentence which uttered by speaker has an effect to the listeners by making the listeners feel happy to hear that utterance.

Apart from the 3 types above, Speech act also have 2 categories namely direct speech act and indirect speech act based on yule.²⁴

1) Direct speech act

Direct speech act means that there is a direct relationship between the grammatical structure and function of the utterance. According to Searle, a speaker uses this speech act to communicate a meaning conventionally.²⁵ There are 3 speech functions in the direct speech act such as declarative sentence, interrogative sentence and imperative sentence.

Declarative sentence which is used to convey a statement, then the interrogative which is used to ask questions and finally the imperative sentence which is used to give an order to the listener. Example:

- Declarative sentence
 - We have to practice social distancing

²²Wolfram Bublitz, Neal R norrick (eds), *Foundation of Pragmatic*, Germany: Library of congress cataloging in Publication Data, p4, 2011

²³Austin, J. L. *How to do things with words*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1962

²⁴Yule, *Pragmatic*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005

²⁵ John R. Searle, *Expression and Meaning*, New york: cambridge University Press, 1979

- The mayor of Baguio city has once again declared a liquor ban
- Interrogative sentence
 - Where is the library?
 - What is your house?
- Imperative sentence
 - Stop the car
 - You must wear a mask

2) Indirect speech act

In addition to direct speech act, there is also indirect speech act. Indirect speech act is defined as an utterance where the grammatical structure and function is not directly related or it can be said that the listeners must analyze the utterance. Searle also explained that speakers use these speech act to convey different meanings from the utterances conveyed.²⁶ Indirect speech act also have 3 functions same with direct speech act, such as declarative, interrogative and imperative. Indirect speech act is usually associated with much greater politeness than direct speech act. For example:

- Declarative sentence
 - The clothes will not hang themselves

from the sentence there is an intention of the utterance that is conveyed which means "someone must hang the clothes".
- Interrogative sentence
 - Could you lower the volume?

This question has an indirect meaning where the speaker says "lower the volume", which means the volume is too loud.

²⁶ John R.Searle, *Expression and Meaning*, New york: cambridge University Press, 1979

- Imperative sentence

- The room is dirty

The sentence has an indirect meaning which means someone has to sweep the room to make it clean.

C. Speech

1 Definition of Speech

One of the ways used to express an opinion, thought and experience is by giving a speech. Because the speech itself is an activity in spoken language. That's why it is necessary to prioritize expressions and good spoken language. This was supported by facial expressions, intonation, and also eye contact. Monology was the science of speaking in monology only one person talks to many people. Monologic form is a speech.²⁷ Syam stated that Speech called the technique in the apply of word and then apply of an effective language could be interpreted as skills in choosing words in communication.²⁸

So, it could be councluded that speech was communication techniques in which a speaker conveyed words and heard and noticed by many people.

2 Scope of Speech

Doing a speech there are several factors that must be considered by the speakers based on Hendrikus such as:²⁹

- Situation
- Place
- Content of the conversation

²⁷Dori Wuwur Hendrikus, *Retorika Terampil Berpidato, Berdiskusi, Beragumentasi, Berorganisasi*, Yogyakarta: Kanisius, 1991

²⁸Syam, Hanis Yunus, *Kiat sukses berpidato*. Yogyakarta: Medi Jenius Lokal, New york: Psychology Press, 2003

²⁹*Ibid*, p47

3 Field that determines the type of Speech

Hendrikus stated which there are some types of speech and some of them were:³⁰

- **Political Field**

In the world of politics speech, the speaker must master the psychology of the time. Examples of types of speeches in the political field such as state speeches, parliamentary speeches, national celebration speeches and campaign speeches.

- **Special Occasion**

Speeches on this special occasion like welcome speeches that were only given for a short time.

For example: welcome speeches, and opening remark.

- **Formal Speech**

Speeches on formal occasions should be delivered in a brushed time and aimed at moving emotions rather than instilling rational understanding.

For example: inauguration speeches, wedding speeches, valedictory speeches.

- **Informative Meeting**

Informative meeting is a meeting in a small or large group both in the field of education or other fields that aimed to provide information or discussed an issue scientifically.

4 Characteristic of good speech

There are some characteristics of good speech that explained by Hendrikus they are:³¹

- **Sacred Speech**

Sacred speeches are speeches which have objectivity and elements of the truth.

- **Clear Speech**

³⁰*Ibid*, p48

³¹*Ibid*, p51

Clear speech aims to avoid misunderstanding for the listener.

- **Lively Speech**

Lively speeches are speeches that used pictures, short stories, or relevant events that drew the listener's attention.

- **Speech that has a purpose**

The speech must have what goals to be achieved and formulated in 1 or 2 main thoughts.

- **Speech that has a climax**

Speech that has a climax and displayed correctly will give weight to that speech.

- **Speech that has repetition**

Repetition is very important in speech to strengthen and clarified the contents of the speech.

- **Speech that contains a surprising thin**

Bringing up the most surprising things in a speech mean creating new and interesting relationships.

- **Restricted Speech**

Speech must be limited to 1 or 2 specific issues so that the contents of the speech were not too broad and shallow

5 Methods in Speech

A speech that was well done and looked stunning requires several methods that must be done so that the message in the speech could be conveyed properly to the listeners. Here are the three methods in a speech based on Kusuma such as:³²

³²Anggita Rahmawati Kusuma, "penerapan ketrampilan berbicara dalam pidato", 2019, p8.

- **Improptu or Spontaneous**

Improptu or Spontaneous, that is speech done without any preparation or was carried out suddenly.

- **Framework or Extempore**

This method is characterized by the concept of the main points that would be delivered and this method was the best method.

- **Memorization**

Memorization is mostly done by speech contest participants where they were not allowed to bring a speech.

D. Trump's Speech

Trump was one of the presidents of the United States. As a president, certainly he gave many speeches at important events to convey ideas, solutions, or just delivered a speech. One of the speeches given was related to the pandemic. This pandemic was a virus that was not only a problem for one country but all the world were feeling the effects of this virus. This virus was known as Coronavirus or Covid-19.

Trump's addresses to the nation on coronavirus was a speech held on March 11, 2020, at 9 pm. This speech was about his administration's response to the coronavirus. This speech contained the plans and actions that Trump would take as a president to overcome the coronavirus in America by providing a lot of assistance to the American people. In this speech, Trump also asked Americans to unite in fighting this virus and put aside alignments between Americans.

This speech had a large audience of 1.2 million viewers with a total of 5.5 thousand comments. Based on the comments given, this speech had a lot of response because this speech was Trump's first speech advising Americans to wear masks during the pandemic.

E. Previous Studies

There were several previous studies that relating to this research and there was difference between this research to other research. Here some previous studies.

- 1 The first was Susri with the title “Speech acts in English Interpretation of the Holy Qur’an Surah Al-Kahfi by Abdullah Yusuf Ali“. This research, utilized qualitative approach with population number was 110 interpretation texts of Al-Kahfi with 9 samples as the main data of that research. To analyze the data, there were some steps such as reading an entire English interpretation of Holy Qur’an, Identifying data in the types of Speech act, then function of speech act by Searle category were concluding data that have been submitted. Result of study was there were locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. Illocutionary act consisted of assertives (stating and boasting), directive (recommending, requesting, advising and commanding). One of the finding of illocutionary act consisted of directive (recommending) function was when the turn away from them then things they worship other than Allah, betake yourselves to the cave: your lord would shower His mercies on you or disposes of your affair towards comfort and ease.³³
- 2 Second was Prasetyo “Illocutionary act found in Barrack Obama’s speech in Baltimore”.³⁴ It had been accomplished to analyze five kinds of illocutionary acts based on theory that proposed by Austin. An object was speech of Obama then this study tried for identifying an illocutionary acts from obama’s speech then tried for finding out all meaning and aim of each

³³Gusan Susri “*Speech Acts in English interpretation of the holy Qur’an surah Al-Kahfi by Abdullah Yusuf Ali*”, (Thesis of Tarbiyah and Teacher training faculty Raden Intan state islamic University Lampung, 2019)

³⁴Rahmat Ady Prasetyo “*Illocutionary acts found in Barrack Obama’s Speech in Baltimore*”, (Thesis of English letters Departement faculty of Humanities Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang, Malang, 2017)

kind. Result of the research was to show speaker utilized all of kind of illocutionary acts in speech in order for enriching language of the speech. There were two data of verdictives, five of exercitives, four of commisives, five of behabitives then five of expositives data. Each type brought their own meaning then meaning that have used by all speakers. Major type of the speaker were bahabitives, exercitives, then commisives. An analysis utilized the pragmatic fields, Obama attempted for using all kinds in order to enrich comprehensive speeches. The utilized of every type function for making their own purposes or meanings. Exercitive applied for warning the citizen in order to save an unity of his nation of America. Behabitives was applied to give much affection then attention toward his citizen. Commisives was applied in order to make sure the citizen specially muslim american which Obama as always in their side, for supporting all muslim American not to be treated badly as causes of terrorism issues. One of an utterance that consisted of illocutionary act (Exercitives) was some of them were parents, then they talked about how their children were requesting were going to be forced out of country, or were we going to be rounded up? Why did people treat us like that? The conversation that you must not have to have with children not these countries. Not all in these moments.³⁵

- 3 The third was Wiratama “The Illocutionary Acts On Donald Trump Inaugural Speech”. Aimed of this research was for knowing many types of the illocutionary acts that were consisting Trump inaugural speech. Several illocutionary act that would be analyzed based on those contexts. Another goals of research was to derive the indirect and direct speech acts that discovered in the script of U.S. President Trump inaugural speech. Descriptive qualitative approach applied by watching an inaugural speech of Trump, collecting the data that relate to the research, observe then analyze all types then meaning of an illocutionary acts in an inaugural speech of

³⁵*ibid*

Trump that used any reference of linguistic theory by Searle's. The research analyzed for twenty four data of an illocutionary act that utilized by Trump those were thirteen data of the representative, two data of the directive, four data of the commissive, then three data of the expressive and last two data of the declaration. Here one of the finding of the data about illocutionary act was citizens of America, were now joined in great national effort for rebuilding our countries then restoring all promises for our people.³⁶

- 4 Fourth thesis by Srikandi "Analysis of the Illocutionary act in Donald Trump's Presidential Candidacy Speeches". Data findings in this thesis showed that there were any differences in an appearance of every type of that illocutionary act in both Trump's presidential candidacy speeches. In his first speech, Trump was producing about 77% or 127 utterances of assertive type of illocutionary acts. It was followed by production of 1% or 1 utterance of directive, 18% or 23 utterances of commissive, 4% of expressives of illocutionary acts in first Trump's speech. While, in the second speeches, he produced for 88% or 246 utterances of assertive type of illocutionary act. It was also followed by production of 8% of commissive, 3% of the expressive types of illocutionary acts. This research used the descriptive approach with the qualitative method. Here one of many utterance of the illocutionary act (commissive) was I promise to take care of you in whole of all my life.³⁷
- 5 Last thesis was Muqoffa "Jokowi's Ideology Reflected On Annual Speeches".³⁸ Aimed of this study was finding out an ideology of Jokowi as seventh president of Indonesia. Data

³⁶Yudhistira Tri Wiratama "Illocutionary Acts On Donald Trump Inaugural Speech" (Thesis of English latter Departement Faculty of Letters and Humanities State Islamic University Syarif Hidayatullah, Jakarta, 2017)

³⁷Desinta Larasati, Arjulayana, Cut Novita Srikandi, 2020 "An analysis of Illocutionary Acts in Donald Trump's Presidential Candidacy Speech". Journal for English Education and Culture, Vol (9) No.1

³⁸Muhammad Muqoffa, September 2019, "The Jokowi's Ideology Reflected on the Annual speech". Diglosia. Vol (10), No (1).

sources of this research entailed two Widodo's speech in Annual sessions of the people's Consultative Assembly. Moreover, the essential data of these study were utterances from Widodo's speech that consisted of illocutionary acts. The result showed that four types of the illocutionary act utilized by Widodo some of them were directive, representatives, expressives, commissive. A representatives was reflected in speech. It could be asserted that Jokowi tried for reporting the result of government then higher-state institutions through all his speech. This also found that Jokowi conveyed his alignment toward high state institution. There was one of finding of illocutionary act (Representative) was *Dengan kerja nyata, Rasio Gini sebagai sebuah indikator ketimpangan pendapatan terus kita turunkan, yang berhasil kita turunkan mulai dari 0,406 menjadi 0,389.*³⁹

Based on the previous studies above. There were similarity and difference between this research to others. The similarity was using same theory of illocutionary based on Searle and the differences was from the subject of the research. Researcher used Trump's speech address the nation on coronavirus which never done by the other researcher.

G. Conceptual Framework

Linguistics is divided into several types such as phonology, morphology, syntax, semantic and then pragmatic. Pragmatics itself is study of meaning in a language. Pragmatics divided into several branches like cooperative principle, deixis, implicature, presupposition and speech act.

Speech Act itself is an utterance that was said by a speaker to describe an action like commanding, requesting, and then informing to the listener. There are 3 types of speech act that could be studied such as illocutionary, locutionary and perlocutionary acts. One of the types was Illocutionary act. It is an act in which doing something in saying something. Illocutionary act has several classification from some experts.

³⁹*Ibid*

Searle divided illocutionary act into five classifications:⁴⁰

- Assertive
- Directive
- Commissive
- Expressive
- Declarative

H. English Language Teaching (ELT)

Previous explanation above discussed some theories which related to this research such as pragmatic, theory of speech act, the definition of speech, scope of speech, kinds of speeches, characteristic of good speech, Trump's speech. It was important to show the interrelation pragmatic with education, belowed the explanation of it.

An illocutionary act is part of speech act that is studied in pragmatic. Pragmatic is the other branch of linguistic which is concerned in meaning.⁴¹ According to Soeparno linguistics covered two major fields, namely microlinguistics and macrolinguistics.⁴² Microlinguistics is linguistics that studies language for the sake of language itself without involving knowledge outside of languages such as sociology, anthropology, etc. The application is also without linking the application with the education. Meanwhile, Macrolinguistics is a linguistic study of language in relation to outside languages such as sociology, psychology, geography, etc., and their application in education and teaching in daily life. Macrolinguistic subdisciplines included the fields of sociolinguistics, semiotics, philology, psycholinguistics and

⁴⁰John R Searle., *Expression and Meaning*, New york: cambridge University Press, 1979

⁴¹Charles W. Kreidler, *Intoducing English Semantics*, Francis:Taylor & Francis e-library, p18, 2002

⁴²Soeparno, *Dasar-dasar Linguistik*, Yogyakarta: DW, 1988

applied fields such as language teaching, language policy and planning, translation, pragmatics and etc.⁴³

Based on the theory above, it can be asserted that pragmatics is part of the linguistics, specially Macrolinguistics that is one of the basic of education. Speech act has important influences for teachers and learners in learning process so that learning ran fluently and efficiently. By studying speech act, the students will understand and know about the inside meaning with conveyed by the teacher. This speech also can be used as a media and an example in teaching and learning process when students study of pragmatic, So it will make students more easy to understand about the lesson.

Therefore, this research has benefit for ELT because speech acts can be the basic in creating classroom interaction between teacher and student and speech also can be used as a media in teaching learning process when students study about speech act.

I. Frame of Thinking

Every human in expressing a certain utterance must contained a meaning or purpose to the listeners, like a President in delivering a speech where every utterance in his speech had its own meaning which became a message for the listeners. But maybe some people misunderstand about the utterance that was conveyed or had a different response with the meaning of the utterance, to understand every utterance it is necessary for us to know the various types of utterance. These types of utterances were contained in pragmatic studies which studied in speech acts. Speech acts itself are divided into 3 kinds. Many kinds of speech acts such as locutionary, illocutionary, Perlocutionary act.

Illocutionary act can be said as doing something in saying something. Illocutionary act has 5 classifications which had their

⁴³Suhardi, “*Menguak Linguistik Pendidikan Dalam Pembelajaran Bahasa*”, 2017. p306-307

own meanings. According to Searle, the classifications :⁴⁴
Assertives, Directive, Expressive, Commissive and Declaration

By studying speech act especially illocutionary act, it can make the listeners easy to understand all meanings in the form of utterances conveyed by the speakers and avoid misunderstanding in society. Therefore, from all explanation, an illocutionary act can assist listeners to understand all forms of utterance, specially in a speech which conveyed by someone.



⁴⁴John R Searle., *Expression and Meaning*, New york: cambridge University Press, 1979, p12

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