

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS PERFORMED IN DONALD TRUMP'S VICTORY SPEECH IN THE UNITED STATES ELECTION 2016

Anisa Nur Azizah¹, Dinar Alpiyah²

¹ IKIP SILIWANGI,

²IKIP SILIWANGI

¹aanisanurazizah04@gmail.com, ²dinaralpiyah@gmail.com

Abstract

This study deals with an analysis of illocutionary act in Donald Trump's utterances in his Victory Speech in the United States election 2016. The objectives of this study are to identify types of illocutionary act used by Donald Trump and to identify the most dominant type of illocutionary act. The data was taken from www.youtube.com. In this study, the researchers applied documentation technique in collecting the data and the descriptive qualitative method was used to analyze the data. The researchers used Yule's theory for the types of illocutionary acts. The findings showed that there are five types of illocutionary acts found in this study including declarative (DC) occurs (2), representative (RP) occurs (46), expressive (EV) occurs (38), directive (DR) occurs (7), and commissive (CM) occurs (24). The researchers also find mostly performs in Donald Trump's utterances in Victory Speech is, and informing his victory and his plan as the new representative act which is refers to stating, asserting, predicting, retelling president of United States to the audience.

Keywords: speech acts, illocutionary acts, victory speech.

INTRODUCTION

Speech is a verbalization in words that humans use for communication that is common between two or more people. According to Listya and Febrie (2015) speech produced by the speaker must have purpose and function, which is addressed to the listener to convey information to the listener. In communication, the speaker has a message that needs to be communicated to the listener. Messages sometimes cannot be found in words and utterance. Therefore, there is a study to explain the language in context called pragmatic. To know the meanings, we must know who the speaker and the listener, when and how the communication takes place and other contextual aspects.

Speech act is the study of pragmatics which attend to how to utter a speech in a communication (Herman, 2015). In other words, speech act is the action that speaker use to convey the content of the message and the meaning of the speaker. Austin (1975) proposes that there are three types of speech act such as : (1) illocutionary act, the act of an utterance: the actual utterance and its supposed meaning, consisting of phonetic, fatigue and rhetic actions that correspond to the verbal, syntactic, and semantic aspects of any meaningful utterance; (2) locutionary act: the semantic locutionary force of the utterance. Its real, intended meaning ;and (3) perlocutionary act: the actual effect, such as persuading, persuasive, scaring, enlightening, inspiring, or otherwise getting someone to do or realize something, whether intended or not.

Moreover, Kasper (1990) stated that "to comprehend and produce a communicative act we need ability that referred to pragmatic competence which often includes one's knowledge

about the social status between the speaker involved, cultural knowledge and the linguistics knowledge.”

The speech act happens on daily human reality especially in verbal communication and this could be reflected through the medium of popular internet media like youtube.com. Today YouTube is a popular or famous video site where everyone is free to upload video and can watch videos. One of them is the presidential election video that is Donald Trump.

In this study, the researchers are interested in conducting study about illocutionary act used by Donald Trump in his victory speech. Donald J. Trump is a New Yorker and an American famous businessman. He is the chairman of The Trump Organization and the founder of Trump Entertainment Resort. Since 2015, he proclaimed himself as the presidential candidate of Republic Party of America Presidential Election in 2016. Moreover after Donald J. Trump winning the presidency, he gave victory speech. That speech to be much discussed in social media until this day.

Pragmatic

Pragmatics is one of linguistics branches. Yule (1996) stated that pragmatics is the study of utterance meaning as communicated by the speaker or writer and interpreted by the listener or reader. In addition, he defines pragmatics as a study of speakers' meaning, contextual meaning, how more is communicated than what is said, relative distance expression. He also said that pragmatics is the study about relationship between the linguistic form and the users of these forms. He also stated that the pragmatics need to involve the interpretation of what people mean in a certain context and how the context affects what is said. Pragmatics also can explore how listeners can create the conclusions about what is said in order to arrive at an interpretation of meaning intended by the speaker. Moreover, Tarigan (1990) also defined pragmatics is an analysis about how the correlation between signs and interpreters. It is also supported by Adeyanju (2009) that said pragmatics can be seen as the study of language use in particular communicative contexts or situations of necessity; this would take awareness of the communicated message or the speech act performed; the participants involved; their intention, knowledge of the world and its impact on their interactions; what they regard for granted as part of the context (or the presupposition); the deductions they make based the context; what is implied by what is said or left unsaid; the impact of the non-verbal aspects of interaction on meaning, etc. Thus, we can know about peoples' intended meaning, their assumptions, their purposes, the kind of actions that they perform when they speak and what is implied by what is said or left unsaid. Moreover, Yule (1996) also classified the scope of pragmatics are involved deixis, presupposition, cooperative principles, implicature and speech act.

Speech Act

Based on Yule (1996) “speech act is action that performed via utterances. Uttering speech act is when someone does something with the words, when he says actually he do the activity that brings a change in the existing state of affair.” Moreover, Sadock (2004) mention three main types of speech acts in the use of language that called locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary acts.

a. Locutionary

Locutionary act means that certain sounds are produced consisting identifiable words, arranged on the basis of a certain grammar and has a particular meanings and references. In other words, the action of the locutionary is an act of saying something. Yule (1996) also stated that “the locutionary act is basic act of speech, or producing a meaningful linguistics

expression. When you are having trouble or difficulty with actually creating the sounds and words to create a meaningful speech in a language, then you might fail to produce a locutionary acts.”

b. Illocutionary

Illocutionary act is the making a statement, offer, appointment, etc. in uttering a sentence, based on the conventional forces associated with it (or its explicit performative paraphrase). In other words, illocutionary act refers to what one does in saying something, how that is meant to be, i.e whether the illocutionary power of the locutionary act was an order, a request, a piece of advice, a threat, etc. Moreover, Yule (1996) classify the illocutionary into two important points: illocutionary force indicating device and felicity conditions. Yule (1996) stated that “the Illocutionary Force Indicating Device or IFID is an expression of the type shown where there is a slot for a verb that explicitly names the illocutionary act being performed. Meanwhile, felicity condition are defined as some conditions to be met in order that an illocutionary acts are successfully performed.”

c. Perlocutionary

Perlocutionary brings influence to the audience by uttering a sentence. This refers to act that produce an effect on the listener by utterance caused by an illocutionary. Examples of the effects can be convincing, persuading, annoying, entertaining, and frightening. In perlocutionary, there is an influence affect because the speaker tries to influence the listener to do what they want to do. This is called by perlocutionary effect.

Illocutionary acts

Austin (1975) stated that illocutionary act is an utterance which has “performative” that occur in course of “doing of an action.” In other word, illocutionary act is an act that should be clear performed by the speaker to the listener which involves the result of what he calls “conventional consequences” such as commitments and obligations. It is supported by Searle (1969) who stated that illocutionary act is an act performed by people when they saying something. Vanderveken (1990) also state that “Illocutionary acts are important because they are primary units of meaning in the use and comprehension of natural language”. Moreover, Yule (1996) claimed that there are five fundamental types of illocutionary acts, those are declarations, representatives, expressives, directives and commissive.

- a. Declarations are the types of speech acts that change the world via their utterance, or bring about the state of affairs they name: blessing, hirings, firings, baptism, arrests, marryings, declaring mistrials. In using declaration, the speakers change the world via words.
- b. Representatives are the types of speech acts that speakers use to state what they believes to be case or not, or represent a state of affairs. In using representatives, the speaker makes words fit the world (of belief). Moreover, Banjarnahor (2011) mentioned that representation involves : stating the fact, asserting, informing, affirming, predicting, retelling, calling, answering, concluding and descriptions.
- c. Expressives are the types of speech acts that use to say what the speakers feel. The speakers can use this speech act to express psychological states and can express the statements of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy, sad or sorrow. In using the expressives, the speaker makes words fit the world (of feeling). Moreover, Wulandari, et al (2015) also state that the expressive speech act is a speech that has the potential in bringing down the faces of speech acts, for example in the expressive speech acts kind of criticizing, complaining, accusing and criticizing, not everyone can accept criticism, complaints, and threat thrown at him.
- d. Directives are the types of speech acts that use to ask others to do something, or meant for the intended person to perform an action. The speaker can use this speech act to express

what they want. Directives can involve a command, orders, request and suggestions. In using directives, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the listeners).

e. Commissives are the kinds of speech acts that speakers use to commit themselves to action in the future. Commissives can involve promise, vow, pledge, agreements, contract, guarantee, embrace and swear. In using commissives, the speaker must make the world fit the words (via the speaker).

METHOD

The research method used in this study was descriptive qualitative because this study is targeted to describe the types of illocutionary acts found in Donald Trump's victory speech. Moreover, Patton (2002) stated that Qualitative research is characterized by its purpose, relating to understanding some aspects of social life, and its methods which (in general) generate words, rather than numbers, as data for analysis.

In this study, the data are in the form of clauses found in Donald Trump's victory speech which have been transcribed. The speeches consist of 117 clauses. The researchers use documentation technique in collecting the data. The researchers browsed and download the Donald Trump's victory speech video delivered in the United States election 2016 from www.youtube.com, then the video was transcribed and analyzed.

In this study, there were some steps in analysing the data. First step was transcribing the speech by listening the speech that has been downloaded. The second step was reading the speech transcribed and sorting them by looking for units of clause. The third step was identifying the data based on speech acts classification proposed by Yule (1996) which consisted of representatives, directives, commissives, expressives and declaratives.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The data found in this research are there are five types of Yule's illocutionary acts: representative, expressive, commissive, directive, and declarative. The researchers also found that representative act is the type that mostly performed by Donald Trump in his victory speech in America Presidential Election 2016.

Discussion

The data found that there are 117 clauses. Each clause has own speech act, there are Representative has (46) clauses, Expressive has (38) clauses, Commissive has (24) clauses, Directives has (7) clauses and Declarative has (2) clauses. Here the explanation of the data:

Representative

The data shows that there are 46 of representative act; 11 data showing informing, 7 data showing stating, 6 data showing affirming, 11 data showing asserting, 2 data showing predicting, 8 data showing retelling, and 1 data showing calling. Two of the data can be seen below.

- a. "I've spent my entire life and business looking at the untapped potential in projects and in people all over the world." (RP16)

Analysis:

This clause included into representative because in this context, Donald Trump assert to the public about his truth to spent his life and business looking at the untapped potential in projects and in people all over the world. He also tell about what had he did to the public. Thus, according to the classification of illocutionary act, asserting can be considered as representatives act.

- b. “Let me tell you, he is highly respected in Washington because he’s as smart as you get: Senator Jeff Sessions.” (RP72)

Analysis: This clause include into representative because in this context, Donald Trump retelling public about Senator jeff Sessions who smart and he is highly respected in Washington.

Thus, according to the classification of illocutionary act, retelling can be considered as representatives act.

Expressive

The data shows that there are 38 of expressive act; 15 data showing thanking, 1 data showing apologizing and 22 data showing compliment. Two of the data can be seen below.

- a. “So I want to thank my family very much. Really fantastic.” (EV61)

Analysis :

This clause include into expressive act because in this context, Donald Trump intends to express about his feeling about his victory and say thank to his family. Moreover he also say that it is really fantastic that show his compliment. Thus, according to the classification of illocutionary act, express the feeling such as thanking and compliment can be considered as expressives act.

- b. “Sorry to keep you waiting. Complicated business.” (EV2)

Analysis:

This clause include into expressive act because in this context, donald Trump express his apologize to the audience who had been waiting him.

According to the classification of illocutionary act, express apologizing can be considered as expressive act.

Commissive

The data shows that there are 24 of commissive act; 1 data showing pledging and 23 data showing promising. Two of the data can be seen below.

- a. “It’s time. I pledge to every citizen of our land that I will be president for all Americans. And This is so important to me.” (CM11)

Analysis:

In this context, Donald Trump clearly said “Pledge” to the every citizen that indicate promising something. Thus, accprding to tha classification of illocutionary act, pledging can be considered as commissive act.

- b. “I promise you that I will not let you down. We will do great job.” (CM103)

Analysis :

In this context, Donald Trump promising to people that support and work with him that he will not let them down. Beside that, he also use word “will” that indicate a promise to do great job as a president.

Thus, according to the classification of illocutionary act, promising can be considered as commissive act.

Directives

The data shows that there are 7 of directives act; 5 data showing commanding and 2 data showing inviting. Two of the data can be seen below.

- a. “Look at all those people over there!” (DR87)

Analysis :

In this context, Donald Trump command to audience to look at the Reince, then introducing him to the audience. Thus, according to the classification of illocutionary act, commanding can be considered as Directives act.

- b. "Reince, come up here!" (DR91)

Analysis:

In this context, Donald Trump inviting Reince to came up to the stage.

Thus, according to the classification of illocutionary act, inviting can be considered as Directives act.

Declarations

The data shows that there are 2 of declarations act; 2 data showing declaring. One of the data can be seen below.

- a. "These are spectacular people, sometimes underappreciated unfortunately, but we appreciate them." (DC101)

Analysis :

In this context, Donald Trump anounced and declared to the audience that his partners are the spectacular people, and also he express his appreciation for them.

Thus, according to the classification of illocutionary act, declared can be considered as declarations act.

CONCLUSION

Illocutionary act as one of speech act strategies are frequently used in Donald Trump's utterances in Victory Speech. Based on the analysis of the data, there are two findings of this study. As shown in the first finding, there are five types of illocutionary act used by Donald Trump in his victory speech which are declarative, representative, expressive, directive, and commissive acts. From the total of 117 utterances containing illocutionary act, the occurrences of each type of illocutionary act are declarative (DC) occurs two times (2), representative (RP) occurs forty six times (46), expressive (EV) thirty eight times (38), directive (DR) occurs seven times (7), and commissive (CM) occurs twenty four times (24). The percentages of the occurrences are declaration (1,7%), representative (39,3 %), expressive (32,5%), directive (6%), and commissive (20,5%). In conclusion, illocutionary act can reveal the speaker's action beyond his utterance. By analyzing the illocutionary act used by Donald Trump, the researchers concludes that Trump mostly performs representative act which is refers to stating, asserting, predicting, retelling, and informing his victory and his plan as the new president of United States in his speech on America Presidential Election 2016.

Based on the analysis which is described in the discussion, the researchers give some suggestions to the reader who interesting in the study of pragmatic. Hopefully, this study can minimize the misunderstanding that occurred in interpreted the utterance. The researchers also hope that this study will give a contribution to the readers in understanding speech act theory. Moreover, hopefully other writer can conducted the same study about speech acts in different context such as in a song lyrics, dialogue and others.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Appreciation and thanks the researchers gave to IKIP Siliwangi as the institute who provide the facilities and opportunity to develop the potential of the researchers in making papers. The researchers also would like to thanks to Yanuarti Apsari, S.Pd., M.Pd. as a supervisor and Iman Santoso, S.Pd., M. Hum. which has helped to finish this journal. Thank you for meaningfull advice, correction, suggestion, and never ending spirit. The researchers are very grateful to everyone who have support us in conducting this research until this journal was finished on time.

REFERENCES

- Adeyanju, D. (2009). *Pragmatic Feature of Political Speeches in English by Some prominent Nigerian Leaders*. Journal of Political Discourse Analysis, 2 no. 2. USA: Nova Science Publisher.
- Austin, J. L. (1975). *How To Do Things With Words* (2nd ed.). Oxford: University Press.
- Banjarnahor, R. M. (2011). *An Analysis Of Speech Act On Film Script Entitled The Proposal*. Faculty of Letter USU.
- Herman. (2015). *Illocutionary Acts Analysis Of Chinese In PematangSiantar*. International Journal Of Humanities And Social Science Invention, 4(12). Retrieved from [http://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v4\(12\)/Version-2/E0401202041048.pdf](http://www.ijhssi.org/papers/v4(12)/Version-2/E0401202041048.pdf)
- Kasper, G. (1990). *Linguistic Politenes: Current Researchh Issues*. Journal Of Pragmatics, 14, 193–218.
- Listya, A., &Febrie, N. (2015). *The Analysis of Illocutionary Acts In The President JokoWidodo's Speech*. Journal Of Illocutionary Acts, 6. Retrieved from <http://jurnal.unars.ac.id/artikel/2017-04-44-70-Jurnal Nine Pioneer 6.pdf>
- Patton, M. (2002). *A Guide to Using Qualitative Research Methodology*. MedicinsSansFontieres.
- Sadock, J. (2004). *Theory of Speech Act*.
- Searle, J. S. (1969). *An Essay in The Philosophy*. Great Britanian: Alden Press.
- Tarigan, H. G. (1990). *PengajaranPragmatik*. Bandung: Angkasa.
- Vanderveken, D. (1990). *Meaning and Speech Acts: Principles of language use. Principles Of Language Use* (Vol. 1). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Wulandari, dkk.(2015). "TindakTuturEkspresif Mario TeguhdalamAcara Golden Ways." *JurnalBahasa,Sastra Dan Pembelajaran*, 2 no. 1, 99–113.
- Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: University Press.