ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON DONALD TRUMP INAUGURAL SPEECH

A Thesis

Submitted to Faculty of Letters and Humanities

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for

the Degree of Strata One (S1)

YUDHISTIRA TRI WIRATAMA

1111026000067

ENGLISH LETTER DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH

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ABSTRACT


The purpose of this research is to know the types of illocutionary acts which are contained in the U.S. president Donald Trump inaugural speech. Many illocutionary acts that will be analyzed based on context. It means, the illocutionary act is often used in every speech. The other goal of this research is to divide the direct and indirect speech act that found in script of U.S. president Donald Trump inaugural speech. Researcher used descriptive qualitative method by watching the inaugural speech of U.S. president Donald Trump, collecting the data which relate to the research, observe and analyze the types and meaning of illocutionary acts in the inaugural speech of U.S. president Donald Trump with reference to the linguistics theories. Researcher used the speech act theory by John Rogers Searle and let the other theories to support the thesis. Researcher found and analyzed twenty four data of illocutionary acts which were used by Donald Trump in his inaugural speech, those are: thirteen data of representative, two data of directive, four data of commissive, three data of expressive, and two data of declaration.

**Keywords:** pragmatic, speech act, illocutionary, type of illocutionary act
APPROVAL SHEET

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YUDHISTIRA TRI WIRATAMA
1111026000067

Approved By:

Advisor

Alfi Syahrivani, M.Hum.

(Day/Date: Wednesday 18/10/13)

ENGLISH LETTER DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SYARIF HIDAYATULLAH

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LEGALIZATION

Name: Yudhistira Tri Wiratama

NIM: 1111026000067

Title: Illocutionary Acts on Donald Trump Inaugural Speech

The thesis entitled above has been defended before the Letters and Humanities Faculty’s Examination Committee on December 28th, 2017. It has already been accepted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of strata one.

Jakarta, December 28th, 2017

Examination Committee

1. Drs. Saefuldin, M. Pd.
   19640710 199303 1 006
   (Chair Person)

2. Elve Oktafiyani, M. Hum.
   19781903 200112 2 002
   (Secretary)

3. Alfi Syahriyani, M. Hum.
   19890424 201503 2 006
   (Advisor)

   19760918 200801 1 009
   (Examiner I)

   19780801 201411 1 001
   (Examiner II)

Signature

Date 5/1/18

Date 3/1/18

Date 3/1/18

Date 3/1/18
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this submission is my own work and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, it contains no material previously published or written by another person nor material which to a substantial extent has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma of the university or other institute of higher learning, except where due acknowledgment has been made in text.

Jakarta, October 2017

Yudhistira Tri Wiratama
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The Writer
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Research

Language is a means of communication between members of the public in the form of a sound symbol produced by a human speech tool. Language as a symbol of sound spoken directly by humans, both spoken and written become the most effective communication tool, because the language is used by two parties who agree to communicate in a certain way (Keraf, 1). According to Abdul Chaer “in communication human convey the information each other such as conveying feeling, purpose, or emotion. Speech event and speech act are happened together in this communication process. Speech act and speech event are connected in one process that is communication process” (Chaer & Agustina 16).

Speech act was first introduced by Austin on 1962 in his book entitled How to Do Things with Words. According to him, when people speak, people not only speak but also perform an action. That statement well-known as the birth of speech act theory (Austin, 98). While Cohen in Hornberger and McKay defines the speech acts as a functional unity in communication (Cohen, 384), Kent Batch (in Routledge encyclopedia) defines the speech act as an act done through speech. He said “Almost any speech act is really the performance of several acts at once, distinguished by different aspects of the speaker’s intention: there is the act of saying something, what one does in saying it, such as requesting or promising, and how one is trying to affect one’s audience or actions performed via utterances” (qtd. In Routledge 385).
According to the explanation above, The speech act is the basic unit of language used to express meaning, an utterance that expresses an intention. Normally, the speech act is a sentence, but it can be a word or phrase as long as it follows the rules necessary to accomplish the intention. Therefore speech act is the basic unit of linguistic communication (Searle, 16)

Speech is conveying and instilling thoughts, information or ideas from the speaker to the public and intends to convince the hearer (Arsjad, 53). Speech is a technique of using words or language effectively; skill in choosing words which can affect the hearer, the person who does speech is always related with the crowds, which can be delivered on podium or not (Syam, 7). We can make a conclusion from the statement above that speech is an utterance with a good arrangement to be delivered to the people. Examples of speech is like the state address, a speech welcoming the big day, pep speech, a speech event, and others. A good speech can give a positive impression to the people who heard the speech. The ability of a good speech or speaking in public can help to achieve a good career. Therefore, in this research, the researcher will analyze the speech using the theory of speech act and focusing on illocutionary act.

This research is a research of discourse analysis with pragmatic as its reference source. Discourse analysis covers an extremely wide range of activities, from the narrowly focused investigation of how words such as ‘oh’ or ‘well’ are used in casual talk, to the study of the dominant ideology in a culture as represented, for example, in its educational or political practices (Yule, 83)
Researcher is interested to analyze the inaugural address of US President Donald Trump because he is an important figure where each of his utterances can change the spirit of the nation. In his inaugural speech on 20th January 2017, Trump focuses to offer a new vision will govern America, speaking in grim terms about the current state of affairs in America, Trump pledged to improve the nation by putting America and its people first. “From this day forward,” he said, “it’s going to be only America first.”. Trump also promised empty talk is over, he said “We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action constantly complaining but never doing anything about it, the time for empty talk is over. Now arrives the hour of action.” He urged Americans were not to allow anyone to convinced them that something can’t be done and vowed that the U.S.

For those reasons, this research studies about illocutionary act. First, In the inaugural speech of American President Donald Trump contains many illocutionary acts that will be analyzed based on context. It means, the illocutionary act is often used in every speech. Next reason is the corpus that the researcher analyze is a Presidential speech. It means, the illocutionary acts are commonly made explicit by the use of performative verbs like "promise" or "request,". Because of that the illocutionary act are used to gain public trust in a speech, especially a Presidential speech. To understand the meaning that is being uttered this research also explain how the illocutionary acts are conveyed, using direct, or indirect speech act. By using the study of pragmatic, researcher interested in analyzing the illocutionary act because this is an important part to understand the purpose and meaning of the speech. This research focuses on the
text of Donald Trump's inaugural speech script by a pragmatic approach, which contain illocutionary acts by John Rogers Searle.

**B. Focus of the Research**

This research focuses on the used of illocutionary act on the inaugural speech of American President Donald Trump. The illocutionary act are contain: assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration. To understand the meaning that is being uttered this research explain how the illocutionary act are conveyed, using direct, or indirect speech act. This research also focuses on role and function of illocutionary act on the inauguration speech of American President Donald Trump.

**C. Research Question**

Based on the background of the study, the research questions are:

a. What kind of illocutionary acts that exist in the inaugural speech of American President Donald Trump?

b. How does the illocutionary acts conveyed, directly or indirectly?

**D. Objective of Research**

Based on the research question above, the general objectives of the study are as follows:

a) To find out the types of illocutionary acts in the inaugural speech of American President Donald Trump.

b) To know the way illocutionary acts are conveyed in the inaugural speech of American President Donald Trump.
E. Significance of Research

Theoretically the results of this study are expected to the development of linguistics and adds to study linguistics, especially in the study of illocutionary act to know the meaning and purpose in the speech uttered by others. This study is expected to be an additional contribution to what has been done by others in the field of speech acts. Researcher expect that this study contribute to the development of knowledge in the field of linguistics and conversation analysis in a formal environment and in everyday environments.

Practically, the results of this study are expected to provide a detailed understanding of the people - those who wish to study the language, especially in the field of pragmatics on illocutionary acts. Hopefully this research will be able to introduce to the reader the basic theories of pragmatics and its relation with the illocutionary acts and its contribution to the study of language use in conversation.

F. Research Methodology

1. Method of the Research

The method used in this study is a qualitative method that focuses on conversational speech acts as an object of research on the illocutionary acts that uttered by US President Donald Trump. Qualitative research is a form of social inquiry that focuses on the way people interpret and make sense of their experiences and the world in which they live (Atkinson et al, 7). Researcher analyzing an illocutionary form of speech acts used in this corpus, as well as the function of each illocutionary acts based on the context of the conversation using related theories.
2. Unit of Analysis


3. Instrument of the Research

In this research, the main research instrument is the data card. Data is the result of researcher record, whether in the form of facts or numbers to compile information (Arikunto, 96). By reading a transcript of Donald Trump's inauguration speech as supporting instruments, then thoroughly understand any speech acts uttered by Donald Trump. Then the researcher will analyze and identify the selected data using the related theories.

4. The Technique of Data Collecting & Processing

The data for this research are collected by bibliography technique. According to M.Nazir in his book entitled 'Metode Penelitian' suggest that "The study of blibliography is the technique of collecting data by conducting a review of the study of books, literatures, records, and reports that had to do with the problems that had been solved." (Nazir 112). Here, there are several steps of collecting the data:

b) Identifying the whole script of the inaugural speech of American President Donald Trump.

c) Marking the sentence on the script that contain illocutionary act.

d) Compile the sentence on the script that contain illocutionary act into the data card.

5. The Technique of Data Analysis

According to Sugiono, “qualitative method research is a research method that is based on the philosophy of positivism, which is used to examine the condition of natural object as his opponent in an experiment.” (Sugiono, 1). Here, there are several steps of the Technique data analysis:

a) Classifying the kind of illocutionary that exist in the script.

b) Analyzing, interpreting, and explaining the data according the theory of illocutionary act by Yule.

c) Concluding the research findings.
CHAPTER II
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A. Previous Research

There are few research of directive speech act that has been done by previous researcher. In order to avoid similar explanation and corpus, this part is the review of the previous research that related to the directive illocutionary speech acts analysis.

First, a directive illocutionary act research by Shohreh Shahpouri Arani M.A, entitled "A Study of Speech Acts Used by Iranian Nursery School Children: The Impact of Context on the Children's Linguistic Choices”. This journal is published by *International Journal of Applied Linguistic and English Literature* on 03 – 09 – 2012. This paper aims at finding out the forms and functions of directive speech acts uttered by Persian-speaking children. The writer’s goal is to discover the distinct strategies applied by speakers of nursery school age children regarding three parameters: the choice of form, the negotiation of communicative goals within conversation, and the protection of face. The data collected for this purpose are based on actual school conversational situations that were audio recorded in four nursery schools during classroom work and playtime activities. Children, who are the subjects of this study, are of both sexes and various social backgrounds. The results revealed that the investigation of children’s directive speech acts confirm the fact that they are aware of social parameters of talk. They use linguistic forms that are different from what is used by adults as politeness marker, such as, polite 2nd plural subject-agreement on the verb, “please” and
“thank you” words. They use declaratives with illocutionary force in order to mark distance. This study has a methodological quantitative research, the results of this study is a number of frequencies types of directives uttered by students and teachers in Iranian nursing schools.

Second is a research by Sahar Farouq Altikriti Dept. of English Language, Al Isra University, Amman, Jordan. This journal is titled “Speech Act Analysis to Short Stories”. This journal is published by Journal of Language Teaching and Research on November 2011. The purpose of this study is to find out that the study of meaning in context is the core of pragmatics, yet to identify or pinpoint what is a context is difficult. Context of the language of any literary work may be felt in the text but not all the time, since understanding literary works may be dependent on cultural contexts which are not found in the text. Hence the paralinguistic and extra linguistic clues of relating meaning to context has to do with the attempt to get at the intended meaning of an utterance. Speech act theory which hypothesizes that there should be a one to one relation between surface form and encoded illocutionary force for direct speech acts meets with insurmountable difficulties. From theoretical and experimental perspectives, there were several studies concerning speech act theory as one of the basic elements for studying pragmatics. Literary texts, novels, and drama have received a quite good pragmatic attention, but not much has been paid to short stories. As such, the present study was carried out with the aim of examining three short stories and analyzes them pragmatically. It has come to the findings that the use of speech
acts fluctuate both in quantity and type from one writer to another and from one theme to another.

Third is a research by Herman M.Pd, from University of HKBP Nommensen, Medan-Pematangsiantar, Indonesia entitled "Illocutionary Acts Analysis of Chinese in Pematangsiantar ". This journal is published by International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention on December 2015. This research is conducted in order to analyze the utterances of Chinese who live in Hos Cokroaminoto, Pematangsiantar. There are three types of speech acts, namely locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts. But in this occasion, the writer focuses to illocutionary acts. Illocutionary act has five types, they are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive, and declarative. So the writer uses the types of illocutionary acts to analyze the utterances of Chinese who live in Hos Cokroaminoto, Pematangsiantar. Problem discussed in this research is what types of illocutionary acts are found on Chinese conversation in Pematangsiantar? To answer the problem, Descriptive qualitative method was adapted in this research. The writer used sampling data in order to make the research become more efficient. Data were taken from the various contexts which has some conversations. Finally, the writer found that there were only four types of illocutionary acts occurred in the utterances of Chinese who lived in Hos Cokroaminoto, Pematangsiantar. The types of illocutionary acts occurred in the utterances of Chinese who live in Hos Cokroaminoto, Pematangsiantar were Representative (typical of structure expressions of asking), Directive (typical of structure expressions of ordering and inviting), Expressive (typical of structure
expressions of greeting and compliment), and Commissive (typical of structure expressions of threatening).

Fourth is the research by Winda Nur Ain Happy (2015), entitled Directive illocutionary acts in How To Train Your Dragon 1 and 2 movie. This thesis is aimed at knowing the types of directive illocutionary act which occur directly. There may be some actions behind the word that someone utters in their conversation. The purpose of this research is to find out a directive illocutionary act which occurs in the movie script of How to Train Your Dragon 1 and 2. The researcher watched the movie and study the script of How to Train Your Dragon 1 and 2 as the unit of analysis and the method which used in this research is qualitative method. The researcher used bibliography technique to collect the data and studied the data which are from the movie taken script of How to Train Your Dragon 1 and 2.

Different from the previous research above, this study analyze a Presidential speech where the entire word is a monologue, not a conversation. The illocutionary acts are easier to find in the corpus that containing conversations such as the previous research above which analyze the illocutionary act between teacher and student, short stories, even movies. The illocutionary act is more difficult to find in speeches because the speech is a monologue. It is assumed that illocutionary acts are expressed indirectly in a speech.

B. Discourse Analysis

Discourse analysis covers an extremely wide range of activities, from the narrowly focused investigation of how words such as ‘oh’ or ‘well’ are used in
casual talk, to the study of the dominant ideology in a culture as represented, for example, in its educational or political practices. When it is restricted to linguistic issues, discourse analysis focuses on the record (spoken or written) of the process by which language is used in some context to express intention. Naturally, there is a great deal of interest in the structure of discourse, with particular attention being paid to what makes a well-formed text. Within this structural perspective, the focus is on topics such as the explicit connections between sentences in a text that create cohesion, or on elements of textual organization that are characteristic of storytelling, for example, as distinct from opinion expressing and other text types (Yule, 83-84). Discourse is the most complete set of languages, higher than clauses and sentences, has good cohesion and coherence, has a clear beginning and end, and can be delivered orally or in writing (Tarigan, 27). Discourse analysis is the use of language that is not limited to linguistic forms that are independent of the goals and functions in human life. (Brown & Yule, 1)

C. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics concerned with the use of language in social contexts and the ways in which people produce and comprehend meanings through language. The term pragmatics was coined in the 1930s by the philosopher C.W. Morris. Pragmatics was developed as a subfield of linguistics in the 1970s. Pragmatics is concerned with characterizing the behavior of language users as performance, one of the main challenges in bringing the two disciplines together will be to investigate the possible links between typically human, rational knowledge and purposeful, for the larger part culturally acquired behavior.
George Yule said that “pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or writer) by interpreted by a listener (or reader). It has, consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning” (Yule 3). The advantage of studying language via pragmatics is that one can talk about people’s intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes or goals, and the kinds of action that they are performing when they speak.

Levinson defines that “pragmatics is the study of language use, that is the study of relation between language and context which is basic to an account of language understanding which involves the making of inferences which will connect what is said to what is mutually assumed or what has been said before. Pragmatics can also solve the problem between the speaker and the hearer, especially the problem about point of view” (Levinson 5).

According to Leech, “pragmatics is the study of meaning in relation to speech situation” (Leech 6). “Aspects of speech situation further provide a criterion to refer in determining whether we deal with pragmatic or semantic phenomenon” (Leech 13). “Pragmatics studies the factors that govern our choice of language in social interaction and the effect of our choices on others. Pragmatic factors always affect our selection of sounds, grammatical constructions, and vocabularies in producing the meaning we intend to communicate” (Crystal 62). Pragmatics relates to the study of meaning of words used by people in concrete social situations, that is, with words in context.
Since pragmatics is the study of how context shapes the meaning, use and structure of utterances, occupying pragmatics analysis also involves the analysis of context. Context and text are interdependent as Halliday defines context as what is ‘with the text’, and it goes beyond what is said and written; it includes other non-verbal-goings on the total environment in which a text unfolds. According to Brown and Yule, “text is language that is functional. By functional, text means a language that is doing job in certain context. Such a job can be in different acts” (Brown and Yule 6).

1. Speech Acts

In linguistics, a speech act is an utterance defined in terms of a speaker's intention and the effect it has on a listener. In speech-act theory, as introduced by Oxford philosopher J.L. Austin in "How to Do Things With Words". Speech act theory is concerned with the ways in which language can be used. It originated with Austin, but was developed by Searle. The theories of Austin and Searle are described and several problem areas are identified. If it is to be a viable theory of language usage, speech act theory must be able to integrate with a theory of discourse structure, because if speech acts are identifiable as units of language, then it must be possible include them in a model of discourse.

“In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterance containing grammatical structures and words, they perform action via those utterances” (Yule 47). Yule said “actions performed via utterances are generally called speech acts and, in English, are commonly given more specific
labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, promise, or request” (Yule 47).

Aitchison defines speech act as a number of utterance behave somewhat like actions. He also states that “when a person utters a sequence of words the speaker is often trying to achieve some effects with those words; an effect which might in some cases has been accomplished by an alternative action “(Aitchison 106).

According to Bach and Harnish “speech acts theory is the theory in the field of pragmatics. In general, speech acts are acts of communication” (Bach and Harnish 5). To communicate is to express a certain attitude, and the type of speech act being performed corresponds to the type of attitude being expressed. As an act of communication, a speech act succeeds if the audience identifies, in accordance with the speaker's intention, the attitude being expressed. Speech acts theory is theory which perceived that every utterance constituted some sort of act. Yule defines speech acts as an action performed by the use of utterances to communicate.

According to the theory above, speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication. We perform speech acts when we offer an apology, greeting, request, complaint, invitation, compliment, or refusal. A speech act might contain just one word, as in "Sorry!" to perform an apology, or several words or sentences: "I'm sorry I forgot about our anniversary. I just let it slip my mind." Speech acts include real-life interactions and require not only knowledge of the language but also appropriate use of that language within a given culture.
Here are some examples of speech acts we use or hear every day:

Greeting: "Hi, Bruno. How are you today?"

Request: "Could you open that window, please?"

Complaint: "I’ve already been waiting three weeks for the books, and I was told it would be delivered within a week."

Invitation: "We’re having some people over Saturday evening and wanted to know if you’d like to join us."

Compliment: "Hey, I really like your shoes!"

Refusal: "Oh, I’d love to see the concert with you but this Sunday I already have an appointment."

Felicity conditions are conventions that speakers and addressees use as a code to produce and recognize actions. Speakers use the felicity conditions for actions as a device for encoding their actions into sentences with a particular linguistic structure that speakers then utter (Turnbull, 48). There are certain expected or appropriate circumstances, technically known as Felicity Conditions, for the performance of a speech act to be recognized as intended. (Yule, 50)

D. Types of Speech Act

In order to determine which way a speech act is to be interpreted, one must first determine the type of act being performed. Speech act consists of three separate acts: an act of saying something, an act of doing something, and an act of affecting something. “In Principles of Pragmatics, the terminologies from Austin, the kinds of speech acts are Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act” (Leech 199).
1. Locutionary Acts

“On any occasion, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts. The first is locutionary act, which is the basic act of utterance, or producing a meaningful linguistic expression” (Yule, 48). According to leech “locutionary act is the act of simply uttering a sentence from a language; it is description of what the speaker says” (Leech 199). Locutionary act is the form of the words uttered or the basic act of utterance. Austin states that “locutionary act is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning in the traditional sense” (Austin 109).

According to the theory above Locutionary Action it’s an act of language to say something, an action for a certain meaning. According to Austin, this type is more general meaning of a language action to convey something. The action of the locution is open to say something clearly, that is, the speech act that the speakers said are free with something preferred in the content of the speech. Our concern in the act of locution is to make clear the act of locution itself by distinguishing it from other language acts, and its relation to something which is preferred. In the simple explanation, locutionary act is the act of saying, the literal meaning of the utterance. Locutionary act also can be called speaker’s utterance. “Locutionary act is the literal meaning of the utterance, that is, the meaning of the utterance which is carried by the words in the utterance and their arrangement or their structure of words” (Wagiman 69). When we have difficulty with actually forming the sounds and words to create a meaningful utterance in a language, then
we might fail to produces a locutionary act. Here are some examples of locutionary act:

a.) Someone said “it is rain outside!”, the utterance itself “it is rain outside!” that called locutionary act.

b.) Someone said “it is hot here.” It means that the temperature in the room is hot, and it’s also locutionary act.

c.) Someone said “The owls are nocturnal.” Speakers inform that the owls are the animal which active at night.

2. Illocutionary Acts

In speech-act theory, the term illocutionary act refers to the use of a sentence to express an attitude with a certain function or "force," called an illocutionary force, which differs from locutionary acts in that they carry certain urgency and appeal to the meaning and direction of the speaker. Although illocutionary acts are commonly made explicit by the use of performative verbs like "promise" or "request," they can often be vague as in someone saying "I'll be there," wherein the audience cannot ascertain whether the speaker has made a promise or not.

Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. “Illocutionary act is an utterance with some kind of function in mind. Someone might utter to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose. This is also generally known as the illocutionary force of the utterance” (Yule 48). This mean, in every utterance that we produced it is also another act that performed inside the utterance. “Illocutionary is the act
of the utterance. It is the act which is performed by saying the utterance. It is the underlying force of the utterance or the interpretation of the utterance by the hearer” (Wagiman 70). Illocutionary act would include stating, promising, apologizing, threatening, predicting, ordering and requesting.

When grammar considers that abstract static entities such as sentences in syntax and propositions in semantics, then pragmatics perceives verbal acts or performances that take place in particular situations and at certain times. “Pragmatics considers the language level is more concrete than grammar. In short, speech is regarded as a form of activity: a speech act” (Tarigan 35). According to Austin illocution is the act of doing something, illocution is a speech act that contains the purpose and function or power of speech. “The question posed concerning the act of illocution is "what is the speech for?" and no longer in the "what is the meaning of the speech?" (Rohmadi 31) revealed that the act of illocution is a speech act that serves to say or inform something and is used to do something. Here are some examples of illocutionary act:

a) Lucy : Do you want to eat something?
   Diana : Thanks, I already full.

   The statement that Diana give is an Illocutionary acts, she refused Lucy's offer because she was full and not hungry.

b) Bob : Welcome to my room.
   Andrew : It’s quite hot here!!
   Bob : I’ll turn on the fan.
The statement that Andrew gave is an illocutionary acts, he ordered Bob to turn the fan on.

3. Perlocutionary Acts

“Intuitively, a perlocutionary act is an act performed by saying something, and not in saying something. Persuading, angering, inciting, comforting and inspiring are often perlocutionary acts; but they would never begin an answer to the question 'What did he say?' Perlocutionary acts, in contrast with locutionary and illocutionary acts, which are governed by conventions, are not conventional but natural acts” (Austin 121). Persuading, angering, inciting, cause physiological changes in the audience, either in their states or behavior; conventional acts do not.

Perlocutionary act is the effect of the word for the hearer. Which is a consequence or byproduct of speaking, whether intended or not. Moreover, Austin said perlocutionary act can be described in terms of effect of illocutionary act, on the particular occasion of use, has on the hearer. In addition, perlocutionary act is the effect on hearer’s response of what speaker says. Perlocutionary act would include such effects as; persuading, embracing, intimidating, boring, irritating, and inspiring the hearer. “In short, the locutionary acts concerns with meaning, the illocutionary acts concerns with force and the perlocutionary acts concerns with effect. If the listener to do something, automatically the speaker will say something (locutionary), then the speaker will act something to get what she or he wants (illocutionary). Consequently, the listener will do something as response to the speaker utterance (perlocutionary)” (Brown and Yule 232).
Spoken utterances speakers often have an effect or influence power (perlocutionary force). The speech acts that intended to influence the hearer is an act of perlocutionary, speech acts that have an effect on the feelings, thoughts or actions of either the speaker or the listener. According to Leech there are some verbs that can mark perlocutionary follow. Some verbs that include persuading, deceiving, pushing, annoy, frighten, delight, embarrassment, attract of attention, and so forth. Here are some examples of perlocutionary act:

a) If someone shouts 'fire' and by that act causes people to exit a building which they believe to be on fire, they have performed the perlocutionary act of convincing other people to exit the building.

b) If the teacher said “the homework should be done tomorrow.”
 
That statement performed the perlocutionary act of affecting student to do the homework

E. Illocutionary Act Classification

There have been two approaches to classifying speech acts. First, following Austin, is principally a lexical classification is called illocutionary verbs. In other hand, following Searle, is primary a categorization of acts. Lexical groupings of semantically as illocutionary verbs are produced through responsive basic. For example, representative such as state, contend, insist, deny, remind, guess, versus, say. Commissives category such as promise, guarantee, refuse, decline; exercising of powers, rights, or influences, for example, order, request, beg, dare, or behabitives, for example, thank, congratulate. Other than that, Searle
categorizes illocution Act to five macroclasses: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declaration.

a) “Representative, which commits the speaker to the truth of the statements or not” (Levinson 240). Such as; Stating, suggesting, boasting, complaining, claiming, reporting, concluding, describing, affirming, alleging, forecasting, prediction, announce, insist, and asserting. For example:
• It is a warm sunny day.

b) “Directive is attempt that is done by the speaker to get the hearer to do something; the speaker “wants” to achieve a future situation in which the world will match his words” (Malcolm 24). Such as ordering, command, requesting, advising, recommending, inviting, begging, bidding, demand, forbidden, and asking and suggestions belong to this category. For example:
• Switch on the lamp, please!

c) “Commissive, is like directives concerned with modifying the world to match the words, but the point is to commit the speaker himself to acting and involves intention in the future” (Leech 106). Such as promising, vowing, offering, guaranteeing, refusing, volunteering, and threatening. For example:
• I’ll be back soon.

d) Expressive, has the function of expressing, or to make understand to the hearer what the speaker’s psychology is. it express various
psychological states such as congratulation, apologizing, pardoning, blaming, praising, condoling, welcoming, commiserate, and thanking likes, dislikes, joy, sorrow, etc. For example:

- I’m really sorry.

e) “Declaration, is illocution whose successful performance brings about the correspondence between the proportional content and reality” (Leech 105) those kinds of speech acts that change the world through their utterance. Such as resigning, demising, christening, naming, excommunicating, appointing, sentencing, declaring war, and firing from employment. For example:

- I now pronounce you husband and wife.

“This table bellow will give a brief understanding about the relationship between speech act types and language functions, which was following Searle’s though”. (Yule 55)

Table 1 : The five general function of speech acts (following Searle 1979)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Speech Act Type</th>
<th>Direction of fit</th>
<th>S=speaker; X=situation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Make words fit the World</td>
<td>S believes X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Directive</td>
<td>Make the world fit world</td>
<td>S wants X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commissive</td>
<td>Make the world fit Words</td>
<td>S intends X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Expressive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Make words fit the World</th>
<th>S feels X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### Declaration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word change the world</th>
<th>S causes X</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

### F. Direct Speech Act

An utterance is seen as a direct speech act when there is a direct relationship between the structure and the communicative function of the utterance. The following examples show that the form correspondences with the function:

- a) A declarative is used to make a statement: “You wear a seat belt.”
- b) An interrogative is used to ask a question: “Do you wear a seat belt?”
- c) An imperative is used to make a command: “Wear a seat belt!”

(Yule 55)

Direct speech acts therefore explicitly illustrate the intended meaning the speaker has behind making that utterance.

### G. Indirect Speech Act

According to Searle, he stated that “an indirect speech is one that is performed by means of another” (Searle 60) that means that there is an indirect relationship between the form and the function of the utterance. The following examples show that the form does not correspondence with the function:
a) An interrogative is used to make a request: “Could you pass the salt?”

b) A declarative is used to make a request: “You’re standing in front of the TV.”

(Yule 56)

The speaker does not explicitly state the intended meaning behind the utterance. It is the hearer’s task to analyze the utterance to understand its meaning.
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS

A. Data Description

The data for this research are collected by bibliography technique. The study of bibliography related to theoretical studies and other references related to values, cultures and norms that develops in the social situation under study, besides the study of bibliography very important in doing research, this is due to research will not be separated from Scientific literature (Sugiyono, 291).

The data used in this research is Donald Trump inaugural speech transcript. The inaugural speech transcripts are read carefully. Then the researcher uses purposive sampling in this research. According to Addler and Clark “in purposive sampling, the researcher selects sampling units based on his or her judgment of what units will facilitate an investigation” (Adler and Clark 121). The researcher uses this sampling because the researcher determines the data based on the considerations which focus on certain purposes or the aim of this research. The data is classified according to Searle’s categories of the illocutionary act.

To obtain the data that will be analysed, researcher using random sampling method. Random sampling is a technique for obtaining a sample that is directly performed on the sampling unit (Margono, 126). According to the research question, there are thirteen data of representative, two data of directive, four data of commissive, three data of expressive, and two data of declaration. The types of representative illocutionary are dominant in this research, because in a speech there must be a lot of stating utterance came from the speaker.
Table 2: The Data Card.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Row In The Script</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Illocutionary Act</th>
<th>Indicating</th>
<th>How it Conveyed</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>Chief Justice Roberts, President Carter, President Clinton, President Bush, President Obama, fellow Americans, and people of the world: thank you</td>
<td>Expressive</td>
<td>Thanking</td>
<td>Directly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and restore its promise for all of our people.</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Stating</td>
<td>Directly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4-7</td>
<td>Together we will determine the course of America and the world for many, many years to come.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We will face challenges. We will confront hardships, but we will get the job done.

Every four years, we gather on these steps to carry out the orderly and peaceful transfer of power, and we are grateful to President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition. They have been magnificent. Thank you

Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning.
Because today we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another or from one party to another, but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C. and giving it back to you, the people.

**For too long**, a small group in our nation's capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost. Washington flourished, but the people did not share in its wealth.
Politicians prospered, but the jobs left, and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country. Their victories have not been your victories; their triumphs have not been your triumphs; and while they celebrated in our nation's capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land.

That all changes starting right here and right now, because this moment
is your moment. It belongs to you. It belongs to everyone gathered here today and everyone watching all across America. **This is your day, this is your celebration**, and this, the United States of America, is your country.

<p>| 9 | 28-30 | What truly matters is not which party controls our government, but is our government controlled by the people. <strong>Jan. 20, 2017</strong>, will be remembered as the day the people become the rulers of this nation again. | Representative | Affirming | Directly | Declaration | Appointing | Directly |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page</th>
<th>Line</th>
<th>Text</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>31-35</td>
<td>The forgotten men and women of our country will be forgotten no longer. Everyone is listening to you now. You came by the tens of millions to become part of an historic movement, the likes of which the world has never seen before. At the center of this movement is a crucial conviction that a nation exists to serve its citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>40-44</td>
<td>Mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities, rusted-out factories scattered</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
like tombstones across the landscape of our nation; an education system flush with cash but which leaves our young and beautiful students deprived of all knowledge; and the crime and the gangs and the drugs that have stolen too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential.

This American carnage stops right here and stops right now.

We are one nation, and their pain is our
<p>| | | | |</p>
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<tbody>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>pain. Their dreams are our dreams, and their success will be our success. We share one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny. The oath of office I take today is an oath of allegiance to all Americans.</td>
<td>Representative</td>
<td>Stating</td>
<td>Directly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>49-55</td>
<td>For many decades we’ve enriched foreign industry at the expense of American industry, subsidized the armies of other countries while allowing for the very sad depletion of our military.</td>
<td>Representative</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
We've defended other nations’ borders while refusing to defend our own and spent trillions and trillions of dollars overseas while America's infrastructure has fallen into disrepair and decay. We've made other countries rich while the wealth, strength and confidence of our country has dissipated over the horizon.

**I will fight** for you with every breath in my body, and **I will**
never, ever let you down. America will start winning again, winning like never before. We will bring back our jobs. We will bring back our borders. We will bring back our wealth. And we will bring back our dreams.

We will build new roads, and highways, and bridges, and airports, and tunnels, and railways all across our wonderful nation. **We will get our people off of**
welfare and back to work rebuilding our country with American hands and American labor.

We must speak our minds openly, debate our disagreements honestly, but always pursue solidarity. When America is united, America is totally unstoppable. There should be no fear. We are protected, and we will always be protected. We will be protected by the great men and women of our
military and law enforcement and, most importantly, we will be protected by God.

| 18 | 95-96 | Finally, we must think big and dream even bigger. In America, we understand that a nation is only living as long as it is striving. |
| 19 | 97-101 | We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action, constantly complaining but never doing |
anything about it. The time for empty talk is over. Now arrives the hour of action. **Do not allow anyone** to tell you that it cannot be done. No challenge can match the heart and fight and spirit of America. We will not fail. Our country will thrive and prosper again.

We stand at the birth of a new millennium, ready to unlock the mysteries of space, to free the earth from the miseries of disease and to harness the
energies, industries and technologies of tomorrow. A new national pride will stir ourselves, lift our sights and heal our divisions.

It's time to remember that old wisdom our soldiers will never forget: that whether we are black or brown or white, we all bleed the same red blood of patriots, we all enjoy the same glorious freedoms, and we all salute the same great American flag.
So to all Americans, in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, from ocean to ocean, hear these words. You will never be ignored again. Your voice, your hopes and your dreams will define our American destiny. And your courage and goodness and love will forever guide us along the way.

Together we will make America
We will make America strong again. We will make America wealthy again. We will make America proud again. We will make America safe again. And, yes, together, we will make America great again. Thank you. God bless you and God bless America. Thank you. God bless America.
B. Data Analysis

1) Datum 1

Donald Trump: “Chief Justice Roberts, President Carter, President Clinton, President Bush, President Obama, fellow Americans, and people of the world: thank you.”

This datum is categorised as expression of thanking. The word “thank you” above showed the function of expressing. Thankful expression is used to greet the former American President and the audiences. Trump feel honored to give a speech in his inauguration.

In this datum, the expressive utterance of thanking is conveyed directly. Trump immediately thanked the former American Presidents and American citizens. It is clear that this utterance marked as direct speech act.

2) Datum 2

Donald Trump: “We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and restore its promise for all of our people.”

The utterance above belongs to representative of stating. The word “are now joined…..” describe the function of stating. In this sentence, Trump gives a statement that through this inauguration, the citizens of America has participated to rebuild and restore the country.

In this datum, the representative utterance of stating is conveyed directly. Trump said directly to the citizens of America that they are joined the in a great national effort to rebuild their country.
3) Datum 3

Donald Trump: “Together we will determine the course of America and the world for many, many years to come. We will face challenges. We will confront hardships, but we will get the job done.”

The utterance in datum 3 is an categorized as **representative of asserting**. The word “Together we will determine... , we will face... , we will confront...” has the function of assertiveness. In this sentence, Trump asserts that the citizens of America will succeed to challenge everything if they are working together.

In this datum, the representative utterance of asserting is conveyed directly. Trump said directly to the citizens of America that in his reign he will solve the challenges faced by America.

4) Datum 5

Donald Trump: “Today’s ceremony, however, has very special meaning. Because today we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another or from one party to another, but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C. and giving it back to you, the people.”

This datum is categorised as **representative of announce**. The words “Today’s ceremony... has very special meaning”, has the function of announcing. In this sentence Trump announces that in this inauguration is not only do the change of government but also give a big support to the people of America.

In this datum, the representative utterance of announcing is conveyed indirectly. The word “transferring power” does not explicitly state the intended
meaning. The direct way to substitute the word “transferring power” is to give a support.

5) Datum 6

Donald Trump: “For too long, a small group in our nation's capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost. Washington flourished, but the people did not share in its wealth.”

This datum categorised as representative of reporting. According to its content, the word “for too long...”, indicating the characteristic of reporting. Donald Trump reporting to the citizens of America about what happened in America nowadays

In this datum, the representative utterance of reporting is conveyed directly. Trump said directly to the citizens of America the current state that experienced America.

6) Datum 7

Donald Trump: “Politicians prospered, but the jobs left, and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country. Their victories have not been your victories; their triumphs have not been your triumphs; and while they celebrated in our nation's capital, there was little to celebrate for struggling families all across our land.”

The utterance above belongs to representative of describing. In this sentence, Donald Trump describes the poor condition that experienced by America today.
In this sentence Donald Trump directly describing about the state condition of American people. He said that the politicians have a good welfare compared with the ordinary people who still suffer.

7) Datum 8

Donald Trump: “That all changes starting right here and right now, because this moment is your moment. It belongs to you. It belongs to everyone gathered here today and everyone watching all across America. This is your day, this is your celebration, and this, the United States of America, is your country.”

The utterance above is categorised as representative of affirming. The word “that all changes starting right here and right now” is marked as affirmation word. Trump affirming to the audience that this inauguration moment is belongs to American people. Trump also confirmed again by uttering the word “this is your day, this is your celebration”.

In this sentence, Trump said the affirming sentence in a direct way. He said that this inauguration moment is belongs to all American people who attend and watch the inauguration.

8) Datum 9

Donald Trump:”What trully matter is not which party controls our government, but is our government controlled by the people. Jan. 20, 2017, will be remembered as the day the people become the rulers of this nation again.”

This utterance is categorised as declaration of appointing. The word “Jan. 20, 2017” in the sentence above is kind of declaration word. Trump
appointing that on Jan. 20, 2017 will be the day of the American people to participate in Trump government.

In this utterance, Trump declared in direct way, Trump directly declare that on that day people of America are no longer controlled by government, but the government itself will be controlled by the people of America.

9) Datum 11

Donald Trump: “Mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities, rusted-out factories scattered like tombstones across the landscape of our nation; an education system flush with cash but which leaves our young and beautiful students deprived of all knowledge; and the crime and the gangs and the drugs that have stolen too many lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential.”

This datum belongs to representative of reporting. In this sentence also contained a reporting act. Trump give a report about another poor condition that exist in America such as a lot of poor people are still struggling to live in America, a lot of crime and gangs activity that take a lot of victims.

In this sentence, Trump also giving a report in direct way. He directly tells the audience about the current poor status that still exists in America. So, this sentence is included as directive speech act.

10) Datum 12

Donald Trump: “This American carnage stops right here and stops right now.”
This short utterance belongs to **declaration of sentencing**. The word “right here” and “right now” is clearly part of the sentencing word. Trump declares that carnage in America is shutted right now.

This datum also clearly conveyed in direct way. Trump directly said that the carnage stop right here and right now, and Trump uttered it in brief.

11) Datum 13

Donald Trump: “We are one nation, and their pain is our pain. Their dreams are our dreams, and their success will be our success. We share one heart, one home, and one glorious destiny. The oath of office I take today is an oath of allegiance to all Americans.”

The utterance above is categorised as **representative of stating**. According to its content, the word “The oath of office I take today is an oath of allegiance to all Americans” is a statement word. Trump gives a statement to audience that the position that he received is a form of loyalty to the American people.

The sentence above is conveyed in direct way, Trump directly give a statement to the audience about his loyalties to the American nation.

12) Datum 15

Donald Trump: “I will fight for you with every breath in my body, and I will never, ever let you down. America will start winning again, winning like never before. We will bring back our jobs. We will bring back our borders. We will bring back our wealth. And we will bring back our dreams.”
This datum belongs to **commisive of promising**. The words “I will” above is a promising act. Trump promises to the audience that he will fight for American people, and he will not let American people suffer.

In this datum, the utterance is conveyed directly. Trump immediately gives promises to all American people.

13) Datum 16

Donald Trump: “We will build new roads, and highways, and bridges, and airports, and tunnels, and railways all across our wonderful nation. *We will get our people off of welfare* and back to work rebuilding our country with American hands and American labor.”

This datum is categorised as **commisive of guaranteeing**. The word “We will get our people off of welfare” is a part of guaranteeing act. Trump provides a guarantee in his tenure that he will giving priority to the people’s welfare.

In this datum, the illocutionary act commisive of guaranteeing is conveyed directly. He directly said that he will build roads, highways, bridges, airports, tunnels, and railways to improve people’s welfare.

14) Datum 17

Donald Trump: “*We must* speak our minds openly, debate our disagreements honestly, but always pursue solidarity. When America is united, America is totally unstoppable. *There should be no fear.* We are protected, and we will always be protected. We will be protected by the great men and women of our military and law enforcement and, most importantly, we will be protected by God.”
The utterance above is categorised as representative of suggesting. In this datum, the suggesting act indicated by word “must”. Trump suggests the audience to emphasize the solidarity. With solidarity America will not stoppable.

This datum is conveyed in a direct way. Trump suggests the audience to have no fear to face challenges. He assured the audience that they will always be protected by god.

15) Datum 18

Donald Trump: “Finally, we must think big and dream even bigger. In America, we understand that a nation is only living as long as it is striving.”

This datum belongs to directive of advising. The word “we must think…” above is categorized as advising act. Trump gives advice to the audience to think and dream big to make a better change.

In this datum, the illocutionary act directive of advising is conveyed directly. Trump immediately give an advice to think broadly that America will survive if all of its people striving.

16) Datum 19

Donald Trump: “We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action, constantly complaining but never doing anything about it. The time for empty talk is over. Now arrives the hour of action. Do not allow anyone to tell you that it cannot be done. No challenge can match the heart and fight and spirit of America. We will not fail. Our country will thrive and prosper again.”
The utterance above is categorised as **directive of forbidding**. The word “We will no longer accept...” and “Do not allow anyone...” are categorized as forbidding act. Trump will forbid accepting politicians who work for nothing.

In this datum, illocutionary act directive of forbidding is conveyed directly. Trump directly said will no longer accepting the politicians which not qualified.

17) Datum 20

Donald Trump: "We stand at the birth of a new millennium, ready to unlock the mysteries of space, to free the earth from the miseries of disease and to harness the energies, industries and technologies of tomorrow. **A new national pride will stir ourselves, lift our sights and heal our divisions.**"

This datum categorised as **representative of concluding**. The word “**A new national pride will stir ourselves, lift our sights and heal our divisions.**” is concluding act. Trump gives a conclusion to the audience that peoples have to be proud of its nation to stir the spirit.

This datum is conveyed directly. In this concluding act, Trump awakens the people’s spirit in a direct way.

18) Datum 23

Donald Trump: “Together we will make America strong again. **We will** make America wealthy again. **We will** make America proud again. **We will** make America safe again. And, yes, together, **we will** make America great again.”
The utterance above belongs to **commisive of vowing.** The word “*We will*” is uttered repeatedly, in this utterance it is a vowing act. Trump vowing to the audience that together he will make America proud again.

This datum is conveyed directly. Trump directly said that he will make America strong, wealthy, proud, safe, and great nation.

19) Datum 24

Donald Trump: “*Thank you. God bless you and God bless America. Thank you. God bless America*”

This datum is categorised as **expressive of thanking.** The word “*thank you*” and “*god bless*” is clearly a kind of thanking act. Donald trump thanking to the audience and pray to the god to bless America.

In this datum, trump immediately said thanks to the audience. This datum is of course categorized as directive speech act.
CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the data analysis, there are three conclusions which can be taken from this research. The researcher concludes the result of this research as described below.

First, the researcher has analyzed eighteen data from the inaugural speech of American President Donald Trump that are classified according to George Yule’s theory of illocutionary act. The researcher found 5 types of illocutionary act in inaugural speech of American President Donald Trump. The first type is representative act that indicate stating, asserting, announce, reporting, describing, affirming, suggesting, and concluding. The second type is directive act that indicate advising and forbidding. The third type is commissive act that indicate promising, guaranteeing, and vowing. The fourth type is expressive that indicate thanking. The fifth type is declaration act that indicate appointing, and sentencing.

Second, from the all data that has been analyzed, the researcher found thirteen data of representative, two data of directive, four data of commissive, three data of expressive, and two data of declaration. The types of representative illocutionary are dominant in this research, because in a speech there must be a lot of stating utterance came from the speaker.

Third, from the data that has been analyzed, the researcher found twenty three data which are conveyed directly, and one data is conveyed indirectly. In this inaugural Donald Trump give a speech briefly and clearly. President Donald
Trump's brief fifteen minute inaugural address was more concise than most swearing in speeches throughout history. In a very short speech, most of Donald Trump speeches utterances are conveyed directly.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the data and summarizing the conclusion, the researcher suggests to other researcher especially to the researcher who want to do a research in pragmatic approach, they can observe and explore more about speech act theory. Speech act will always be in human daily life. By understanding basic knowledge of speech act, student will think critically to understand every conversation.

To the next researchers who want to research about illocutionary act, it is suggested to expand the scope of linguistics with a deeper analysis to find the new identification of the theory. Through this research, the researcher hopes that this research would be beneficial for the readers who want to do research in pragmatic field, especially illocutionary acts.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


We, the citizens of America, are now joined in a great national effort to rebuild our country and restore its promise for all of our people. Together we will determine the course of America and the world for many, many years to come. We will face challenges. We will confront hardships, but we will get the job done.

Every four years, we gather on these steps to carry out the orderly and peaceful transfer of power, and we are grateful to President Obama and First Lady Michelle Obama for their gracious aid throughout this transition. They have been magnificent. Thank you.

Today's ceremony, however, has very special meaning. Because today we are not merely transferring power from one administration to another or from one party to another, but we are transferring power from Washington, D.C. and giving it back to you, the people.

For too long, a small group in our nation's capital has reaped the rewards of government while the people have borne the cost. Washington flourished, but the people did not share in its wealth.

Politicians prospered, but the jobs left, and the factories closed. The establishment protected itself, but not the citizens of our country. Their victories have not been your victories; their triumphs have not been your
triumphs; and while they celebrated in our nation's capital, there was little to
celebrate for struggling families all across our land.

That all changes starting right here and right now, because this moment is your
moment. It belongs to you. It belongs to everyone gathered here today and
everyone watching all across America. This is your day, this is your celebration,
and this, the United States of America, is your country.

What truly matters is not which party controls our government, but whether
our government is controlled by the people. Jan. 20, 2017, will be
remembered as the day the people became the rulers of this nation again.

The forgotten men and women of our country will be forgotten no longer.
Everyone is listening to you now. You came by the tens of millions to become
part of an historic movement, the likes of which the world has never seen before.
At the center of this movement is a crucial conviction that a nation exists to serve
its citizens.

Americans want great schools for their children, safe neighborhoods for their
families and good jobs for themselves. These are just and reasonable demands of
righteous people and a righteous public, but for too many of our citizens, a
different reality exists:

Mothers and children trapped in poverty in our inner cities, rusted-out factories
scattered like tombstones across the landscape of our nation; an education system
flush with cash but which leaves our young and beautiful students deprived of all
knowledge; and the crime and the gangs and the drugs that have stolen too many
lives and robbed our country of so much unrealized potential.

This American carnage stops right here and stops right now.

We are one nation, and their pain is our pain. Their dreams are our dreams, and
their success will be our success. We share one heart, one home, and one glorious
destiny. The oath of office I take today is an oath of allegiance to all Americans.
For many decades we’ve enriched foreign industry at the expense of American industry, subsidized the armies of other countries while allowing for the very sad depletion of our military.

We've defended other nations’ borders while refusing to defend our own and spent trillions and trillions of dollars overseas while America's infrastructure has fallen into disrepair and decay. We've made other countries rich while the wealth, strength and confidence of our country has dissipated over the horizon.

One by one, the factories shuttered and left our shores, with not even a thought about the millions and millions of American workers that were left behind. The wealth of our middle class has been ripped from their homes and then redistributed all across the world. But that is the past, and now we are looking only to the future.

We assembled here today are issuing a new decree to be heard in every city, in every foreign capital and in every hall of power. From this day forward, a new vision will govern our land. From this day forward, it's going to be only America first. America first.

Every decision on trade, on taxes, on immigration, on foreign affairs will be made to benefit American workers and American families. We must protect our borders from the ravages of other countries making our products, stealing our companies and destroying our jobs. Protection will lead to great prosperity and strength.

I will fight for you with every breath in my body, and I will never, ever let you down. America will start winning again, winning like never before. We will bring back our jobs. We will bring back our wealth. And we will bring back our dreams.

We will build new roads, and highways, and bridges, and airports, and tunnels, and railways all across our wonderful nation. We will get our people off of
welfare and back to work rebuilding our country with American hands and American labor.

We will follow two simple rules: Buy American and hire American. We will seek friendship and goodwill with the nations of the world, but we do so with the understanding that it is the right of all nations to put their own interests first.

We do not seek to impose our way of life on anyone, but rather to let it shine as an example. We will shine for everyone to follow.

We will reinforce old alliances and form new ones — and unite the civilized world against radical Islamic terrorism, which we will eradicate completely from the face of the earth.

At the bedrock of our politics will be a total allegiance to the United States of America, and through our loyalty to our country, we will rediscover our loyalty to each other. When you open your heart to patriotism, there is no room for prejudice. The Bible tells us how good and pleasant it is when God's people live together in unity.

We must speak our minds openly, debate our disagreements honestly, but always pursue solidarity. When America is united, America is totally unstoppable. There should be no fear. We are protected, and we will always be protected. We will be protected by the great men and women of our military and law enforcement and, most importantly, we will be protected by God.

Finally, we must think big and dream even bigger. In America, we understand that a nation is only living as long as it is striving.

We will no longer accept politicians who are all talk and no action, constantly complaining but never doing anything about it. The time for empty talk is over. Now arrives the hour of action. Do not allow anyone to tell you that it cannot be done. No challenge can match the heart and fight and spirit of America. We will not fail. Our country will thrive and prosper again.
We stand at the birth of a new millennium, ready to unlock the mysteries of space, to free the earth from the miseries of disease and to harness the energies, industries and technologies of tomorrow. **A new national pride will stir ourselves, lift our sights and heal our divisions.**

It's time to remember that old wisdom our soldiers will never forget: that whether we are black or brown or white, we all bleed the same red blood of patriots, we all enjoy the same glorious freedoms, and we all salute the same great American flag.

And whether a child is born in the urban sprawl of Detroit or the wind-swept plains of Nebraska, they look up at the same night sky. They fill their heart with the same dreams, and they are infused with the breath of life by the same almighty creator.

So to all Americans, in every city near and far, small and large, from mountain to mountain, from ocean to ocean, hear these words. You will never be ignored again. Your voice, your hopes and your dreams will define our American destiny. And your courage and goodness and love will forever guide us along the way.

Together we will make America strong again. **We will make America wealthy again.**

We will make America proud again. We will make America safe again. And, yes, together, we will make America great again. Thank you. God bless you and God bless America. Thank you. God bless America.